THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

W. B. Lambert

TWELFTH YEAR. OMAHA NEB MONDAY MORNING JANUARY 29 1883 189

THE STATE CAPITOL.

Progress of Important Measures Through the Legislature.

Brown of Douglas Rasps the State Treasurer and His Defective English.

The Watch Dogs of the House Securely Seated in Front of the Speaker.

Passage of an Amendment to Omaha's Charter, Relating to Railroad Crossings.

Vigorous Bounce of Two Spies on the Republican Caucus.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

LINCOLN, January 26.—The first bill read was one to legalize the dissection of human bodies in the state, and the mortal remains of all paupers and unclaimed persons are hereby devoted to the surgeon's knife, under certain restrictions.

The bill to prevent domestic animals, having any contagious desease, running at large, was read a second time with the emergency clause attached.

In response to an inquiry of the senate, the treasurer sent a communication upon the items of interest account. It brought out from Brown, of Douglas the remark that the resolution ought to be sent back to the treasurer with the intimation that if did not understand English the senate would furnish him an interpreter, and that the treasurer was trying to bamboozle the senate.

The committee on counties reported favorably the bill to define the boundaries of Loup county,

The senate went into convention of the whole, with Mr. Harrison in the chair, who brought the committee into working order with unexpected skill.

Mr. Reynolds bill No. 5, for the regulation of, and to prevent abuses and unjust discrimination by railroad corporations, was postponed

Bill No. 11, to amend the code of civil procedure, introduced by Mr. Shoenhelt, was similarly postponed.

No. 12 for the re location of county seats being next in order was then considered.

Mr. Rich introduced a change in the title confining its application to county seats within five miles of the centre of the county.

Brown, of Clay, apposed the change as being a kind of special legislation. The change of title was accepted, and it was resolved to report recommending the passage.

The next bill for consideration was one introduced by Mr. Dolan to authorize counties, precincts, townships and towns to vote bridge bonds for internal improvement, &c.

Mr. Brown, of Douglas, moved to strike out the word "railroads."

Mr. Case moved to change the rate of per cent. of valuation from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent.

Mr. Schoenhelt moved to make it 5 per cent.

Mr. Butler spoke in favor of allowing the people of the state to bond themselves for works of internal improvement and even railroads. He referred to the case of Douglas county and the city of Omaha. Before the people began to issue bonds he could have fed and fattened one hundred head of cattle in the streets of Omaha, but now it was the most prosperous city on the Missouri river. With bonds came prosperity.

The amendment to reduce the per cent of valuation were lost, and when Mr. Dolan explained that they only wanted a construction of the present law so as to include bridges, because his people wanted a bridge across the Republican, the bill was recommended to pass with the amendments made. The committee then rose and reported, and the bills were ordered engrossed for a third reading.

SENATE—MORNING SESSION.

LINCOLN, January 27.—The talk of this morning is an incident not strictly legislative, and has reference to a couple of citizens, hitherto regarded as reputable, who were found trying, in a serreptitious manner, to learn the secrets of the republican caucus. The editor of THE BEE is credited with patented and exclusive rights in this direction, and it is fitting and just that these infringes should be held up to public reprobation. It seems that Philpot and Courteney, legal lights of the capital city, secreted themselves in a room adjoining the one in which the caucus was held. The rooms connected by a door, and over the door was a transom. During the meeting some of the members of the caucus saw a face framed in the transom. A newspaper was put up to baffle the spy. After a while the newspaper was in a motion, and it was found that the transom was open, so that every word spoken was heard by the listener. On this discovery two stout cau-cusses burst open the door; there was a racket, as of falling furniture and scuffling, hurrying human feet, and Courtney fell a captive to his incensed visitors, was taken through the meeting and uncermoniously ejected. A further inspection of the room revealed another craven, of the name of Pafilipot, who followed in quick order the flying steps of his partner in infamy.

There has been a mystery for some time about the rapidity with which the secrets of the caucus found publicity. Philpot claims he had a right to be in the room, as he is a gymnast, and the room is used for physical exercise, and he threatens to bring an action against the caucus for assault and battery. I think he will find it difficult to convince any court or jury that any system of gymnastics practiced since anti-deluvian times requires an athlete to place himself in a darkened room and hang by the lobe of his aur cular to the open transom of a door, beyond which important political business is being transacted.

The senate did not convene till 10:30. The journal was read and Senator Brown, of Douglas, moved that the statement of the president why he ruled that the senate could not adjourn from day to day, until the election of a senator of the United States should be stricken from the journal. He contended that it had no more right to be spread upon the pages of the journal than the speeches of members.

Senator Butler opposed the motion, and thought he understood the motive at the bottom of the matter. He read from the manual, and thought the opinion of the chair ought to appear, and gave expression to a general feeling as to the value of the argument of the chair, in opposition to the proposed adjournment. He thought it one of the most able decision upon the question involved yet given.

The motion was lost.

No other business was transacted and the senate adjourned to meet in the house in joint convention. Afterward adjourned till Monday 11:45 a. m.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The house in the committee of the whole yesterday afternoon considered among other things, the militia bill introduced by Mr. Armitage, House Roll No. 41. This bill provides that the officers and privates shall receive the same pay when called out, and that amount shall not exceed two dollars a day. It also reduces the pay of the adjutant general from $500 to $300 a year. It also reduces the pay of staff officers of any kind. The militia officers entered a protest against this bill, but the committee of the whole were almost unanimous in recommending it back to the house for passage. The record of "Camp Dump" which is still fresh in the minds of the people of Nebraska, with its wine suppers, and high priced officers and poorly paid privates who did the work had its influence. The bill as originally introduced provided for paying the officers $3, and the privates $2, but it was amended by Gen. Holiman to make the pay of all alike.

The question of dividing the state into judicial districts is one of importance, and any division that can be made is bound to meet with considerable opposition. The suggestion has been made to bring all the lawyers in both branches into a caucus and decide upon a redivision among themselves, and then support the measure with a will. There is a bill in the senate but none in the house. The general supposition is, legislation will favor making nine or ten districts in the place of six which we now have All the lawyers favor making more districts, but the farmers are generally opposed to it. Hall and Wolph, of Cass county, who occupy chairs just to the right of the speaker, are looked upon by all jobbers with anything but a friendly look. Like Edmunds in the United States senate, they are known as the watchdogs of the treasury, and few measures with an appropriation connected therewith escapes their notice. They are both farmers, and are among the most useful on the floor. Mr. Hall was in the last house and Mr. Wolph served a term in the legislature in territorial times.

House roll No. 33, a bill compelling employers of female help to furnish chairs or seats to such employees was read a third time and passed. House roll No. 4, a bill for an act to amend section 15 of an act entitled "an act to incorporate cities of the first class, and regulating their duties, powers and government," introduced by Colpetzer, was read a third time and put upon its passage. It being a bill pertaining only to the city of Omaha there was no opposition and it passed. As we understand it, it is a re-enactment of the law that is now in force, except section 41, which reads as follows:

41st. To regulate the crossing of railway tracks, to regulate the running of railway engines, cars and tracks within the limits of the city, and to make other and further rules and restrictions to prevent accident at crossing, and on the tracks of railroads, and to prevent fires from engines; also to aid in the construction of viaducts or bridges over, or tunnels under railroad tracks at street crossings with necessary approaches, by causing to be issued the bonds of the city in an amount not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars for such work and not exceeding one-half of the cost thereof, which bonds shall not draw interest at a greater rate than six per centum per annum, and payable not more than twenty years from the date thereof. Provided, That no such bonds shall be issued until an ordinance providing therefor shall be first submitted to, and ratified by, a majority of the legal voters of such city voting thereon at a general or special election.

There were only two votes against the bill, namely, McGavock and Sadilek.

THE BALLOT

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, January 27.—The joint convention met at 12 o'clock and voted once with the following result. Eight members were absent: Stickel 14, Saunders 16, Boyd 23, Brown 3, Cowin 14, Conner 4, Crounse 2, Thayer 15, Manderson 8, Millard 14, Morton 5, Savage 2, Dye 1, Lake 2, Butler 1, Ashby 0.

The house adjourned till 11:45 o'clock on Monday and the senate till 12 o'clock the same day.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL

Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

LINCOLN, January 27.—The following is to-day's vote for United States senator:

For Stickel—Barker, Dech, Dye, Reynolds, Hich, Armitage, Berkley, Cook (of Jefferson), Dodd, Jones, Town, Werhan, Whitzel, Young—14.

For Manderson—Bomgardner, Sowers, Walker, Cox, Jensen, Robberts, Sadelek, Walker—8.

For Boyd—Brown (of Douglas), Canfield, Conkling Patterson, Sang, Ashby, Carnaby, Clark (of Douglas), Davenport, Denman, Draper (of Cass), Frause, Harrington, Heinrich, Hollman, Laird, Luthey, McGavock, Neville, North, Schroder, Thomas, Watts—23.

For Saunders—Brown (of Lancaster), Heist, Beirbower, Colpetzer, Draper (of Knox), Gow, Grimes, Grinstead, Homer, Johnson, Miller, Palmer (of Dixon), Palmer (of Saline), Rainey, Roche, Westcott—16.

For Thayer—Brown of Clay, Fisher, Harrison, Howell, Cole, Cook (of Nuckolls), Fablinger, Howard, Martin, Nettleton, Ranney, Russell, Spanogle, Steever, Swearingen—15.

For Brown—Brown (of Colfax), Thatch, Turtle—3.

For Connor—Butler, Haven, Ratcliffe, Stedwell—4.

For Dye—Connor—1.

For Cowin—Dolan, Kincaid, Norris, Babcock, Christepherson, Collins, Chapin, Dawson, Gordon, Hall, Lee, Taylor, Wissenberg and Wolph.—14.

For Morton—Dunphy, Rogers, Hoebel, Payne, Tower—5.

For Millard—Filley, Harris, Schoenheit, Abell, Castle, Charlston, Field, Morrison, Savage, Sessions, Stephenson, Suessenbach, Thompson, Humphrey—14.

For Ashby—Barton—1

For Savage—Clark (of Colfax), Graver.—2.

For Futler—Freeburn—1.

For Crounse—Hatch, Kuoney—2.

For Lake—McAllister, Whedon—2.

Washburne on France.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, January 27.—The News publishes a telegram from Ex-Minister Washburne on the present political complications in France and their probable outcome. The ridiculous importance which is attached to Jerome's manifesto is accounted for by the general detestation of the Bonapartist plotters. "Plon Plon's" croaking has directed attention to the gauzy claims of the Orleanist and bourbon proceedings. The intense hostilities to all Imperialists has thus been aroused. Flame was added to the fuel of popular indignation by Eugenie's ill timed visit to Paris and her expressions of sympathy for the puny plotters. Hence the demand of the exile of all pretenders. Washburn says that an irresistable sentiment in favor of free institutions has imbedded itself in the nation's heart, and he gives it as his deliberate judgment that no existing hostile influences can encompass the republic's downfall. Gambetta's death, he says, has encouraged adventurers, but their secret scheming and public prating will be wholly fruitless.

The Chinese Question.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Secretary Folger has telegraphed the collector at San Francisco that the Chinese laborer who was in the United States November 17, 1880 and left before the act May 6, 1682, has a right to land without the statute certificate on proof satisfactorily to you or the court act names the day. The date of the proclamation of the treaty October 5, 1881, is immaterial. The department's attention has been called to the case of Chinamen now on shipboard at San Francisco.

Distillers Fail.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Mohr & Mohr, distillers, made an assignment this morning to Charles Rankin. The bond has not yet been given, and no statement of assets or liabilities has been made. It is estimated that the liabilities will not exceed $150,000. Before the assignment to-day, they filed chattel mortgages aggregating $33,000, one of which, for $26,000, was to Mr. Solomon, of Boston, a member of the firm.

A Vermont Fire.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WINOOSKI, Vt., January 27.—At 7 o'clock a car ran off the track, colliding with another car loaded with kerosene oil, which exploded and set fire to a large wooden storehouse close to the track. The storehouse was consumed, together with its contents, which consisted of wool and mill supplies of all kinds belonging to the Burlington Woolen company. The lost is $125,000. Insurance, $75,000.

A Wabash Accident.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WABASH, Ind., January 27.—At 11 o'clock last night, a mile east of here, the west bound express train on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific struck a broken rail, and the chair car and sleeper rolled down a forty-foot embankment. There were but eight passengers in the two cars, and none were seriously injured except those in the sleeping car. The wounded were brought here.

Budge and Blood.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

BOSTON, January 28.—Elizabeth Wessels, aged 14, killed her brother-in-law, Henry Fashouer, a dissipated fellow who was separated from his wife. Fashouer visited his wife tonight, quarrelled with her little brother and while abusing him was shot.

A Western Man Dead.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Col. O. H. Irish, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, died to-day of paralysis of the heart.

The Amount Gone.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—The accountant finds the deficit of M. T. Polk, late state treasurer, to be $292,427.25.

The Anniversary of Payne.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, January 28.—The anniversary of the birth of Tom Payne was celebrated to-night in the German Masonic temple. Addresses were made advocating free thought.

The Marked Popular Favor

accorded to "Hub Punch" is amply warranted. *No other punch made when required for use can rival it.* Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by M. A. McNamara. Families supplied by A. H. Gladstone, Omaha, Neb.

THE INQUISITION.

A Lively Session of the Special Railroad Committee.

Odorous P. Mason Froths and Fumes Against "Aggressive Agrarianism,"

But "Positively Declines" to Give the Name of His Client.

Attorney Laird Manages to Subsist on Free Passes and an Annual Retainer.

Merchant Humphreys Details a Few of the Troubles of Shippers.

Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

LINCOLN, January 26.—The special railroad committee held another meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There were present Senators Reynolds of Butler, Dech of Saunders and Brown of Clay, and Mr. Grout of Otoe, who, as on former occasions, acted as chairman. Mr. Galey appeared on behalf of the committee, and Judge Mason and Assistant B. & M. Attorney Deweese were present to look after the railroads. Senator Reynolds made a request that

JUDGE MASON

be sworn, which being complied with, the learned judge was put through the following examination:

Question. Will you state to the committee for whom you appear here? Answer. I appear first for citizen Mason.

Q. Well, for any other persons? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State, please. A. Well, if the committee desire to know. If a majority of this committee desire to know, I have no objection to telling.

At this juncture in the proceedings considerable discussion took place, and Senator Dech moved that it is the sense of this committee to know for whom Judge Mason appears.

Senator Reynolds seconded the motion.

Senator Brown wanted to know what bearing it was supposed to have.

Senator Reynolds explained that if Judge Mason appeared as an attorney for some particular person, the committee ought to know it. He wanted to know if the judge was there on railroad business.

Senator Dech thought it was very plain, that in the evidence which will go before the people, it would be understood that Mr. Galey appeared for the committee for the people. He (Mr. Galey) asked a particular line of questions, which it is thought will bring out particular evidence on which Judge Mason appeared to be there as an attorney to ask questions in an opposite direction apparently, to take away so much of the real effect of the questioning as was possible. The public would want to know why these questions were asked by Judge Mason if it were not in the interest of the railroads. If Judge Mason appeared for the railroads then the committee and the people should know it that they might draw their own conclusions. Judge Mason said he did not desire to delay or avoid or disguise any matter. So far as his appearance there was concerned up to the present time he said three gentlemen who were examined by the committee had asked him to appear and neither of these three gentlemen had any connection with the railroads. "If," continued the learned gentleman, "we have reached the point that it is a crime to appear for a railroad in the estimation of this committee or any member of it we are stepping very closely upon the borders of aggressive agrarianism." (Whatever that may be.)

After pointing out that he had elicited more important facts against the railroads than the gentleman who appears for the committee and informing them that he did occasionally try law suits and do business for the B. & M. and on one occasion even tried a suit for the U. P., he emphatically added: "If I was to see their interests imperilled here I trust I am not so lost to a sense of propriety as to allow either my pride, my impulses, my hatred or my spite to overrun my judicial propriety to interpose in their behalf. But up to the present time no member of any railroad has spoken to me; up to the present time so far the matter is mine. It looks to me as if the gentleman was trenching on private business. In other words, the gentleman might as well ask me what me and my children eat for breakfast, or what we expect to have for supper, or whether we sleep on the floor or on a feather bed."

The learned gentleman concluded his speech with a brilliant peroration.

Senator Reynolds pointed out that he did not wish to blacken any person. He was well aware that the judge had a right to appear for the railroads, but the committee had a right to know it.

Mr. Galey said he thought the committee had a right to know in what capacity Judge Mason appeared.

Thereupon the judge jumped up and exclaimed: "I decline absolutely to answer. You entertain what opinion you please. You will get no answer."

Mr. Galey then put the following question to the learned gentleman: Q. I will ask you to state, Judge, whether or not you appear at the instance or request of any officer of any railroad company of this state, or attorney of any railroad company in this state. A. None of your business.

MR. JAMES LAIRD

was then called and sworn. He testified that he had been retained by the B. & M. R. R. Co. as attorney, but was never put on the salaried list. He received a certain sum as a general retainer, and after that was paid in accordance with what he did. Was never engaged to perform any political service for any railroad in this state. With regard to passes, he had sometimes had some for the purpose of moving witnesses, etc. Mr. Deweese had given him a few passes for personal friends, which he asked for, and that was all.

Senator Reynolds inquired whether Mr. Laird had a pass himself, and the witness replied "I have."

The witness added that whenever the Burlington road had given passes to delegates they had given them indiscriminately so far as he knew.

MR. GODFREY

was the next witness examined, but nothing very fresh was elicited. Questioned respecting discrimination in rates itness said that he had told railroad men that he thought there was discrimination, but whenever he had asked for any favor or reduction they had invariably told in a most sarcastic tone "the law forbade them."

Mr. J. W. Raymond, wholesale grocer of this city, was next examined, but nothing of particular public interest transpired.

MR. HUMPHREY

of this city, and in the hardware and agricultural implement, and storage and commission business, was the last witness examined. Asked to state whether he knew of any cases of discrimination on the part of the railroads, he said that last summer he received a notice from the B. & M. that they would not advance back charges on freight unless it was shipped over their line, and after that notice he made a shipment to Palmyra and they refused to advance back charges, although it had always been the custom prior to that time to advance back charges. Asked whether he knew what their reason was for for refusing, witness replied that it was because he was shipping over other lines. That is what he supposed was the reason. The U. P. who had some freight come in at the time over the same road were allowed back charges.

Senator Reynolds asked the witness whether the rates from Lincoln and Omaha are higher now than when the Atchison & Nebraska was operated as an independent road? Witness replied that the rates were higher, probably twenty-five per cent higher, and he thought the volume of business was double. The committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

A CHURCH RECORD.

Not a Debt in the State—A Sunday Sermon.

Before the sermon at the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning it was announced that all but a few hundred dollars of the heavy debt which had been a great burden to the church for so long had been raised, and it was desired to have the remaining burden removed. The pastor gave the congregation into the charge of the session, who in a short time raised every cent required, and at the present time there is not a debt on any Presbyterian church in Nebraska.

The pastor chose for his text: "Then said the Lord of the vineyard, what shall I do? I will send my beloved son; it may be they will welcome him when they see him."

It may have appeared to the members of the congregation, and not to the members of the church, that the gospel to them was void and useless, on account of the past sermons in reference to the fact that the Holy Spirit had been directed especially to Christians. But everyone who hears the gospel of Christ should not be without an interest in it, and that interest should be vital and not superficial.

In this figure we have the vineyard—our life—which is hedged about by providences and cultured by the mind and heart, and the good accomplished for man and the glory rendered to God are the fruits of that vineyard. In this we see that everything has been done for man, and that the Son of God has been sent in order that the vineyards, which take from the earth its barren peaks and desert wastes, may give to it beauty and life. And before this Son have humanity fallen end said, holy, holy, holy. In this life they see perfection. Renan, in his Life of Jesus, so brilliantly ends this work, it casts a sunshine of discredit on all he had previously said against christianity. And as his fame has conquered the world will you not reverence him? But you say you cannot grasp the truths of the Bible; you cannot accept his word as true. And here you need the Holy Spirit. You say you say you will wait and let this salvation come to you. It may seem proper to His Majesty to grant you only the privilege of accepting that which he offers you, and not be so impertinent as to be in danger of deserving a resentment. As the hasty moments of time fly, the weary hours of eternity pass slowly away, every minute opportunity to make life a success is grasped, while the great opportunities for making eternity a success are allowed to pass with a sorrowful glance. And the work of the Holy Spirit is to cause you to look at eternity as it is, to consider the respective positions, and to apply the means by which heaven may be obtained.

The philosophy of Hobbs, could not restrain him from saying, as he was dying, "I am taking a fearful leap in the dark." And men, though they be men of talent, if they have disregarded the claims of the Holy Spirit—the present agent of the trinity—they make it known to others ere they take the "leap in the dark."

Socrates was puzzled, as he saw the sculptor and the farmer absorbed in their calling, while they disregarded the higher culture of the mind; then should not the Holy Spirit be grieved as he sees this lack of spiritual aspiration—mental gravitation? The "laughing water," as it winds its way to the ocean of eternity, is to some the acme of joy; but in the briny deep it lashes its waves in angry turmoil.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Little Girl Drowned in a Cistern.

A sad accident, resulting in the the death of a little girl, Ethel Richard, about 4 years and 6 months old, daughter of J. M. Richards, bookkeeper of Fearon & Cole, took place at noon Saturday, on Eleventh street, between Harney and Howard streets. It seems that while some water was being drawn from a cistern in the kitchen, the opening to which was right in the doorway leading from the dining room to the kitchen, that the little girl, who was playing around started to run out to the kitchen and jumped straight into the cistern, from which she could not be taken, as there were no men around the house, until life was extinct. Dr. Mercer was on hand as soon as the little one was taken out, which was in about ten minutes after she had fallen.

PERSONAL.

Col. Harry Brownson, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and his wife's sister, Miss Bourdan, of Vermont, left Omaha Saturday for Los Angeles, California. Col. Brownson will spend three months at Los Angeles in hopes of benefitting his health.

Senator Canfield came up home to spend the Sabbath, and looks as if the weighty responsibilities of his office sat lightly on his shoulders.

J. C. Morrissey, M. Morrissey and Ed. Morrissey, of Plattsmouth, registered at the Paxton yesterday.

Miss Zimmerman is visiting in Omaha, and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. E. Gaylord.

C. H. Hendrix, of the military headquarters, has gone east to recuperate.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow were east bound passengers yesterday.

Col. Geo. T. Balch, of Saratoga, N. Y., is registered at the Paxton.

Watson J. Ferry and family, of Boston, are guests at the Millard.

Hon. James H. Kyner returned from the mountains last night.

A. Comstock and J. A. Evans, of Denver, are at the Millard.

Phil. Cain and Ed. Hurlbut, of Columbus, are at the Millard.

Marsh Saville, of Kearney, registered at the Millard yesterday.

General Passenger Agent Morse, of the U. P., has gone east.

Supt. P. J. Nichols returned from the west yesterday.

Hon. Low May, of Fremont, was in the city last night.

Dr. and Mrs. Grossman have returned from California.

Ben. W. Austin, of Dallas, Texas, is at the Paxton.

J. Lee Cotton, of San Francisco, is at the Paxton.

C. E. Squires and lady left for St. Louis last night.

Charles H. Taylor, of St. Paul, is at the Millard.

C. N. Crandall, of Lincoln, is at the Paxton.

C. L. Whitney, of Oakland, Col., is in town.

Dave Landen, of Genoa, is at the Millard.

Luke Voorness, of Cheyenne, is in the city.

J. W. Richards, of Denver, is in the city.

F. B. Semple, of Denver, is at the Paxton.

C. L. Willson, of St. Joe, is at the Paxton.

Society News.

An early lent is forcing social event and the fashionable world seem determined to have something to be penitent about in the way of shameless flirtations and late hours before Ash Wednesday casts its pall over society. What with an unusual amount of sleighing the numerous club receptions and several private parties, Omaha has been busa enough since Christmas time. The Wednesday afternoon hops at Fort Omaha are always enjoyable and the visiting guests from the city speak loudly in praise of the excellent management and charming hospitality which prevails at the garrison.

Wednesday evening the Sans Ceremonie held one of their delightful receptions at the Millard, which, notwithstanding the cold weather, was largely attended.

On Thursday evening a sleighing party to Happy Hollow, under Mr. A. S. Patrick's auspices, left Omaha. Among the participants were the Misses Boyd, Lyon, Lehmer, Congdon, Balcombe, Shears and Dunlap, and Messrs. McMillan, Raff, Berlin, Crary, Sharp, McCormick and Wyman.

The Paxtonians gave another of their receptions on Tuesday evening, at which quite a large number of friends from the city were present.

Invitations are out for a reception on Tuesday evening next by the Misses Boyd at the residence of Mayor Boyd, on Davenport street. Also presenting the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Millard for Thursday evening, February 1, at the Millard hotel.

Sprague's Notes.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

PROVIDENCE, January 28.—Chaffee, states the first dividend of ten per cent on the liquidation of the Sprague mortgage notes will be paid February 6th.

THE UNCROWNED KING.

Caucus Rules the Hour at Lincoln, but His Tenure is Mighty Brief.

The Railroad Organs Jubilant Over a Temporary Victory.

The Secret Ballot and the Barl Go Hand in Hand for Millard,

But Final Success is Far Removed From a Dead Certainty.

The Union of Democrats and Anti's Impossible—Browbeating Attorneys

THE TRAP OF TRICKSTERS.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, January 28.—When the legislature convened quite a number of republicans, who had been elected on anti monopoly pledges, declared positively that they never would enter a senatorial caucus, because they did not propose to surrender their individual liberty to the dictates of the majority which might nominate a pronounced monopolist. Later in the day there were fully thirty members who declared most emphatically that they would not enter a caucus as long as Millard was liable to be its nominee. Up to within three days a very large majority were outspoken against a secret vote by ballot, but

THE LASH OF THE PARTY LEADERS

and the pressure of candidates and their backers has finally driven every republican into the caucus, and to-day the railroad organ in this city declared that king caucus is supreme. From a republican standpoint there will be no serious objection to a caucus, because it affords the only chance of excluding from the choice all those who are not strictly members of the party. From the outset, however, it was well understood the caucus was to be the means of whipping into support of obnoxious candidates; that class of republicans who had a conscience and were not to be bought with money or promises of patronage. Had the republicans enforced a recorded vote, so that no man who said out could go back to his constituents without

THE BRAND OF TREASON

upon him, the proceeding might have received the sanction from the republicans, but now the jobbers and tricksters can have it all their own way. They can manipulate men with no risk of being found out or punished, because it is no crime to buy votes in a caucus, and the scoundrel who sells himself escapes detection when the work is done, while those who are honest will be as liable to the charge of bribery as he. Those who believe that Millard has shown his whole strength, are very much mistaken. Up to Friday night he had no chance, because only twenty-two men have been willing to put themselves on record as his supporters, but now the way is open for those who sneak behind the secret ballot to

GET WHAT THEY HAVE LONGED FOR

Once the work is done and nominations made there are few men courageous enough to bolt king caucus and even if twenty republicans should bolt Millard's managers boast they can fill their places with democrats.

In the absence of a large majority of the members the city has been comparatively quiet during the day and the U. P. train to-night brought only the leading candidates who had gone to Omaha for a breathing spell. While everything is comparatively quiet there is an under current of activity that will break out perhaps in a new qrarter. It is not at all certain yet that king caucus will rule. Many of those who have been taken in under heavy pressure, Friday, nights are now

RESTIVE AND UNEASY

because they see they have been entrapped.

The prospect of a union between the anti-monopolists and democrats is not very promising. The democrats have all along insisted either upon a straight democrat or upon a man who has been a democrat. It is now clearly manifest that no democrat can get the entire anti monopoly vote, and it is even less probably that an anti-monopoly republican could get more than half of the democratic vote. There was a time last week when a union of these forces could have been effected with comparative safety, had the democratic candidates not been too sanguine for carrying the day for themselves.

CITIZEN MASON'S CONDUCT

at the special railroad committee is liable to bring up the pertinent question whether every citizen in Nebraska has a right to interpose objections to the investigation and browbeat witnesses who are simply called to give information concerning the management of the railways and their relation to the public. If citizen Mason is retained as an attorney of the railroads he could get a hearing at the proper time in their behalf but when he sneaks behind the cloak of a citizen he assumes a role that he cannot sustain.

A true friend to the weak and convalescent is Brown's Iron Bitters.

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