THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1887. NUMBER 218.

ALGERNON GETS THERE!

The Statesman from Beatrice Plucks the Senatorial Persimmon.

KING CAUCUS ROOSTS HIGH.

The Joint Convention Elects Paddock by Ninety-Three Votes.

M'SHANE'S NEAT COMPLIMENT

Four Stalwart Van Wyckers Support the Old Man to the Last.

HOW THE STRUGGLE ENDED.

Details of the Closing Scenes in the Republican Caucus—The Final Ballot and the Speech of the Elect.

Beginning of the End.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special to the BEE.]—The battle is over, and Algernon S. Paddock was elected as United States senator to succeed Charles H. Van Wyck, at the joint convention, at noon to-day. Senator Paddock received fifty-nine votes on the fifteenth ballot, taken by the republican caucus at 4:35 o'clock this morning. Hon. N. V. Harlan, speaker of the house of representatives, received thirty-six votes, or nearly all of those which had been previously cast for General Van Wyck. Before the result was announced, and almost as soon as it became apparent that Paddock had received the requisite forty-eight votes, State Senator Lininger, who had lead the Van Wyck force in its gallant fight, moved that A. S. Paddock's nomination be made unanimous, and the motion was carried with enthusiasm which was echoed by the waiting crowd outside the closed doors with cheer after cheer.

On the tenth ballot an attempt was made to boom Thurston, and he received 18 votes while Van Wyck got 38, Paddock 16, Weaver 16 and the rest scattering. This was the critical juncture of the whole caucus fight. A desperate fight was made by Thurston's friends to get a secret ballot, and when that motion was voted down Thurston was dropped entirely and Paddock ran up on the next ballot to 30.

On the thirteenth ballot, which was taken immediately after the twelfth had been announced, Van Wyck received 36 votes, Paddock 38, Weaver 13, Thurston 2, Majors 5, Cobb 2, and Thayer 1. On the fourteenth ballot the vote was: Van Wyck 16, Paddock 44, Weaver 30, Harlan 4, Cobb 1. During the ballot Senator Keckley said, in explanation of his vote, that he felt relieved of all obligations to Van Wyck and would cast his vote for Paddock. As the vote indicated a number of the Van Wyck members then and there only followed in Keckley's lead.

Before taking the fifteenth and concluding ballot a brief recess was held. The Van Wyck men who had clung to him and those had voted for other candidates on the two previous ballots announced that they would combine on their second choice. The members who had voted for Weaver, Cobb, Thurston, and the other less conspicuous candidates, determined to go en masse to Paddock, and so announced. Consequently, although the anxious waiters outside could only surmise what would be the next step by the caucus, it was practically settled before a name was called that Paddock would be the nominee.

The night was one of the most intense excitement. From 10 o'clock the auditorium hall in the Masonic temple was crowded with a restless and impatient gathering, in which the friends of the various candidates about evenly figured. When the report that the Van Wyck wing had concluded to come into caucus was verified the interest increased, and a thoughtful student of political methods, who stood by your correspondent's side, expressed the opinion of fully two-thirds of those present by saying: "That means that a nomination will be reached before the day dawns." When the forty-four men who had pledged their support to the "grand old man" of the new world reached the hall, they were ushered into a small annex of the lodge room, where was spread for them a handsome luncheon. In the telegraphed bulletins sent the BEE this morning it was intimated that the candidates were admitted to the caucus. This was true in part, as they all went in before the balloting began. But it was thought more proper that they should not be present after that time, and all retired.

Only one opportunity was afforded an inquisitive reporter to obtain information of what transpired within the caucus chamber. That was by means of a keyhole at the double-door entrance (then securely locked and barred), of the room. That this was utilized to the fullest extent, goes without the saying. When one man's ear became worn down to the nub and his knees gave out from pressure on the hard floor, another was anxious for the fray, and so through the long six and a half hours some one was constantly "taking in" the supposably sacred secrets of the republican legislative conclave. During the evening the chair of the caucus was occupied by Representatives Harlan and Whitmore, and later on Senator Majors wielded the gavel.

Two things were especially noticeable. One was the determination of the caucus to "stick at it" until something should be done. Another was the splendid tribute paid Senator Van Wyck by his friends. Although the name of the next Nebraska senator is Paddock, it was only because of a determination on the part of Senator Van Wyck's opponents that he should not be re-elected, and to encompass his defeat the friends of Weaver had to abandon their choice. Greater tribute to Senator Van Wyck is it that for thirteen ballots he received the votes of nearly half of all the legislature present, than is it a tribute to the probable senator-elect that he was agreed upon at the last and most desperate strait as the one whom the floating opposition should combine upon.

When the members of the caucus came through the doors into the auditorium great cheering and applause greeted them. Mr. Paddock was called to the platform and introduced by State Senator Colby. The speech of the nominee was eloquent and commendable in sentiment. He was followed by John M. Thurston, Chaplain Tate of the state senate, Paul Vandervoort, and Representative Whitmore. All made speeches which were enthusiastically cheered.

It was almost day again when the hall was finally deserted. One of the most remarkable senatorial struggles in the history of the state is ended.

The Final Ballot.

LINCOLN, Neb, Jan. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The culminating session of the joint convention for the election of United States senator was the occasion of a large attendance, and at noon all available sitting and standing space in the house was filled. The presence of ladies was more noticeable than at any previous occasion. The vote of the joint convention was as follows:

Hon. A. S. Paddock	93
Hon. Jno. A. McShane	32
Hon. C. H. Van Wyck	4

Those voting for Senator Van Wyck were: Gilmore, Helmrod, Horst and Senator Higgins of Cass.

The Joint Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special to the BEE.]—As the balloting proceeded for United States senator several of the senators explained their votes. Upon his name being called, Senator Higgins of Cass said: "I propose to vote for the people's candidate yet, and my vote is for Charles H. Van Wyck." An outburst of applause followed.

Representative Horst said: "I explain my vote for Charles H. Van Wyck for this reason, that I never found the number of votes in the caucus as it was represented to me. My choice is Van Wyck, whom I consider the defender of justice and the choice of the people of this state, although he has been defeated by corporate monopolies and by the treachery of those who pretended to be his friends, and who bartered their faith. Notwithstanding this fact I will still show my loyalty, although I cannot vote for the gentleman who is elected, who was put there by the power of corporate wealth. I will show my loyalty to the cause of the people and vote for Charles H. Van Wyck."

The uproar which greeted this sentiment was perfectly deafening, and showed plainly that the sympathies of a large majority present, including spectators, were on the side of Van Wyck.

The chair then announced the vote, and said: "Mr. Paddock, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is here declared elected United States senator for the ensuing six years."

Everybody expected shouts of applause at this, but the noise did not materialize.

Representative Agee moved that a committee of three be appointed by the president to escort Hon. A. S. Paddock, senator-elect, to the joint convention, which was carried, and Messrs. Peters, Lininger and White were named as such committee.

In their absence, Representative Miller said: "I have no objection to any one talking to this house, and am not going to say a word against it; but, sir, I feel disgusted when I think of the past four days."

Representative Agee: "I rise to a point of order; there is no motion before the house."

The Chair: "I think we had better let the gentleman proceed."

Mr. Miller: "I say to-day that the people of the state of Nebraska have been misrepresented when we find that this convention had been adjourned in time and for the purpose of telling the members what to do and how to vote."

Mr. Agee: "I rise to a point of order. The gentleman is impugning the motives of this body when he is not discussing the question."

Mr. Miller: "This house has lost nearly one whole week walking down town and back again. Now I am willing to have Senator Paddock or any other man come here, but I think that it is high time that the members of this house do proceed to business."

Mr. Horst had put the explanation of his vote in writing at the request of the chair, and when he sent it up Mr. Agee said:

"I ask for the reading of the explanation of the gentleman from Polk."

The secretary so read, whereupon Mr. Agee said: "I rise to a point of order. The explanation impugns the motives of the members of this legislature, is not parliamentary and cannot be received."

The representative from Loup said: "I move that the message from the gentleman be laid on the table."

This caused a burst of laughter all around the house.

Mr. Horst: "My explanation says nothing that impugns this legislature. If it impugns the motives of the gentleman, it makes no difference to me. I claim that the nomination of the senator was brought about by the power of corporate monopoly and by the treachery of those professing to be Senator Van Wyck's friends, and I reiterate it regardless of his influence."

Senator Colby asked if an objection was made to the explanation, it was not necessary to have a two-thirds vote to put it on record, to which the chair answered that a personal explanation was a matter of privilege and can be made only by leave of the assembly, implied or expressed.

Mr. Horst—"I think as the party who offered that explanation I am entitled——"

Mr. Agee—"I rise to a point of order. There was no motion made, and the gentleman has spoken twice."

At this juncture the sergeant-at-arms said: "Mr. President: Your committee with the senator-elect."

Senator Paddock was escorted to the platform. Lieutenant Governor Shedd said: "Gentlemen of the joint convention: I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. A. L. Paddock, your senator-elect."

The senator, whose manner was cool and dignified, spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, senators and members of the legislature: "I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me to-day. I understand full well that it is not because of any superior merit or qualifications or ability on my part beyond those possessed by the distinguished gentlemen who competed here with me in this election, but I desire to say that such ability as I have shall be given, as it has been in the past, in such spheres of action as I have occupied, in the new office in which you have placed me for the upbuilding of this grand commonwealth. When I shall enter upon the duties of this office I shall have been in Nebraska thirty years. Never at any time, in any place and under any circumstances, have I omitted to do whatever was in my power to do for the protection of the interests of the state. I love every part of it. I feel myself in my humble way to be a part of it because I have been honored in times past by the people and by the republican party in positions in which I have endeavored always faithfully and well to discharge the duties imposed upon me. But, gentlemen, I am too weary to indulge myself in any attempt at a speech here to-day. I know that you are too weary to listen. We have gone through a rather protracted struggle. It is a pleasant reflection to me, however, that the amenities which should have been observed in this exciting contest have been observed so far as I have had participation therein. I have the greatest respect and the strongest personal regard for all the gentlemen who have competed for this position with me. I wish to thank them again.

"Now, Mr. President, thanking you again for the very distinguished honor that you have conferred upon me, I will withdraw."

Senator Paddock, after his address, proceeded down the center aisle to where Senator Van Wyck was sitting, and the latter rising, they greeted one another by a firm and hearty clasp of hands, which was handsomely applauded by the spectators as an action prompted by the noble impulses of each.

Upon the suggestion of State Senator Colby Senator Van Wyck was requested to address the joint convention and was received with tremendous cheers by the entire house. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and gentlemen of this convention: I am happy to meet with you this day and to be asked by you to make a few suggestions upon this occasion. I was glad to greet my friend, Senator Paddock, whom I met here six years ago, and who when he retired from the position of United States senator greeted me with a cordial handshaking, as I greeted him to-day. [Applause.] I congratulate you and the state of Nebraska that the commission which I lay down cheerfully into the hands of that gentleman and the people of Nebraska, you have transferred into the hands of one so eminently able and fit by experience and intelligence and by disposition to represent the people of Nebraska. I rejoice with him that the amenities of civilized life have been observed in this contest and the election which is now, I trust, so happily ended. I received at your hands his commission six years ago. Senator Paddock six years previously laid it down into the hands of the people of Nebraska as I lay it down to-day. Now, my friends, if you will allow me, although I have a severe cold (here the senator articulated with painful difficulty), to say a few words, not as to the mere matter of holding the office (this is comparatively of no importance;) no matter who may be the individual who represents you, the people of Nebraska, in the senate of the United States for six years; but the great principle—the great struggle underlying this contest—is a matter of importance to the people of Nebraska, and I know that the man whom you have selected will as honestly and as jealously endeavor to protect your interests and your rights in the senate of the United States as he who gives up this commission has sought to do for the last six years. I have told my friends that we had a crisis—we had important issues impending upon us. Among this great nation—from this great state, great in the extent of its territory; great in the population which occupies it; great in the resources behind us; great in the principles, which, if fully established, will make us not only the greatest producing, but the greatest and grandest state in the union—we stand here, my friends, today. You ask only a fixed principle, because all interest is supposed to be based to a certain extent upon principle. The struggles upon principle and with principle affects their material prosperity; based upon what they consider principle the great northwest struggles, and interest in the principle which they consider underlies the whole world. From the earliest ages until now the people have based their principles upon those things which would affect the material prosperity of the community where they exist and the nation over which they spread, and to-day, and in the past and in the future there is a struggle—a struggle which cannot be hid and cannot be resisted—that struggle is based to a certain extent upon political principles, and those principles are good or bad as they affect the prosperity of the individuals among them. And now my friends, I feel and you know that there is to-day as there has been and will be in the future, a struggle—a struggle to-day between corporate power, between organized wealth and the laborer and toiler and producer of this land. No party can live except upon a live principle, and that principle, as I have said, is that which affects the material prosperity of the nation. We are arrayed to-day—the laborers and producers of Nebraska are asking for aid at your hands, gentlemen of the senate and legislature of Nebraska. The great republican party, to which I have been allied for the last thirty years, demand at your hands some relief for labor, some relief for the producer, and I tell you my friends, I have a right to say to you that you cannot hide yourselves behind a dogma or party caucus if you refuse to obey the commands of the people and give them some relief. [Continued applause].

"I speak to you now as I spoke to my countrymen thirty years ago. We were engaged in a struggle which was a struggle for human freedom—human labor—in which the monopoly of labor who owned the slaves in the south sought to dominate this great republic, and now, to-day, aggregate and organized wealth and corporate power are endeavoring to wield the same influence and bind you by the same chains that slavery did one-third of a century ago.

"I say to you in all sincerity and frankness that the people of this state are demanding some relief at your hands.

"I know we are told sometimes about the communism of labor, and let me say to you that the greatest danger to this republic, the greatest danger to labor and to prosperity is the communism of wealth and corporate power which seeks to control this great American republic. [Applause.]

"Now the people of this state demand some relief at your hands; you have the power; it does not all belong to the United States. Let me illustrate. You have the power to regulate railroad transportation from the Missouri river to Indianola—200 or 250 miles—where your railroad corporations require $156 for a car load of freight. Here from the Missouri river to Liverpool a car load can be carried at a less rate. Now you have it in your power to-day to relieve the people from such extortions and such exactions, and my friends you know it all and I need not repeat it to you.

"There are other things from which the people demand relief. To-day in the state of Nebraska and this American union two-thirds of all the farms are mortgaged and under the control of this organized wealth of which I have spoken. We have our differences of opinion in the republican party; they have them in the democratic party, and the question arises, where are the people to be relieved from taxation? My friends, you know, your people at home know, that this day grain and pork are raised in Nebraska, and by reason of exhorbitant rates the cost of production is barely received from it. It used to be our boast that the laborers of the American republic would subsist upon meat three times a day, and when our pork and beef reaches the seaboard it is encumbered with such charges that even united American labor upon the seaboard are not able to enjoy the privilege of eating meat three times a day. And you can help to solve this question. There are very great questions in the same direction upon which the people are demanding relief and must have it. The tenant class in this union are increasing in numbers. And while the American people can find no reason for the duty upon lumber of from 50 cents to $3 per thousand, yet that is sanctioned by the congress of the United States. We find that really there is no reason why sugar should not be imported into our borders, yet there is taxable labor to prevent it. Laborers, producers and agriculturists are demanding some relief from the congress of the United States, and they are demanding relief from railroad extortion and exaction at the hands of the legislature of Nebraska. I have been your representative, as the honorable gentleman who succeeds me has been. For six years he sought diligently to advance the interests of Nebraska in the United States senate and I have the right to say that during the ensuing six years the interests of Nebraska will be jealously guarded in the United States senate by the honorable gentleman whom you have elected as my successor. I thank you for the honor you did me six years ago. I have honestly endeavored to discharge my duty to you and to the people of this state, and now in rendering that commission into the hands of the people through you I do it with an expression of thanks to those who have been my friends and the friends of the people and the state of Nebraska during the last six years. I ask, gentlemen, I ask the people of the state of Nebraska, that they will extend to Senator Paddock the same kindness, the same consideration and the same forbearance they have extended to me in the past and I promise you if you will stay up his hands and rally to his support, if you will not listen to bickerings and false accusations and stand by him, he will be faithful and work for the interests of this state, and there is no man of this state of experience and ability who will be able to do more for the material interests of the state, if the people will only stand by him manfully in the effort in which he is engaged." (Applause.)

On motion of Senator Colby the joint convention adjourned *sine die*.

Paddock's Reception at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Beatrice is more than jubilant over Paddock's election. The senator came home to-day on a gaily decorated train loaded with Beatrice citizens and was met at the depot by the band, hose company, Company C, Nebraska National Guards, and about 1,000 enthusiastic citizens. Mr. Paddock, with his family, rode up town at the head of a large procession. The crowd gathered around in front of the Randall house and would not disperse until speeches were made by Mr. Paddock, Senator Colby and Representative Fuller. In his remarks Mr. Paddock said his election was due largely to the Gage county delegation, and that while there were some differences among them, he hoped none of them would be censured. A special train of about one hundred citizens went to Lincoln this morning to be present at the ballot and escort the senator home. Preparations are being made for a reception to Mr. Paddock and the Gage county members at the opera house to-morrow night.

Senator-Elect Paddock.

Hon. Algernon Sidney Paddock has just entered upon his fifty-seventh year, having been born in Glens Falls, N. Y., November 5, 1830. His father was a prominent lawyer of that portion of the Empire state. Young Paddock attended the public schools for preliminary instruction, and when thirteen years old he entered Glens Falls academy, where he remained five years. Subsequently he studied at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., where he remained until the commencement of his senior year. On the urgent request of a brother who was then residing in Detroit, the young collegian went to the "City of the Straits." Three months trial convinced him that he would like the "old home" best, and accordingly he returned to Glens Falls and began teaching school, a position which seems to be the favorable "first stepping stone" of America's successful men. In the meantime he carried out the programme by studying law. After his admission to the bar he removed to Fort Calhoun, Washington county, Neb., where he pre-empted a farm and located. This was in May, 1857, when it was a grave question whether Omaha was "to be or not to be." Senator Paddock really passed most of his time in the latter place, and during 1858 and 1859 he did some editorial work on the Omaha Republican. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, that nominated Abraham Lincoln, and during that fall he stumped New York, state for the republican party. In April, 1861, he was appointed secretary of the territory of Nebraska and three years afterward was a delegate to the convention at Baltimore that nominated Lincoln for re-election. On the admission of Nebraska as a state in 1867 he was an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator against the Hon. John M. Thayer, now governor. In 1869 President Johnson appointed Senator Paddock secretary of the newly made territory of Wyoming, but he was not confirmed and subsequently he declined the honor. During all this time he was engaged in various business pursuits in Omaha, but early in 1874 he moved to Beatrice, Gage county, which being south of the Platte made him the more eligible as far as the established political custom of the state is concerned, as a candidate in the ensuing senatorial fight. Accordingly when the legislature met in January, 1875, he defeated the Hon. Thomas W. Tipton after a lively contest, and on the following March entered upon a senatorial term of six years. He always acted with the stalwart wing of his party in national legislation, and while not among the "leaders", was regarded as an industrious representative, who carefully guarded the interests of his party. Among the bills he "fathered," which were of national interest, was the "Timber Culture act," familiar in its operations to all western land-holders. In 1881 he was a candidate for re-election, and after a determined fight he was defeated by the Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, the man whom he in turn defeats in 1887. On his retiring from the senate he still continued his residence in Beatrice, being engaged in farming and banking. When the Utah commission was organized Senator Paddock was made a member of that board, and he has given it more earnest attention perhaps than any one connected with the work. A short time ago he resigned in preparation for his late senatorial fight, in which he entered with a firm belief of success. In fact, Senator Paddock's marked characteristic is his sanguine feelings in whatever of importance he undertakes. In both senatorial contests he displayed that quality in a remarkable degree, expressing a firm conviction months in advance of the election, and even in opposition to the opinions of his best friends, that he would be chosen. Even during the late contest, when the odds from the beginning seemed against him, he never lost his confidence. The senator is not a millionaire, but is a man of wealth. His financial good fortune was a long time materializing, and may be said to be mainly due to his faith in the future of Omaha and Nebraska. For years he was in rather straightened circumstances but he never would sacrifice his landed interests. Consequently in late years the advance of realty in Omaha, where most of the senator's property is located, has placed him among the wealthy. He is a man of fine appearance and physique, well preserved and active, with the promise of many years of usefulness before him.

Doings in the Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special to the BEE.]—The senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Snell offered a resolution that when adjournment was taken it be until Thursday, January 27, at 10 a. m.

Mr. Fuller of Wayne asked what effect such action would have upon the nominations made special order for that day.

The chair was of the opinion that the special order would come up the first thing upon reconvening of the senate, whenever that might be.

It was finally agreed to adjourn till Tuesday, but a message from the house announced that it had adjourned to Wednesday next at 10 a. m., and asked the concurrence of the senate, which was agreed to.

The rules were suspended and a resolution adopted to instruct the commissioner of public lands and buildings to have 500 copies of the reports of state institutions printed.

Mr. Sherwin of Dodge offered a resolution empowering the secretary of state to procure transportation and make sufficient arrangements for members of committees whose duty it may be to visit any of the public institutions, which was adopted under suspension of the rules.

The senate then proceeded to the joint convention.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special to the BEE.]—The house convened at 10:30 o'clock this morning and immediately proceeded to the order of introduction of bills. Under this head of business the following new measures blossomed forth:

By Smyth—To provide for and regulate the admission of persons to the degree of attorney and counsellor-at-law; to define the duties of attorneys and counsellors, and to repeal certain sections named therein.

By Aiken—To provide for the payment of claims of county treasurers for money collected by them from the sale and lease of school lands.

By Babcock—To locate and establish a state normal school at Oxford, Furnas county, Nebraska, and making an appropriation of $25,000 therefor.

By McCann—To amend sections 6, 14 and 28 of chapter 85 of the session laws of 1885 entitled "An act to provide for the registry sale, leasing and general management of all lands and funds set apart for educational purposes, and for the investment of funds arising from the sale of such lands and to repeal the act to provide for the registry sale and leasing and general management of all lands and funds set apart for educational purposes, and for the investment of funds arising from the sale of such lands."

After the introduction of bills the second reading of a mass of measures which had been introduced last week was proceeded with, although it is to be confessed the reading was scarcely listened to, as the attention of the house was chiefly devoted to discussion of the exciting incidents of the night before.

A joint resolution fixing the time to which the house should adjourn when it did adjourn at Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, was adopted after some objection and by a standing vote.

Mr. Miller was called to the chair.

A motion came from Mr. Horst that the members of the legislature vacate their seats in favor of the crowd which was pressing from behind, the motion being facetious. It narrowly escaped passing, however, and was finally tabled.

As soon as the joint convention had adjourned the house reconvened and received the senate's concurrence on the Wednesday resolution. Adjournment was consequently taken to that day. This long adjournment is taken, it should be stated, in deference to the wishes of the members who live some distance from the capital, and who have not visited their homes since coming here. They asked it, and voluntarily assured the house that they would not seek another adjournment during the session.

Over three hundred bills are already on the rolls in both houses. Some of them, especially the Meiklejohn-Agee railway commission bill, are very voluminous.

The only thing which aroused a display of interest by the members during the one and a half brief hours previous to the convention was a resolution by Mr. Rief, of Hall county, as follows:

Whereas, The great state of Nebraska has been delivered into the hands of a powerful corporation by the dramatic action of a midnight caucus; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the public buildings of said state be draped in mourning for the term of thirty days.

The resolution hung fire until after the joint convention, when it was tabled.

Thanking Dr. Gafford.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—To the Editor of the BEE: Dr. C. C. Gafford, of Wymore, representative from Gage county, was nominated for that position by the straight republican convention of that county. He was not endorsed by the anti-monopolists, and therefore owed them nothing as a party. But he had voluntarily made pledges to support General Van Wyck, both privately and on the stump. Notwithstanding the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon him by the railroad crowd, and the fact that he was in the employ of the B. & M. as a surgeon, he fulfilled his pledges manfully and nobly. In behalf of the friends of Senator Van Wyck in my county, and for myself, I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Gafford for his honorable course. While it has been nothing more than we have a right to expect from every honorable man, it is still in such marked contrast to the course of some others who owed so much to the senator's friends, that it is worthy of special mention. Dr. Gafford is a talented and rising young man, and the known fact that he will be true to his political pledges under all circumstances is worth more to him than a mint of gold. J. BURROWS.

The Indiana Contest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—Contrary to general expectation the joint session of the legislature was again without result. The senate at noon took another vote, which stood as heretofore: Turpie, 75; Harrison, 71, and Allen 4. The convention then adjourned.

ONYL GROVER'S NAME NEEDED

The Inter-State Commerce Bill a Law When Signed By the President.

IT PASSES THE LOWER HOUSE.

Only Forty-One Members Record Their Votes Against the Measure—What Its Provisions Are—Other Congressional Doings.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—After reading the journal, the speaker stated that the regular order was the vote upon the adoption of the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio asked unanimous consent to have a special vote upon the fourth section, and Mr. Weaver of Iowa asked to have a separate vote on the commission feature, but Mr. Crisp of Georgia objected to both requests.

Mr. Dunham of Illinois moved to recommit the amendment to the conference committee and Mr. Crisp raised the point of order against that motion. The speaker knew of no rule which authorized recommittal of a conference report and sustained the point of order.

Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania inquired whether there was any parliamentary proceedings by which these gentlemen, who were embarrassed by having to vote for or against a conference bill without having an opportunity to divest all of its objectionable features could be relieved of their embarrassment; but no response to that was made and the vote was taken on adopting the conference report. It was agreed to—yeas 219, nays 41.

Those voting in the negative were Allen of Massachusetts, Anderson of Ohio, Bliss, Boutelle, Boyle, Bragg, Brumm, Campbell of Ohio, Caswell, Dibbell, Ely, Evans, Felton, Findlay, Frederick, Gay, Gillillan, Grosvenor, Hayden, Hill, Johnson of New York, Kelly, Ketcham, Libby, Long, Markham, Martin, McKenna, Miller, Morrow, Oates O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Missouri, Ranny, Reed of Maine, Rice, Seymour, Wadsworth, Watt, Weaver of Iowa, and White of Pennsylvania.

The bill after being enrolled and signed by the presiding officers of the two houses will be sent to the president for his action.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia, from the committee on commerce, reported back the resolution requesting the secretary of the treasury to make inquiry of constructors of passenger cars and steamboats, and any other persons he may think capable of giving information on the subject, as to the best methods of constructing and heating the same. Adopted.

Mr. Belmont of New York introduced a resolution calling on the president for copies of such correspondence up to the present day, between this and the British government as he may decide can now be properly made public in regard to the deprivation inflicted in Canadian ports on American vessels, having the right to touch and trade, of the liberty heretofore enjoyed by such vessels. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

At its evening session the house passed twenty pension bills, including one granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of General Thomas Francis Meagher, and at 10:30 adjourned till to-morrow.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the senate today a petition relating to the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia was referred after debate to the committee on the District.

Numerous petitions were presented by several senators for the amendment of the oleomargarine law and for the repeal of internal revenue laws and were referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the president to communicate to the senate copies of all correspondence with the government of Mexico in regard to the seizure and sale of the American schooner Rebecca in the port of Tampico; also copies of all correspondence between the state department and the late Minister Jackson, with Jackson's letter to the president on the subject of his resignation.

The senate then went into secret session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned till Monday.

Provisions of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The inter-state commerce bill, as agreed upon by both houses of congress, makes it unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or property than it charges or receives from any other person or persons for doing a like service under substantially similar circumstances and conditions; makes it unlawful for any common carrier to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, and provides that every common carrier shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transmission of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance, over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, within the terms of this act, to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance, provided, however, that, upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for a longer than for a shorter distance for the transportation of passengers or property, and the commission may, from time to time, prescribe the extent to which such designated common carriers may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any combination with any other common carrier or carriers, for the pooling of freights of different or competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any portion thereof, and in any case if an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense. That, after ninety days from the passage of this act, every common carrier subject to its provisions shall have printed and keep for public inspection schedules showing rates, fares and charges shall not be raised except after ten days of public notice, but that they may be reduced without previous public notice. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any combination or agreement to prevent the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination. It declares that any common carrier violating the provisions of the act shall be liable for the full amount of damages sustained, together with reasonable counsel and attorneys' fees. It is made a penal offense to violate any of the provisions of this act, the maximum fine being $5,000. The bill provides for a commission to consist of five persons, whose terms of office shall be for six years, except for the first appointments, which are to be for two, three, four, five and six years. The members of this commission are to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Their principal office shall be in Washington, but they may hold sessions in other places than Washington, and a single member of the commission may take testimony anywhere, as may be directed by the commission. The commissioners have salaries of $7,500 each. The commissioner has power to appoint a secretary with an annual salary of $3,500, and has authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employes as it may be found necessary to a proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior. The bill appropriates $100,000 for the purposes of this act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

A FUNNY GATHERING.

Witticisms Indulged in at the Philadelphia Clover Club Banquet.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn was awarded the honors at the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Clover club at the Hotel Bellevue last night. President Handy, in his happiest vein, presented the guests for the darts of members and the treatment some of the distinguished gentlemen received was a blank surprise to them. Henry Watterson was the first to fall before the volley of wittcism. He stood manfully for a time, but was finally compelled to retire. Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, foresaw a storm and managed to make brief remarks. Senator Joseph Blackburn was greeted with the song, "Old Kentucky Home," and then he made a rousing speech, full of sentiment. Ex-Attorney General Brewster arose and told the members he knew them and declared that one of the lost arts to the members was to know how to behave themselves. Colonel Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, was permitted to make a brief speech and then President Austin Corbin, of the Reading railroad, was called upon. "I feel greatly embarrassed," said Mr. Corbin. He proceeded no further, for a voice remarked, "So is your railroad." This sally broke up the president and he retired in favor of United States Treasurer Jordan, who, having witnessed the fate of others, braced himself to cope with the rollicking hunsters. The song, "Jordan am a Hard Road to Trabble," was interjected in the middle of the treasurer's remarks. This was more than the amiable gentleman could stand, so he relinquished his time to Colonel A. C. McClure. The latter was barred from giving reminiscences of his life and delving in the future. He nominated Senator J. Donald Cameron for president, stating that he had been for Cameron for forty years. This brought bright-witted ex-Governor Bunn to his feet with the remark, "Yes, colonel, you have been for Cameron for forty years, but you never took his scalp." The dinner was a most elaborate affair and in keeping with the entertainments which have made the Clover club famous.

DR. SALMON EXPLAINS.

He Talks Very Strongly About the Illinois Live Stock Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Commissioner Colman, of the department of agriculture, being asked if he had any answer to make relative to the recent communication of the Illinois state board of live stock commissioners, said that he could have nothing to say until he received an answer from Governor Oglesby to his communication or is assured that the board's letter is to be considered as such. Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, however, in speaking of the matter, said: "No personal considerations influenced the tone of the commissioner's letter to Governor Oglesby. It was written because the action of the state authorities seemed to practically undo the work of the department. The commissioner has made no groundless and vicious imputation upon the integrity of the state commission. What they object to was a plain statement of facts. If these facts reflect upon their integrity, that is no fault of the department. I can say that the department has exercised great care in sifting the facts, and I believe sufficient unimpeachable evidence is now in our possession to establish every statement made by the commissioner."

The doctor says that a wilful violation of the rules apparently occurred when the board allowed animals in one of the distillery sheds to be inoculated. The doctor reasserts all that Commissioner Colman said about retiling a part of the infected shufeldt sheds with healthy animals, recites his request to have the sheds disinfected, and concludes as follows: "If the board of live stock commissioners can defy the governor we hope to have some intimation of the fact from the governor himself. In reference to the personal allusions and innuendoes with which the communication abounds, let me say that they are unworthy of comment. The public is constantly appealed to throughout the document, but its attention is not likely to be diverted from the real issue, viz: the plain and dangerous violations of the rules and regulations of the government which have not yet been satisfactorily explained." Dr. Salmon says that Commissioner Colman's letter to Governor Oglesby was not given to the press before it was mailed.

BELL'S PATENT ANTEDATED.

An Aged Italian Who Discovered the Telephone in 1849.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The case of the United States against the Bell Telephone company to test the validity of the Bell telephone patent is made the occasion of the publication here this evening as to some points which will be employed by government counsel to combat Prof. Bell's claim to being the inventor of the telephone. The evening Journal, in outlining the evidence, publishes an interview with Antonio Meucci, an aged Italian who is here and has in his possession many certified papers from the patent office which give evidence to his claim to have invented the telephone and filed a caveat five years before Bell's patent was obtained. His discovery dates back to 1849, when he was director of mechanism in the Tacon opera house, Cuba. During his leisure hours he experimented on plantocuire diseases by the aid of electricity. In the course of these experiments, his assistant and himself being in different rooms, were connected by the electrical circuit through the medium of a wire. Meucci held the wire in his teeth and by the well known dental connection with the auditory nerve distinctly heard the exclamation of his assistant involuntarily made in experiencing the shock from the contact of the other end of the wire with his mouth. This discovery by Meucci led to a series of investigations which resulted in the construction of a perfect working model similar to the instrument of Prof. Bell. His constant struggles with poverty interfered so in the perfection of his plans that it was not until 1871 that his caveat was granted. Documentary evidence now on file in the secret archives of the patent office are also published by the Journal, showing that the claims of Meucci to inventing telegraphing sound was recognized by the commissioner of patents, together with an acknowledgment of improvements in 1882 and 1883, and that these claims embody in a great part the patent issued to Prof. Bell.

Democratic Fraud in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Commenting on the fraudulent senatorial elections in New Jersey the Tribune says: "It would be only a natural and fitting sequence of the impudent frauds by which the democrats claim two disputed seats if they should insist upon admitting the two fraud claimants to vote upon their own cases. But the republican members and officers of the senate have full knowledge of the facts and it will be their own fault if such dishonorable sharp practice is suffered to succeed. The certificate of election, which usually gives prima-facie right to a seat and therefore power to vote on all questions until the contest has been decided, will carry with it any prima facie right whatever in a case where fraud has been so glaring and notorious as in the instance in question, and it is for republican senators to say, where the persons are in no way entitled to seats, whether they shall be allowed to vote themselves into the places they have tried to steal.

The Question of Passes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The Wisconsin Central railroad to-day consented to become a party to the pass agreement among the western roads, but until the general managers decide what effect the passage of the inter-state commerce bill will have in this regard no change in the present state of things will be made. The opinion is advanced in some quarters that all passes except to railroad officials and employes must now be called in.

Death of Mrs. Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Voorhees, wife of Senator Voorhees, died at their residence in this city at 5 o'clock of acute peritonitis.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA NEWS.

Revengeful Young Men at Columbus Attempt to Wreck a Train.

THEIR EFFORT UNSUCCESSFUL.

A Fairmont Forger Fears Arrest, Shoots Himself and Will Probably Die—Many Indictments Found at Sioux City.

The Work of Train Wreckers.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The construction train working at the coal chute here, while returning from Duncan, about 6 o'clock this evening, stru