

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.

Thursday, Feb. 23. Thirtieth ballot for senator: Allen 56, Hayward 39, Thompson 12, Webster 10, Field 6, Scattering 4. In the Senate the House reported the indefinite postponement of S. F. 67, a curative act relating to issuing bonds. Several petitions favoring the pure food bill, the barber bill and the bounty on wild animal scalps were read and placed on file. The Stock Feeders' Association presented a resolution endorsing the bill now before the Legislature to reorganize the State Agricultural Society. The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported a substitute for S. F. 38, allowing county judges compensation for appointing judges and clerks of election. The same committee reported S. F. 134 for indefinite postponement. A large number of new bills were introduced, this being the fortieth day of the session in the Senate. The Chair named Noyes of Danvers, Barton of Johnson and Farrell of Merrick to take up the complaint of ex-Superintendent Gillespie, late of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Omaha, who desires a rehearing of the charges made against him on the ground that the "Mutz-Beal" committee two years ago denied him the privilege of defending himself against the charges. After joint session the Senate took a recess till 2 o'clock. The time from 2 to 2:30 was taken up in the reading of new bills. Immediately after the afternoon session the Senate took another recess till 7:30 o'clock in order to prepare members a little longer time to prepare embryo bills and introduce them before the fortieth day faded away. A forty-minute session was held in the evening. A motion was made in the House that the Committee on Other Asylums be allowed to make a junket to the various institutions, with the proper allowance for expenses. This brought out a motion from Burns of Lancaster that a part of the committee on Public Lands and Buildings be also allowed to go on the trip. This brought out motions for members of soldiers' homes and other committees to take trips. The motion was laid on the table. Twenty-six bills were reported for general file and eighteen for indefinite postponement. In committee of the whole, the salary appropriation bill was considered. The bill was still under fire a adjournment.

Friday, Feb. 24. Thirty-first ballot for senator: Allen 58, Hayward 39, Thompson 13, Webster 10, Field 6, Scattering 4. The House was kept busy with the introduction of bills. Forty-eight were handed in, running the total up to 611. So far the House has passed thirty-six and indefinitely postponed 124. A committee was appointed to act with the Senate committee to investigate the complaint of J. A. Gillespie, ex-Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Omaha. Mr. Fisher introduced a resolution in the House providing for the appointment of a committee of two from the House and one from the Senate to attempt the collection of penalties, licenses and fees that the resolution recites the committee of investigation has found the Auditor of State has failed and neglected to collect from insurance companies. The amount, he says, is shown by the books to be very large. The Committee on Claims and on Deficiencies introduced several bills appropriating various sums due on unliquidated accounts. The members of the Senate took part in one of the liveliest discussions of the session. The Committee on Live Stock and Grazing reported on S. F. 159, Dunn's bill to regulate commissions for selling live stock through stockyards, recommending that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Dunn made an earnest speech in defense of his measure. He said such a regulation was absolutely necessary. It was urged that those who did not like the dealings of the South Omaha stockyards could consign their stock to themselves and put it on the market themselves. But this was disadvantageous to the seller, as the railroad companies would refuse to deliver stock until the freight was paid, and capital was therefore necessary. The bill was finally placed on general file.

The Price of Disobedience. In one of his campaigns Frederick the Great of Prussia, to prevent his whereabout being betrayed to the enemy, ordered all lights to be extinguished at a certain hour. The penalty of disobedience was to be death. The King occasionally passed through the camp at night to ascertain whether his order was strictly attended to. One night he observed a light in one of the tents, and, entering it, found an officer sitting at a table closing a letter. Asked how he dared thus disregard the King's command, the officer replied that he had been writing a letter to his wife. The King ordered him to open his letter, to take his pen and to add these words: "Before this letter reaches your hands I shall have been shot for disobeying an order of the King." The sentence was harsh, but the crime was great, risking as it did the lives of thousands. Frederick's orders were ever afterward strictly obeyed.

A Wonderful Book. The smallest book ever printed is the story of Perrault's little Hop-o-My-Thumb, lately published. The book is one and one-half inches long by one inch wide, and one-quarter inch thick. It can be read only by the aid of a microscope, but is complete in every way and has four engravings.

The Greek "macaroni" is taken from a Greek derivation, which means "the blessed dead," in allusion to an ancient custom of eating at feasts for the dead.

A pair of gloves passes through about 200 pairs of hands from the time the skin leaves the dressers till the gloves reach the hands of the wearer.

The population of the earth at the time of Emperor Augustus is estimated at 54,000,000. It is now estimated to be about 1,500,000,000.

Twenty-eighth ballot for senator: Allen 56, Hayward 39, Thompson 12, Webster 10, Field 6, Scattering 4. H. R. 141, Olmstead's bill requiring the union label on all public printing was reported for indefinite postponement in the House by the committee. There was a minority report placing the bill on general file and on motion of Sturgess of Douglas the minority report was adopted. H. R. 446, 259, 481 and 444 were placed on general file. The last named bill is the salary appropriation bill. H. R. 492, by Thompson of Clay, was taken up on third reading. This was the bill to appropriate \$6,000 to distribute among the companies of the First Regiment at Omaha. A long time was spent in the roll call and one call of the house was taken to bring the members in to vote. The result of the vote on the bill was as follows: yeas, 61; nays, 34. The bill having failed to pass with the emergency clause, a second roll call was had to pass it with that clause stricken out. The result of this roll call was 45 for and 50 against, and the bill was killed. After recess the House went into committee of the whole with Lane on Lancaster in the chair to consider bills on general file. The committee arose at 6 o'clock and reported. Adjournment was taken until Thursday.

In the Senate the joint resolution in praise of the First Nebraska volunteers was read a second time. Senator Talbot moved that it be advanced and engrossed for a third reading. When the vote was taken 12 voted in favor and 6 against. The Chair said he was inclined to declare the motion carried. Van Dusen of Douglas said he voted against the motion because he did not favor singling out two officers for special praise. When Senator Talbot explained that they were the only officers wounded he withdrew his objections. An other vote was taken, resulting in a vote of 15 to 2 in favor of advancement. The following bills were placed upon their third reading: Senate files 141, 154, 75, 151, 143, 152 and 36. All curative acts except S. F. 86, which is Noyes' bill to establish school district libraries. This bill provides that a committee, consisting of the Chancellor of University, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Principal of the Normal School, State Librarian and University Librarian, shall annually prepare a list of books suitable for these libraries, from

which list books added to the library shall be taken. After recess the following curative acts were passed: 156, 150, 167, 153, 149, 148, 145, 100, 53 and 155. As is probably well known these curative acts do not alter the text of present laws, but make them effective by adding proper repealing clauses to the acts they amended. There was considerable talk over a motion to adjourn over Washington's Birthday, but it prevailed.

Thursday, Feb. 23. Thirtieth ballot for senator: Allen 56, Hayward 39, Thompson 12, Webster 10, Field 6, Scattering 4. In the Senate the House reported the indefinite postponement of S. F. 67, a curative act relating to issuing bonds. Several petitions favoring the pure food bill, the barber bill and the bounty on wild animal scalps were read and placed on file. The Stock Feeders' Association presented a resolution endorsing the bill now before the Legislature to reorganize the State Agricultural Society. The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported a substitute for S. F. 38, allowing county judges compensation for appointing judges and clerks of election. The same committee reported S. F. 134 for indefinite postponement. A large number of new bills were introduced, this being the fortieth day of the session in the Senate. The Chair named Noyes of Danvers, Barton of Johnson and Farrell of Merrick to take up the complaint of ex-Superintendent Gillespie, late of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Omaha, who desires a rehearing of the charges made against him on the ground that the "Mutz-Beal" committee two years ago denied him the privilege of defending himself against the charges. After joint session the Senate took a recess till 2 o'clock. The time from 2 to 2:30 was taken up in the reading of new bills. Immediately after the afternoon session the Senate took another recess till 7:30 o'clock in order to prepare members a little longer time to prepare embryo bills and introduce them before the fortieth day faded away. A forty-minute session was held in the evening. A motion was made in the House that the Committee on Other Asylums be allowed to make a junket to the various institutions, with the proper allowance for expenses. This brought out a motion from Burns of Lancaster that a part of the committee on Public Lands and Buildings be also allowed to go on the trip. This brought out motions for members of soldiers' homes and other committees to take trips. The motion was laid on the table. Twenty-six bills were reported for general file and eighteen for indefinite postponement. In committee of the whole, the salary appropriation bill was considered. The bill was still under fire a adjournment.

Friday, Feb. 24. Thirty-first ballot for senator: Allen 58, Hayward 39, Thompson 13, Webster 10, Field 6, Scattering 4. The House was kept busy with the introduction of bills. Forty-eight were handed in, running the total up to 611. So far the House has passed thirty-six and indefinitely postponed 124. A committee was appointed to act with the Senate committee to investigate the complaint of J. A. Gillespie, ex-Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Omaha. Mr. Fisher introduced a resolution in the House providing for the appointment of a committee of two from the House and one from the Senate to attempt the collection of penalties, licenses and fees that the resolution recites the committee of investigation has found the Auditor of State has failed and neglected to collect from insurance companies. The amount, he says, is shown by the books to be very large. The Committee on Claims and on Deficiencies introduced several bills appropriating various sums due on unliquidated accounts. The members of the Senate took part in one of the liveliest discussions of the session. The Committee on Live Stock and Grazing reported on S. F. 159, Dunn's bill to regulate commissions for selling live stock through stockyards, recommending that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Dunn made an earnest speech in defense of his measure. He said such a regulation was absolutely necessary. It was urged that those who did not like the dealings of the South Omaha stockyards could consign their stock to themselves and put it on the market themselves. But this was disadvantageous to the seller, as the railroad companies would refuse to deliver stock until the freight was paid, and capital was therefore necessary. The bill was finally placed on general file.

The Price of Disobedience. In one of his campaigns Frederick the Great of Prussia, to prevent his whereabout being betrayed to the enemy, ordered all lights to be extinguished at a certain hour. The penalty of disobedience was to be death. The King occasionally passed through the camp at night to ascertain whether his order was strictly attended to. One night he observed a light in one of the tents, and, entering it, found an officer sitting at a table closing a letter. Asked how he dared thus disregard the King's command, the officer replied that he had been writing a letter to his wife. The King ordered him to open his letter, to take his pen and to add these words: "Before this letter reaches your hands I shall have been shot for disobeying an order of the King." The sentence was harsh, but the crime was great, risking as it did the lives of thousands. Frederick's orders were ever afterward strictly obeyed.

A Wonderful Book. The smallest book ever printed is the story of Perrault's little Hop-o-My-Thumb, lately published. The book is one and one-half inches long by one inch wide, and one-quarter inch thick. It can be read only by the aid of a microscope, but is complete in every way and has four engravings.

The Greek "macaroni" is taken from a Greek derivation, which means "the blessed dead," in allusion to an ancient custom of eating at feasts for the dead.

A pair of gloves passes through about 200 pairs of hands from the time the skin leaves the dressers till the gloves reach the hands of the wearer.

The population of the earth at the time of Emperor Augustus is estimated at 54,000,000. It is now estimated to be about 1,500,000,000.

Twenty-eighth ballot for senator: Allen 56, Hayward 39, Thompson 12, Webster 10, Field 6, Scattering 4. H. R. 141, Olmstead's bill requiring the union label on all public printing was reported for indefinite postponement in the House by the committee. There was a minority report placing the bill on general file and on motion of Sturgess of Douglas the minority report was adopted. H. R. 446, 259, 481 and 444 were placed on general file. The last named bill is the salary appropriation bill. H. R. 492, by Thompson of Clay, was taken up on third reading. This was the bill to appropriate \$6,000 to distribute among the companies of the First Regiment at Omaha. A long time was spent in the roll call and one call of the house was taken to bring the members in to vote. The result of the vote on the bill was as follows: yeas, 61; nays, 34. The bill having failed to pass with the emergency clause, a second roll call was had to pass it with that clause stricken out. The result of this roll call was 45 for and 50 against, and the bill was killed. After recess the House went into committee of the whole with Lane on Lancaster in the chair to consider bills on general file. The committee arose at 6 o'clock and reported. Adjournment was taken until Thursday.

In the Senate the joint resolution in praise of the First Nebraska volunteers was read a second time. Senator Talbot moved that it be advanced and engrossed for a third reading. When the vote was taken 12 voted in favor and 6 against. The Chair said he was inclined to declare the motion carried. Van Dusen of Douglas said he voted against the motion because he did not favor singling out two officers for special praise. When Senator Talbot explained that they were the only officers wounded he withdrew his objections. An other vote was taken, resulting in a vote of 15 to 2 in favor of advancement. The following bills were placed upon their third reading: Senate files 141, 154, 75, 151, 143, 152 and 36. All curative acts except S. F. 86, which is Noyes' bill to establish school district libraries. This bill provides that a committee, consisting of the Chancellor of University, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Principal of the Normal School, State Librarian and University Librarian, shall annually prepare a list of books suitable for these libraries, from

DEWEY ASKS HELP.

WANTS THE OREGON SENT TO HIM AT ONCE.

"Political Reasons" Given as Excuse—Request for the Battleship a Surprise to Government—Complications with Germany or Others Possible.

A cablegram received at the Navy Department Friday morning from Admiral Dewey asking that the battleship Oregon, for political reasons, be sent to Manila at once, caused a good deal of excitement. It was discussed at the cabinet meeting, and the words "political reasons" were construed to mean that Admiral Dewey is not entirely satisfied with the attitude of some of the foreign warships anchored in Manila bay. Of course, the Oregon is not wanted for offensive purposes against the Philippines, and the best opinion in Washington is that the Germans are again making or threatening to make trouble for Admiral Dewey.

Great Britain, Japan, Germany and Russia have fleets in the vicinity of Manila, which include warships of the class to which the Oregon belongs. No concern is felt about the friendliness of Great Britain and Japan, nor is there any apprehension that Russia would undertake to interfere with the carrying out of the administration's policy in the Philippines. Although Germany has recently expressed friendship for the United States, this expression has not caused the President or Admiral Dewey to be any the less vigilant in watching every movement made by the German fleet in Pacific waters.

The understanding was that the Oregon, after leaving Hawaii, would proceed direct to Manila, but Admiral Dewey may not have been fully informed on this point. The Oregon arrived at Honolulu Feb. 5 and the dispatches announcing her arrival stated that she would remain at least two weeks in order to have some repairs made to her boilers and engines.

An official at the Navy Department said that a ship would be dispatched from San Francisco with a message to the commander of the Oregon, directing him to proceed to Manila as rapidly as possible. This officer also stated that the battleship Iowa would be sent to Manila. With two battleships added to his fleet Admiral Dewey will be in a position to compel the Germans to behave themselves, if they show the slightest sign of creating a disturbance.

Admiral Dewey may be keenly sighting a gathering cloud in the east, and is looking to the prevention of any possible intervention or interference by European powers in the struggle now in progress in the neighborhood of Manila. It is believed that in the big fires much property of foreign residents and business concerns was destroyed. That these fires were caused by the insurgents cannot be denied, and it may be that some of the foreign naval commanders in the east are disposed to seize upon the pretext that their interests demand protection, which we cannot afford them, to make a landing or do something obnoxious to the United States and likely to encourage the insurgents.

GOMEZ ENTERS HAVANA.

He Rides Into the City at the Head of His Army.

Under escort of three battalions of American troops Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, entered the Cuban capital Friday forenoon in all the style of a conquering hero. The celebration attendant upon his arrival was the first important demonstration of the Cubans, and it was a noteworthy affair. It was a day filled with honor and pride for the Cuban general, for after having been cheered to the echo during his triumphant ride into and through Havana, he had the pleasure of reviewing the Cuban troops from the balcony of the palace which was formerly the official residence of Weyler, Blanco and other representatives of Spanish authority in Cuba. As still another mark of distinction, Gen. Gomez will live at Otero, Pinaros, the former summer residence of the Spanish captain generals, which is beautifully situated on the outskirts of the city.

Gomez left Marianna at 10 o'clock in the morning, and took a carriage to Cerro, where he mounted and rode at the head of the Cuban forces into Havana. His route was along the thoroughfares of Monte Aguilera, Galiano, San Rafael, Parque Central and Obispo to the palace. Cuban and American flags were displayed in great numbers all along the line of march, and the palace was beautifully decorated. Stops were made at Puentes Grande and Buena Vista. At the latter point Maj. Gen. Lee went upon the platform and welcomed Gen. Gomez informally in a few hearty words.

BULGARIA AT PONTA DELGADA.

Steamer Given Up for Lost Arrives at Port Under Her Own Steam.

The long overdue Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria arrived at Ponta del Gada, Azores Friday morning. The Bulgaria sailed from New York for Hamburg on Jan. 28. The ship's company and passengers numbered 130. There were no cabin passengers. On Feb. 5 the British steamer Weehawken sighted the Bulgaria 800 miles west of the Azores in a disabled condition. The wind was blowing a hurricane. Thirteen of the crew and twelve passengers of the Bulgaria were taken aboard the Weehawken and landed at Ponta del Gada on Feb. 14. Four members of the crew who were not able to reach the Weehawken were picked up by the British steamer Vittoria and landed at Baltimore Wednesday.

A mighty cheer went up in Lloyd's room in London when it was announced that the steamer Bulgaria had arrived safely at Ponta del Gada, as nobody expected to ever hear of her again. The Bulgaria lay to for eleven days effecting repairs.

Wellington, Kan., built a new jail last year, and the authorities determined to name it after the first prisoner who might be confined in it. This prisoner proved to be a woman, Mrs. Horton, and the institution was promptly named "Horton Jail." Now it has been proven that the woman was innocent, and she proposes to sue the Wellington authorities for damages.

The Boston School Board is taking steps to prevent the employment of non-resident persons to teach in the schools of that city.

A FAMOUS COURTHOUSE.

In a Now Demolished Building in Illinois Lincoln Once Upheld Slavery.

On the foundation stones of one of the most famous and historic structures of the West the people of Coles County, Illinois, are now erecting a new courthouse. The old county courthouse was built in 1835 and was the scene of many a great legal battle, in which some of the most distinguished men of their day were actors. Among the noted lawyers who figured in cases which are entered on the dockets of the Coles County Circuit Court, were Lincoln and Douglas, Trumbull and Shields, John A. Logan and John M. Palmer, Gen. John A. McClelland and Maj. James A. Connolly, "Dick" Yates, "Dick" Oglesby, Ficklin, and Linder. It was in this old courthouse that Abraham Lincoln appeared as counsel for a slaveholder who was trying to recover his human chattels, and was defeated by Linder and Ficklin. The trial attracted national attention and large numbers of people from all over the country attended.

Under the Illinois constitution of that day slavery was not recognized as legal; yet to placate slaveholders, a provision was made to allow the slaves then in the State to remain in bondage, but no more slaves were to be brought into Illinois. Every free negro coming to the State had to give bond for his good behavior, and every slave brought into the State after the adoption of the constitution and remaining a year became a free man legally. Some time during the '30s a slaveholder from near Lexington, Ky., came to Coles County, some twenty miles north of Charleston, and entered upon a section of government land. He was in the habit of bringing from his Kentucky plantation twenty to thirty negroes every spring to cultivate his Coles County lands and taking them back before the expiration of the year, and by repeating this process from year to year, evaded the law which would have given freedom to the negroes had they remained in the State twelve months.

Finally the slave master became careless and allowed the slaves to remain a few days over a year. Friends of the slaves invoked the law in their behalf and it was in this case on behalf of the slave owner that Lincoln figured.

The old courthouse was the scene of a sensational lynching Feb. 14, 1856. On that day Dolph Monroe was to have been hanged for the murder of



OLD COLES COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

his father-in-law. Just before the hour of execution a reprieve was received from the Governor. But the 10,000 people who had come to witness the execution would not have it so. A mob was formed and the doors of the jail, which occupied one corner of the courthouse, were quickly battered in and Monroe's lifeless body was soon swinging from a tree in the western part of the town.

Some years after Monroe's tragic death, the jail in this same old courthouse was again visited by a mob, and its strong iron doors battered down and a negro was strung up to a telegraph pole. In fact the old building in its long lifetime had many stormy days and dark deeds. It was the center of the fight that raged around the public square on March 29, 1864, when the famous "Charleston raid" occurred. The raiders entrenched themselves at the courthouse and shot at people as they dodged in and out of the stores. A half-dozen men were killed and wounded before a company of soldiers came and drove them from the town.

The English Language.

"Mamma, if I had a hat before I had this one it's all right to say that's the hat I had had, isn't it?" "Certainly, Johnny." "And if that hat once had a hole in it and I had it mended, I could say it had had a hole in it, couldn't I?" "Yes, there would be nothing incorrect in that." "Then it'd be good English to say that the hat I had had had had a hole in it, wouldn't it?"—Trained Motherhood.

Unhopeful.

"I wonder if a satisfactory solution of the Philippine question will be discovered," remarked the unbiased patriot. "It has been discovered," replied the friend who is always arguing on politics. "But," he added, with a sigh, "I don't suppose I'll be any more successful than usual in getting the government to pay attention to my discovery."—Washington Star.

Converted.

"Do you believe in hypnotism?" "Yes. Did you notice that young woman who just passed out of the office? Well, she got me to subscribe for a \$4 book that I shall never want and that she knew I'd never want."

Couldn't Encourage Her Too Much.

"Your replies are very tart," said the young husband. "Then he hastily added: 'But they are not as tart as those mother made.'"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

The wages of sin defiles alike the hard times and monopolies.

REBELS FIRE MANILA.

PROPERTY LOSS IN THE TOWN IS ENORMOUS.

Natives Apply the Torch During Night Attack—Filipinos Driven to the Jungles by American Troops—Visayans Offer to Fight Aguinaldo.

The rebels fired the city of Manila Wednesday night, applying the torch to many buildings. The greater part of the city is heavily damaged. The attempt to burn the city was followed by an outbreak of rebel sympathizers and severe fighting in the streets followed. The troops suppressed the outbreak by prompt and determined action. A number of the insurgents were killed and several American soldiers were wounded. A large market place was among the first to burn. Between six and seven hundred residences and business houses were destroyed. Fires were started at several points simultaneously and, spreading with great rapidity, resisted all efforts to control them.

Native sharpshooters were concealed behind corner buildings. They shot at every American in sight. Flames burst forth simultaneously from Santa Cruz, San Nicolas and Tondo. From these points the flames spread in all directions. In a short time the greater part of the city was on fire. Notwithstanding the continual firing of the hidden sharpshooters the American garrison turned out and fought the fire. In many cases they had first to drive away the lurking assassins.

None of our troops was killed, but seven members of the Minnesota regiment were wounded while making a rush into the burning Tondo quarter. The troops were rallied from some of the outlying encampments. They quickly spread through all parts of the city and promptly subdued what was evidently planned for a general uprising and massacre.

The fire lasted all night. The native rebels in the city have been completely subjected by the prompt work of Gen. Otis and the other commanders. It is evident that the incendiaries and assassins believed that the entire town would be destroyed and with it the foreign residents and the American soldiers. The loss will be very heavy. Strong guards are posted in all parts of the city and it is believed that another massacre will not be attempted.

The attempt to burn the city of Manila is part of the often announced plan of the insurgents, Filipino spies and sympathizers have been watched by the American troops day and night. Many have been captured. Some of them were disguised in women's clothing. Plots of all kinds have been afoot. There has been constant fear for weeks that a massacre and conflagration would be attempted. Gen. Otis warned his officers to be ever vigilant and since the first battle on Friday four troops have guarded all quarters within the lines.

Anclotes Lanson, president of Negros Island, called on Gen. Otis with his fellow delegates. They assured Gen. Otis of the hearty support of the Visayas. The government of Negros, they declared, was in favor of American rule. The commission offered to raise an army of 100,000 Visayans to fight the Tagalos on the island of Luzon.

Pertinent Personal.

Admiral Schley is proud of the full-dress uniform which he wears on ceremonial occasions. Gen. Palmer is preparing a series of articles reminiscent of Lincoln, with whom he was intimate. The Queen of Greece is the only woman admiral in the world. She holds this rank in the Russian navy.

Ex-Gov. Taylor of Tennessee granted 633 pardons, commutations and respites during his two years in office. Secretary Long is not fond of society, and generally prefers not to take part in that side of Washington life.

John R. McLean has offered to defray the cost of collecting a complete history of Ohio for the Congressional Library. James F. Warner, well known over all the Northwest as a miner and promoter, is the original of Mark Twain's "Colonel Mulberry Sellers."

The next Senate will have three members who have given considerable attention to election. They are Senators Quarles of Wisconsin, Beveridge of Indiana and Simon of Oregon. N. B. Scott, the new Senator from West Virginia, made his fortune, like Senator Turner of Washington, in mining. He was born in a log cabin and was left an orphan while still a small boy.

Representative Francis G. Newlands, who was a rival of William M. Stewart in the Nevada senatorial fight, is an old crony of Senator George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island, whose classmate he was at Yale.

Gov. J. G. Brady of Alaska was once a homeless boy in New York. He was sent to an Iowa farmer by the Children's Aid Society, which later assisted him through college. He first went to Alaska as a missionary.

Gen. Otis, the commander of our forces in the Philippines, is said to be a man of laconic speech who rarely utters more than one short sentence at a time, but manages to make that sentence epigrammatic and full of meaning.

Gov. Stanley of Kansas recently received this note: "Dear Sir: I understand you said you was going to take a week off to tear up the big pile of letters asking you for jobs. If everything else is gone, I would like the job of tearing up letters."

Captain John H. Surratt, whose mother was hanged for the murder of President Lincoln, is a trusted employe of a Baltimore steamship line.

Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota owns the last communication in writing made by the late Representative Dingley.

Judge William Butler of Philadelphia, who has resigned from the bench of the United States District Court, learned the trade of a printer in the office of the West Chester (Pa.) Village Record. Among the other boys in the office at the same time was Bayard Taylor.



The House on Friday finally passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, to which it had devoted over a week. No important amendment had been adopted. The Speaker's ruling upon the motion to re-instate the bill, with instructions to incorporate in it the Nicaragua canal amendment, was sustained—155 to 96. A bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint five additional cadets-at-large to the naval academy. The evening session was devoted to private pension legislation. The naval personnel bill, for which the Navy Department has been contending for so many years, was passed by the Senate. It was under discussion for several hours, but was passed practically in the form in which it was reported by the Senate committee. The remainder of the day's session was devoted to passage of bills on the private pension calendar, seventy-four in number, and to the reading of the Alaska code bill.

The Senate spent most of the day Saturday on the postoffice appropriation bill, but failed to complete it. An echo of the old star route developments was heard when several Senators criticized the method by which a combination of speculators secured the star route contracts. Several bills of minor importance were passed early in the day. The House spent two hours upon the naval appropriation bill without making any progress. The remainder of the session was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Northway, of Ohio. The paragraph in the bill relating to the naval academy, against which Mr. Mudd (Rep., Md.) raised a point of order, was stricken out, the point of order being sustained. Mr. Mudd then moved additional appropriations of \$240,000 for the completion of the buildings at the academy authorized in the last naval bill.

During almost six hours Monday afternoon the postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion in the Senate, the time being consumed largely by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) and Mr. Patterson (Sil., Rep., S. D.) in an amendment providing that the postal commission should present its final report to Congress by March 1, 1900. Failing after many trials to obtain unanimous consent for the insertion of the amendment in the bill, Mr. Butler permitted it to come to a vote. It was defeated 27 to 19. Mr. Hawley, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, moved to take up the army reorganization bill, unanimous consent having been refused to take up the measure without displacing the unfinished business—the anti-scalping bill. Mr. Hawley's motion prevailed 44 to 26, making the army bill the unfinished business. A separate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris was passed by the House under suspension of the rules. The Senate bill to reimburse the Governors of States for expenses paid by the States in organizing volunteers for service in the war with Spain before their muster into the service of the United States also was passed.

Formal discussion of the Hull-Hawley army reorganization bill was begun in the Senate Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Warren, Republicans, supported the measure, and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Cockrell, Democrats, opposed it, while Mr. Proctor, Republican, addressed the Senate in favor of some amendments which he had proposed to the bill. The postoffice appropriation bill was laid before the Senate and its consideration was resumed. At 2 o'clock the debate closed and the voting began. Mr. Butler's amendment reducing the amount paid to railroads was defeated, 45 to 15. The bill was then passed. The House reached the last page of the naval bill and adjourned with a point of order pending against a provision fixing the price of armor plate at \$545 per ton. Much of the time was occupied in debating the amendment offered by Mr. Mudd (Rep., Md.) appropriating \$720,000 to complete the three buildings authorized to be erected at the naval academy at Annapolis. The House adopted the amendment, 75 to 53.

The House on Wednesday inaugurated the custom which has prevailed for many years in the Senate of listening to the reading of Washington's farewell address on Washington's birthday. Two hours were devoted to the naval appropriation bill. The consideration of the naval bill was suspended to allow the members of the House to pay tribute to the memory of the late Senator Morrill of Vermont. The session of the Senate was devoted to two special orders—the reading of Washington's farewell address, an annual custom of the Senate on Washington's birthday, and the pronouncing of eulogies on the late Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont.

The naval appropriation bill finally passed the House Thursday afternoon, after four days of arduous debate, most of which was spent upon the question of rehabilitating the naval academy at Annapolis in accordance with the scheme inaugurated by the appropriation of \$500,000 in the last naval bill and the proposition to increase the maximum price to be paid for armor plate to \$545 a ton, existing law limiting it to \$400. Upon both propositions the Naval Committee suffered signal defeats. The amendment to build a great armor plant was ruled out upon a point of order. During the entire session, until 6 o'clock, the Senate had under consideration the river and harbor bill. Good progress was made, eighty-nine pages having been disposed of, with the exception of one amendment. A bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs permitting volunteer regiments to retain their colors and to deposit them in the State capitals was passed.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Uncle Sam gets something over \$36,000,000 a year in taxes out of tobacco. The "thoroughbred department" of the great Stanford stock farm at Palo Alto, Cal., is to be abolished. The Memphis Cotton Planters' Journal reports that a cotton grower in Mississippi has trained 200 African monkeys to pick cotton. Emperor William of Germany has issued an imperial decree announcing his gratitude to God for allowing him to complete the fortieth year of his life and the tenth of his reign.