THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1887. NUMBER 252

THE MONOPS LAND ON TOP

The Corporate Crowd Manacle a Majority of the Legislature.

RAILROAD REGULATION BLOCKED

Seventeen Senators Vote Solidly For Monopoly Measures—A Better Showing in the House—Mangling Omaha's Charter.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special to the BEE.]—The temperature of one or two members of the senate rose to a higher pitchthis morning in debate than ever before. Mr. Colby bristled up at Mr. Sterling's general insinuation that something was wrong with the railroad crowd, and he experienced a burning desire to knock somebody down. What reason he had for thinking that Mr. Sterling was attempting to single him out as a member who had been unduly tampered with has not at this writing been made apparent. He has, however, on one other occasion at least displayed a sensativeness on this point, and declared that he was acting as spokesman for every senator whose motives had been ruthlessly impugned. His solicitude for the safe-keeping of the feelings and consciences of others has placed him in the role of a hero. His call for specific charges in writing will doubtless interest the editor of the Republican, whose assertions are in line with those of Mr. Sterling.

When the motion to recommit the report of the special committee, which recommended the passage of the house bill locating the soldiers' home at Grand Island, was being discussed, quite a little feeling was exhibited. Mr. Kent made the motion, and stated that in asking that the matter be referred to the committee on military affairs, he did it because he thought that the proper committee to act upon the subject. He was in favor of Grand Island, however.

Mr. Keckley said: "I am opposed to the motion, and object to seeing this matter held as a club to intimidate members. I believe that this is part of the tactics of certain gentlemen who are interested in the defeat of certain measures, and who are using such means as this for the purpose of intimidating members and forcing them to take positions contrary to their convictions. I hope the motion will be voted down."

Mr. Kent expressed surprise at this statement, and thought it came with poor grace from the gentleman from York in impugning his motives and accusing him of trying to punish any member. He gave every senator credit for acting upon firm convictions as he always did himself.

Mr. Majors wanted the matter considered with reference to the best interests of the state. The special committee had not given three minutes' time to the measure, and he did not know such a committee existed. The proper thing to do was to refer it to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Snell was very anxious to have the bill considered by the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Casper said he saw no reason why the matter should be taken out of the hands of the special committee and placed with the military committee, who were no better able, physically, mentally or in any other way, to consider the matter. The real reason was that the gentleman from Jefferson (Snell) had a scheme for a normal school at Fairbury, and he was not yet ready for a trade. He concluded: "Now I know what I am saying, and if anybody wants to take me out in the lobby and drub me I am ready to dispense with the sergeant-at-arms a few moments and accommodate him."

Mr. Conger disclaimed any intention of delaying the bill that normal-school trades might be effected. The statement was not true.

Mr. Robbins objected to a reference of the bill to the military committee and was supported by a forcible objection from Mr. Meiklejohn.

The motion to recommit was lost.

The senate then took up the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole, which was pending last evening when adjournment was taken. Yesterday an amendment was carried fixing the salary of each secretary of the railway commission at $1,500 per annum. Mr. Heartwell this morning offered a resolution raising it to $2,000. Little discussion followed.

Mr. Sterling thought $1,500 sufficient.

Mr. Casper said if the average farmer in Nebraska was compelled to work 300 days at a net profit of less than one hundred dollars, he thought $1,500 as a yearly salary enough, considering that the bill as amended was the most stupendous joke yet perpetrated by the senate.

Mr. Heartwell's amendment prevailed.

Mr. Sterling offered an amendment, giving a graduated table of distance charges as a basis of maximum rates. In moving its adoption Mr. Sterling said: "This amendment seeks to fix a rate on the principal commodities of this state, cereals, lumber, coal and stock. While to get a maximum rate on those commodities is not all we are entitled to, still the measure would be vastly better with that feature incorporated in it. I should dislike to see this senate accept that railroad slop without injecting into it some elements of merit, and for the reason that the best interests of the state demand that whatever measures we pass on this subject shall contain features that will relieve the people from the oppressions which they are now laboring under, I hope this amendment will carry. It has been said, and I am disposed to believe that there is some truth in the assertion, that the corporations of this state exercise such influence, politically, that candidates must swear allegiance to them before they can secure a nomination, to say nothing of an election to this body, and they come here, not representing the people, but representing the graven-hearted corporations which secured their election. I dislike to believe that any member of this legislature owes his seat to the influence or the efforts of any corporation, but if it should be demonstrated that every feature that may be suggested to a law regulating these corporations is voted down, then the conclusion is irresistible that some members do owe their places in this body to the influences of these corporations. In this bill that is before us are the ear-marks of those highly-embellished gentlemen who represent the corporations. We see their persons on the floor of this senate from day to day. We see the efforts that these illustrious gentlemen are making to corrupt anything that is even looking to proper legislation, and it is a fact that cannot be gainsaid that the amendment (Conger's) that is now before this senate for adoption, is such a measure as has been suggested by the corporations of this state. They have dictated it; they have ordered it; they have commanded their men to support it, and it does seem as though their bidding is being obeyed. I should deplore the fact that members of this body will so far forget their obligations to their constituents; will so far forget their obligations which they took when they occupied their seats on this floor under the solemn sanctity of an oath; that they should so far stultify their manhood as to refuse to vote their honest convictions and redeem their obligations to the people and to the state by supporting a measure——"

Mr. Colby—"I rise to a point of order. I want the words of the gentleman from Fillmore taken down. I want him to either make a specific charge or quit his insinuations. He has no right to say that any other gentleman is bought or bribed. If he desires to make charges here that a man has been bought or bribed, let him say so. I object or else have his words taken down. I mean to say this, that if the gentleman says I have taken a bribe I simply want to have the privilege of knocking him down or calling him a liar here. I do not propose to stand it."

Mr. Sterling—I am sorry that the gentleman feels sensative about my remarks.

Mr. Colby—I am not sensitive at all. There are certain rights that men are obliged to yield to. Let the gentleman make his charge in detail.

The Chair—The gentleman will make no reflections upon any member of the senate. Otherwise his remarks will be taken down by the secretary.

Mr. Colby—Because we differ I do not charge him with bribery.

Mr. Sterling—I stated that I very much deplored the existence of such a state of affairs.

Mr. Colby—The gentleman stated that if members do so and so bribery exists.

Mr. Sterling—No, you are mistaken. You travel faster than my language.

Mr. Colby—All I desire is courteous language here.

Mr. Sterling—I have made no personal insinuations against any senator. I understand the rules and have no disposition to transcend them or injure the feelings of any member. But this is a subject I am chiefly interested in. It is of greater interest to the people than any other. I want a railway law passed that will do good, but object to a measure that I believe to be dictated wholly by the corporations of this state.

His amendment was lost—19 to 12.

Mr. Lininger, made another motion to indefinitely postpone the whole subject, which was lost—19 to 15.

The report of the committe of the whole, recommending the passage of the Conger or Snell amendment was then passed, 19 to 13. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Bonesteele, Brown, Burnham, Campbell, Colby Conger, Holmes, Heartwell, Kent, Lindsay, Linn, Majors, McNamar, Moore, Robbins, Schminke, Shervin, Snell, Vandemark—19.

Nays—Calkins, Casper, Duras, Fuller, Higgins of Cass, Higgins of Colfax, Lininger, Meiklejohn, Sprick, Sterling, Tzschuck, Wolbach, Wright—13.

This kills off all railroad legislation this session.

The special committe reported favorably on the house bill to establish a soldiers' home at Grand Island. An attempt was made to refer the report to the committee on military affairs, but it was not successful. After the heated discussion on the subject, a recess till 2 o'clock was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The senate met at 2 o'clock. By consent, Mr. Colby introduced a bill drawn by Judge Chapman, providing that cities of the second class may pave their streets and vote bonds for the same in the manner of cities of the first class.

Bills on second and third reading were considered.

Mr. Conger's bill fixing a penalty for fraudulently wearing G. A. R. badges was passed.

Mr. Tzschuck's bill providing identification of school bonds wss passed.

Mr. Snell's bill to tax sleeping and dining cars used and operated in this state was passed.

Mr. Keckley's joint resolution authorizing the electors of the state to vote for or against a constitutional convention at the next general election was passed.

Mr. Colby's bill to establish uniform court rules in supreme and district courts was passed.

Mr. Colby's bill to provide publication of names of soldiers and marines who served in past wars was passed.

The senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOTES.

A baby had his say in the senate to-day.

The BEE is in receipt of C. L. Hall's "Biographical Manual of the Twentieth Legislature," just issued. It is a very creditable production in all respects. It contains information which can be secured in no other way so readily and is meeting with a large sale.

E. O. Lewis, second assistant secretary of the senate, is sick abed.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The clown hoof showed itself this morning again. It was brought out by the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. Ellis:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee of the house be and is hereby instructed to report back forthwith senate file 84 with recommendations, and that the chief clerk of the house serve at once a copy of this resolution upon the chairman of said committee.

Mr. Slater offered an amendment that the resolution should not be concurred in.

Mr. Andres said that there was no progress being made by the committee. The session was rapidly approaching an end. The interests of the city of Omaha imperatively demanded that the bill should be acted upon at once and passed.

Mr. Randall said the committee on judiciary were considering the bill as fast as they could and it was not fair to take it out of their hands.

Mr. Smyth said that committee had met only one hour since last Thursday. In that hour the committee by a tie vote had decided to not recommend the amendment which had been agreed upon by the citizens' committee and the Omaha legislative delegation. Then the committee had decided to cut out the $200 exemption clause. It was also decided to cut out the property qualification clause. It was evidently the intention of the judiciary committee to thus go through the charter and amend it until it would be unacceptable to Omaha people, with the hope that it would fail to pass by reason of there being no one to say one word in its favor.

Mr. Russell repudiated the allegation that the committee intended to mutilate the charter, but he asserted that the committee, as far as he was concerned, intended to give the bill the consideration it merited. The Omaha delegation came here and wanted to ram the bill down the throats of the members of the house. They wanted to apply the gag law. It was true that the committee had held but one meeting since last Thursday, but that was due to the fact that it was impossible to get the committee together. The work which was done at the meeting of the committee last night was worth something. Another meeting only was necessary and in all probability the bill would be reported on Saturday morning. Why should the bill be taken from the committee?

Mr. Agee followed Mr. Russell in a like strain. He averred that no one wanted to be unfair to Omaha. All that was desired was that the committee should give the bill careful and thoughtful consideration.

Mr. Smyth, responding to Mr. Agee, said: "In the first place, the gentleman from Hamilton protests that he wants the charter bill passed in a form which would be acceptable to the people of Omaha. If an amendment which the gentleman had offered last evening had been adopted it would have tied Omaha hand and foot.

Mr. Russell—"Didn't I vote against it?"

Mr. Smyth—"Yes, you did, but I furnish the facts and let the house draw its own conclusions. We do not want to choke the charter down the throat of the house, as has been charged. We want the bill brought before the house and want it dissected, amended if you please, and passed. Omaha has one-tenth the people of the whole state. She pays one-tenth the taxes. She has asked no favors from the house. Now she only comes before this body and requests that she be given authority to govern herself in her own way."

Mr. Caldwell accused Mr. Smyth of inconsistency in asking that the Omaha charter bill should be immediately considered when the Lincoln charter bill had been in his hands as chairman of the committees on cities and towns since last Thursday and not a meeting of that committee had been held.

Mr. Smyth retorted that he was awaiting the pleasure of Mr. Raymond, who was the Lancaster county member of the cities and towns committee.

Mr. Fuller said that Omaha might contain one-tenth the population of Nebraska and pay one-tenth the taxes, but it was evident the city contained more than one-tenth the arrogance.

Mr. Andres called Mr. Fuller a parrot, saying that he only chattered in imitation of the gentleman from Lancaster (Caldwell) and that all he knew about the Omaha charter he had obtained by listening to the latter.

The previous question was called for and the amendment by Mr. Slater was carried, 53 to 36. The bill therefore still remains in the clutches of the judiciary committee.

The special order was called for, and with Mr. Peters in the chair discussion on Mr. Harlan's amendment to section 16 of the railroad bill was continued until noon, when recess was taken.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT BILL.

In the afternoon Mr. Harlan closed the debate on his amendment to the eleventh section, establishing rates, of the railroad bill. He said: "This discussion was opened yesterday by the gentleman from Lancaster and he seemed to doubt whether we need regulation of the railway traffic in Nebraska. He says it may be possible there is some little complaint coming from some localities, but at the most he thought there was little reason for complaint. Those of us who come in contact with the producers of this state will say that 9 per cent of the people are crying, 'We need radical relief.' I don't desire to talk for buncombe or to make a record. What I shall say will be in behalf of the producers and those people on the farms and in the villages who have their farms mortgaged through the oppressions of the corporations and who have mortgages even upon their chattels. In counties like the county I represent we need two or three clerks to keep track of the chattel mortgages. For twelve years, since the grasshopper year, we have had seed time and harvest and our crops have grown luxuriantly. What is the condition of the people? Are they getting better off or are they worse off? There must be a legitimate cause of this. It is largely traceable to the cost of transportation within the state of Nebraska. We are to discuss the tariff in Nebraska, not in Illinois or Missouri, except to draw comparisons.

"The gentlemen tell us that we are ignorant. They caution us to make no mistake. Where does this caution come from? From the people or from the lobby? From the well-fed few or from the masses? They say: 'Be careful or you will do something that will be very damaging to the people.' We are here as the representatives of the whole people, the corporations as well as the mechanic and the farmer. But where is the farmer to-day? Is he here to shout statistics into the ears of representatives? Where are the corporations? They are here trying to detract from what will be honest legislation. Have we not an interest in the small places of Nebraska? Do we not want them to grow and prosper? We have a common interest. We stand here to ask justice for the people of Nebraska who have been clamoring, yea, these many years. They ask us if we know enough to fix a maximum rate. We know enough to know that we have been and are being robbed. I can see the corporation fangs fastening on our entire land. Their representatives go into the caucus, into the legislative halls everywhere, seeking to control the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. I say now is the time for us to fight these fangs off. Why put it off two years? The people have rights the corporations should respect. We respect them. We vote them bonds. The general government is liberal to them. Why, it is exclaimed, look at what the railroads have done for the people! Let us ask what have the people done for the railways? They have received more donations than are sufficient to build all the railways in the state to-day. We do not desire to be niggardly or unfair. But what we want is justice. The farmers and the people are not cranks, nor enthusiasts, nor wild. They are intelligent. There is less ignorance in the state of Nebraska per capita than in any other state except one. They know what they want. For ten years we have said in our stump speeches that we would regulate railroad tariffs. They tell us that if this amendment becomes a part of the bill it will become the rate charge and there will be no less. This statement only condemns the railroads still farther. It teaches the people that they will say to them: "Keep your hands off of us." We see that now they are seeking to make the inter-state bill odious. In heaven's name, where do these corporations, these threatening giants, come from? Do they not get their life here? Are we then to say to these creations of ours, 'We are powerless to control you; do with us as you will?' Let us raise our arms and strike for ourselves. The corporations are saying to individual members on this floor to-day: 'Be still, lie down, or we will make it hot for you.' Let us have the courage of our convictions. The constitution of the state itself gives the legislature power to establish a maximum rate. We have the power. The gentleman said this morning, 'If the legislature has this power the people ought to make it an issue.' What has been the issue? Has it not appeared in every campaign? You say: 'Give us railway legislation.' Yet when the pinch comes you say: 'Be careful.' The gentlemen of Lancaster look down toward Omaha with a green eye and say a maximum rate will build up Omaha and devastate Lincoln; that it will make Omaha and unmake the rest of the state. There is no ground for this. What are we asking? We are taking the B. & M. schedule filed in the commissioners' office. We do not desire to break the gradation they have established, but we desire to reduce it 20 per cent. The objection that these gentlemen urge as to any particular locality cannot apply. It is the railroad's own table, own classification. It is reduced uniformly and on their own basis. It was found on an examination that the cut contemplated by the bill in the first place would have been an injustice to the shorter distances. Therefore this amendment was made. The reasonable maximum rate established by the legislature would not necessarily be the rate."

Mr. Caldwell—Could the commission make it less?

Mr. Harlan—Yes sir; if it couldn't, I will not vote for or support the bill. By the provisions of the very next section after the one we are debating the commissioners are given power to fix a reasonable rate at whatever it may deem just. But if the establishment of a maximum rate would render that the lowest possible rate, what, in God's name, would be possible without a maximum rate? We must protect the commission. As soon as the commission is appointed the railroads will surround them with powerful influences which will be concentrated upon their heads. If the corporations can control legislatures, session after session, what can they not do with three or five men? They employ the most brilliant men for the purpose of misguiding and misleading the commissioners by subtle arguments, and defeating the will of the people. If the force of argument will control the commissioners once it will ever afterwards control them.

Mr. Tingle—If you believe that, why have a commission? Why not attach your amendment to the law and let the commission go?

Mr. Harlan—I believe there are some good things about a commission. Merchants and farmers will place complaints before a commission from which complaint will emanate in the name of the people of the state, when they would not institute action on their own account. The gentleman from Lancaster had much to say about cheap secretaries. I would like to have the gentleman stand up beside Hon. O. P. Mason and a sketch be taken. If there was anything good about the law we have tried to repeal we would have some results through Judge Mason. The commission of Illinois have power to make a prima facie rate and they have cut the corporations down 15 to 20 per cent. The corporations have submitted. Illinois is referred to as a model. We are not asking the railroads to come down to the Illinois rate; but we are reducing our rate from 10 to 20 per cent. Why are we asking this? Because we can get relief in no other way. We want a stake stuck somewhere. We are compelled to do something. I would rather we had the actual B. & M. rate of to-day than to leave it loose as it has been. There is something to look to. We must have a maximum rate, which will say to the railroads, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." The maximum rate in every instance makes a slight reduction from the present rate and is a marked reduction of all classes of freight aside from carload lots.

The question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. Harlan. The following was the vote:

Yeas—Abrahamson, Aikin, Andres, Babcock, Bailey, Baird, Ballard, Bentley, Blek, Cameron, Cannon, Cole, Crair, Crane, Demuster, Dickinson, Diller, Eggleston, Eisley, Ewing, Frantz, Fuchs, Fuller, Gafford, Gamble, Gilmore, Harrison, Hayden, Jeary, Keiper, Lord, Marshall, Matthieson, McConaughy, Miller, Minnix, Newton, Nichol, Overton, Peters, Randall, Russell, Satchel, Simms, Simanek, Slater, Smyth, Sullivan, Thornton, Tingle, Tracey, Truesdall, Turner, Tyson, *Underhill, Veach, Wetherald, White, Whitmore, Wilhelmsen, Wilson, Wilsey, Wright, Young, Harlan.—62.

The nays were 21.

Absentees—Agee, Andrews, Barrett, Ellis, Heimrod, Horst, Knox, McCann, McGrew, Pemberton, Rief, Schwab, Watson, Wolenweber.

Mr. Harlan's amendment was therefore adopted. The vote may be taken as a fair index of the standing of the house on the commission bill.

The house then began consideration of the substitute offered last week by Mr. Caldwell, by which the railroads are obliged to keep their actual rates posted in every depot, and which gives the commission power, upon investigation of complaint, to fix a reasonable rate and makes that rate, prima facie, the one which must be observed by all railroads in the state when like conditions exist. Mr. Caldwell made an exhaustive argument in favor of clothing the commission with unrestricted judicial powers. He objected to the horizontal rule of reduction. He would have a commission established with power to make the rate higher, lower, broader in every particular. In his mind there was no justice in giving a commission the right to go down but no right to go up. Such a law would not stand.

Replying to Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Harlan said: "For the purpose of taxing the people the railroads are worth $38,000 to $80,000 per mile. For the purpose of taxation they are worth $12,000 per mile. Talk about being tender with the corporations which are so tender to the people! Let there be one stake stuck. Let there be one line drawn."

Mr. Smyth asked Mr. Caldwell: "Is the rate which is fixed by this bill any higher than the rate now in operation, and if it is not, why do you say its establishment would be an injustice?"

Mr. Caldwell—I don't know anything about it. I do know that you don't know any more than I do, and I don't know anything. No man not a railroad man can tell anything about it.

Mr. Caldwell's amendment was lost—15 to 48.

The house adjourned without final action on the section.

Mutilating the Charter.

LINCOLN, Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The house judiciary committee held a very brief meeting late last evening and carried out the programme dictated by the railroad attorneys and contractors lobby. They cut the charter as it passed the senate all to pieces. The committee should have met at 7:30, but did not meet till 9:30 and remained in session less than an hour. It was a star chamber session, the object being to dodge the advocates of the charter as it left the senate. The agreement entered into between the Omaha citizens committee and the Douglas delegation was repudiated and everything pertaining to taxation of railroads stricken out. The two hundred dollar tax exemption clause was stricken out. The clause authorizing the city to go ten miles outside the limits to condemn property for purposes of waterworks, sewers and parks was entirely stricken out. The thirty square mile limit was reduced to twenty-five. The committee refused to meet again to-night at the request of the Douglas delegation, giving as a reason that they wanted to attend the Patti concert in Omaha. They preferred to kill the charter and leave it. They cast aside the claims of Omaha, to whose welfare the new charter is absolutely necessary, and endanger its passage by taking a pleasure trip. They may consider it Friday and report it back Tuesday. It is likely to be Thursday of next week before the bill reaches the senate again, next to the last day of the session.

Good For Sixty Days.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—The following additional counties have been recounted and gains found in each: Phelps 34, Colfax 43, Franklin 179, Sarpy 37, Harlan 104, Thayer 37, Pierce 69, Nance 50, York 36, Dixon 18, Saunders 365, total 968. This gives 1,442 gain in seventeen counties. At 6 o'clock this evening twenty-three counties resulted in a total gain for the amendment of 3,433 votes, or enough to carry it. The session is good for sixty days.

A DRAMATIC READING.

A Personation of Every Character in Hamlet by Henry Irving.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Mayfair and its diamonds, with its laces, fashions, and brains, invaded this evening the noisy presents of Temple Bar to hear Henry Irving give a reading of "Hamlet" in the private theatre of the Birkbeck literary institute in Chancery lane. The reading was given for the benefit of the treasury of the institute, and has thus presented it with $3,500, the proceeds of the sale of seats, which were held at high prices. Although the prohibition against theatres being open on Ash Wednesday has been repealed, Mr. Irving's theatre was closed together with the Haymarket and the St. James. The programmes said it was to be a reading. It was not one, nor yet a recitation. It really was a personation of every character in "Hamlet," mainly without a book. Irving told me that in his long career he had been called upon, in fact, to play every male part, not excepting Polonius in the tragedy. Inasmuch as New Yorkers themselves, or through the Herald, fully know his conception and execution of Hamlet, I refer merely to other characters. Irving is particularly happy in scenes where the ghost, the King, Polonius, the grave diggers, and Osric appeared. He was heard as far as was possible to do so, and when it is mentioned that he was in evening dress without scenery (although Garrick had played "Hamlet" in the big wig and black dress of the period) he personated each characters with full abandon and exhibited a thorough play of features, attitudes, gestures and voice. His Polonius, Osric and grave digger, even to the swinging of the spade and shovel, seemed regarded by all as a delightful exhibition of versatility. The speeches of the queen and Ophelia were sparingly given and no attempt was made to imitate the voice of a woman. In the closing scene with Ophelia he several times seemed to recall the cadence of Miss Ellen Terry's voice. The evening's undertaking proved very arduous, and occupied three hours. But Irving's power never weakened, however. When called out at the end for the sixth successive time, he seemed to be thoroughly exhausted. A veteran critic, as the audience dispersed, said: "This is the first occasion in the history of the drama, unless Fanny Kemble's former readings of "As You Like It," are to be counted, at which every character of a play has been presented with such excellence by one person."

The Pacific Railroad Investigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The World's Washington special says a prominent republican senator who voted against taking the Pacific railroad investigation measure up, said: "The matter will surely come up to-morrow or Friday, and then I shall vote for the investigation. There are at least a dozen republican senators who feel as I do about it, that we have no right to stand upon the floor of the senate and oppose any honestly proposed investigation. The only reason that I voted against taking it up thus far is because I believed that it was out of its order."

The Red Oak Wreck.

RED OAK, Ia., Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Frank McKay, the man injured in the railroad smash-up at this place yesterday morning, died about noon. He leaves a widow but no children. His body was taken in charge by the Brotherhood and will go east to his home at Creston. The other two injured are doing well and will probably both recover. The wreck is all cleared up and trains are running through on the main line.

The Dillon Jury Disagrees.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—On the resumption this morning of the trial of Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond, and others for their connection with the "plan of campaign," the judge continued his charge to jury. He said that if the jury believed the traverses had united in agreeing to urge the people to do what the indictment alleged, they had acted unlawfully. The judge then concluded his charge and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short absence from the court room they returned and reported they were unable to agree upon a verdict.

French Affairs.

PARIS, Feb. 24—The senate, by a vote of 210 to 36, has reinstated in the budget the credit for sub-prefects, the rejection of which by the chamber of deputies was the cause of the overthrow of the DeFreycinet ministry. The Panama Canal company has bought thirty locomotives in Belgium.

Ingalls for President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The senate caucus of the republicans nominated Senator Ingalls to be president of the senate. There were twenty-eight votes cast, of which Ingalls got 18, Hoar 8, and Edmunds and Frye 1 each.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED

The House Refuses to Pass the Dependent Pension Bill Over the Veto.

NUMEROUS VOTES CHANGED.

The Result Greeted With Cheers From the Democratic Side and Groans and Hisses From the Republicans.

A Great Day in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The house of representatives presented an animated scene to-day. Nearly every member was present when the blind chaplain was led to the front of the speaker's desk and invoked divine blessing upon the deliberations. No sooner had his voice died away than knots of members assembled in various parts of the hall and discussed the sensation of the house, the president's veto of the dependent soldiers' pension bill. The leaders of both sides established their headquarters in the rear of the hall and sent out scouts to the committee rooms to bring in all the absentees. Big, burly Tom Reed looked over the republican side with marked complacency. He was violently against the veto and he was confident of presenting the entire republican vote in opposition to it. Morrison rearranged his glasses nervously and Randall was busy with the peculiar stripe of democrats who follow him blindly under all circumstances. Chairman Matson and his invalid pension committee flitted here and there trying to gather in stray votes to sustain their report. Altogether the crowded galleries looked down upon a remarkable scene. The president's friends were busily engaged in looking after the interests of the administration. Mr. Cleveland has not hesitated to say lately that he was greatly interested in having his veto sustained by congress and it is perhaps not declaring too much to state that he has very nearly exhausted legitimate means to bring about the desired result. Upon being called to order Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, moved that the senate amendments to the military academy appropriation bill be concurred in.

The resolution was adopted confirming the right of Steele in the Indiana contested election case to a seat.

Mr. Blount called up the report of the committee of the whole on the senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill.

The first three senate amendments (relative to office rent in Washington) and limiting the placing of letter boxes in public places, buildings and railroad stations, was concurred in. The fourth amendment (a proposition appropriating $500,000 to enable the postmaster general to contract for carrying foreign mails on American vessels to Central and South America), a non-concurrence was recommended.

A motion by Mr. Burrows that the house concur in the senate amendment was lost.

The amendment was then non-concurred in and conference was ordered.

Mr. Mattson of Indiana called up the dependent pension bill, with the veto message of the president thereon.

It was agreed that debate should run until 4 o'clock, when the previous question should be considered as invalid.

Mr. Conger of Iowa thought that the repost of the committee on invalid pensions was a complete answer to the president's hyperbolic criticisms on the measure. He commented upon the action of the president in vetoing the pending measure, yet signing the Mexican pension bill, saying he did not think patriotic people were ready to endorse such action or commend their chief ruler for it. No protest had come against this bill except from the southern states and from the money centers. Had it come to this that Wall street and the solid south were so instrumental in electing the chief executive that they command him to approve a measure that inured to the benefit of the men who had fought against his country's flag and to withhold his approval from one for the benefit of those whose sufferings had saved the nation and made it great.

Mr. Sawyer had no apology to offer for voting to pass a bill which met with the approval of over three-fourths of the people of the country.

Mr. Warner of Missouri said that the question presented was whether the house would stand by the brave men of 1861 and 1865, who were dependent on their daily labor for support, or by the president, who refused to sign the bill which would take old soldiers out of alms houses. The country should blush to see even one of its defenders an inmate of a county poor house.

Mr. O'Hara of North Carolina favored the bill and criticised the ruling of the pension office denying aid to colored women who had lost their sons in the war. The colored men did not go into the war, as the president indicated, for dollars and cents. When the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts regiments, composed exclusively of colored men, went out, and the paymaster offered to pay them less than other regiments because they were black, they spurned the money and said: "No; we are in the cause of liberty and if you cannot pay us what you pay other soldiers we will fight for our flag and country without compensation." (Applause.)

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania favored the passage of the bill over the veto. The bill, he said, was being opposed by the most hypocritical methods that had ever been employed to defeat or promote legislation.

Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin said that the time had arrived when the pension question should receive more than casual consideration. It was time for members of the house to get out from the roseate bubble in which they lived in Washington, prepared for them by claim agents, and look after the interests of the real soldier and business interests of the country. The men who advocated this bill were not friends of the true soldier. They advocated this bill, many of them, simply because the men could vote whom they expected to buy by this bill.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa—For one, I pronounce that false. (Applause on the republican side and in the galleries.)

Mr. Bragg—I say that is the sub-stratum upon which all this action is based. If these men whom they call paupers were to call upon them individually for aid they would say to them: "You good for nothing scoundrels, you are as competent to work as we are." (Laughter and applause on the republican side.) Mr. Bragg declared that the press of the country was opposed to the bill. Those gentlemen who sat aloft (pointing to the press gallery) might some time or other turn this big pension boom into a much larger boomerang in some gentleman's district. (Applause.)

"We have fared as well in our district as the gentleman has in his," exclaimed Henderson of Iowa, and this allusion to Bragg's failure to secure a renomination was greeted with loud and continued laughter on the republican side.

Mr. Bragg, continuing—The great soldier, Palmer of Illinois, stood by the president; Governor Cox of Ohio stood by the president; old Dan Sickles, of the third army corps, said that the veto was a most glorious deed; brave men of all parties stood by the president. It was only the little minds that went buzzing about like insects that opposed him.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa (contemptuously)—You stand by the president?

Mr. Bragg—No staff commissary can ever excite me. I am speaking for what I consider the soldier's interest. The largest Grand Army post in my state yesterday voted not to ask members of congress to go against the president.

Mr. Morrison of Illinois—I voted for this bill. I am satisfied that it does not contain what its friends claim for it and that it is fairly subject to the objections urged against it in the veto. Besides, the veto is so far above the high water mark of ordinary executive independence and official manhood that I feel like sharing and taking my little part of the responsibility. (Applause on the democratic side.)

Mr. Springer of Illinois thought the president would have been false to a sacred trust if he had not called attention to the ambiguities of the bill and the misconstruction which might be placed upon it.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa commented on the fact that every gentleman who had spoken in opposition to the bill save one had voted for it originally. There must be some reason for this. A large number of them, like himself, terminate their official lives on the 4th of March, and a large number, unlike himself, were now about the white house "Bending the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning." (Loud cheers and laughter on the republican side.) I deny the right, he continued, of the gentleman from Ohio (Warner), and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Bragg), to speak for the Grand Army of this country. I tell you that while these gentlemen did occupy honorable places in the Grand Army and were everywhere received, yet they are looked upon to-day, when they rise in their places and denounce their old comrades, as vagabonds and scamps and scum of humanity, as Benedict Arnold was. (Renewed cheers and applause on the republican side.) There was a time when Benedict Arnold rode along the line and when he met with the acclaim of the brave soldiery everywhere. Yet there was another period in his life when he held an interview with an American on English soil, he not daring to come on American soil. He asked what his old comrades, those who had worn the uniform of the continentals in the dark days of the revolution, thought of him. What would they do with him if they should meet him? The reply was: "They would cut off your leg that was wounded at Saratoga and bury it with the honors of war, and the rest of your carcass they would hang on a gibbet." (Applause on the republican side.)

Mr. Matson of Indiana closed the debate. He believed it to be his duty as a legislator to ask the house to pass this bill over the president's veto. He would be glad if he could support the president's veto, but his conscience and his heart would not permit. He had been asked whether the president had ever signed a petition asking that a pension be granted to all soldiers of the late war. He had in his hand a petition drawn up in 1884 which was too long to read now. It was numerously signed and, in substance, asked that a pension of at least $8 a month be granted to all honorably discharged soldiers. It contained this endorsement: "I am sure that the subject of this petition is worthy of the prompt and careful consideration of congress and the fullest justice should be done to the parties in whose interests this move is made. Grover Cleveland." As Mr. Matson concluded nearly every republican was on his feet, and as Mr. Matson finished reading the endorsement aloud bursts of applause came up from the republican side of the chamber.

The question was then put: Will the house, upon reconsideration, pass the bill, the president's objection to the contrary notwithstanding, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 175; nays, 125, not the constitutional two-thirds in the negative.

The vote by which the bill originally passed the house was 180 to 76, so it appears that the following named members, all democrats, changed their votes on the measure: Adams of New York, Bacon, Boyle, Burnes, Cobb, Curtin, Dawson, Dougherty, Eden, Ermentrout, Fisher, Gay, Gibson, Hall, Hatch, Scott, Seymour, Shaw, Sowden, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stone, of Missouri, Viele, Ward of Indiana, and A. J. Warner of Ohio.

Upon the announcement of the vote there was applause from the democratic side and hisses and groans from the advocates of the bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the naval bill, but without completing it adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the senate that a constitutional amendment should be submitted to the people for the election of senators directly from voters, and asked that it be laid over until to-morrow, when he will make some remarks upon it.

The house substitute for the fishery retaliation bill was disagreed to and a conference asked. Messrs. Edmunds, Frye and Morgan were appointed as senate conferees.

A resolution declaring Senator Ingalls chosen president pro tem of the senate was laid over until to-morrow.

The house bill to extend the laws of the United States over certain unorganized territory south of the state of Kansas was passed with amendments.

The house bill passed to effect a rearrangement of the grades of officers in the adjutant general's department of the army. The house bill was reported favorably to grant right of way through the Indian territory to the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad. Calendar.

The senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway company across the Missouri river at Sioux City was passed.

The senate bill to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Grand Tower, Ill., was taken from the calendar. Amendments were agreed to requiring the principal span to be 650 feet and the other spans 500 feet and the bill passed.

The senate then proceeded to consideration of the senate bill to extirpate contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth diseases and rinderpest among cattle and to facilitate the exportation of cattle and products of live stock.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice of an amendment which he would offer as a substitute for the bill. It proposed the appropriation of $1,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the president through the commissioner of agriculture to aid the authorities of the several states in preventing the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, the appropriation to expire in two years. The bill was amended so as to have commissioners appointed by the president (without the necessity of confirmation by the senate).

The various amendments to the bill giving the president of the United States the authority which had been proposed to be given to the commissioner of agriculture, were agreed to.

Without further action the senate adjourned.

BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.

New York Sluggers Engage in Ten Bloody Rounds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A desperate skin glove fight to a finish took place last night in a downtown resort between George Klein and "Jack" O'Brien, both of Brooklyn. Klein is twenty-two years old, weighs 105 pounds, and has won several hard glove contests, O'Brien weighed 115 pounds, is nineteen years old, and has a good record. The first two rounds were uneventful. In the third round Klein led on O'Brien's face, cutting him badly. O'Brien countered, but his blows had little effect on Klein, who rained heavy blows on O'Brien's face, drawing blood every time. Rounds four, five, six and seven were a repetition of the third, Klein doing all the leading, and rushing O'Brien all around the ring. O'Brien was very plucky, and got in numerous good body blows on his adversary. In the eighth round Klein rushed his man, hitting him on every turn, and hurting O'Brien's frontispiece frightfully. The latter's face was by this time covered with blood, both eyes being cut, his lips split and he could hardly see. The ninth round opened savagely, Klein leading and making a chopping block of O'Brien, who was all but knocked out. In the tenth round O'Brien gamely came up to the scratch unable to see. Klein got him up to the ropes and hammered him unmercifully. O'Brien finally dropped his hands. The crowd here made such a noise and din that everything was confusion. The timekeeper yelled time, but could not be heard. Klein still hammered away at O'Brien, endeavoring to knock him out. O'Brien's second here claimed a foul and the referee immediately decided in O'Brien's favor. The decision was palpably unjust, as