## IT MOLLIFIED THE MONOPS.

The Modification of the Charter Puts the Railroads in Good Temper.

ATHLETIC EXPLANATIONS

Vandemark's Motion Voted Down-Keckley's Measure Passes the Senate-The Labor Bureau Bill Recommended For Passage,

Proceedings in the Senate. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram to the Brg. |-Mr. Lininger this morning called up his motion again to table the motion of Mr. Vandemark to reconsider the vote by which the charter bill was ordered to a third reading. The year and nays being called for, the vote was at once taken, nearly half the senators explaining their votes at length. The decision arrived at by the delegation and committee of citizens last night, decided that the bill was to pass the senate without amendment, and that then if the house saw fit to amend the senate could concur if they thought best. The vote

this morning practically passes the bill in the senate. Mr. Colby made a long argument, which he called an explanation of his vote, in which he rehashed his former objections to the bill. His further explanation was at different times objected to by Messrs, Lininger, Tzschuck, Casper, Schminke, Duras and Sterling, notwithstanding the rule of the senate is that if any member objects to another explaining his member objects to another explaining his vote, he cannot proceed except upon motion. The sense of the affirmative votes seemed to the sense of the animative votes seemed to be that while there was a strong opposition to the bill, no suggestions or amendments were offered; that no charter ever framed, was perfect and that if the entire Douglas delegation favored this charter bill they felt bound to support it. Those who voted to table the motion to reconsider were: Bonesical Capara Days

Those who voted to table the motion to re-consider were: Bonesteel, Casper, Duras, Heartwell, Higgins of Cass, Higgins of Col-fax, Keckley, Lindsay, Lininger, Moore, Robbins, Schminke, Snell, Sprick, Sterling, Tzschuck, Wolbach, Wright-18, Those opposed: Brown, Calkins, Camp-bell, Colby, Conger, Kent, Linn, Majors, Me-Namar, Melklejohn, Shervin, Vandemark -12. Mr. Burnham of Lancaster, who is interest-

ed in the passage of the Lincoln charter, of course, was conspicuous for his absence when this vote was taken. Fuller and Holmes also

left their seats during the vote. The bill was reported engrossed and corrected and is now on its third reading.

A message was received from the governor stating that he had approved senate file 47, which passed the senate a few days since. This bill provides for the transfer of \$135,500 from the university fund to the general field. from the university fund to the general fund. This action was necessary in order that the statesmen and employes may receive their

pay.

Mr. Schminke of Otoe moved that the rule requiring perfect order in the senate chamber be enforced. He had been annoved by the talking and laughing of the crowd in the lobby, and the importuning of men at his desk, and he thought it time that the matter has towned.

be stopped.

A large number of committee reports were received and some very important bills recommended to pass. Chief among these are those passed upon by the railroad committee, including Mr. Meiklejohn's senate file 151, to fix reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freight and passengers by the common continuous the charges for the transportation of freight and passengers by the common carriers of the state; to create a board of transportation and the office of transportation arbitrator, defining their duties and powers, and to repeal articles 5, 8 and 9 of chapter 72, compiled statutes of 1885. The repealing clause refers to the present railway commission law. The committee also reported favorably upon Mr. Casper's bill, No. 35, for an act to establish freight rates on railroads operated in the state; to fix maximum charges for transportation thereon; to mum charges for transportation thereon; to prevent discrimination between persons and prevent discrimination between persons and places, and to provide penalties for the viola-tion thereof. The above bills are the most important ones yet presented in the line of railroad legislation. I will watch the dis-cussion carefully and give the important provisions of the bills at that time, together with

the vote of each member.

A bill requiring all Itrains to make a full stop at all junction points was recommended to pass.

A bill to tax sleeping and dining cars was

recommended to pass. It is senate file No. 163, introduced by Mr. Snell. It requires all railways to make a statement to the auditor of state of the number of sleeping and dining cars not owned by them but used by them in cars not owned by them but used by them in operating their railways during each month. The state board of equalization shall assess the average number used during the year, and the assessed value of said cars shall bear the same proportion to the entire value thereof that the monthly average number of miles that such cars have been run or operated within the state shall bear to the monthly average number of miles that said cars have been used or operated within or without the state, such valuation shall be in the same ratio as that of the property of individuals.

I have given the provisions of this bill rather fully to show how a very difficult problem is by it sought to be solved. The sleeping car companies hold that such property should be taxed in the state where its ownership is established and not in states where they are temporarily used.

where they are temporarily used.

Mr. Robbins this morning moved that senate file 174, providing for redistricting the state into judicial districts and appointing additional judges in some of the old districts, be advanced in its place on the file and be used a special order for next Eriday. The made a special order for next Friday, motion carried. This bill provides for additional judges in the third judicial triet, and this action will greatly strengthe its chances of success. It is quite generally known that its provisions affecting the third district are the result of the unanimous voice of the bar of Omaha and other localities in that district, and as the bill embraces every judicial district in the state whose dockets are overcrowded and whose boundaries are now too large for the increasing volume of business, it is generally thought that there will be no opposition to the bill from parties who understand the absolute need of its pro-

Omaha charter was taken up as de tailed above, Mr. Meiklejohn asked Mr. Lininger to ex plain the condition of affairs concerning the bill, in view of the action taken last night between the committee of citizens and the

ouglas delegation.

Mr. Lininger replied by stating that it was understood that the bill should pass the sen-ate in its present form, and if the house deemed it wise to amend it in a few minor deemed it wise to amend it in a few minor particulars, the senate could then approve or disapprove. He did not recede from his former position that the charter bill should pass both houses without amendment, but as all charters were compelled to undergo compromises, he thought it would not be strange if this bill would have to undergo similar treatment. He exhibite i a petition signed by over 200 property owners of Omaha, favoring the passage of the bill without amendment.

Colby said that anybody could get up a petition, and anybody could be induced to sign one. Petitions were of no force. He forgot that a few days since he had presented forgot that a few days since he had presented a petition signed by fitty men in Omaha protesting against the passage of the charter bill, and how he dwelt at great length upon the consideration his little netition was entitled to at the hands of the senate. He then perverted Mr. Lininger's remarks in reply to Mr. Meiklejohn's question, imputing to the senator from Douglas a disposition to retract what he had all along said in support of the bill, particularly that he thought the bill should pass without amendment. He accused Mr. Lininger of having agreed with the committee of citizens that the bill was imperfect mittee of citizens that the bill was imperfect and should be amended, and sought to make capital of the fact that the Bouglas delega capital of the fact that the Douglas delegation were advocating a measure they knew to
be imperfect. He knew very well that no instrument of the kind was ever framed without compromise of conflicting interests, and
even if the Douglas delegation do consent to
a few minor amendments their action would
only be a repetition of history.

Being told that there was no motion before
the house Mr. Colby took his seat. But when
its name was reached in the yea and nay vote
to table Mr. Vandemark's motion to reconider, he started out upon a long review of the
rhole matter under pretense of explaining

his vote. He said he didn't care what agreements had been entered into between the delegation and the committee of citizens, or whether they had agreed with the railroad company or disagreed with it. He understood that the meeting had admitted that the charter should be amended and an arrangement made by which the senate should stultify itself by passing the bill and allow it to go to the house for amendment. Now if the bill was not right the senate should make it right. The gentleman from Douglas had a perition signed by 2,000 persons. Probably not half of the signers had ever seen the bill. "The charter in itself is a thing unheard of in this century. Its object is simply to create a dynasty that is a disgrace to any state in this union."

oynasty that is a disgrace to any state in this union."

At this point Mr. Schminke of Otoe said: "Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman is to explain his vote let him stick to the point."

Mr. Colby continued to show that the law was a general one and not only for Omaha, it was for a general law, All property that should be taxed in Omaha should be taxed elsewhere in the state, and if not taxable there it should not be taxable in Omaha. He was not opposed to the charter because it taxes railroads, believing that the property of railroads should be taxed the same as any other property. It was a disgrace to the state and to the senate to pass a law which required that a man must own \$2,000 worth of property in order to be eligible to hold office

quired that a man must own \$2,000 worth of property in order to be eligible to hold office in the city council.

Here he was again interrupted by Mr. Casper, who said: "I don't believe a senator ought to impose upon the good nature of the senate by making an hour's talk."

Mr. Colby—"Will the gentleman explain why he has changed his mind upon this property qualification?"

Mr. Casper—"You talked here an hour and a half in the committee of the whole on this bill. When I see a man trying to act the hog I am willing to hog it out with him."

am willing to hog it out with him."
Mr. Colby—"1 am going to talk."
Mr. Schminke—"I object. I want the gentleman to put his objection in writing."
[Laughter.]
The Chair—"When an objection is made to

The Chair—"When an objection is made to explanation of a vote, the gentleman cannot proceed except upon motion."

Mr. Snell—"I move that the gentleman be allowed to explain his vote."

Mr. Schminke—"Then I withdraw my objection, for you (addressing Mr. Snell) will speak an hour if I don't." [Laughter.]

Mr. Colby proceeded. He said the bill created a greater dynasty than that of Germany, the fatherland of the gentleman from Otoe, at which the latter said: "If Bismarck had you over in Germany he would not you

nad you over in Germany he would put you out." [Laughter.] The gentleman from Gage struck his gait again and kept it up until Mr. Sterling said:
'I object to a further explanation. We have been sufficiently edified."

Mr. Duras explained that he had read the

Mr. Duras explained that he had read the bill but did not know much about the workings of a bill of such magnitude. He did not think any of the members outside of the Douglas delegation knew exactly what the workings of the bill would be in a city of \$0,000 people. He believed the committee of fifteen men knew more about such a law than members of senate were expected to know. Many outsiders had asked him to vote against the bill, but the gentlemen opposing it were not re-

siders had asked him to vote against the bill, but the gentlemen opposing it were not responsible while the Douglas delegation was responsible. He voted aye.

Mr. Hartwell said, in explaining his vote, that there were provisions in the charter which he could not endorse, yet such was bound to be the case. When the bill was before the committee on municipal affairs no one from Omaha to his knowledge raised the slightest objection to it. The senate had ordered it to a third reading, but subsequently, at request of the opposition, the vote was reconsidered and brought back to the senate and the senators from Douglas acquiesced in the measure to have the charter considered section by section." This is known to the whole senate. For the greater part of two days we considered this bill—commenced to the whole senate. For the greater part of two days we considered this bill—commenced taking it up section by section and during the time that it was before us not a single amendment was offered or proposed to any provisions of this charter. It is true a good deal of time was consumed in a general way but not giving it in my judgment fair consideration. At the end of this time it was decided to again our respect to real third reading. eration. At the end of this time it was de-eided to again engross it for a third reading. This has been done. Now 1 claim that we have spent quite enough time on this charter. There are other interests before us that in-volve the people of the whole state—they are volve the people of the whole state—they are directly interested. And while it may be that there are provisions which we cannot all endorse, and in view of the fact that this session is nearing its close, with great interests almost wholly unconsidered, 1 for one am unwilling to bring this bill back to the

senote. I vote aye.

Mr. Higgins of Cass: "The gentleman from Adams (Heartwell) has expressed my views. I vote aye." Mr. Majors of Nemaha voted "No" because the senator from Douglas had, in his judg-ment, admitted that the bill was imperfect

and had agreed to its amendment.

Mr. Lininger said: "I agreed to nothing of the kind; I am in favor of the bill just as

Mr. McNamar of Dawson explained. He based his vote on the fact that three Omaha newspapers opposed the charter while one favored it. He voted "No." This was a good advertisement of the Bgg. Mr. Meiklejohn voted "No" because the opposition to the bill would not permit prope

iscussion of it.

Mr. Moore, of Lancaster, voted "yes," and gave sound, common sense reasons therefor.

I have not time to reproduce his speech.

Mr. Robbins, of Valley, who has always been friendly to the bill, voted "yea," but said he would not vote for the bill on final

said he would not vote for the bill on final passage unless a greater degree of harmony should be displayed by the people of Omaha, Mr. Schimke, of Otoe, said: "I vote with Omaha every time. I vote 'aye.'"

At 2:30 the senate went into executive session, and confirmed the nominations of Hon. Church Howe and J. W. Love as members of the nearest heart.

the normal board.

The senate went into committee of the whole and considered only one bill—senate file 32. Mr. Keckley's bill to prohibit grain pools. After long argument, in which the friends of the bill greatly outnumbered its opponents, the committee reported the bill back with recommendations that it pass. When the committee arose the senate adopted the report, and adjourned.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Feb. 9.- [Special Telegram to the BEE, ]-A large number of petitions were received and read in the house this morning directly after convening. The most numerously signed one was from T. J. Merritt and 797 citizens of Antelope county, asking the passage of a bill to submit a prohibitory amendment. The other petitions covered a variety of subjects, among which were the granting of municipal suffrage to women, and objecting to the section in the mechanics' lien bill which gives preference to the man when he supplies building materials. In the reports of the committees, bills to adopt standard time and to amend the law regarding game and iish, were recommended for passage. The bills providing for an immigration bureau and prohibiting fences over ten feet high were indefinitely

an immigration bureau and prohibiting fences over ten feet high were indefinitely postponed. Upon recommendation of the committee the bill ceding the jurisdiction of Nebraska over the Niobrara reservation to the United States was passed by the house, The invitation from Lincoln post T. P. A. to a banquet next Monday night was received. Mr. White introduced a bill prohibiting officers of the state and public servants from using free transportation and afterwards accepting mileage fees from the state of Nebraska for the same. One member facetiously remarked, "That strikes at the heart of our constitutional prerogatives," A number of other bills were introduced,

APTERNOON SESSION.

The house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Cole in the chair. Before the consideration of bills was opened. Speaker Harlan called attention to the presence of a gentleman who was superintendent of the Michigan state school for indigent children. He moved that the visitor be permitted to address the house ten minutes. The motion prevailed and Mr. Foster was introduced. He proved to be a small, intellectually constituted man who knew how to put his remarks into the fewest possible words, and in his ten minutes talk he made a very plausible and convincing argument in favor of the establishment of a school for poor children in Nebraska. He said that he didn't come before the house to lobby on the charter bill or railroad bills. He desired only totell what Michigan was dolug in the way of caring for its homeless or poor children, eesting hat state about \$600,000 poor children, costing hat state about \$600,000 poor children, costing hat state about \$600,000 annually. Michigan,

through its state public school, had cared for 22,000 homeless children during the past twelve years. The school took all children betwelve years. The school took all children be-tween two and twelve years of age who were dependent upon the public for suprort. The school was composed of cottages and in each school was composed of cottages and in each there were about thirty children. They were provided with homes as rapidly as possible, and those for whom homes could not be found at once were taught useful trades. Of the children thus sent out of the school only 7 per cent had afterwards became criminals or raupers. It was not right in his online. or paupers. It was not right, in his opinion, that houseless children should be sent to poorhouses or reform schools. They should be given a home and a school at which they would receive the training necessary to make

would receive the training necessary to make them good citizens.

The first bill before the committee was the one to provide and continue a bureau of labor and industrial statistics and define the duties of its officers. The bill, of which a full text is herewith given, was recommended for

text is herewith given, was recommended for passage.

The bill to reimburse Otoe county in the sum of \$5,000 for expenses incurred by the trial of Qvin Bohanan had a tempestuous voyage, but was finally recommended for passage. During the debate Mr. Watson explained that the crime of murder, of which Bohanan was convicted, was not committed in Otoe county, the case having been taken there on a change of venue. The expense to Otoe county was more than \$5,000, but the county would be content therewith. Mr. Caldwell objected to the bill unless he should be assured of the passage of a bill which be assured of the passage of a bill which would provide for payment to Lancaster county of the expenses to be incurred in the trial of murderers who had been indicted in

trial of murderers who had been indicted in other counties.

Mr. Fuller objected to the bill upon the ground that it would give encouragement to every county to shift its greater criminals upon some other county, and the one to which change of venue would thus be taken would seek repayment by the state.

A motion by Mr. Ballard to indefinitely postpone was lost, 37 to 44, and upon motion of Mr. Sullivan the bill was recommended for passage.

of Mr. Sullivan the bill was recommended for passage.

The bill to establish and maintain the Nebraska Soldiers' and Sailors' Home brought forth a flood of lurid eloquence. Mr. Miller very accommodatingly furnished the occasion for the oratory by partially antagonizing the bill. Before the general engarement opened Mr. Riet moved that Grand Island be inserted as ithe location of the home. The southeast corner of the state had continually carried off the persimmons and he now desired that some attention should be paid to

carried off the persimmons and he now desired that some attention should be paid to some other portion of the commonwealth. On behalf of the citizens of Grand Island he was authorized to offer 640 acres of good land.

Messrs, Russell and Caldwell opposed the motion upon the theory that it would endanger the bill to so early determine upon the location of the home. It was, in their opinion, impolitie.

Mr. Rief—"I see from the opposition that I could not secure adoption of the motion. I

could not secure adoption of the motion. know full well that I cannot carry it and so l withdraw it."
Mr. Agee submitted an amendment to

withdraw it."

Mr. Agee submitted an amendment to make the requisite amount of land to be contributed \$20 acres, but as Mr. Russell then interposed that Schuyler would give \$60 acres he withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Miller asked for reasons for the establishment of such a home. How many soldiers were there in Nebraska who needed such a refuge? Why should they not be given comfortable homes by direct appropriation of money to them? Then there would be no expensive institutions to sustain and be utilized for some other purpose after its necessity, as now demanded, was no more. Members of the legislature should stop and think what they were doing when they were appropriating money right and left and throwing it in all directions. There were contemplated appropriations for normal schools and other institutions, all of which would require constant appropriations in the future as well as take a large sum from the treasury now. He was opposed to such expenditures unless they were justified by the necessities of the present.

Mr. Russell said: "The gentleman asks for reasons for the establishment of this home. The flag which floats over this capitol, would not be floating there to-day if it had not been for the men for whose benefit the bill is introduced. Let us see the man who wants to see those men stay in the poor house. The gentleman talks about taxation. Fhat talk upon a proposition like this one may be acceptable to his

tion like this one may be acceptable to his constituents, but if it should be acceptable to my constituents I want them to never call ipon me to express their sentiments or again

upon me to express their sentiments or again elect me as their representative."

Mr. Miller denominated Mr. Russell's talk buncombe. It was just what he had heard upon many occasions before from the gentleman's lips. He had himself been a soldier and he was in favor of aiding all old soldiers who could not support themselves. But he wanted facts. How many of these soldiers were there, and how many had families? He tramped under the flag when the sun was warm and when provisions were scarce; but that did not change his ideas as to the man-ner in which he should legislate for the peo-ple; did not change his opinion that the peo-ple's business should be transacted just as he

would transact his own.

Messrs, Agee, Caldwell, Smyth, Randall,
Dempster, Lord and Jeary spoke in behalt of the bill, and honors were easy on the score of rhetorical flourish. It was stated that there were at least twenty-four ex-soldiers in the poor houses of the state ane more to be heard

from, probably, upon investigation.

Mr. Bentley of Saunders made a brief but pointed speech. He said he had been a rebel. But he was surprised that there shoud be any discussion upon this question. How did the men of Nebraska expect to have How did the men of Negrasia expect to have soldiers if they did not assure them support when they came back home if they were unable to earn that support themselves? How could the country expect to have brave tefenders if it abandoned those defenders

defenders if it abandoned those defenders to starvation?
Succeeding the speeches the qestion of location of the home recurred. Mr. Cameron said that Blair would give the 640 acres. Speaker Harlan said that York would make a like donation and possibly do better. Out of the discussion the result arrived at was that the committee should recommend the passage of the bill leaving the location of the home to be determined by the house at 2 nome to be determined by the house at 2 o'clock on Monday next.

The committee rose, and the house ad-

journed. journed,
THE BUREAU OF LABOR,
The following is the text of the bill providing for a bureau of labor in the form in which

it will be passed:
There is hereby created and continued a
bureau of labor census and industrial statistics, with headquarters in the capitol building, for which stationery, postage, express-age, printing and facilities for transacting business, shall be furnished the same as for other executive departments. The governor of this state is hereby made commissioner of this bureau. Said commissioner shall have the power to appoint a deputy at a salary not to exceed \$100 per month, who, when acting for or instead of said commissioner, shall have and may exercise equal power and authority subject to the approval of the commissioner; the duties of said commissioner shall be to collect, collate and publish statis-tics and facts relative to manufacturers, industrial classes, and material resources of the state, and especially to examine into the re-lations between labor and capital, the means of escape from fire and protection of life and health in factories and workshops, mine and other places of industries, the employ ment of illegal child labor, the exaction o unlawful hours of labor from any employe the educational, sanitary, moral and financial condition of laborers and artisans, the cost of food, fuel, clothing and building material, the causes of strikes and lockouts, as well as kindred subjects and matters pertaining to the welfare of industrial interests and classes. The commissioner or his deputy shall have power to enter any factory or workshop in which labor is employed, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, or of examinwhich ladded is employed, for the purpose of gathering facels and statistics, or of examining the means of escape from fire, and the provisions made for the health and safety of operatives in such factory or workshop; and in case the officer of the bureau shall discover any violations of, or the neglect to comply with the laws in respect to child labor, hours of labor for women and children, fire escapes and similar enactments now or hereafter to be made, he shall notify he owner or occupant of such factory or workshop in writing of the offense or neglect, and if such offense or neglect is not corrected or remedied within thirty days after the service of notice aforesaid, he shall lodge formal complaint with the attorney of the county in which the offense is committed or the neglect occurs, whereupon that officer shall proceed against the offense according to law. The commissioner or his deputy may examine hotels and lodging or boarding houses, for the purpose of discovering whether

they are properly equipped with lawful fire escapes; and he may post in any hotel, lodging or boarding house so examined the laws upon the matter, together with his official statement as to whether said laws are fully complied with by whether said laws are fully complied with by said hotel, lodging or bearding house. And any hotel, lodging or bearding house keeper, or other who shall mutilate, destroy or remove from any building or buildings, the said laws or statements so posted shall be fined in any sum not to exceed \$50 for each

said laws or statements so posted shall be fined in any sum not to exceed \$50 for each and every offense, upon complaint of any officer of the bureau or any citizen. Whenever any hotel, lodging or boarding bouse that has been posted as not having complied with the terms of the law in respect to fire escapes, shall be properly provided with and equipped with lawful fire escapes, and the bureau shall be notliked thereof, the commissioner shall at once order a new statement setting forth that fact, to be posted in said hotel, lodging or boarding house, and the bureau shall keep a record of all buildings so examined and posted. The commissioner or his deputy may post in any factory or workshop examined by him, the laws now or hereafter to be made in respect to child labor, hours of labor, fire escapes, or others pertaining to the health and safety of artisans or employes, and if the owner, manager and proorletor of any factory or workshop, or his agent or any person whomscover, shall remove, destroy or mutilate the law so posted, he shall on conviction thereof be fined not to exceed \$50 for each offense. The said commissioners shall have power to prescribe blank forms and transmit them to employers, which shall be filled out clearly and completely under oath, by the person or persons to whom they are sent, with the facts, statistics and statements asked for, and returned to him within such reasonable time as he may fix. In case any owner or occupant, or his agent, shall refuse to admit any officer of the said bureau to his workshop, when open or in operation, he shall forfeit the sum of \$10 for each and to admit any officer of the said bureau to his workshop, when open or in operation, he shall forfeit the sum of \$10 for each and every offense, and if he shall, through his arent or otherwise, neglect, fail or refuse to fill out the said blank forms, and verify and return them as required, he shall forfeit the sum of \$10 for each and every day said blank may be so delayed beyond the time fixed by the commissioners for their return. The forfeits named and provided in this act shall be sued for in the name of the state, by the county attorney of the respective county county attorney of the respective county where such offense is committed, upon the complaint of any officer of said bureau or any citizen, and shall be paid into the school

fund.

There shall be provided a seal of office for the use of said bureau, and the commissioner or his deputy, for the purpose of making any investigation contemplated by this act, shall have power to administer oaths, take testimony and subpoena witnesses, which witnesses as a positive the same focal as any almony and subpoena withesses, which witnesses shall receive the same fees as are allowed to any person testifying in district
courts of this state, to be paid out of the contingent fund of this bureau; provided, however, that no person subpensed by the said
commissioner or his deputy shall be compelled to go outside of the city or town in
which he resides to testify in behalt of such
investigation.

investigation.
The commissioner shall report blennially The commissioner shall report blennially to the governor, accompanying his report with such suggestions and recommendations as may be deemed wise and proper. The said report shall be printed and distributed according to the law governing the printing of other state reports. The commissioner shall be allowed a sum not to exceeding \$500 per annum for traveling and contingent expenses, and a further sum of \$100 per annum for the purchase of books and periodicals on labor and industrial matters for the bureau library. There is hereby ters for the bureau library. There is hereby appropriated annually, out of any moneys in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act.

The following bills were introduced in the The following bills were introduced in the house to-day:

By White—To prohibit officers of state or public servants from using free transportation and afterwards accepting mileage fees from the state of Nebraska for the same.

By Simms—To provide for the prevention of keeping billiard tables, pool tables, dice cups, cards and card tables, and the playing of the same where liquor is sold or offered for sale, and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same.

By Russell—To further define a vacancy in the office of clerk of the district court, and the office of clerk of the district court, and

to provide for filling such office where vacant.
By Baird—Providing for farmers' institutes and making appropriations therefor.

By McGrew—To repeal an act entitled an act concerning the cause of and to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious disease among domestic animals, to provide for the appointment of a live stock sanitary comnission and state veterinary surgeon, defining their powers and duties, and regulating their compensation, "Approved March 5th

By Agee-To authorize the attorney general to employ counsel to assist him in the pre-paration and trial of cases in the supreme ourt of the United States, in which this state s interested. nterested. y Bailey—To establish a state norma ool at Franklin, Fullerton county, Ne

braska. Joint Railroad Committee Meeting. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9. - | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- The railroad committees of the senate and house held a joint meeting this evening and briefly considered Meiklejohn's Agee's, and Casper's bills and then appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Sen ators Brown and Heartwell and Representatives McCann, Shamp and Harrison, who will consider the bills, reporting by Friday or Monday at the latest. The joint committee will then endeavor to agree on one bill which will be introduced simultaneously in both houses.

THE TWO JOES.

Joe Pulitzer and Joe Howard in Free-for-All Fisticuff.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Joseph Howard, jr., one of the best known journalists in the country, and Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the World, had a quarrel in the editorial rooms of the World yesterday afternoon, which led to blows, and which will result in Howard's discontinuing his connection with that paper. About 3 p. m. yesterday he went to the World office and informed Pulitzer, who sat in the managing editor's room, that he would start for Montreal at 6:30 o'clock. "But I have an assignment for you and don't wish to have you go," said the chief editor. "I have bought my tickets, made all my arrangements and will go," rejoined Howard, haughtily, "If you do," was Pulitzer's sharp reply, "you know what it means as far as your connection with this paper is concerned." More angry words followed, and then Howard, saying that his name was "Joe" Howard, and that he was as good as "Joe" Pulitzer any day, applied an epithet to the latter, which roused his ire, and jumping to his feet he struck Howard a stinging blow in the face. The shock dislodged Howard's glasses, and being extremely near-sighted, he was m. yesterday he went to the World office and he struck Howard a stinging blow in the face. The shock dislodged Howard's glasses, and being extremely near-sighted, he was placed at a disadvantage in not being able to distinguish the movements of his opponent's hands. He groped about widdy, calling loudly for his glasses. "Get out of this office, sir, and don't you ever enter it again," ordered Pulitzer, as he left the room. At this point the manaring editor stepped in, picked up Howard's glasses for him and assisted him to arrange his attire. The latter complained that he had been shab-The latter complained that he had been shab-bily treated, but was in good spirits when he left the office, and did not allow the quarrel to interfere with his trip to Montreal. Pulitzer said last night that he was sorry the blow was struck, but he thought the language used to him was sufficient provocation for it.

A Specimen of Unblushing Modesty. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.- [Special Telegram to the BEE. j-The Tribune's Washington special says: On the desk of each of the representatives yesterday morning was placed a pamphlet of twenty pages in neat covers. A member of the house said, "I think this is an example of what our friend Mrs. Partington would called 'unblushing modesty,' but which we in the west sometimes style "cheek," You will observe that the cover and title page both read 'Mr. Perry Belmont's report to the house of representatives on fisheries,' etc. and that the document bears the imprint of the government printing office. On opening it you will discover that it is the report of the committee on foreign affairs. resentatives resterday morning was placed report of the committee on foreign affairs.
Two questions arise, is Perry Belmont the committee on the foreign affairs? If not, is this the report of that committee?

## EULOGIES ON GENERAL LOGAN.

Tributes From His Companions on the Field and in the Forum.

THE SENATE'S MARK OF RESPECT

All Business Suspended and the Entire Session Occupied By Touching Words in Memory of the Late Senator.

Honored Their Comrade. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Every seat in the senate gallery, except those reserved for the diplomatic corps, the family of the president and ladies, and the press association, was filled this morning when the senate was called to order. Mrs. Logan and her son, daughter and friends, to the number of twenty-five occupied seats in the private gallery. The chaplain in his prayer alluded to

the late Senator Logan, asking those who turnded from the open grave with sympathetic might ever be filled with the spirit of Him who was touched with the feeling of human infirmities. As soon as the journal was read Mr. Cullom offered a resolution that as an additional mark of respect to the memory of John A. Logan, long a senator from lilinois, a distinguished member of this body, business be now suspended, in order that the friends and associates of the deceased may pay fitting tribute to his public and private services. He then proceed ed to address the senate. He spoke of this being the third time in the present conthis being the third time in the present congress that the senate had been called upon to culozize deceased members of the body. Today they met to lay a tribute of their love on the tomb of Logan. But yesterday it seemed Logan had stood among them in the full flush of robust manhood, a giant in strength and endurance with a will of iron and a constitution as tough as a sturdy oak. He had seemed to hold within his grasp more than three score years and ten allotted to man. No one had thought in the same moment of Logan and death, two conquerers who had No one had thought in the same moment of Logan and death, two conquerers who had come face to face, the weaker to yield to the stronger. It had seemed as if Logan could not die, and yet, in a moment, in the twinking of an eye, God's inger touched him and he slept. Almost without warning he had passed from strength to weakness, from life to death and decay. Had he lived until to-day sixty-one years, eventful years, would have rested their burden as a crown upon his head. years, eventful years, would have rested their burden as a crown upon his head.

After sketching the principal events of "Lozan's life, Cullom spoke of his poverty, said that in the last presidential campaign no ghost of dishonor in his past had risen up and stood in his path. The eulogy closed with a quotation ending:

"Rest, soldier, statesman, rest;
Thy troubled life is o'er."

Mr. Morgan spoke of the proceedings of the day as "not an unmeaning ceremony,"

Mr. Morgan spoke of the proceedings of the day as "not an unmeaning ceremony." He did not think of Logan as a force that had passed away, but as a living, moving energy still, useful in the great purposes of divine economy. In all that Logan did and said he was truly sincere, a resolutely upright man. No guile, no evasion, no innesse characterized him, but he was a bold, pronounced, dignified, earnest, manly, firm, generous, true man.

Mr. Edmunds said that when he wished to make the acquaintance of General Logan

make the acquaintance of General Logan (some twenty years ago) on a conference committee of the two houses, he was struck committee of the two houses, he was struck with his characteristic candor, his simplicity of statement, his clearness of opinion, and that Angio-Saxon persistency in upholding opinions once formed that had made our British ancestors and American people the strongest forces in civilization of which there was any account in the history of the world. General Logan was entitled to the highest praise for these qualities. Now he thought of him not as dead but promoted, leaving them to mourn his departure not for his sake, but because of his conscious examples. His conspicuous presence in public affairs and the wisdom of his counsels were withdrawn and so he laid his small contribution on

Logan's grave.

Mr. Manderson spoke of the brilliant military qualities of General Logan. He had first seen him in front of the confederate position on Kenesaw mountain. The sight was in-spiration. He looked of his horse a part. His swarthy complexion, his long, black hair, stentorian voice, and eyes that seemed to blaze with the light of battle made the figure once seen never forgotten. In action he was the very spirit of wart his mere presence

would make a coward fight. would make a coward light.

After other eloquent remarks by Messrs,
Allison, Spooner, Cockrell, Plumb, Frye,
Evarts and Ransom, Mr. Farwell moved the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Cullom. The resolution was adopted and the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The speaker laid before the house to-day bills to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern naval ordnance and other naval purposes, and to provide heavy naval ordnance adapted to modern naval warfare and the manufacture

of army ordnance.

Mr. Reed of Maine desired unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill, but Mr. Holman of Indiana objected and Mr. Reed then asked that it be made the special order for Monday next, but Mr. Eden of Illinois objected. A discussion then sprang up as to the committee to whom the matter should be referred. Mr. Reed said he simply desired to fix the responsibility of failure to fortify the country upon the persons on whom it ought to rest. The chair ruled that the report should go to the committee on appropriations, and that it had a right to on appropriations, and that it had a right to report at any time a bill so referred. In the morning hour the house resumed the consideration of the bill, changing the mode of compensation of the United States district attorneys, marshals and commissioners. After the debate, and pending action, the morning hour expired. The house went into a committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular bill, and after a short debate, without action, the committee arose. Public without action, the committee arose. without action, the committee arose. Funda-business was then suspended, and the house proceeded to the consideration of resolutions relative to the death of W. T. Price, late representative from Wisconsin, and declar-ing that, in his death, the country has lost a patriotic citizen and a most faithful public servant. Eulogistic addresses were made by Messrs. Caswell, Thomas of Wisconsin. Pet-tibone, Hurd, Henderson of Iowa, and Breck-enridge of Kentucky, those of the latter being especially eloquent tributes to the character of the dead congressman. The house then, as a mark of respect to the mem-ory of the deceased, adjourned.

TRIED TOLKILL PATTI. A Crank Throws a Bomb at the Prima

Donna.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—A crank attempted to kill Adelina Patti during the concert to-night at the Grand Opera house by a bomb. The would-be assassin was only injured, though not seriously, by the premature explosion of the engine of destruction.

A Wrecked Schooner. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9 .- The schooner

samuel Daily, of New London, was cut through by ice at Saybrook point and sank. Captain Spaulding, wife and child and three seamen got into a yawl but before it could be freed from the vessel, went down. The cap-tain and one scaman were saved, the others were lost.

The Montreal Carnival MONTHEAL, Feb 9.—The rainy weather yesterday somewhat dampened the spirits of those attending the carnival besides inter-

fering with outdoor sports. The indoor at-tractions, however, were largely patronized. Lincoln's Big Pythian Lodge. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 9. — [Special Telegram to the Brg.].—The largest Knights of Pythias odge ever organized in the United States held its initial meeting in this city to night. It has over one hundred and sixty members, It is the third lodge of the order in Lincoln. THE MYSTIC CRAFT.

Reunion of Central Nebraska Masons at Grand Island.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 9.- [Special to the BEE, |- A reunion of central Nebraska Free Masons was held in this city yesterday afternoon and evening at the Masonic temple, which was attended by about 300 members of the mystic craft, including visiting brethern from all parts of the state. Among those in attendance were Worshipful Grand Master C.K. Coutant, of Omaha; Past Grand Master A. G. Hastings, of Lincoln; and other

prominent masonic lights,

The afternoon session consisted of active and instructive work in the entered apprenand instructive work in the entered apprentice and master mason's degree, the work being exemplified by Worshupful Master C. F. Rollins, assisted by Brothers R. E. French, of Kearney, and E. A. Allen, of North Loup. A grand banquet was tendered the visiting brethren in the evening by Ashlar Lodge No. 33, at the banquet hall of the masonic temple. The work of the evening consisted of conferring the master mason's degree in a most instructive and exemplary manner by Grand. ferring the master mason's degree in a most instructive and exemplary manner by Grand Muster C. K. Coutant, assisted by Past Grand Muster A. G. Histings and Past Master E. A. Allen, after which the brethren adjourned to the banquet hall and partook of a sumpthous repast prepared for the occasion, and until a late hour brotherly love prevailed as it only can at such reunions. This is the third annual reunion and banquet which Ashlan Lodge, through its courtesy, has made a most enjoyable social occasion for all present, and the best evidence of this is the attendance of the leading and most prominent masons from all parts, and the good representation from her sister lodges,

Nebraska Millers in Session. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 9.- | Special Telegram to the Bee. |-The Nebraska State Millers' association held a meeting at the Capitol hotel this evening. There was a representative gathering of large and small millers to the number of about fifty. After some preliminary discussion the constitution and bylaws recommended by the Omaha meeting were adopted as a whole. C. C. White, of White & Glade, Crete, was elected president; D. H. Harris, of Bennett, secretary; R. Bridge, of Fairmont, treasurer. Several letters of regret from prominent millers, also endorsing the movement, were read and filed. Important additions to the constitu-tion and by-laws were made, including one appointing an executive committee of to attend to important business for the association to avoid the necessity of frequent general meetings to look after rates, railway or other discrimination, etc. Quite a gen-eral discussion was indu!ged in regarding railroad tariffs.

The Stock Breeders' Meeting. SEWARD, Neb., Feb. 9.- [Special Telegram to the Beg. -At the morning session of the Stock Breeders' association C. H. Horine read a paper on a few facts relative to quality, and C. H. Wolfe on the "Poland China." At 2 o'clock p. m., C. H. Edendorf presented an essay on the "flartford." Mr. King spoke on the "Dairy Cow." At 7 o'clock p. m., a resolution was presented and adopted, inquiring into the expenditure of money from the sale of agricultural lands, and favoring the separation of the Agricultural college from the university, and censuring the management. This resolution was very spirited, and some plain talk was indulged in. The Breeders' association adjourned at in. The Breeders' association association 8 o'clock, and the Short Horn association began their first session.

Horse Thieves Captured. BLUE SPHINGS, Neb., Feb. 9 .- [Special to the BEE. |-Last night Constable Neal Griffin returned from Tescot, Ottawa county, Kan., with Ray Thrasher, who was arrested some time ago for horse stealing and escaped. Last fall young Thrasher and a young man named Pope stole two horses from near here, were arrested and escaped. The constable has been camping on their trail ever since and now has both birds safely eaged. They will both doubtless serve time in the pen as they both doubtless serve time in the pen as they do not deny their guilt. Thrasher's parents reside here and the Pope's live near Hoag, this county. This is Thrasher's second known offense of the kind, but Pope was a

Columbus' Manufacturing Boom. COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 9.- | Special Telegram to the BEE, |-The completion of our waterworks, with an abundant supply of pure water, has given an impetus to manufacturing enterprise that otherwise would never have sought investment here. An oat meal mill and the manufacturing of all the products from corn, that enter now so largey into culinary and domestic uses erection of a canning factory, for which the machinery and steam tanks are already on the ground, start the manufacturing boom,

They Want a Division Station. WYMORE, Neb., Feb. 9.- | Special to the BEE. |-This morning a delegation of seven members of our board of trade and a delecation from Blue Springs went to Omaha to importune the Union Pacific officials to locate the division station of that road between the two towns. They are confident that, united, they can walk Beatrice's log and likewise that of Marysville, Kan. A division station of the two roads would make our two towns go up like two sky rockets,

Legislative Committees Visit Peru. PERU, Neb., Feb. 7. - [Special to the Bee.] -Messrs. Moore, Keut, Fuller, Conger and Schminke, senate committeemen on public lands and buildings, and Messrs. Caldwell. Andrews, McConaughy, Wardlaw, Wilsey, Pyson, Diller, Young, Eisley, Harrison and Minnix, house committeemen on public lands and buildings, and Hon. T. J. Majors, who spent Sunday at his home in this place, visited the Normal school vesterday. They expressed themselves well pleased with "grounds," the building, and the school.

Waterworks at Nebraska City. NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 9.—|Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The City Water company of Nebraska City is a new incorporation which will file its articles to-morrow, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The mem bers of the corporation are D. P. Rolf and II. N. Shewell, of Nebraska City; J. M. Walker of Lawrence, Kan.; Alexander C. Black and Rowland N. Hazard, of New York. The work of construction will be commenced immediately.

Poisoned by Prunes. SUTTON, Neb., Feb. 9.- | Special Telegram to the BEE. | -- A farmer near Glenville awoke on Wednesday morning to find his wife dead beside him in the bed and one child The entire family, including the father-in-

law, were nearly unconscious. The cause is supposed to have originated from eating primes. Dr. Martin Clark, the chemist, thinks opium gam had been mixed with the prunes in shipping. New Banks For Stromsburg. STROMSBURG, Neb., Feb. 9.-[Special to the Bee.]-Rumors on the street to-day indicate that two new banking institutions will open up for business among us at no

distant date. This will give us four banks, amoly sufficient no doubt to supply the demand for money. Other business enterprises are also agitated, but so far have not assumed a tangible form.

A Failure at Fairfield. FAIRFIELD, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram to the Bee.)—Randall & Fryer, extenive and well known dealers in agricultural implements, failed to-day. The firm is com-posed of Hon. W. S. Randall, member of the state legislature, and L. F. Fryer, county clerk of Clay county.

Brakeman Fatally Injured. FULLERTON, Neb., Feb.49. - [Special Telegram to the Bre. |- Howard Hoffman, a Union Pacific brakeman, was run over by train here this morning, mangling his feft leg at the hip and fracturing the femur. The Union Pacific surgeon is coming on a spe-cial. Resident physicians say he cannot live,

## RETALIATION NOT WANTED.

President Cleveland Opposed to Congres sional Action on the Fisheries.

HE HAS AN ENGLISH LEANING

The Timber Culture and Pre-emption Repeal Bill Disappears-A Plucky North Platte Woman's Claim

Sustained by Mr. Lamar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9,-|Special Telegram to the Bee, |-It is pretty generally under

stood to-night that President Cleveland in-

Grover Not Pugilistic.

timated to the democratic members of the house committee on foreign affairs, who called upon him for the purpose of consult ing in regard to the proposed retaliatory legislation toward Canada on the fisheries question, that he did not want any action at the hands of congress, and that the efforts in the house of those who endorse the administration should be to smother not only the senate bill but that of the house, A good deal of feeling is expressed by republicans and others who have the best interests of American fishermen at heart over the fact that the members of the committee on foreign affairs should wait upon the president and offer their services in helping that official out of any embarrassment he is likely to be subjected to in executing the proposed law to compel respectful treatment at the hands of Great Britain. The master of the democratic party, Chairman Belmont, seems to be in a very uncomfortable situation just now: His father, August Belmont of New York, is agent of the Rothschild family, the wealthiest in all Europe, and of course does not want anything done by congress which will frustrate his English business connections. The administration, not desiring to be compelled to assume a pugilistic attitude towards a people who, for the advancement of free trade, is lending pecuniary assistance in its campaigns, also desires no legislation. The people of the country, however, demand it, and if there is no action willhold the Belmont family first and the administration lastly responsible.

ANOTHER LOST BILL.

The bill to repeal the timber culture and pre-emption laws, which has been in the conpre-emption laws, which has been in the con-ference committee some time, turned up-missing to-day as did the bill to forfeit Northern Pacine land grants. The BEE cor-respondent is assured that both of these bills were last seen in the hands of the conferees on the part of the house, and the responsi-bility is placed at the door of Cobb, chairman of the house committee on public lands. There is much complaint at the loose manner in which these measures have been handled. in which these measures have been handled, and unless something is done a first-class seandal will be the result.

NEBRASKA LAND CASES DECIDED.
Secretary Lamar to-day rendered a decision in three Nebraska land cases. In the case of Patrick Harrington, of McCook, an order suspending further consideration was directed. In the case of Maria C. Widmar, of the North Platte district, the secretary decided that she has made satisfactory proof of six months' residence on her pre-emption claim and is entitled to hold it. It was held by the local land office that she had not compiled with the letter of the law as to resi-NEBRASKA LAND CASES DECIDED. by the local land office that she had not complied with the letter of the law as to residence. "It appears from the evidence," says the secretary, "that she took up actual residence in her house about the middle of June, 1834, and resided there continuously until the latter part of October, over four months. Being a poor woman, compelled to earn hes own living by her own labor, she went to the nearest village of any size, North Platte, twenty-five miles distant, and organized a class in painting, which she taught during the months of November and December, 1834, and January and February, 1835, having no home there but paying for her board at no home there but paying for her board at a boarding house. About the 1st of March she returned to her claim, fixed up her house in a homelike manner, mace ar-rangements for a garden and crops (corn and broken, and about the middle of March returned to North Platte to teach the class in painting which she had previously organized. She remained at North Platte two months, returned to her claim for a fortnight, went back to North Platte and stayed two went back to North Flatte and stayed two
months more, Jurnishing instructions to her
painting class. Then in the latter part of
July, 1885, she went to her claim and remained there until October 3, 1885, the date of
submitting final proof (over two months).
Unon this showing the register (the receiver
not acting) rejected the final force for the
reason that the claimant had not maintained reason that the chains it had not instituted six months continuous residence on the claim immediately preceding proof. On appeal, the general land office, November 21, 1885, affirmed the action of the register. Widmar appealed. While Mrs. Widmar's residence was insufficient, the facts do not indicate bad faith. Her actions are for the process of the faith. Her absences were for the purpose of earning money for her own support and the improvement of her claim. She had no other home. She did not hasten to make an entry at the earliest possible moment after filing. In view of these facts the local officers are di-rected to inform Mrs. Widmar that she will, rected to inform Mrs. Widmar that she will, within a reasonable time after notice, present a corroborated affidavit showing an actual bona fide residence of six months, together with an observance of other legal requirements. Her final proof, thus supple; mented, will be allowed."

In the case of Henry Nichols, involving lots in McCook, the secretary holds that the trans-feree is entitled to notice of order of cancel-lation and to a hearing, and directs that the

papers in the case be certified to the department, and that further action be suspended.

THE TELEPHONE CASES.

The arguments in the telephone cases have been completed and the case is taken under advisement by the court. Twenty-two law-yers threshed over the old straw, and one of the members of the bar of this city who has yers threshed over the old straw, and one of the members of the bar of this city who has attended the sessions regularly says not a single new point was brought out. The prevailing opinion is among the members of the bar and the officers of the court that the Bell people have got the case. Some weeks will elapse before the decision is announced and it would not be strange if the court should keep it under advisement till next fall. There never was such a pile of briefs to study and the only case in which the record approached this in volume of business was the legal tender issue in 1871. The speculators would give a good deal to know how the case is coming out. The stock of the Bell company, which is now about 214, will either go to the clouds or deep into the mire when the result is announced and fortunes will be made or leat. One of the clerks of the court had an offer of \$19,000 cash the other day for a tip, but he will not know himself any more than the public until know himself any more than the public until the decision is announced. The opinion will probably be written by the chief, justice after with the judges have read over the document and discussed it together. When Justice Wattegets his opinion done, he will read it to the other judges on the regular consultation day. They will suggest what changes they want in the text, and then it will be delivered in manuscript some time Monday morning. There will be a good deal of gressing, but no knowledge of what the opinion will be.

Anny Affains.

Hospital Stewards J. C. Evans at Fort
Thomas and J. A. Leslie at Fort Bowie, Arizona, have been ordered to exchange sig-

First Lieutenant Leonard Wood, assistant surgeon, whose station is at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, has been ordered to Los Ange-

les, California, for temporary duty at General Miles' headquarters.
Licutemant Colonel William T. Drum, Twelfth infantry, acting inspector general of the department of Arizona, has gone on a general inspecting tour of the posts in that department. department.

Private Nicholas Holligan, company C,
Third infantry, Fort Custer, Montaua, has
been granted four months' furlough on the
authority of the secretary of war with permission to go abroad.

mission to go abroad.

First Lieutenant Henry R. Lemly, Third artiflery, has been detailed for duly as mill-tary attache at the United States legation at Bogota, Columbia, and ordered to report for duly without unnacessary delay.

Troop G, Tenth cavalry (Captain Phillip