THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1887. NUMBER 244.

MORE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Two New Normal Schools, Incurable Insane Asylum and Orphans' Home.

COLBY'S GOOSE BILL COOKED.

An Expression On Prohibition Obtained in the House--The Railway Repeal Bill Hotly Discussed in the Senate.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Petitions from the voters of Burt and Wayne counties were read this morning protesting against the bill now before the senate to take a portion of the territory of each in the formation of Thurston county, the greater part of which is to be taken out of the Winnebago Indian reservation lying north of Burt and east of Wayne, a strip five miles wide upon the east of Wayne it is proposed to sever. This territory was given Wayne county six years ago, since which time she has expended over $1,000 thereon in public improvements, although the property owners have not paid over $150 in taxes to the treasurer of Wayne county.

Mr. Conger, of Sherman, offered a resolution urging upon our congressional delegation the necessity of the early appointment of registers and receivers at the two additional land offices in Nebraska authorized by law about two months ago, and requesting them to bring the matter before the president that the appointments may be confirmed before congress adjourns.

The bill appropriating $5,000 to pay the expense of the murder trial of Quin Bohannon, was read a second time.

House roll 2 to repeal the railway commission law was read the second time in the senate to-day.

Mr. Colby's bill, relating to game and fish, known as the goose bill, called out the maiden effort of Mr. Majors, who had his speech written. He made an eloquent plea for the goose and opposed the bill on the ground that it sought to discriminate against the gander in favor of the goose. The bill was indefinitely postponed. The introduction of this bill cost the state $200.

The bill regulating the fees of county clerks was passed.

The bill providing that cities of the second class may annex territory when platted for taxation, was passed.

The bill to relieve parties holding contracts for the purchase or lease of lands from the state without first having been offered at public sale, was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The senate met at 3 o'clock and took up bills on third reading.

Mr. Snell's bill to prohibit gambling was recommitted to committee of the whole. Had it not been so sweeping in its provisions it would have passed. It provides that a bet in the sum of 5 cents shall be a penitentiary offense.

Senate file 39, relating to replevin cases, was passed.

Mr. Snell's bill to regulate the sale of liquors by druggists, was analyzed and allowed to evaporate.

Mr. Moore's bill legalizing in Nebraska deeds executed in other states was passed.

Mr. McNamar's bill defining the boundaries of Inman county was passed with the emergency clause.

Mr. McNamar's bill providing the manner in which new counties can be formed out of unorganized territory was passed.

Mr. Snell's bill to make newspaper libel a penitentiary offense was passed.

Mr. Sterling's bill to prohibit the sale of liquor to minors, Indians, insane persons or habitual drunkards, or upon Sunday and election days, was passed with the emergency clause stricken out.

Mr. Dinsmore's bill memorializing congress for an amendment to the constitution submitting the election of United States senator to a direct vote of the people, was passed.

Mr. Moore's bill relating to the purchase of real estate for taxes by county officials was passed.

Mr. McNamar's bill providing that a widow may occupy the dwelling of her deceased husband as long as she remains a widow, without paying rent, was passed.

The senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, to consider bills on general file. Mr. Majors was invited to the chair.

Senate File 48 by Mr. Tzschuck was first considered. It provides for the identification of securities held by the permanent school fund; whenever any portion of the school money of this state shall be invested in United States or state securities, or registered county bonds, the board of commissioners empowered by law to make such investment shall, within five days after the delivery of said securities or bonds to the proper custodian of the state, cause to be printed across the face of such securities, as near the center thereof as may be practicable, these words: "This bond belongs to the permanent school fund of the state of Nebraska." If to any such bonds or securities there shall be attached interest coupons the said board, within the time above specified and in the manner aforesaid, shall cause to be printed across the face of each coupon the words: "This coupon belongs to the permanent school fund of the state of Nebraska." Within twenty days from the taking effect of this act, the said board shall cause all bonds and securities now held by the permanent school fund with the interest coupons thereto attached to be identified and printed upon as provided in the first section of this act. The bill was recommended to pass.

Senate file 130, by Mr. Burnham, concerning the care of and to prevent spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals.

Br. Brown was opposed to the bill, opposed to the live stock commission and opposed to authorizing any high-joint commission to indemnity owners of stock killed by order of it.

Mr. Schminke said that fully twenty horses had been killed in Otoe county to prevent the spread of disease, one man losing five horses, and is totally unable to buy others. He said the measure was a necessity.

Mr. Meiklejohn said that since the law gave the commission authority to kill stock, it should also provide indemnity as proposed.

The bill provides indemnity as follows: Horses and mules, $75 per head; cattle, $25; swine, $5. The bill was recommended to pass.

Mr. Meiklejohn's bill, No. 64, defining the boundary lines of Thurston county was considered. It proposes to take a large chunck off the western portion of the Winnebago reservation, a hunk off the northern portion of Burt county and a slice off the eastern portion of Wayne county.

Mr. Robbins gave a detailed history of the territory in question as it appears upon the the statutes since 1855, arguing that Burt and Wayne counties annexed the territory above mentioned unconstitutionally, and hence should now be willing to give it up as the bill provides.

Mr. Fuller stated that the territory annexed by Wayne county was done under an act of 1881, in response to a petition of the citizens of that territory, and the county had expended over $1,100 upon improvements. The land was sold to the petitioners by United States officials under appraisement, and the proposed bill would work a great injustice to Wayne county. He offered an amendment that the county of Thurston shall reimburse the counties of Wayne and Burt for all moneys expended upon the disputed territory above the amount received from it in taxes.

Mr. Sprick supported the amendment, which was carried.

The committee then recommended that the bill do not pass.

Senate file 163, providing for the taxation of sleeping and dining cars, was recommended to pass.

Senate file 41, for the repeal of the railway commission, next came up.

Mr. Sterling moved that the bill be recommended to pass.

Mr. Brown of Clay—"I move that this committee do now arise." The motion was lost.

Mr. Vandemark asked that bill 41 be held over. There was no occasion for haste.

Mr. Brown asked that the senate delay action on this bill until some other railway legislation could be enacted.

The bill was then recommended to pass by a vote of 15 to 9.

When the committee arose Mr. Robbins moved that the report of the committee of the whole be adopted except that upon senate file 64, to define the boundaries of Thurston county.

Mr. Snell moved to amend to except 41 and 64. This complicated matters to such an extent that it took a considerable time for the senate to come to a vote, some members contending for a division of the proposition that they might vote intelligently. This was the signal for filibustering, and the chair (Meiklejohn) was called upon to rule upon every conceivable contingency. To add to the confusion the motion to adjourn was put as often as possible, and yeas and nays called upon every question, however trifling.

Before the vote upon the amendment was reached, Mr. Kent moved an amendment that the bill be ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Snell offered a substitute that senate file 64 be recommitted to the committee on counties and county boundaries. This precipitated another wrangle, one idiotic motion suggesting another until the senate found itself completely at sea, the object being to stave off 41.

Mr. Lininger then took a hand and declared the whole proceedings out of order and moved the previous question. The ayes and nays were called for and the amendment to recommit the bill was carried by a vote of 17 to 13.

Mr. Sterling—"I move to amend the report of the committee of the whole by striking out all after the enacting clause in bill 41 and inserting the following. He then sent to the clerk the written amendment, which caused two or three of the members to ask what it was. Mr. Sterling explained: "That amendment is practically the bill of the subrailway committee. It was prepared by this joint committee, being a portion of senate file introduced by Mr. Meiklejohn and one introduced in the house by Mr. Agee with amendments. The principal amendment made was that in relation to maximum rates, and in that respect there is no radical change. The result is about the same."

Mr. Majors—"I rise to a point of order. There is an undetermined question before the house."

The chair ruled the point not well taken.

Mr. Sterling—"I believe that under the rules we certainly have a right to make an amendment of whatever character when it is offered at the proper time."

Mr. Moore—"I rise to a point of order. This bill cannot be substituted because it has not been read upon two previous days. It is a new bill and cannot be substituted."

The Chair—"The motion is to amend and is not a new bill."

Mr. Majors—"Is it not a parliamentary fact that a bill not germain to the main question cannot be substituted? The original bill is a proposition to repeal a law, while this is to amend a law."

Mr. Sterling—"I do not yield the floor. I state that no argument can be made in stating a point of order."

The Chair—"Any gentleman will have power to move to amend the bill. The motion is to amend."

Mr. Sterling—"This amendment repeals the same law that the bill 41 repeals. It is time that it contains other matters, but that does not destroy its province as amendment, and therefore it is proper that it should be read and acted upon by this body as an amendment."

Mr. Snell—"I rise to a point of order. The supreme court of New York has sustained the point of order, that the amendment of the gentleman from Fillmore is not germain and cannot be entertained because it strikes out this whole bill; and when you are wiping everything away, there is nothing to amend. A new bill has to be read three times. He is attempting to override the constitution of this state and a decision of the supreme court of New York. He is attempting, furthermore, to override a rule of practice which was settled in this senate four years ago. The title of this bill has nothing to do with it. You can amend the title of a bill at any time after it is passed. He is wiping this bill out all but its title. Now I say—"

Mr. Sterling—"This is out of order. A point of order is not debatable."

The Chair—"Jefferson's manual, pages 124 and 125, holds that you can amend a bill by inserting anything after the enacting clause as a substitute. The point of order is not well taken."

Mr. Sterling—"Then, Mr. President, as this is properly before the senate, and there does not seem to be a very considerable disposition upon the part of those who were so recently eager for railway legislation to hear—"

Mr. Majors—"I desire that the amendment be read. I want to know what it is."

Mr. Sterling—"Then I yield only for the purpose of having it read."

The secretary prepared to read, when Mr. Robbins said: "Now, I see that we are getting ready for a three hours' debate. As it is nearly 8 o'clock, cannot we let this matter go over till morning. I move that we now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Carried.

NOTES.

To-day is the last day upon which bills can be introduced, 264 being the last.

Mr. Colby introduced the first bill of the session and Mr. Vandemark the last.

It is thought this session of the legislature will close about March 2.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following embryo laws were seriously chilled by indefinite postponement in the house this morning: To give labor a first lien on buildings; to punish manslaughter without malice while the slayer is engaged in an unlawful act by one to ten years' imprisonment; to amend the code of proceedure in relation to juries; to amend the law regarding the disposal of school funds; to compel recording the transfer of the ownership of personal property.

The Dinsmore flag still waves. The bill to establish a home for dependent children was brought forward by a minority report of the committee on public lands and buildings, recommending its passage. The majority report had been in favor of indefinitely postponing it. Mr. Whitmore moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Caldwell called a well-developed smile to the faces of the members by supporting the majority report on the ground that the legislature ought to call a halt somewhere in appropriations.

Mr. Smyth favored the bill. It would save dependent children from growing up in ignorance and becoming criminals. Now they were sent to the reform school and associated with youthful criminals. If the state owed a duty to any class it was to the boys and girls, who would become future citizens and who had no homes and could not avail themselves of the common school advantages.

Mr. Whitmore got at the nut of the question by saying that as a matter of economy the establishment of the school contemplated by the bill was desirable. An ounce of prevention was doubly worth a pound of cure in this instance. To educate these children would keep them out of the prison and the poorhouses. After a spirited debate the house voted, 44 to 35, to adopt the minority report. Mrs. Dinsmore is the authoress of this movement, and has the support of the charitable women of the state.

A good part of the morning session was occupied with discussion in committee of the whole, over which Mr. Russell presided, of Mr. Cole's pet measure—the establishment of a $75,000 asylum for incurable insane at Hastings, where he wants a public institution.

Mr. Cole said in support of the bill that there could be no question concerning the need of such an institution. In Douglas county there are fifty incurable insane persons, in Lancaster eleven, and in Adams county two. Every county in the state had one or more of these unfortunates. Ever since he had been a man he had been mindful of the unfortunate. For four years he followed the flag and braved death in many forms that not one star should be missing from that flag when it again floated over a united union; and also that the shackles should be struck from the limbs of 4,000,000 slaves. He read letters from two persons commending the idea of an asylum for incurables. Then he said that he was "pained to think of a certain article in a certain paper regarding the position taken by the members who are Grand Army veterans upon a motion of mine. I am a defender of the Grand Army organization, but I don't want it understood that any old soldier is bound to stand by me. I deny that we are members of any political organization, and no paper or correspondent has a right to say that we have any political understanding or combination."

In view of the fact that the question is an economic one and not at all political, Mr. Cole's grief at an incidental mention in the BEE report of his manifest efforts to secure the votes of Grand Army members is not apropos, although that grief was shown today with intent to produce an effect in favor of his bill. The correspondent of the BEE did not, does not and would not intimate that representatives who are members of that most honorable organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, were unduly influenced on that account in behalf of Mr. Cole's pet bill, but it may truthfully be said that Mr. Cole both last week and to-day made ostentatious display of his honorable record as a war veteran for the purpose of securing support to his bill.

Mr. Whitmore very directly and pertinently answered Mr. Cole. He said: "I don't wish to be captious about this question, but I will say, in commencing, that while I have none but feelings of respect for the gentleman from Adams, I differ from him in judgment. When it comes to a question of public policy I must do my duty. It is a sense of this duty which causes me to oppose this bill. On page 388, section 59, of the compiled statutes, it will be seen that the insane hospital at Norfolk may be used for treatment and care of insane persons of every condition, curable or incurable. We have on our desks photographs of the unfinished and yet unoccupied asylum at Norfolk. Ninety thousand dollars is asked to furnish and finish this building. It will be large enough, with a slight addition to the building, to accommodate all the insane, curable or incurable, who are now properly entitled to the care of the state. There is no excuse or justification from the necessities of the present or the immediate future for the expenditure of $75,000 for a new asylum with the subsequent expense of maintaining a new and entirely separate management. At far less expense the asylum at Norfolk can be made adequate to all needs.

"The practice which sometimes prevails in other legislatures to secure support for favorite measures by promise of support to other favorite measures—in other words, legislative log rolling—is to be deprecated and should not be said to exist in the legislature of Nebraska. It is not right, manly or justifiable. I will never be a party to an agreement of that kind. If more of you would take the same ground you would come out with cleaner hands and better records."

The committee voted 46 to 33 to report the bill favorably. It is thus recommended for passage.

The house afterward adopted the report of the committee 50 to 40. This bill will have a hard road to travel to become a law.

The following gentlemen voted against adopting the report of the committee: Agee, Alexander, Ballard, Bick, Cameron, Cannon, Craig, Eisley, Ellis, Fuchs, Fuller, Gamble, Gilmore, Harrison, Horst, Jeary, Knox, Latta, Lord, McCann, McGrew, Miller, Nickol, Overton, Satchel, Schwab, Shamp, Simanek, Slater, Tingle, Turner, Tyson, Underhill, White, Whitmore, Wilhelmsen, Wilson, Wilsey, Wolenweber, Harlan.

PROHIBITION AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Oratorical blood was on the moon when the house reconvened after dinner, Mr. McConaughy opened the ball by moving that the bill providing for submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquors should be made the special order of Friday, 10:30 a. m.

Mr. Miller wanted to see some measure taken up which had a chance of passing. The prohibition bill was of no more merit than any other bill and should only be given its proper place.

Mr. White—"I would amend by making the bill the special order of February 29"—which proved to be Sunday.

Mr. McConaughy contended that no subject, barring that of railroad legislation, had more interest to the people of the state than the one of prohibition. It was time that the bill should be considered. It had been kept back by unfair means and it is no longer fair that it should be delayed. The republican party had promised to give the people a chance to vote on the question and should keep the promise.

Mr. Miller declared that there was no question which had had so much consideration as the prohibitory amendment. He was not afraid of the subject and was willing to meet it now; but the bill had no special claims which entitled it to special consideration ahead of other measures.

The motion to make the bill the special order was lost, it requiring two-thirds. The following was the full vote, and it will be seen that the requisite three-fifths for passage of the bill, should it come to a final vote, could not be obtained:

Yeas—Abrahamson, Agee, Aiken, Andrews, Babcock, Bailey, Ballard, Cannon, Cole, Cope, Crane, Dempster, Diller, Eisley, Ellis, Fenton, Fox, Fuchs, Fuller, Green, Harrison, Hayden, Jeary, Kenney, Latta, Lord, Marshall, McCann, McConaughy, McGrew, McKenna, Minnix, Nichol, Norris, Pemberton, Peters, Randall, Satchel, Simms, Smyth, Sullivan, Sweet, Thornton, Tingle, Truesdell, Turner, Tyson, Veach, Wilson, Yutzy, Harlan—52.

Nays—Alexander, Andres, Bentley, Bick, Bowman, Brown, Caldwell, Dickinson, Egleston, Ewing, Frantz, Gafford, Gamble, Garvy, Gilmore, Heimrod, Horst, Keiper, King, Knox, Liesveld, Matthieson, Miller, Newton, Overton, Raymond, Riel, Russell, Schwab, Simanek, Slater, Tracey, Underhill, Wardlaw, Watson, White, Whitmore, Wilhelmsen, Wilsey, Wolenweber, Wright, Young—42.

Of those who voted aye two or three were of the mind of Mr. Smyth, who stated that he was opposed to the bill but would favor considering it. From the vote it is apparent, therefore, that prohibition for two years more will not be an exciting topic.

Mr. Smyth moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the bills making appropriations for charitable institutions.

Mr. White amended that the general file should be considered and his amendment called forth Mr. Watson, who objected to the amendment.

Mr. Randall thereupon arose and said that the house would not be consistent should it take up special bills, as it had just refused to make the prohibition bill a special order.

Mr. Watson—"How did you vote?"

Mr. Randall—"I voted aye. How did you vote?"

Mr. Watson—"The prohibition question is an old chestnut. I voted no."

Mr. Randall—"It may be an old chestnut, but the people of Nebraska are demanding that it be cracked. The time is coming when you, sir, and every other member of this house will have to go to the polls and vote on this question."

Mr. White's amendment was adopted and, with that gentleman in the chair, the house commenced consideration of the bill to establish two normal schools. After prolonged and at times excited debate the bill was recommended for passage with its first section so metamorphosed that the father of the bill didn't know it. The substance of the first section is that two additional normal schools shall be established at points to be hereafter named by the house. "Thirty thousand dollars is appropriated by the state, and each place selected shall give a school building and site, worth not less than $15,000; or $10,000 in money and ten acres of land within a mile of the place."

The committee rose and adopted its report.

A resolution by Mr. Whitmore requesting the Nebraska congressional delegation to urge upon the president the necessity of appointing registers and receivers for the two land offices recently established in this state was adopted.

A number of bills were introduced, among them being one by Mr. Andres providing for transferring control of district schools in territory taken in by extension of Omaha's city limits from the state superintendent to the city board of education. The bill will probably be amended by increasing the membership of the board to twelve.

Mr. Agee moved that the bill establishing a soldiers' home at Grand Island be read a third time and put upon its passage. The motion carried and the bill was passed, 91 ayes, no nays.

Mr. Watson moved that a bill relating to the purchase, lease and sale of railroads should be ordered engrossed and put upon a third reading. He stated that it was intended to give the Rock Island road the same privileges which other railroads in the state possessed. His motion carried.

Mr. Whitmore moved that the bill to establish a railroad board of transportation should be made the special order of 7:30 o'clock this evening.

The motion called forth a most exciting debate.

Mr. Caldwell insisted that the question ought not to be sprung at this time, but that opportunity should be given to study the bill presented by the committee.

He was answered by Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Fuller and others, who contended that but ten days remained in which to discuss and settle upon a railroad bill and that further delay seriously endangered any legislation.

A motion to adjourn settled the question, the vote being 47 to 45. The vote was originally 46 to 46, but Mr. Miller changed over.

THE CHARTER.

The charter bill was read a first time in the house to-day, and will come up to-morrow probably for second reading. It is the hope of the Douglas delegation that the measure may be reached in committee of the whole early next week.

NOTES.

Mr. Whitmore rather had it on Mr. White, chairman of the committee of the whole, this afternoon. He rose during the discussion of the normal school bill, with the remark: "The attitude of the committee this afternoon reminds me of something."

Mr. White interjected: "I wish you would tell us of what."

Mr. Whitmore—"When I was a member of a country lyceum several years ago, and was in the chair one evening, one member said: 'Mr. President, education is a great thing. Were it not for education I should not know any more than you do.'"

Chairman Nichol, of the finance, ways and means committee, gaily sports a gold headed cane which has been presented him by the members of the committee, in acknowledgment of his assiduous labors in hastening and perfecting the work of the committee. At the presentation Mr. Dempster made a happy speech, and other members united in expressing their good will and appreciation of the chairman's services.

Representative Horst has changed his seat, and now is a member of the tumultuous left.

NEW BILLS.

The following new bills were introduced to-day:

By Cole—Authorizing the state treasurer to transfer $75,000 from the hospital for insane funds to the state general fund and denoting the application of the same.

By Slater—To amend section 78 chapter 77, compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska.

By McKenna—To provide for the more efficient collection of delinquent taxes.

By Tracy—To prohibit non-residents from serving as marshals, sheriffs, or constables, or deputies thereof and to provide a penalty therefor.

By Cannon—Providing that in counties under township organization the township board shall locate and maintain roads within the limits of townships.

By Horst—To amend section 5 of chapter 44 of the compiled statutes of 1885, entitled "Interest."

Cutting Down the Bills.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The net reduction by the house committee on ways and means from the amounts asked for by the various departments and institutions of the state is $167,000. In the amounts recommended by the committee is the $10,000 deficit caused by an error in enrolling the appropriation bill which was passed two years ago.

Railroad Activity at Seward.

SEWARD, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—A meeting was held in the interest of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, at which there were committees appointed to visit the different townships through which the road proposes to pass and stir up a more friendly feeling in favor of bonds which are to be voted on February 25. It is noticeable that some opposition is manifested along the proposed line, presumably through the B. & M. influence, as the favorites of that corporation maintain almost a complete silence. The road is bound to come. The people need it and want it. Work will soon be commenced on the canning factory again, which will require 75,000 feet of lumber to complete it.

A small blaze was started in Graff & Kimmel's saloon by the explosion of a gasoline stove. The interior of the room was only slightly damaged.

Educators Organizing.

STROMSBURG, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—Arrangements for the organization of a Principal's and County Superintendent's association for this section of the state have just been completed. The first meeting is to be held at David City March 5. The counties embraced are Platte, Nance, Polk, York, Hamilton, Butler, Seward, Merrick and Saunders. A programme has been prepared and will soon be published. A general invitation is extended educators everywhere. Teachers of all grades are also cordially invited to attend.

Holdrege Happenings.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—A very bad case of glanders was discovered in a Holdrege livery barn yesterday, and the state veterinary surgeon was sent for. The barn is quaratined.

The survey of the Omaha & Kansas City railroad through the central part of this county is creating some uneasiness in Holdrege, as there is strong probability of the road being built the coming summer.

Planning a Permanent Bridge.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Preparation was begun to-day for the construction of a permanent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad bridge across the river at this place. It is to be pushed to completion as fast as possible.

Retail Liquor Dealers Organize.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The retail dealers have completed all their arrangements for a grand demonstration to-night to "protest against the brewers' pool, who have conspired to make slaves of the retailer, and also to protest against the proposed high license and other bills before the legislature detrimental to our trade." P. J. Fitzgerald, of Troy, president of the association, is to preside, and speeches are promised by J. T. Atherton, of Kentucky, president of the national association, the mayor of Baltimore, Mr. C. M. Knight, of Boston, and several others. Resolutions will be offered at this meeting proposing a boycott against all members of the brewers' pool and their product. The intensity of the feeling against the members of the pool is manifest in the impatience with which the dealers await the signal to proceed with toe boycott. Yesterday Barny Kearns, president of the association, led the van by throwing out Ehrets' beer from his saloon, and at the same time conspicuously displaying this card in big letters: "No pool beer sold here; down with monopoly." Applications immediately multiplied for copies of this card, and before night it was displayed in hundreds of saloons of the east side. The leaders of the movement claim that after to-night it will be seen in more than half of the saloons of the city.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says it is still believed that Fairchild will succeed Manning. The Star's correspondent says that the impression is gaining ground that Carlisle will be appointed secretary, but this statement appears to be put out chiefly as a feeler. The correspondent adds: "There is a belief here that the changes in the cabinet will not be limited to the treasury department. It is expected that Garland will resign, and there are rumors of other resignations."

The Pension Veto.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Inquiries by the World show that there is practically a unanimous call from the Grand Army men of New York and other states for congress to override the president's veto on the dependent parents pension bill. Only one of the general officers and one or two of the council of administration heard from support the veto, but in this city and Brooklyn the vote of post commanders and leading G. A. R. men interviewed stands 33 in favor of the veto to 21 against. Editorially the World supports the veto.

Snow Blockade in the Rockies.

TOWLES, Cal, Feb. 16.—The snow which began to fall Saturday, ceased to-day. The blockade on the Central Pacific, between here and Blue Cannon, extending a distance of four miles, is expected to be raised tomorrow morning.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, Feb. 16.—News reached here late last night that the snow sheds at Blue Cannon collapsed. Conductor Hood, the brakeman, roadmaster and one other man are missing. A plow and seven engines were ditched.

Business Failure.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—Brock & Wiener, wholesale clothing manufacturers and dealers, made a general assignment to-day. Liabilities estimated at $200,000; preferred credits aggregate $150,000.

WILL NOT TAKE A BACK SEAT.

Randall Democrats Propose to Help Organize the Next House.

A GATHERING OF LONE STARS.

A Motley Group of Representative Texans Assembled At the National Capital — Captain Greely Congratulated.

Intend Showing Their Influence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Anti-tariff reform democrats who have been elected to the Fiftieth congress say they propose to make their influence felt in the organization of that body. They talk of refusing to go into caucus with the tariff reform democrats for the election of speaker and other officers unless they are assured they will be given a portion of the spoils. At present they are not recognized. Representative Sowden, of Pennsylvania, one of Randall's most enthusiastic followers, said to your correspondent to-day that the Randall men undoubtedly held the balance of power in the Fiftieth congress, and in this congress for that matter, and that they did not intend to not only have their hands tied in the organization of committees but in the distribution of offices. Not a single Randall democrat was on the ways and means or any other prominent committees, excepting appropriations, of which Randall is chairman. "We can refuse to go into caucus," said he, "and elect whom we choose. I am quite sure republicans will vote with us, even to making Randall speaker if necessary. If not, we can refuse to vote and permit the republicans to elect at least the minor officers. We would rather see the republicans in offices than to withstand the treatment we are subjected to under the present organization. We will be stronger in the Fiftieth than we are in this congress and will show our strength, too." Sowden is one of the most level-headed men in the list of over forty anti-tariff-reform democrats in the house, and no doubt speaks by the card. Randall and his followers are very much incensed over the taunts thrown at them by Carlisle and his men in the recent correspondence relating to tariff and internal revenue reforms, and propose to retaliate when it comes to organizing the next house.

A BRIGHT GALAXY OF LONE STARS.

A motley crowd is here from Texas attending the investigation by the senate committee on privileges and elections into the ballot box stealing in the Lone Star state. They are long-haired greasers, cowboys, cattle owners, rangers, half-breeds, educated and uneducated, black men, brown men and white men, and when not under examination move around the capital, about seventy-five of them, in a surging group, sight seeing. Dr. Mary Walker has just returned to the city and made her first appearance at the capitol this session yesterday. To-day Dr. Mary got among a group of Texans and tourists. All were most anxious to know where that "cowboy kid" came from. Some one told Dr. Mary and she was highly disgusted. Among the Texans are a number of very intelligent men. One of the first things they inquired about was as to the truth of the Reagan bath incident. One of the Texans remarked that Judge Reagan had written a private letter to a friend in Texas denying in toto the bath story. This letter had been used with great effect in the senatorial campaign. Nothing would satisfy them but a visit to the historic bath room. The polite elevator man on the house side escorted the delegation to the regions below and showed them the identical bath tub, and furthermore, the Texans heard the story from the swell attendant of congressional baths. They expressed a desire to have a photograph of the tub to take home to prove the truth of the statements in the press. The government pays these 100 witnesses $3 per day expenses, besides 5 cents per mile from Texas to Washington and return. As Reagan is seventy years old, it does not make much difference to him what becomes of the bath incident, as he will not, in all human probability, live out the end of his senatorial term.

GREELY CONGRATULATED.

Quite a number of congratulatory telegrams from Nebraska were received to-day by Captain A. W. Greely, who was yesterday appointed chief signal officer. It was only a short time ago that his rank was that of a lieutenant and now he is in a fair way to become a brigadier general. The jump from a captain to a brigadier generalship is something very unusual. In answer to inquiries Captain Greely said that he did not regard his nomination or his prospective confirmation as chief signal officer as affecting in any way the project of transferring the weather bureau to a civil branch of the government. "There was a chief signal officer," he said, "before there was a weather bureau. If congress chooses to remove that part of the service which has grown up with it, although in no way military in its character, there is no reason why the signal service proper should be affected while the project is pending. I have carefully refrained from enlisting any more men. On the contrary I have recently discharged seven who were not clerks and who were not fit to be sent to stations. Some people think that the transfer project will result in a compromise and that the body of the signal corps will be placed on a civilian standing, with the commissioned officers as they are now, and the bureau remaining a part of the war department, as the quartermaster's department is constituted.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

Pensions were granted to the following Nebraskans to-day: Joseph Yake, Slocum; John McArthur, Omaha; Henry West, Battle Creek; Alfred Perr, Grand Island; William P. Carr, Alma; Abraham Barrett, Gibbon; Miles Scofield, Ord.

Pensions granted to Iowans to-day: Lucinda, mother of Anson Pelton, Charles City; Amy C. Capron, for widow of John McPheeters, Des Moines; Eliza A., widow of John B. Davidson, Palo; Joseph Poor, West Union; Sol H. Warren, Gravity; Andrew G. Duke, Washington; Henry Robinson, Monticello; German S. Wright, Maquoketa; Silas W. Reynolds, Webster; Henry Webb, Ottumwa; Theodore Spencer, Cedar Rapids; William Y. Paster, Atkins; Lycurgus E. Ayres, Des Moines; James H. Wolff, Fairfield; Christopher Parsons, Gobbleville; Joseph R. Young, Creston; Peter P. Bradshaw, Wyoming; Meredith Metlhee, Yale; Albert R. Hunnerford, Chester; William C. Fox, Sioux City; Reuben E. Poole, Holt; Stephen Carlay, Anita.

POSTAL CHANGES.

H. W. Joyner was to-day appointed postmaster at Lawrence, Nuckolls county, vice J. T. Schell, resigned.

The postoffice at DeLeon, Cherokee county, Iowa, was discontinued to-day.

Ollie Oberman was to-day appointed postmaster at Yarmouth, Des Moines county, Iowa, vice D. Pickering, resigned.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day for postmasters: Illinois—Martin N. Smith, Morrison; Joel H. Johnson, Woodstock; Sumner R. Sanderson, Plano; Robert S. Randall, Rushnell, and Jonas W. Olson, Galva.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION BILL.

Samuel J. Randall, of the house committee on rules, said to-day that the committee was inclined to give a day for consideration of the bill to open the Sioux Indian reservation. He would not say, however, that there was much prospect of success of the effort to get a day. Delegate Gifford, of Dakota, has taken new hope from Randall's announcement and says he believes the bill will be considered. Nelson and Peek, of the committee on Indian affairs, do not believe there is any ground for anticipating the final passage of the bill.

MILITARY MATTERS.

First Lieutenant John S. Park, jr., Twenty-first infantry, has been ordered from Fort Sidney, Nebraska, to Fort Duchesne, Utah, as witness in a court martial being tried at the latter post.

Major Passmore Middleton, surgeon, is president and Lieutenant Cornelius Drew Wilcox, Second artillery, judge advocate of a general court martial which will convene Friday at San Augustine, Florida.

Army furloughs authorized: Corporal Thomas R. Gray, troop F, Third cavalry, Fort Davis, Texas, four months; Private John M. Jefferson, company K, Second infantry, Fort Omaha, four months; Sergeant Henry Bergen, company A, Sixth infantry, Fort Douglass, Salt Lake City, four months, from May 1; Musician William Holst, company E, Thirteenth infantry, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, two months.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Chemical National bank of New York City has been approved as a reserve agent for the Flint National bank of Ponca, Neb.

Mrs. A. U. Wyman and daughter, of Omaha, are at the Ebbitt.

R. G. Gaylord, of Omaha, is at Willard's.

Henry C. Brown, of Nebraska, a $1,200 clerk in the pension office, was to-day promoted to $1,400.

FRIGHTFUL TOBOGGAN ACCIDENT

One Man Killed and a Lady Seriously Injured at Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The first of the serious accidents expected from the introduction of tobogganning into this section of Vermont happened Monday night, by which James C. Barrett, a leading member of the Rutland bar, lost his life, and Mrs. Charles P. Harris received serious and probably fatal injuries. A board which formed a part of the side of the chute near the bottom had become splintered and displaced so that it projected into the slide, pointing upward. Four young men had just passed it and their clothes had been badly torn by it, but none of the party was injured. A boy informed the proprietor and the latter ran to remove it, but just at that instant the toboggan bearing Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Harris and Mr. Barrett, in the order name d, dashed down the chute. Mrs. Barrett passed the deadly projection without touching it, but it struck Mrs. Harris on the outside of the thigh, and cut a long, deep thigh. Then it struck Mr. Barrett on the under and inner side of the thigh, extending up through it and his abdomen and coming out at his back. The force of the collision was frightful and he was thrown off the toboggan, but the ladies went on to the foot of the slide. Barrett was completely transfixed by the board, but he did not for a moment lose consciousness, and bore the excruciating pain with remarkable fortitude. He was carried into a little building used as a warming room, medical aid was hastily summoned and in a few moments he was attended by three physicians, who etherized him, sawed off the board and removed it and then conveyed Mr. Barrett to his home. Meanwhile, Mrs. Barrett, not knowing of his injuries, was hauling Mrs. Hanna up the ascent in the toboggan. Upon their arrival Mrs. Harris remained without attention for some time, but when her injury became known she, too, was taken home, attended by physicians. Mr. Barrett, who was fully conscious and realized his great danger, called for his wife, and when she came kissed her and asked her to pray with him. He then submitted to the operations of the surgeons. He died at 7 o'clock last evening. Mrs. Harris is in a critical condition.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

All the Activity of the Market Centered in Jersey Central.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—About all the activity in the stock market to-day was centered in Jersey Central, Reading and Union Pacific. Before the opening it was generally understood that the shorts in Jersey Central were to be squeezed, and the calling of some 10,000 shares of stock from the loan crowd was for the purpose of making the stock scarce in order to aid the projected bulge. The move had the desired effect, the price of Jersey Central advancing 1½ per cent shortly after the opening. In Union Pacific the bears were still confident and gave it out that the stock would be raided at some opportune moment. The London market for American securities opened with an advance all around and this had rather a bullish influence on speculation. Members of the pool in St. Paul claimed that the movement in that stock would be resumed soon. It was stated by the bulls that railroad earnings were greatly ahead of the record for the corresponding time last year, and it was held that this fact would ultimately bring about a bull movement in stocks. Richmond Terminal was offered for sale rather freely and dropped on a moderate amount of selling 1 per cent. There were rumors that the trunk lines were cutting passenger rates, and these stories, which it was believed had a basis of truth, caused some weakness in trunk lines. Trading in the latter part of the session was exceedingly limited. It was expected that Jersey Central would be spurted up about the delivery hour, but, on the contrary, there was a fractional decline. The bears rung the changes on the prospect of gold exports, but no long stock was brought out, and the drift of opinion among the more conservative houses was that prices would move towards a higher level. The market closed steady at a shade under the opening prices.

DISSATISFIED MESSENGERS.

New York District Boys Kick on a Circular to Their Parents.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The 1,500 messenger boys employed by the American District telegraph company are indignant at their manager, W. F. Sanford, because of a circular which he sent yesterday to the various homes. It was addressed, "Dear Parents and Guardians," and said: "We send you notice that we are well informed from reliable sources that your son is in danger of falling into the hands of agents who are trying to bind together the honest working boys of this city and lead them to commit acts against the laws of peace, good order and honest industry. We also beg to ask you to watch and advise him to keep out of bad company and continue in the esteem of his employer, as a good, law abiding servant of the company." The circular is aimed at the Knight of Labor association that the boys have been endeavoring to organize in the various district offices for some time past. Some of the boys were interviewed and one said: "We have organized ourselves because we can't get our grievances righted any other way. We have petitioned without avail. We want to have ten hours work a day and pay at the uniform rate of two cents a message." As for keeping bad company, the boys say their business