

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Lincoln Crowded With Legislators, Candidates and Co-Workers.

The Committees Operating Actively on the Bills Before Them.

Brief Biographies of the Big Six of the Senate.

A Colossal Combination of Big Bodies, Big Brains and Big Hearts.

An Interesting Talk With Senator Van Wyck on Important Questions.

The Railroad Raid on the Niobrara Reservation—The Neovale Lands and Black Hills Mail Routes.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. SHORT SESSION IN BOTH HOUSES. LINCOLN, January 15.—Nearly all the members of the house were in their seats at 2.30 p. m. After the usual formalities the house passed a bill, the first passed by this legislature, appropriating money for payment of members.

A resolution was offered to appoint a committee to inquire into the eligibility of W. Z. Taylor to sit as a member when he is at the same time the county clerk of Hitchcock county. The resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Several bills were introduced. At 3.30 the house adjourned till 9.20 to-morrow.

IN THE SENATE.

The lieutenant governor being absent, General Connor, president pro tem, took the chair. A resolution appropriating ten daily newspapers to each senator was passed by a vote of 16 to 15. Several bills were introduced, but the session was short. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

Nearly all important committees of both houses met after adjournment. The special railroad committee had several witnesses before it, among them, Hon. T. M. Marquette, attorney of the Burlington & Missouri river railroad.

THE RUSH.

The hotels of the city are filled to overflowing, fully five hundred persons from Omaha are on the ground. Other portions of the state are well represented. Every railroad train comes in loaded, and if the rush keeps up standing room will be scarce by to-morrow night.

THE BIG SIX.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF BIG MEN. LINCOLN, January 15.—There are six men in the senate who attract attention from a distinct group, distinguished and related by their physical proportions. They are each six feet in height and turn the scale at 250 pounds or over. Remove them and the rest of the senate consists of average sized men.

It is a fact that big bodies, big brains and big hearts generally go together, and the instances now referred to is no exception. The six men are Brown of Lancaster, Brown of Clay, Harrison of Hall, Hiest of Cheyenne, Connor of Buffalo, and Fisher of Nebraska.

HARRISON, OF HALL, is a native of Ohio. He made several efforts to enlist in the union army, but was rejected on account of his youth. After leaving Ohio he visited California and Oregon, but concluded that Nebraska was the best state in the union for a young man and settled at Grand Island, where he practices as a lawyer. In 1876 he was deputy county treasurer of Hall county, and from that time to January, 1882, he was county judge. He was elected to the senate as a straight republican, but believes in the necessity of railroad legislation. To use his own language, "I don't believe any anti-monopolist desires to see legislation on this subject more than I do, but I believe the republican party is equal to the work. It is and always has been the party of law and order, and it will do justice in this case between the people and the corporations."

BROWN OF CLAY, is a native of New York, but resided in Michigan at the breaking out of the war and volunteered from that state. Since coming to Nebraska he has been a merchant and is a prosperous man. His people have shown their confidence in him by making him a county commissioner and justice of the peace. He was elected to the senate on the straight republican ticket but declares himself in favor of railroad legislation or "regulation" as he calls it. He knows of instances of injustice and wants that these should be prevented. He approves of the object of the anti-monopolists, but not of their methods.

HEIST, OF CHEYENNE, came to Nebraska some years ago, as many others have done, without means and almost without hope. He had studied law and possessed good natural ability, and was not long in making friends and carrying on a course for himself which has landed him at last in the state senate. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Hayes.

Fisher, of Nebraska, will be noticed hereafter, all efforts to find him for an interview for this letter proving useless.

CONNOR, OF BUFFALO, came to Nebraska twelve years ago from Indiana, where he had occupied several important political positions. During the war he held the position of fair earned the rank of captain. He was chairman of the Indiana state central committee from 1860 to 1863 and a delegate to the national convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860 and Grant in 1868 for president of the United States. Through his head is riveted his energy and health are apparently undiminished.

The general, always a prominent factor in the politics of the state, has become distinguished lately by his adoption of the cause of the people against the railroads, and his eloquent harangues, sustained by facts and figures, has had much to do in changing the relation of political parties in Nebraska during the last campaign. At this time he appears to be the first choice of anti-monopolists for a republican United States senator, and whether the general leaves the senate or remains, he will do good work for the people he represents.

BROWN, OF LANCASTER, last, but by no means least of the six, is a native of New York, but has resided in this state twelve years. His youth was one of toil, and means of mental improvement were few, but energy overcame every obstacle, and to-day he is one of the leading members of the bar of this state. He took his part in the war. His attention has been devoted chiefly to the equity branch of his profession and he has built up a magnificent practice. The city of Lincoln made him its mayor, and this is his second term in the state senate. He might without flattery be called the Nestor of the senate, since no other member has had the same length of legislative experience, accompanied by age. Mr. Brown was always a republican, and a straight republican. He is a hard worker in official as well as in his life. For many years he has never failed to put in twelve hours a day at hard study or labor, and as the result he is reputed to be worth at least \$100,000. When asked as to the legislation he thought imperative at the present time, he said:

"We must do something in the way of judicial railway legislation for the relief of the people and the continued existence of the republicans in this state." Such are the big six, to whom it is impossible to do justice in so brief a sketch. These are the men whom it is proposed to buy up like cattle in the market. IT CAN'T BE DONE. There are men in this legislature all the wealth of Omaha could not buy, much less that of a single man. They have reputations to sustain, families to whom if they leave nothing else they will leave a spotless name and consciences whose approval they estimate above all things. Whoever dares to try will find bribery with this legislature as ruinous as it proved to the legislature of Kansas and even to some who in past times have tried it in Nebraska.

that the rights of private citizens should be respected." "Now, Senator, how about the MAIL CONTRACT TO THE BLACK HILLS that you are charged with having had suspended?" "In the first place," said the senator, "two new mail routes running through Rapid City to Deadwood were established, one from Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, and the other from Chamberlain, Dakota, on the Missouri river. Each route was about 200 miles long, running the entire distance through the Indian reservation, and no whites living thereon. I introduced a resolution asking for information from the postmaster general. He replied, stating that the postmasters at Fort Niobrara, Rapid City, Deadwood and Chamberlain had recommended the service. This reply was referred to the committee on post offices and postroads. At a later day I introduced a bill to repeal so much of the law of the last session that established the two new routes, at the same time offering a resolution asking the postmaster general to withhold letting for service on said routes. When the resolution came up in the senate for discussion it was opposed by Allison and Ingalls, but was passed by a two-thirds vote. The contract has not been let, but the postmaster general has advertised for proposals for daily service on both routes. I wish to say that Rapid City and Deadwood have each two daily mail routes in operation at this time—one from Sidney and one from Fort Pierre, and with the proposed addition they would have mail service four times a day."

"What can you tell me concerning the ST. JOE AND DENVER RAILROAD LANDS, about which we have read so much of late?" "Nothing particularly new. The bill of last session is in the house, having passed the senate, and is in a fair way to become a law. It was understood that Knevals and others, and persons owning lands, were willing to compromise on being paid \$2.50 or \$2.75 per acre, as a basis of settlement. It was then thought by the friends of the bill that the United States should be willing to pay to them the minimum price of public lands within railroad limits. Such a bill was presented and passed the senate last session, but since the decision of the supreme court an appeal has been made to the senate of the act, and they have been advised by their friends not to do anything of the kind, as it is confidentially expected a settlement can be made with Knevals & Co. on the same terms congress allows the settlers."

Special Dispatch to The Bee. SOUTH CHICAGO, January 15.—About 7.30 this morning the nail factory at Cummings, South Chicago, was burned to the ground, together with the ware and cleaning houses. The fire was clearly incendiary. The nail factory was one of the largest in the United States. It was 100 by 350 feet, with 2 engines and 140 machines. The dimensions of the warehouse were 200 by 125 feet, and contained in addition to the largest valuable collection of patterns, a stock of nails amounting to at least 15,000 kegs, probably a greater number. The cleaning house was 50 by 75 feet. The nail mill, with machinery, cost \$200,000. It is impossible to state the loss, as it is uncertain in what shape the machinery may be. Officials state that the stock, machinery and buildings are fully insured.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. RICHMOND, Va., January 15.—The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise and suite arrived to night by the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad from Louisville. Quite a large crowd were at the depot. The royal party drove to the Exchange and Ballard hotel, where special and extensive preparations had been made. The parlors occupied by the party are the same used by the Prince of Wales and suite when he visited Richmond in 1850. The visitors will remain here probably two days. To-morrow during the forenoon they will remain at the hotel and receive the mayor of the city and the president of the two branches of the city council, a committee of leading citizens appointed by the mayor, a committee of the Sir Walter Raleigh lodge of the Sons of St. George and such other citizens as may call. In the afternoon the party will be driven to places of interest in the city.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. ST. PAUL, Minn., January 15.—A telegram received to-day at the depot headquarters from Captain O. B. Reed, Eleventh Infantry, commanding at camp on Poplar river, Montana, announcing, under date of the 11th instant, that Mr. Porter, Indian agent at Poplar River agency, has called upon him for troops to aid in removing all intruders from the reservation as the Indians are greatly excited and he has good reason to apprehend serious trouble between them and the Indians. Captain Reed further states that a detachment was sent out from the camp on the evening of the 10th and it was his intention to leave at once to assume command of the party in person and capture or remove all parties found to be passing on the reservation.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. NEW YORK, January 15.—The brig Inulee Kiroshlag arrived at Brooklyn to-day. She had on board six seamen so badly frozen as to necessitate their removal to the hospital. It is thought the feet of two or three will have to be amputated. The men are all colored. They sailed from Turk's island on Christmas day, with a cargo of salt. On the 10th of January they were caught in a storm. The cold was intense and the wind carried everything movable away. The sailors were all frozen and the captain and mate were left to do the work.

NEWHALL OUTDONE.

Details of the Burning of a Public Fire Trap in Russian Poland.

The Doors Opening Inward Locked in the Panic-Stricken People.

One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost—Brilliant Working of the Fire Brigade.

Progress of the Search for the Dead in the Newhall Ruins at Milwaukee.

The Chief Clerk Traces the Fire to the Kindling Room—The Dead and Missing.

The Public Fire Trap.

MILWAUKEE, January 15.—The loss of life by the burning of the circus in Berditschiff, Thursday, was not so great as at first reported, but it is believed that over 150 persons perished. The fire broke out toward the end of the performance, and was caused by the careless handling of fireworks on the stage. The curtain became ignited and the flames quickly spread to the walls and the roof. The members of the orchestra were the first victims. The audience, numbering 800 persons, rushed to the front door, but it opened inward, and as the crowd pressed forward it could not be opened. A rush was then made to two side doors, both of which were nailed up, thus compelling the people to take to the windows, from which many sprang into the streets with their clothes a shroud of flame. The fire brigade arrived within half an hour, but it was impossible to extinguish the flames, as the water in the tanks was frozen. The fire lasted two hours. Eye witnesses state that when the doors were finally opened a mass of burning people was visible within. The horses and properties of the circus were all destroyed.

The loss broke while the fire brigade was closing the river thus preventing them from reaching the fire soon properly. It is estimated 90 men, 130 women and 60 children lost their lives. The victims include the colonel of police and vice president of the Berditschiff Bourso. The audience consists mainly of Jews. Another account says the fire was caused by a groom having thrown a lighted cigarette on the straw in the stable, setting it on fire. Another groom tried to stamp out the fire, but a strong draught fanned the flames and caused them to spread. The author of the fire perished, also two women, believed to be Englishmen. Yesterday a man whose wife and three children perished, stabbed the senior member of the Merchants' guild in the street, and then tried to shoot his own throat. It is supposed the murderer abandoned the responsibility of his wife and children to the burning building.

The Newhall Ruins. MILWAUKEE, January 15.—Ben. Tice, head clerk of the Newhall house, made the following statement bearing on the origin of the fire: "Somebody set the building on fire, down near the foot of the stairs leading from the inside of the hall to the barber shop. There was a little closed up for kindling, separated by only a wooden partition from the shaft of the elevator. The fire was set in that closet. Of course it burned through the partition into the hallway before it went far enough in any other direction to be discovered. Inside the hallway was saturated with oil from the machinery, especially up to the third and fourth stories. The flames, feeding on this oil, went up the third and fourth stories, where it was first seen from the outside. It was this burning of oil that made it way up the hallway that made such a dense smoke and terrible heat. Many of those saved were terribly burned by the heat, although they did not come in contact with the flames. The flames did not reach me and yet you can see how I am fixed."

His nose, cheeks and ears are badly burned, while his hair was not singed, showing the correctness of his theory. Tice was asleep in a room in the sixth story when the fire broke out. John Gilbert, the actor, is reported better. He imagines he has been on a big spree and remarked to his physician this morning that "this drinking whiskey is a terrible thing." It is thought that he may not survive the shock of the news of the death of his wife. It will be kept from him as long as possible.

Fifty-one bodies have so far been recovered, 28 of which are burned beyond recognition, leaving 23 still missing. It is not known but supposed that the register is in the safe, which will be reached by the diggers to-day. The court in the center will be reached to-day, where probably most of the bodies will be found. The excavation has reached the west wall to-day where five bodies were found in a heap under the location of the servants' quarters. A correct estimate as to the loss of life is impossible to form until the books of the hotel can be put at the above estimate, giving fifty-one dead and thirty missing, makes the probable total loss of life eighty-one. It is thought to be as nearly correct as possible by all parties.

The afternoon papers made the following exaggerated statement: Taken to the morgue, sixteen; received from the ruins, twenty-one; since died, eight; dead not taken to the morgue, five; total, fifty. This does not include fragments of bodies found. About forty people reported missing

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MILWAUKEE, January 15.—Gen. Tom Thumb has made frequent calls at the police headquarters every day since the fire to see if his trunk had not been found. He would examine closely every trunk that was recovered, but has failed to find the object of his search. His trunk contained an overcoat, clothing, jewelry and a collection of old coins. The general was very indignant over the report that Officer O'Brien rescued him and his wife. He says he rescued O'Brien, who might otherwise have perished. He admits that O'Brien awakened him and his wife and remained in their room about ten minutes while they were dressing but that when they left the room he found the ladder by which they made their escape, and as he commenced to descend the ladder told O'Brien that he had better follow him. A report about to the effect that the landlord Antield has disappeared is wholly untrue.

What the Wires Done. MILWAUKEE, January 15.—A. Well, the manager of the Western Union telegraph office here, makes the following statement: "Careful inquiry of those who witnessed the burning of the Newhall house from the commencement develops the fact that the telegraph wires offered no obstruction to the saving of life, but on the contrary three or four were saved by jumping upon the wires, thereby breaking the force of the fall. It was reported that John and wife could have been saved if the wires had not obstructed the raising of ladders, whereas the highest ladder the department had was raised inside the wires, but was not long enough to the window and the inmates had to jump to the sidewalk and were killed. There were two fire escape ladders fastened to the house, one on Michigan street and one on Broadway, leading from the top of the house to the ground passing by the hall windows of every story, and only three or four lives were saved by them. Every avenue of escape was apparently forgotten in the panic, and some parties jumped through the skylight of an adjacent building and were seriously injured while a fire escape was within their grasp. The reported statement that telegraph wires were responsible for loss of life originated in the brains of a few excited individuals who knew nothing of the facts and cared less."

Panic Among Petticoats. NEWPORT, R. I., January 15.—Quite a panic prevailed at Perry's cotton mill, caused by the filling of the mill by steam from a boiler which burst. The female operatives rushed to the fire escapes and stairs, and some made for the street, but were prevented taking the fatal leap by outsiders, who assured them there was no danger. None of the operatives were injured. All reached the street in less than three minutes. The fireman and engineer were slightly injured by the explosion.

The St. Louis Blues. ST. LOUIS, January 15.—The coroner viewed the remains of the victims of the Pantors' house fire to-day, and after examining several witnesses gave a verdict that they came to their death from burns caused by an accidental fire. No jury was empaneled and no effort was made to determine the origin of the fire. The report that another man is missing proves unfounded.

BORING THE BEAUTIFUL. How Chicago Reporters Laid for Mrs. Langtry. Special Dispatch to The Bee. CHICAGO, January 15.—Before leaving here Mrs. Langtry relieved her mind as follows, concerning Chicago reporters: "I have never seen the reporters since the day of my arrival to be interviewed, but many of them have been bothering me. Dirty work it was, too, and I think some of them were fitted for the work." "Schwab," called Mrs. Langtry to her courier, "Schwab, just look under the sofa and see if that little man who has been lying under the sofa and in wait for me, with letters and telegrams, is there." Schwab made the desired examination, the Jersey Lily laughing heartily the while.

"This little man, on a morning sheet," continued she, "has been very ungentlemanly, both in word and action. The other day I went to Armour's packing house, and oh, it was a horrible sight; the only way I could enjoy it, I just named one of the hogs after that little man and as he was swamping up on a chain and stuck and put into the hot water and scraped, cut and made into sausage before I got through with him."

The Jeannette Inquiry. WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Jeannette board met to-day. Melville was recalled to identify the documents to be introduced as evidence. The board will prepare to report upon the investigation up to the present time, but the work is not to be completed until the Jeannette men in Siberia have been examined. They are expected to return some time in March.

A Wedding Match Proposed. PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—A large crowd gathered at the American theater this evening on the occasion of the proposed benefit to Mike O'Leary,

are yet unaccounted for, which swells the list to ninety. It is almost a sore thing that over a hundred people lost their lives by the calamity. No official investigation will be made into the origin and causes leading to the disaster until the termination of the work at the ruins. The bodies will all remain at the temporary morgue until that time unless positive identifications are made. In such cases identified bodies will be given to friends.

The Pigmy's Presence of Mind. Special Dispatch to The Bee. MILWAUKEE, January 15.—Gen. Tom Thumb has made frequent calls at the police headquarters every day since the fire to see if his trunk had not been found. He would examine closely every trunk that was recovered, but has failed to find the object of his search. His trunk contained an overcoat, clothing, jewelry and a collection of old coins. The general was very indignant over the report that Officer O'Brien rescued him and his wife. He says he rescued O'Brien, who might otherwise have perished. He admits that O'Brien awakened him and his wife and remained in their room about ten minutes while they were dressing but that when they left the room he found the ladder by which they made their escape, and as he commenced to descend the ladder told O'Brien that he had better follow him. A report about to the effect that the landlord Antield has disappeared is wholly untrue.

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heavy weight boxer, but, by order of Mayor King, the police forbade any one entering the hall. John L. Sullivan, who was to have a wound up with Cleary, came over from New York, accompanied by Joe Coburn, but left the city as soon as it was seen the police intended to interfere.

GOING CROOKS. A Keg of American Gold Stolen in Panama. Special Dispatch to The Bee. PANAMA, January 15.—A shipment of \$100,000 was made by the treasury in New York through Wells, Fargo & Co. to the United States fleet on the Pacific by steamer City of Paris, which arrived at Aspinwall December 29. The money, American gold coin, was packed in two small kegs, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds each. They were received in Panama on the same steamer and stored in the Panama Railroad company's vault. Delivery was not made till Monday, the 1st inst., when, on opening the vault, it was discovered that one keg was missing. No lock had been broken or either of the doors of the freight house in which the vault is situated, or of the vault itself. Evidence was found that the keg had been opened in the freight house, but neither the keg nor any vestige of its valuable contents could be discovered, after long and careful search. All possible measures have been taken to discover the thieves or booty, but without a complete success. Several arrests have been made.

Telegraph Trouble. NEW YORK, January 15.—Wm. T. Williams, known on account of his connection with resistance to the consolidation of the American Union and Western Union telegraph companies' lines, applied to the superior court to-day for an injunction to restrain the Western Union telegraph company from opening the transfer books of that company, and from making any transfers of stock of the corporation. A temporary injunction was obtained. The order was made returnable on the 24th inst. The Western Union telegraph company obtained an order securing immediate hearing. The result of the hearing practically invalidates the original order. The judge said, at conclusion of the argument, he would modify forthwith the temporary injunction order, or so far as that it should apply only to restrain a transfer of such parts of the \$15,000,000 stock dividend as might be still in the hands of first parties or individual defendants, and that Wednesday morning he would meet counsel for settling the question as to how far and to what extent he would continue the injunction.

Fatal Follies. ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Michael Doyle, connected with the coal mine a short distance from East St. Louis, took his wife and Miss Binell, a friend, into the mine yesterday, while showing them the mine, explained the process of firing blasts by laying a train of powder along a tramway in one of the passages of the mine and igniting it. A terrific explosion followed and the whole party were badly burned. Mrs. Binell, a woman of 40, she died to-day. The train crew, all twenty pounds of powder in a keg, the presence of which Doyle seems to have had no knowledge.

Army Regulations. WASHINGTON, January 15.—The court of claims has rendered a decision in favor of the Pacific Mail Steamship company for \$83,333.33 in the suit against the United States under its contract for carrying mail on the China line a number of years ago. The bill to increase the efficiency of the army was introduced by Logan and approved by the military committee of the senate. It meets with the general favor among the army officers, who contend that its passage was put in a great degree to end the desertions. The bill embodies all the principal recommendations contained in the last annual report of the secretary of war.

There's Nothing Like Royalty. CHARLESTON, S. C., January 15.—The majesty's ship Dido has arrived to convey Princess Louise to Bermuda. The officers of the Dido expected to find the princess here awaiting them. They experienced very heavy weather on the trip from Bermuda. The Dido is a small corvette, 1,700 tons burden. She has 12 64 pound guns and a crew of 220 men. The cabins had been fitted up into five rooms for the princess and party. One room will be the princess' bedroom, another the princess' boudoir, another the bedroom of her two maids of honor, another for the bedroom of two maids, and the fifth for a dining room. Many courtesies are being extended the officers. A deer hunt is being arranged for Thursday.

Tightening the Financial Screws. NEW YORK, January 15.—The total stock exchanges at twenty-five of leading clearing houses in the United States for the week ending January 13, is a most unfavorable one, both as compared with that of last week and with that of the corresponding week of last year. While the general condition of things appear to be but little altered, failures are largely on the increase, and clearings show a marked shrinkage at a number of the leading distributing points.

Frozen to Death. KINGSTON, Ga., January 15.—A report was received here that a man, woman and three children were found frozen to death in the woods between this place and Atlanta. The unfortunate family were clothed in rags and their faces looked as if plucked from hunger.

THE ANXIOUS SEATS.

Located at Washington but Procured at the Capitals of States.

Senatorial Contests in Nebraska, Colorado, Illinois and Elsewhere.

The Millard Monops Vainly Bucking the Tidal Wave at Lincoln.

Cowin Looms Up in the Front Rank With Thayer and Saunders Near.

Colorado Republicans Hopelessly Divided Among Themselves.

THE OUTLOOK AT LINCOLN. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON. LINCOLN, Neb., January 15.—The legislature will bestow compliments of the season to-morrow on a number of candidates who never have been dreamed of as possible aspirants for senatorial honor. When the roll is called for the first ballot nearly every other member will compliment somebody who never was thought of for senatorial honors. Millard's lobby has been reinforced to-night by fresh recruits from various quarters. His workers are more active than ever, but it is a hopeless effort. They cannot stem the tidal wave. Cowin has made considerable headway. Saunders, Manderson, Thayer and Crouse hold their own; all are hopeful. This state of blissful uncertainty will continue until Thursday, and may possibly continue all the week, if no break is made. The democrats and spurious anti-monopoly candidates are liable to receive a thorough overhauling before the break comes. So far, no bitter feeling is manifest among the rival candidates, but there is bound to be a desperate strife within the next forty-eight hours, when all compliments have been exhausted. E. R.

Delaware's Favorite. DOVER, January 15.—United States Senator Saulsbury was renominated to-day.

Butler Won't Have It. BOSTON, January 15.—Gov. Butler announces that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for the United States senate.

Palmer's Plant. SPRINGFIELD, January 15.—The democratic political caucus to-night nominated ex-Governor Jan. M. Palmer for the United States senate.

Illinois Election. BOSTON, January 15.—In the democratic caucus to-day Brown was unanimously nominated as candidate for United States senator with the understanding that the nomination will be binding on the first ballot only.

Colorado Republicans. DENVER, January 15.—In the republican caucus to-night to nominate United States Senator six formal ballots were had but no choice was made. Adjourned until to-morrow night. Pitkin led by one or two on every ballot. The first formal ballot was as follows: Pitkin 21, Taber 16, Hamill 10, Bowen 4, scattering 2. Sixth and last formal ballot was as follows: Pitkin 20, Taber 19, Hamill 9, Bowen 5. The final result cannot be predicted.

Others Will Be Caught. JERSEY CITY, January 15.—Shaw, the cashier of the suspended City Bank, was arraigned to-day. He said he was unable to furnish the \$20,000 bail demanded, and asked to have the amount reduced. The judge replied that in view of certain evidence now in the hands of the state, the bail, instead of being reduced, would probably be increased. The prisoner was committed to jail. It is intimated that several additional arrests are about to be made in the matter, on information implicating certain parties not heretofore mentioned in the case.

A Fine Residence Burned. TARRYTOWN, N. Y., January 15.—The fine residence of Samuel C. Lewis, having a frontage of 100 feet, together with all the furniture and pictures, were burned. The loss is over \$100,000.

The Recent Tornado. CHICAGO, January 15.—Reports from the northwestern blizzard in Dakota, Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Iowa, say that a number of people have been frozen to death and are lost in the snow storms. Rail travel is much delayed.

The Usual Amount. ST. JOHN, N. B., January 15.—The assets of the bankrupt bank of Prince Edward island is \$350,000. It is thought the bank will pay half liabilities.

A Chicago Fire. CHICAGO, January 15.—The works of the Chicago smelting and refining company were totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$119,000; insurance \$29,000.