THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THE

consideration.

Senate.

The committee on privileges and elections

diana, together with the protest of the two

case. They were placed on file and the com-

mittee was discharged from their further

The naval appropriation bill was read a

econd time and referred to the committee

as asked on the amendments

ouses of the Indiana legislature in the latter

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1887.

JUGGLING WITH THE CHARTER

Eassell's Tricky Tampering to Delay the Judiciary Committee's Report.

IS HE IN WITH THE JOBBERS?

The Penitentiary Contract Extension Bill Passed By the Senate-The House Devotes the Day to Prohibition.

More Chicanery Resorted To.

day. The lease should be extended to per-mit the lessee to put in a large amount of ma-chinery, otherwise he will not put in such fa-cilities. In every case where states have con-trol of convict labor and derived a profit, the state owned the plant in the penitentiary, while in Nebraska the lessee owns it. Mr. Casper said he came to the legislature MINCOLN, Neb., March L-|Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The chicanery which Russell of the house judiciary committee is resorting to in his efforts to mutilate and defeat the Omaha charter has aroused a good deal of feeling in the Douglas delegation and become the subject of unfavorable comment among other members. Russell and his judi ciary committee have held the bill nearly ten days. The reference of it to that committee was, to state it mildly, a very questionable struck him with peculiar force, in view of the fact that these manufacturers had brought so many forcign mechanics here. Since 1880 over 247,000 skilled mechanics had proceeding, not only an insult to the Douglas delegation, but discourteous to the committee on cities and towns. When ineffectual effort was made last Thursday to recommit come to this country to compete with our working people. The goods manufactured in the penitentiary were those chiefly used the bill to an appropriate committee Russell promised to have the bill reon Saturday morning. The ported by the producing classes, and if they could be cheapened he was in favor of it. The farmers were earning 2.8 per cent. on their same night the committee patched up bill with numerous amendments. the: larmers were earning 4.5 per cent, on their average investment per year, while the man-ufacturers of arricultural implements were earning 35 per cent, on their average invest-ment. For this and other reasons he in-tended to support this bill, provided the sen-ate should decide that no better contract could be secured. The Omnha Republican and its work of mutilation was supposed to be finished Friday night. On Saturday morning Mr. Russell claimed he had three clerks copying on the amendments and would have the bill ready in the afternoon. Saturday afternoon he asked until Monday to report had been shouting fraud with reference to the oill, but the senators should remember the bill. When the house met Monday Rusthe oill, but the senators should remember that it only represented a few bummers in Omaia, while the senators represented 50 per cent. of the working neo-ple of this state. He had stated the facts upon which his position was based, and if the Omaha depublic in still clamored for an investigation he was ready for it at any time. The bill was recommended to pass and the committee arcse. sell pretended that his clerk was still copy ing Monday night Russell recalled his com mittee and repeated his farce of revision. The Omana and Lincoln charters had been

made a special order for 2 o'clock this afternoon. At 11 this morning, after Mr. Smyth, the chairman of the com-At 11 this morning, after mittee on cities, had reported back the Lincoln charter exactly as the Lancaster delegation had fixed it, Russeli was called on to report the Omaha charter. He stated that his clerk was still at work copying the amend ments, but promised he would be ready to report this afternoon. His statement was flatly contradicted by his committee clerk. McMurphy, who, in reply to my inquiry about the unfinished work on the charter, told me that the copying had all been done early this morning, but he had not filled out the customary blank which accompanies each committee report because the chairman had not requested him to do so.

This afternoon Russell told Mr. Smyth and 9 arainst. The bill reads as follows: "That the contract leasing to W. H. B. Stout the penitentiary, penitentiary grounds that he intended to call the committee to gether to-night to go over the work once more and make some more changes. The and convict labor of the state of Nebraska, executed on the Edd day of September, 1877, and which has been by said Stout assigned and transferred to C. W. Mosher, be and the meeting was not called, however, and it is evident that Russell is simply juggling with and transferred to C. W. Mosher, be and the same is hereby extended for the period of ten years from the 1st day of October, 1880, to said C. W. Mosher, subject to all the condi-tions and provisions contained in the said original contract. Provided, that said Mosher shall receive 40 cents per day in cash for each conviet in full for his com-pensation under said contract. Provided, further, that upon the taking effect of this act the said Mosher shall enter into a bond with the state of Nebraska in the penal sum of \$100,000, with good and sufficient surveites the charter and has some sinister design to bring about its final defeat. The lobby who are opposing the charter has been kept fully informed about this plot, as they brazged this afternoon that Russell would hold on to the charter for several days yet. Russell's tricky tampering with the Omaha charter is inexplicable except on the theory that he has been retained by the contractors' gang or the railroad lobby for this performance. E. ROSEWATER,

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Neo., March 1 .- [Special Tele-

why they had not been built. The reason was that the beard had decided that the cells ought not to be built upon the present row of cells, and that Contractor Stout stands ready to build the cells on demand. It had been decided impolitic on account of the health of convicts to build the additional cells until the west wing should be built to the penitentiary. The gentleman inquires with reference to the bonds. No matter to whom the contract may be assigned the original ment on the ground that it would destroy the property of hundreds of people in this state. Mr. Nichol of Antelope said that the ani-mus of the objection to the constitutional amendment was the fear that if it should be

amendment was the fear that if it should be submitted to the people the latter would vote to adopt in an overwhelming manner. Mr. Jeary of Cass said that it had been charred by the opponents of the amend-ment that private property would be de-stroyed by the same, and replied that he de-nied to the whisky people on the same ground the right to destroy his sons and daughters, or the sons and daughters of any other person. Mr. Rief of Hall said that prohibition had not originated with the members of that the contract may be assigned the original bond is liable for fulfillment of contract. Mr. Duras contended that the state should advertise for bids, and if a contractor should advertise for blds, and if a contractor should take the lease at 30 cents per capita per day, his responsibility to the state would be as great as that of the present lessee at 40 cents. Mr. Meiklejohn said that in 1877, when the state controlled the maintenance of the con-victs, each convict cost the state \$1.25 per day. The lease should be extended to per-

All role of Hall said that prohibition had not originated with the members of that party, but with their wives. In this state there was now high license. They also had local option in many places. If prohibition were wanted, why was is not sought under high license and local option? He sconted prohibition and showed that in lowa where it obtained he had seen was not drawn in the

it obtained he had seen men ret drunk in the presence of their families by drinking whisky which they carried in their canes. Mr. Randall of Clay said that the whisky people here wanted the state to do for them what neither lowa nor Kansas had done for liquor men within their boundaries. This quor men within their boundaries. This was preposterous in the gentleman's opinion. Mr. Andres of Dongias did not believe in prohibition, nor yet in local option. He did not want the amendment to prevail. He did not want the amendment to prevail. He did not wish to be deprived by a majority of his personal liberty. If Kansas and lowa had already done so to their residents, that was no reason why Nebraska should follow in their wake. He did not want to make the people hypocrites and turn the business of the saloons into the drug stores, and raise the price of drinks from 10 to 75 cents. He denied the right of any majority to vote away his personal liberty. That savored too much of autocratic rule. In the regions of the Rus-sian czar it might be all right, but in this of autocratic rule. In the regions of the Rus-sian czar it might be all right, but in this country it was entirely wrong. If people were afraid of their children's destruction, why were not the children's destruction to fore it became too late? Children were al-lowed to go to fairs, such reparties, rinks and other resorts and the next place ther set to other resorts, and the next place they went to was the saloon. Mr. Andres then showed that prohibition would throw thousands out of employment, kill a number of home indus-

tries, and deprive the farmer of a home market for the produce of his farm. Mr. Cole of Adams moved the committee

report and ask leave to sit again. Mr. Smyth of Douglas moved to amend by

Mr. Smyth of Douglas moved to amend by striking out "to sit again." Mr. Cole amended that the report of the committee be adopted. Carried. A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The question of the prohibitory amendment

to the constitution was called up again in the afternoon and Mr. Watson of Utoe took the Under blils on third reading the bill for the relief of Otoe county in the expenses of the trial of Quin Bohannon was taken up boor in support of his amendment to the mendment, which is as follows: "Provided. That no person shall be deprived Next was house roll 170, to extend the pen-

"Provided. That no person shall be deprived of his property or the value or use thereof without due process of law, and the legisla-ture shall provide by law for indemnifying all persons for damages sustained by reason of the provisions of this article, by providing a mode of procedure in favor of such per-sons a ainst the state, in the district court or sons a must the state, in the district court of the county wherein the property taken or damaged, or the use thereof is forbidden, is situated or the chaimant resides; and pro-vided, further, that all property used in the manufacture of intoxicating flornors in this state, at the date of taking effect of this act, shall be haid for by the state to the full value thereof, when ascentianed by the full value thereof, when ascertained by the court atoresaid; and that every person en-gaged in the manufacture of intoxicating ilquors at the date of taking effect of this ar-ticle shall be indemnified to the full event

f the damage he shall have sustained by reason of being compelled to abandon such business. All indemn ty herein provided for shall be ascertained by the district court aforesaid under a law to be enacted by the

Mr. Watson held that it was but just to the Mr. Watson held that it was but just to the people who invested money in this state to be given the assurance that their property should have the same protection arainst de-struction that they had when they estab-lished the same. He wanted to know why, i the prohibition people wanted prohibition, i they did not enforce the present law. The fact was that the prohibitionlists were moral cowards. If they wanted a prohibition have

educated up to it. That would be the time to A submit the question to them and not now when the matter would be worked up by

politeians. Mr. Craue of Lowp and Mr. Ballard of Flimore spoke in favor of the amendment and Mr. Andres scouled the conduct of many of the opponents who disclaimed prohibition

while favoring the amendment. Nr. Harian of York spoke again, closing in an impossioned appeal to the supporters of the amendment. Several other members Cole of Adams, at 6:45 moved the com-

miltee arise, report process and ask leave to sit again. A division was called on the vote and it was carried by a vote of 49 to 39. Adjourned till 8 o'clock to-night.

EVENING SESSION, Mr. Caldwell of Lancaster moved that a committee to act with a like committee of the

committee to act with a like committee of the senate be appointed to canvass the vote on the constitutional atment increasing the length of the session to sixty days. The chair appointed Messrs, Caldwell, Craig of Burt, Garvey of Douglas. These conferred with the senate committee and reported that the committee on the recount of the ballot was ready with the report, and it was agreed that a joint session of both houses should be held to canvass the same. dent vetoing the senate bill for a public building at Lafavette. Ind. The message was referred to the committe on public buildings and grounds. reported back the credentials of Senators Stockbridge of Michigan and Turple of In-

a joint session of both houses should be held to canvass the same. The senate made its appearance in the house and Senator Melklejohn of Nance moved that the entry on the record in which it was declared that the amendment to the constitution providing for a legislative ses-sion of sixty days had been defreated, he re-scinded and a record made to show the adop-tion of the same. The ayes and nays were called for by Mr. Majors and resulted in the adoption of the resolution by a vote of 92 to 16.

The lieutenant governor said: . . The obon appropriations. ject of this joint convention is to receive and adopt the report of the committee of the two houses appointed to recount the ballot on the subject of the amendment submitted; also to correct the records. I hold in my hand the re-port of that committee, which the speaker of the house will, according to law, now converse ouse will, according to law, now canvass and announce

and announce." Speaker Harlan said: "The following re-port has been submitted, being an abstract of the votes cast at the general election held in the state of Nebraska on the 2d day of No-vember, 1886, for and against the proposed amendment to the constitution relation to amendment to the constitution relating to the legislative department; also an abstract of all ballots cast at said election in which the electors express no choice as to said amendment; also the ballots upon which were printed 'tor the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the legislative de partment,' and 'against the proposed amend-ment,' etc.; also those on which neither was erased. The total for the proposition is 72,497; against 22,135; total vole cast at said election, 198,423. A majority having voted in favor of the amendment relating to the legislative de-partment, 1 therefore declare the amend-ment carried."

A vote was taken and the report adopted by 92 to 16.

by 92 to 16. The senators voting in the negative were: Casper, Hirgins, Kent and Majors. Absent or not voting: Colby, Holmes, Lin-inger, Shervin, Snell and Wolbach. The representatives voting in the negative were: Cameron, Fentou, Frantz, Fuchs, Gaf-ford, Hayden, Heimrod, McGrew, Miller, Overton, White, and Wright. Absent or not voting: Alexander, Baird, Barrett, Bowman, Cene, Ellis, Gamble, Green, Latta, Schwab, Sullivan, Tracey, Tyson, Veach, Wardlaw, Watson, and Wilson.

the bill for the forfe ture of certain railroad land grants in Michigan and the bill was pussed without division. On motion of Mr. Cullon the house bill to The session then adjourned.

The gallery in the afternoon to-day was filled with ladies, young and old, plain and pretty, but very few of them seemed to be en-tranced with the volumes of noise which characterized most of the polemical efforts of the limits of that city, was passed. he speakers on the prohibitory amendment. Some of them tired carry in each of the sesions, and others came and went in a stream

hroughout the day. Mr. Watson of Otoe humbly distinguished timself in the most dogical and effective speech of the day in support of his amend-Mr. Keiper of Pierce easily showed his pro-

priations. The bill for ascertaining and settling pri-vate land claims in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado (which was pending when the refessional information as a physician and stu-dent of the bible in his discussion of prohibi-tion this afternoon. It would have been

000 to pay the judgment of the court of claims in favor of the Choctaw nation. Mr. Burns of Missouri said that while the RUSH OF LEGISLATION Mr. Burns of Missouri said that while the report had not been formally presented to the committee it had been approved informally by the members of the majority and had been printed for one week. He contended that while the Central Pacific owed the government \$60,000,000 the government had a right to take \$2,000,000 and hold it in the treasury to the credit of the company until the day of settlement came. A patent fraud had been countitied by the company and it was easy to furn to facts and circumstancess that, before a jury, would convict every mem-ber of the corporation who had participated in its management for the last ten years of Congress Working Lively in the Last Days of the Session. APPROPRIATION BILLS. A Number of Them Passed in Both Branches - Another Disagreement on the Diplomatic and Consular Measure.

ber of the corporation who had partleipated in its management for the last ten years of conduct that would make him better fitted for the cell of a prison house than for the chamber of the statesmen. The motion to supend the rules was arreed to and the bill was passed with an amendmend appropriating \$27,000 for print-ing and finishing additional silver certin-cates and legal tender notes of the denomina-tions of \$1 and \$2. Mr. Holman of Indiana moved to suspend the rules and put inon its passage the legis-WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The presiding flicer submitted a message from the presi-

the rules and put upon its passage the legis-lative appropriation bill, The legislative, executive and judiciary ap-

propriation bills were then passed under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Morrison of Hillools called up the con-ference report on the fractional gailon tax

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio raised the question of consideration and the house refused-yeas, 101; mays, 142-to consider the confer-

Mr. Beimont of New York presented the conference report on the fisherles retallatory bill, aunoancing disagreement. Mr. Rive of Massachusetts moved that the house recede from its amendments to the sen-tion bill.

Fifty-seven pension bills were then passed In twenty five minutes. On motion of Mr. Platt the house bill to Action was deferred for a recess, In the evening session a large number of bills were passed anthorizing the construc-tion of bridges, among them the following: Across the Missouri river at Kansas City and at Omaha: across the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Adjourned. annex a portion of Idaho to Washington territory was taken from the calendar and passed with amendments. A conference

Congressional Probabilities.

was asked on the amendments. The conterence report on the river and harbor bill was presented by Mr. McMillan and explained. The bill, as it came from the house originally, appropriated, he said, \$7,460.00. As it passed the senate it appro-priated \$10,620,000. As now reported from the conference committee it appropriated \$9,013,800. The reading of the bill was then commenced. It was interrupted for the following pro-WASHINGTON, March L-At midnight Senator Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, who was still encaged with the other conferees on the sundry civil bill, said to a reporter of the Assocommenced. It was interrupted for the following pro-ceedings: Mr. Platt inquired of Mr. Hoar the meaning and effect of the report made this morning from the committee on privi-leges and elections in the case of Senatorliated press that the prospect of getting brough the necessary work on the appropriation bills, and thus of avoiding the necessity tion bills, and thus of avoiding the necessity of a called session, amounted to quite a prob-ability. The naval bill would be taken up by the senate to-morrow and would probabably be passed and sent to a conference during the day. The legisla-tive and idenciency bills had, this evening, reached the senate, and the committee on appropriations, by continuous work, might get them before the senate Wednesday night or Thursday in position for action before lect Inible of Indiana. Mr. Hoar replied that the effect of the re-Mr. Hoar replied that the effect of the re-port was simply to remand to the action of the senate to be taken after March 4) with-out prejudice, without being in the least ar-fected by any action or any question which any person might see fit to raise. That was all. No prejudice for no prejudice against any person who might conceive nimself en-titled to a seat in the senate hereafter would be as a find a seat of the senate hereafter would r Thursday in position for action before Chursday night. Probably no attempt would e made to pass the new fort-fication bill, hat for the last year being still incomplete, he conference report on the sundry civil ill would probably be prepared before the ar se or had arisen in consequence of the acof the committee or of the senate this The reading of the river and harbor bill committee adjourned to-night. Notwith-standing, he added, it is in the power of any member of either house to so delay matters as to make an extra session possible. was then completed, and the conference re-port was acreed to without discussion and

BLOOD IN KANSAS.

A County Seat Fight Results in Six Murders.

convey to and contrin in the city of Aurora, 111., a small island in the Fox river within DENVER, March L-For some months past a very hard feeling has existed between the Other bills were taken from the calendar and passed as follows: Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Verblor Dab Itizens of Leon and Coronadd, two small towns in Wallace county, Kansas, over the location of the county seat. Frank Jonness, A. M. Barry, George Watkins, Emmett a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Yankton, Dak. Senate bill to quiet title of settlers on Des Moines river lands in lowa. When the senate reassembled the deficiency bill was reported from the house, read a first and second time (Edmunds not being pres-ent), and referred to the committee on appro-priations. Desming, Charles Coulter, Bill Rains and a man named Johnson left Leoti for Coronadd. Upon entering that town in a wagon they noticed suspicious movements among some of the citizens who were standing on the pavement in front of

one of the stores. Coulter, Rains and John-

son sprang from the wagon and reached for

of party, or race, or sex, or previous condition." The most prominent democratic citizens of the District denounce in unmeasured terms the president for making the appointment; and the case will undoubtedly assume na-tional proportions, as those who are protest-

tional proportions, as those who are protest-ing are men, in most instances, of national sutation.

Lawrence Gardner, president of the Colum-bia democratic club, says: "I confess that F was very much surprised by this nomination.

NUMBER 257

COLUMBIANS ALL CUT UP.

Cleveland's Nomination of Trotter Denounced in No Uncertain Terms.

DEMOCRATS JOIN IN THE HOWL.

The Appropriation Bills All in Shape and No Need of an Extra Session-Morrison Heads the Commission.

The Nomination of Trotter. WASHINGTON, March 1,-(Special Teles gram to the BEE, |-It has been many years since the citizens of the District of olumbia have been so wroughf up with indignation as they are to-night over the nomination of J. M. Trotter (colored), of Massachusetts, to be recorder of deeds for the District, vice Matthews (colored), of New York, twice rejected by the senate, principally on the ground of non-residence. During his campaign in 1884 Cleveland promised the people here that should he be elected ha would appoint home men to home offices. He has outraged this promise time and again, and seems especially delighted in holsting a non-resident into the office of recorder of feeds, one of the most desirable federal positions in this whole section of the country, When the senate first rejected Matthews, the present imcumbent, and sent the president word that it would not confirm a non-resident to the office, it was believed a home man would chosen from the many eminent seekers. It he wanted simply to get a colored man, he could find the most prominent, wellfitted and influential right here of any place in the country, but he seems to want to "rub t in" on the senate for refusing to confirm Matthews, and has chosen another non-resident with all the objectionable teatures of the first nominee. The BEE correspondent has the best authority for predicting Trotter's prompt rejection. This evening's Critic says of the aprointment: "The executive is way is to prevail, and the opinions of those whom the appointment most concerns are to credit for consistency. As it is, the president appears to have concluded that one insult to the District deserves another. It is passing strange that, with all the knowledge which he must have by this time relative to the par-ticularly local character of the office of re-corder of deeds, and the universal sentiment corder of deeds, and the universal sentiment of our citizens that it should be filled by one of their own number, Cleveland should still persist in a contemptious disregard of the popular wish. Now what? Trotter will not be confirmed by the senate. He will be reappointed by the president and hold untif the end of the first session of the Firtleth congress. In the meantime the senate will next winter refuse to confirm him. The president will then continue the farce to the end of his official term by importing some?

evidently determined that, so far as this particular appointment is concerned, his own be utterly ignored. Had he even adhered to his original purpose and reappointed Matthews, he would at least have maintained

end or his official term by importing some body else to succeed Trotter. It is a pro-gramme that may well provoke the indigna-tion of all citizens of the District irrespective

gram to the HEE. - A petition from Wymoroffering 640 acres of land and 85,000 for the location of the soldiers' home was read and referred to the committee of military affairs. House roll 23, repealing the law relating to registers in Plattsmouth, was ordered to third reading.

Mr. Brown, as chairman of the special committee to report upon unnecessary employeand committee rooms of the senate, reported that they found no further need for roomoutside the capitol, and recommended the rent be stopped thereon. They named fifteen employes and recommended their discharge They also recommended that the standing committees discharge unnecessary employes of their committees. The lieutenant governor recommended the

passage of a law limiting the number of em proves of the senate. Quite a number of the employes had been appointed by him, all of whom were appointed upon the urgent rewhich were appointed upon the necessary and most competent should be retained. He added that he would decline to sign vouchers for extra work of employes, for they were well paid for the services rendered, as many

Wein pain for the services rendered, as many had little to do the first half of the session. After considerable discussion the report of the committee was adopted. It is safe to predict that the standing committees will be exceedingly slow to discharge their hangers on, as nearly every time they hold their place as the price of multibeal defay. The end on, as hearly every time they hold their place as the price of political debts. The gust of economy is quite likely to blow over and the dust settle down, not to again be dis-

The senate again resolved itself into committee of the whole, and the first bill to be considered was that extending the pen-tentiary lease and contract. Mr. Vande-

mark moved that it be recommended to pass. Mr. Duras submitted an amendment to strike out all after the enasting clause and insert a bill in substance providing that pro posals for bids be published in Omana,

posals for bids be published in Omaha. Lin-coln and Chicago papers, and that the con-tract be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. He moved its adoption and made a strong argument in its favor. Mr. Snell was satisfied that the present contract was fair and reasonable. He had visited the peritentary and examined thor-outhly into the important features of its management. He gave figures to show that the state saved money by the contract sys-tem and it had been shown that the weifare of the convicts had been duly guarded.

tem and it had been shown that the weifare of the convicts had been dily guarded. Mr. Fuller thought the terms of this contract were not as liberal as they might be, and said, taking New York as a basis, the present contractors would make too much money even though the state might not be able to maintain the convicts as experimently as har.

convicts as economically as her. The senate took a recess until 2 o'clock pending consideration of the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION. At 2 o'clock the senate commit AFTERNOON SESSION. At 2 o'clock the senate committee of the whole resumed consideration of the penitent-lary contract bill. Mr. Fuller spoke again against extending the contract thirteen years, thereby taking the matter out of the hands of the legislature. He was in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Saline, and if that should not carry, he would sub-mit an amendment limiting the contract to use years. He gave additional figures of the New York penilentaries showing the proving New York penitentiaries showing the profits accruing to that state under the system in yogue there, as against the contract system. He also called attention to the recommendation by the board for additional cells, and wanted to know why this was made in the face of the agreement of the assignee to build

Mr. Duras opposed the blil because the sen ate had no assurance that the present lessed would not assign to another party at such a would not assign to another party at such a figure that the prisoners could not be as well cared for as by the lesses. This brought up the humane phase of the question on the treatment of prisoners. He held that if the contract should be assigned for a considera-tion by the lesses, the sub-contractor would be in the same position as the original lesses, who might take the lease at a less amount. Hence he argued that the state should adver-tise for bids, that the most might be secured for the least outlay by the state. Mr. Metklejohn said that under the act of 1377 the board of public lands and buildings was given the right to lease prison labor in this state. This act provided practically the same as the smendment of Mr. Duras, The

this state. This act provided practically same as the amendment of Mr. Duras, contract was entered into by the board. in 1883 it was extended by large majorities of the house and senate. This extension in-cluded the provise that additional colls cluded the provise that additional cells should be constructed, and it had been a-hed

with the state of Nebraska in the penal sum of \$100,000, with good and sufficient sureties conditioned for the faithful performance of said contract, and upon the execution and delivery of said bond and the approval of said sureties the board of public lands and buildings shall endorse upon said original contract a statement that the same has been extended to said Mosher for the period of ten cears from the 1st day of October, 1ses, ac-ording to the provisions of this act." This bill as passed was amended so as not

to permit the manufacture of cigars and brick for the cutting of stone except for improve-ments of the penitentiar, House roll 219, providing for a building

pon the state university grounds for ractical and scientific instruction, was Senate file 78, relating to warehousemen,

orejudiced against the contract system, as a nan who tries to be in sympathy with the lass to whom he belonged. He was a work-

ing man, and had always been. But, in looking over the namphiet of the Anti-Con-vlet Contract association, he found such as-sociation to be managed exclusively by man-

A resolution was passed to pay employes

itentiary contract, which occupied the senate committee of the whole the greater part of

Mr. Duras moved that the bill be recom-

itted to committee of the whole. Mr. Couby objected on the ground that the

subject had already claimed too much atten-tion of the senate. The ayes and nays were called for and resulted in 23 votes against re-

The bill was then passed by a vote of 23 for

week days only, from date of appoint-

mmittee arose.

ment.

and passed.

commitment.

vas passed. Lininger's bill to establish a state

shool for dependent children was passed. Senate file 119, to provide a system of rev-

Senate file 103, relative to assessment of roperty for road tax, was passed. Senate file 41, the "sinpendous joke" of

Senate the 41, the "stanendous poke" of the senate, was read the third time. It is the op thrown to the people by those senators who came here to defeat all railway legisla-tion. As the clerk proceeded to read the Mr. Sterling discovered that the bill was effectly engrossed, and the kinks which Meillejohn first noticed had not been straightened out. He therefore moved that the bill be recommitted to committee of the

whole. Mr. Brown favored the motion, which car-ried, whereupon Mr. Colby jumped up and moved that the senate resolve itself into com-mittee of the whole to consider senate file 41. The vote resulted in a tie, the lieutenant governor voting in the affirmative, but before the bill could be taken up Mr. Sterling moved that the committee arise, the vote again resulting in a tie. Mr. Meikleohn, in the chair, voted in the affirmative and the committee arose. The senate then took a recess until 8 o'clock

this evening, to hear the report of the special committee appointed to recount the ballots upon the legislative amendment.

EVENING SESSION. The senate met at \$:25 and on motion of Mr. Brown a committee of two was ap-pointed by the president, consisting of Messrs, Brown and Meiklejohn, to confer with a like committee of the house to take into consideration the canvass of votes cast for the legislative amendment. The comnittee soon reported, announcing that the oint convention would meet immediately. The senate then proceeded in a body to the touse. After the convention adjourned the senate returned and unmediately adjourned.

The governor has signed the bill to limit the ndebiedness of corporations, Mr. f.luinger explained his vote against the

penitentiay contract bill in writing, which goes on record: "I am opposed to the bill first, because it extends the contract too great a length of time, and second, because I am opposed to the contract system."

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March L .- Special Telegram to the BEE. |-- In the house this morning their was a large attendance of ladies to hear the discussion of the prohibition amendment. Several unimportant bills were indefinitely postponed. The senate files were read a second time. One of these, file 98, is the anticambling bill inflicting a fine of not less than \$300 and not more than \$500 upon gambling houses. A committee was appointed to ascer-tain the number of employes in the house and the length of time they have been em-

ployed. The committee on cities and towns recom-mended the passage of the Lincoin charter. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Caldwell in the chair, on the proh-bition amendment, as follows: The manu-facture, sale or keeping for sale, of mait,

spiritud us or vinous fiquors as a beverage, in ohibited Watson of Otoe offered an amendment

providing for the payment by the state for any property that might be confiscated by the law, the amount of the same to be determined by the district court. Mr. McConauchy of Polk, by whom the Mr. McConal-ray of Pols, by whom the bill was introduced, was surprised at the amendment. It was an attempt on the part of the enemies of the law to kill it. He did not think it should obtain, because men who are now in the liquor business and feared in-jury to their interests would have two years in which to protect themselves by cetting out

ich to protect themselves by getting out of the business. Mr. Fox of Dawson made his maiden speech, which referred to the horrors of inemperance and closed with an advocacy of the amendment.

Mr. Smyth of Douglas opposed the amend-

If that wanted a prohibitor could get it by passing it in both he There was no necessity in submitting the matter to the people. That was done be-cause of a lack of sincerity and surgested by a desire to secure personal and political pop-ularity. Judge Brower had held that no leg-Islature could pass a law which deprived Istature could bass a law which deprived a man of his property without compensation for the same and that principle was found in the constitution of the United States. The leading states of the country were now cassing high-license bills, and denouneing prohibition as impracticable. He had always been a republican, and if it had not been for the prohibition is in the smooth case in a state.

since have seated James G. B Blainein the presidential chair. Prohibition is wrong and cannot be enforced. Would this amend-

and cannot be enforced. Would this amend-ment close the bars and distilleries? It would not. The latter would still sell and manu-facture, and do so without a license. Mr. Kenney of Webster spoke in favor of the constitutional amendment and joppesed the amendment to the amendment.

the amendment to the amendment. Mr. Miller of Butler made a forcible and sensible speech, in which he claimed that the prohibitionists, in opposing Mr. Watson's amendment, were not honest in their work. They knew that the principles of the latter were just to the same degree that their opco-nents would expect a failroad to pay for any land it might take in running through their farm. Why then object to the provision to pay for property which prohibition might destroy? He felt the people had a right to say how they felt upon this question, but he wanted Mr. Watson's amendment to pass so that they might know their property was not to be destroyed, and if it was to be taken

they would have pay for it. Mr. Harlan of York quoted the state con-stitution to show that that instrument guar-

anteed that no property could be destroyed without due process of law, and held that Mr. Watson's amendment was superfluous. A vote was taken on Mr. Watson's amendment to the amendment, and it was lost by 1 43 20 16

Mr. Smyth of Dourlas moved to strike out

he enacting clause of the amendment proper, Mr. Keiper of Pierce made a long speech in avor of the resendment. Mr. Keiper of Pierce made a long speech in favor of the rejendment. Mr. Whitmore of Douglas scouted the idea that, because the last republican state con-vention had put a prohibition plank in its platform, the republicans, therefore, on the floor were to be governed by the same. He did not believe it, and did not hold himself bound by it or anything which conflicted with his ideas of what was right and just. He did not think it was their duty to submit with his ideas of what was right and just. He did not think it was their duty to submit the question to the people. But he did feel that it was their right to determine whether or not the best interests of the state demanded a submission to the people. If they did, he would vote for such a submission, But, as he believed prohibition was a curse, and would be a curse here as it had been in

other places where it was in force, he would vote against the submission when the proper time arrived. He then showed how even Massachusetts had come to feel that high license and local option were far superior to prohibition. In this state they had prohibi-tion in effect if the present laws were en-

tion in effect if the present laws were en-forced. He was not an advocate of the inquor traffic, but he believed high license was the best thing they could get. Mr. Pemberton was in favor of the sub-mission because of the number of people throughout the state who had asked it. Mr. Slater of Wayne made a forcible speech in which he showed the disastrous results of prohibition in lowa. He also showed that if the prohibition plank had not been sheaked through the state republican

been sneaked through the state republican onvention it would never have been incor-ported in the platform, Mr. Smyth of Douglas said that before this

Mr. Smyth of Donglas said that before this amendment was submitted to the people the members should be saished that, if incorpo-rated in the constitution, it would not act to the injury of the state. There were questions which should not be submitted to the state. This was one of them, and against even a constitutional provision, which was that con-tracts should not be violated. They did not know how many people had asked for this amendment, and if they did know and felt it would act injuriously, they should not sub-

amendment, and if they did know and felt it would act injuriously, they should not sub-mit it. It would cost millions to pay for the breweries and distilleries which would be destroyed. Were they ready to pay for them? He closed with statistics showing the won-derful increase in the number of saleous in lows since the introduction of prohibition. Mr. Randall of Clay spoke in favor of the amendment and declared that the people be-fore many years would elect men who would give them prohibition. Mr. Knox of Douglas replied that when the people wanted it they would get prohibit

the people wanted it they would get prohibi-tion, but that would be after they had been

as noisy as a country school. These who wanted to listen couldn't, and those who didn't were carciess as to whether the doctor nference was asked.

"Davy" Knox of Omaha, with his ruddy face, silvery hair and flowing beard, sat in the main alsle during the amendment discus-sion. When he rose to speak, with the men and air of a patriarch, every gallery occupant leaned forward to catch the few sensible re-

leaned forward to eatch the few sensitive re-marks to which he gave expression. When Mr. Caldwell was called to the chair this morning, in the committee of the whole, one of the longest speakers on the floor had one of the longest speakers on the floor had s month sealed. Everybody seemed to ne the intent of the mover of the not nd as the Lancaster orator, took, the chair a

Rotars ine tances of orallor took the chart a hearty laugh greated his accession. Rothacker of the Omaha Republican ar-rived this morning, and hadn't been on the ground more than a few moments when he was corralled by Vandervoort and able-bodied whispers which resulted filled the Capital hotel rotunda like escaping steam from a safety value. afety valve.

There is one man in the house who has the blifty to be in the middle of a whiriwind of loquence and noise and at the same time renain oblivious of the fact. During the ten hours' debate on the prohibitory amendment to day he never uttered a word. He just simply read a 30-cent novel, "She, a History of Adventure." His name is Wilhelmsen of Howard loward.

Howard. As was feared, the discussion of the pro-hibition amendment occupied the attention of the house all day. It crowded out the con-sideration of the Omana charter, and it cansideration of the Omaha charter, and it can-not be stated at what hour to-morrow the subject will be taken up. The lobbylats, however, are satisfied with the delay. It gives them all the more opportunity to work their opposition. They were increased in humber by T. L. Kimball, whose fine rail-road smile illuminated one corner of the house. Others of the crowd, whose presence house. Others of the crowd, whose presence had become familiar, to avoid notoriety, took up obscure positions in the gallery.

The New Jersey Senatorship.

TEENTON, N. J., March L-At a joint neeting of the legislature to-day, the roll call showed all present. A ballot for United states senator was taken and the result occasioned some surprise. Thirty-five democrats stood tirmly by Abbett as in the previ ous ballots, but the republicans in evident pursuance of cancus action divided up among Sewell, Phelps, Bedle and Kays. The last two are democrats and they were voted for with the purpose of trying to break up the Abbett column. The ballot stood as follows: Abbet, 35: Sewell (republican), 24: Bedle (democrat), 5: Potter (labor), 2: Ludiow (dem-ocrat), 1: Kays (democrat), 7: Phelps (repub-lican), 3: and Colby (republican), 1. Five republicans voted for Bedle, five for Kays. All the republicans voted.

Run Down By a Train.

PITTSBURG, March 1.-There was a frightul accident at Loudenville station on the Fort Wayne road this morning. A young man named Bender, son of a wealthy farmer, was driving a team of horses across the railroad tracks. Just as the horses approached the tracks the express train producted the theory the express train rounded a curve only a short distance away, rounding at the rate of teaty miles an hour. The wagon, team and all were struck with terrific force. The wagon was reduced to splinters, which were soft fiving in every di-rection, and Hender and his horses, horribly mangled, were huried several vards away. Bender was dead when picked up and the horses died in a few minutes, struggling in agony. agony,

The Case of Turpie,

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The action of the senate committee on privileges and elections this morning in reporting back the creden tials of Turple, is said to have no significance, but was taken in accordance with the continuous line of precedence. It is under-stood when Turple, at the next session, presents himself to be swarn, a protest will be entered and that the contest will then begin. Notice has been received from Indiana that onal papers in the case are to be submitted.

Business Failure.

NEW YORK, March L .- Marshall, Lefferts & to., iron merchants, made an assignment today with preferences amounting to \$42,000.

their revolvers. No sooner had the men eess was taken), was again taken un. After a long discussion the bill was amended so as to make it applicable to other states and territories and was passed without division. A

The senate then resumed consideration of

senate next took up the house bill for the allowance of certain claims reported by accounting officers of the United States treasury department. The bill covers ninety-three printed pages, giving the names of the several claimants and the ames of the several claimants and the mount due to each, the majority being for uite small sums. They are chiefly for quar-ermasters and commissaries stores taken by the army during the war in Missouri, West "irgin"a, Kentucky, Maryland, and some offlons of Tennessee, there having been 5,000 such claims filed under the act of July

Mr. Harris moved to amend that provision so as to leave the treasury department to act in the matter of payment under its own les and regulation

rules and regulations. Mr. Sherman assented to that proposition and the bill was so amended. The bill was then passed without division and a conferwas asked

legislative appropriation bill was re-The legislative appropriation bill was re-ceived from the house, read a first and second time (Edmunds not being present) and re-ferred to the committee on appropriations. Resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Messrs. Arnot, Beach and Dowdney, representatives from the state of New York, were presented by Mr. Miller, who addressed the senate in eulogy of the decensed. Mr. Blackburn also eulogized Arnot. Like resolutions referring to the death of the late Representative Price, of Wisconsin, were presented by Mr. Spooner, who addressed the senate. The resolutions were severally adopted, and the senate at 11:45 p. m. ad-journed.

The senate in secret session confirmed the nomination of Daniel Magone to be collector of customs at the port of Mew York.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- On motion of Mr. Belmont the senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

On motion of Mr. Townshend of lilinois the bill making appropriations for the payment of Mexican pensions was passed. appropriates \$2,300,000 for the remainder of the current fiscal year and \$4,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Payson of Illinois submitted the conerence report on the bill restricting to American citizens ownership in territories of real estate. It was agreed to,

The conference report on the river and arbor appropriation bill was presented and read. The report states that the senate increased items in the house bill to a sum azgregating \$2,150,000. This was reduced conference to \$1,500,000. The senate added twenty-nine new items aggregating \$1,015,000. which were reduced in conference to \$857, 500. The total of the original house bill was \$7,459,950. The total of the bill as it passed

the senate was \$10,020,350 and as it comes from the conference is \$9,919,000, The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was submitted and acreed to. Mr. Burgess of Missouri moved to suspend

the rules and pass the deficiency approp on bill. Another hour was consumed in ading this measure. Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that if the bill

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that if the bill was up for consideration in the ordinary way he would move to recommit it. It was not before the house upon a report that was either proper or courteous to the minority of the committee. Yesterday for the first time he saw the report. It had never been sub-mitted to the committee, but if it had ema-nated from any person but the gentleman from Missouri (Burns), he was ignorant of the fact. The bill appropriated about \$3,500,-000 and in the main he concurred in the recommendations. It was conspicuous for what was not in it. It omitted an appropri-ation of \$2,000,000 for services rendered by the Central Pacific railroad company over the Central Pacific railroad company over 2,000 miles of its leased line. The supreme court had held that the sum was due and payable by the government. He was not psyable by the government. He was not here to make a plea for the Central Pacine, but only to call attention to the fact that not withstanding this decision of the highest tribunal in the land the committee on app priations, exercising sovereign power to re-pudiate the obligations of the government, had refused to make the appropriation. The committee also failed to appropriate \$2,800,-

touched the ground than the party in front of the store poured a volley from their sixshooters into the men, instantly kill ing Coulter, Rains and Johnson, and inding Jonness, Barry and The wounded that recovery is impossible. The wounded men were taken to a hotel and are now being cared for. None of the murderers have yet been arrested and it seems that no officer n the county has any desire to attempt the

task. ABULENE, Kan., March 1.—The Gazette's special from Wallace in regard to the fight at Coronadd says: A party of armed men have started from here with coffins to bring back the dead. The latest news from the scene was to the effect that the dead bodies were in the streats and the set object.

was to the effect that the dead bodies were lying in the streets and the out-laws would not permit any one to touch them. Further developments are expected to-morrow. The man Coulter is re-ported to have had twenty-one bullets put into his body. He was a desperate character. That ruther trouble will come from the at-fair, causing more bloodshed, may be sur-mised from the fact that the Leoti men re-evied an express package this morning connised from the fact that the Leoti men re-selved an express package this morning containing \$200 worth of are arms.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT HORROR.

Many People Burned to Death on the

Tombigbee River. MOBILE, Ala., March 1 .-- The steamer W. H. Gardber, one of the largest boats plying on the Tombizbee river from Mobile, was

urned this afternoon below Gainesville, Sumter county, Ala. Captain F. S. Stone telegraphs to the Register from Epes, Ala. that the boat is a total loss, with 464 bales of otton. The loss of life is very large, as follóws:

S. C. BLACKMAN. JULE REMBERT and two children. Mus. W. T. REMBERT and three children THEODORE L. GRAHAM. G. RUTES, colored. JOHN BRYANT. steward. GREEN JENEINS. HENRY FORD.

HAYWARD HUDSON. L. LINDSEY. VIEGIL JONES.

Amos HAnnis, and three unknown per PITO. Mrs. Rembert was the wife of the clerk and

part owner of the host, and lived in Mobile. The remaining whites were passengers livng in the upper Tombigbee district. details of the cause and progress of the fire have been received. The Gardner was built five years ago for the Tombigbee trade. She was owned by F. S. Stone, Sid C. Coleman and W. T. Rembert, and valued at \$25,000. She was fully insured. The cotton is in-

sured in local companies for 825 000.

Protecting the Chinese,

VICTORIA, B. C., March L - The legislature uspended the rules and passed the bill to meet the emergency at Vancouver. The bill virtually suspends the city's charter and vests all power in the legislature. The gov-ernment has assented to the bill. A special force has been sworn in and proceeds to Vancouver to-morrow armed with batous and revolvers. Three ring lenders have aiready been arrested, and more will be to-morrow. The Chinese at the time of the attack were driven into the waters of the inlet and some nearly drawned. Those left in the site on nearly drowned. Those left in the city Thursday night have since been sent The government force will protect all inter-ests, and the blif provides for the summary dealing with all offenders occasioned by the utrages on the Chinese.

A Furniture Failure.

COLUMBUS, Neb., March L - Special Tele-gram to the BEE: --George B. Hardell, one of our leading dealers in the forniture, and who has been doing a good business, con-fessed judgment to day for \$1,000 in favor of his wife, Mrs. Flora Hardell, and closed up the store, New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March L .- The invisible sales of dry goods enabled the distribution of large quantities of all classes of goods. The demand for immediate wants was light, but for autuum specialties was well sustained.

bilon't understand the reason which influ model the president, and as far as I have been nformed there is no one that does know. If it is the negro the president wants, to recogit is the negro the president wants to recor-nize why doesn't ne nominate a colored demi-ocratic resident of the District? Such a one could be found. As it is, he is trying to in-troduce the principle of carpet-baggism in the District, or rather to perpetuate it here."

District, or father to perpetuate it here." J. W. M. Johnson says: "It is an insult to the people of the District of Columbia, and E am glast to see that Columbians are going for him. The Jackson association should meet and take action against the nomination." N. D. Larner says: "I am disgusted with it. I am sure if he had appointed a Wash-ington negro we could not and would not

Charles S. Moore, one of the most influen-Charles S. Moore, one of the most influen-tial local democrats, says: "Some one asked me last night who Trotter was, and I an-swered, 'He is a Trotter de-sired by Cleve-land and damhed by everyone.' I had thought that after Cleveland had recognized Matthews and Matthews had been rejected, he would at last nominate for the place of resident democrat and redeem the pledge made to the District that a democratic ad-ministration would give us home rule. In

mole to the District that a democratic ad-ministration would give us home rule. In the innermost councils of the democratic conclave here, in discussing the question of the appointment of Matthews, I have never heard the question of color referred to. This is a question that goes beyond politics or race prejudice. It is a question that threatens our material existence. I see the only satisfac-tors and new to this matter and that is here. ory end new to this matter and that is local elf government for the District. For my part. I would prefer a republican adminis-tration of District affairs by officers elected by the people than to continue to live under officers who are responsible to the people for

W. Calvin Chase (colored), editor of the

W. Calvin Chase (colored), editor of the colored people's organ here, says: "The col-ored people are beginning to regard this theory that Matthews was rejected on ace count of his being colored as a farce, and I don't think that it will have any practical ef-fect at all. If the president wants to appoint a colored man, he can find plenty of colored residents of the District who would be com-petent to fill the place. Trotter, in my opin-ion is not a retresentative colored user and

on, is not a representative colored man, and at any rate, if the senate should reject nim, it would not now be regarded by his people

as being on account of his color." Scores of other equally induential men ex-press themselves quite as emphatically, and an indignation meeting is talked of. The senate committee on the District of Colum-bia will hold a special meeting to morrow and the universal prediction is that Trotter's relation will be practically unanimous

rejection will be practically unanimous. The democratic senators openly express their discust, and many of them declare they will vote to reject him.

will vote to reject hum. NO EXTRA SESSION. There is now no likelihood of an extra ses-sion of congress. The house committee on a)propriations backed down from its position

appropriations backed down from its position on the legislative, executive and judicial bill, virtually accepting the present law and the measure was quickly disposed of. As this was the bone of contention the way is now clear to complete all the appropriation bills before Friday noon. Poor Holman has been

sat down upon by everybody, and has been a miserable failure in maintaining the position of the appropriation committee on the work it has presented, while Chairman Randall

has been only too glad to run away from the

DISAPPOINTED MEMBERS.

Disappointed MEMBERS, Each monthing session brings more disap-pointment to members of the house-mem-bers who have fondly hoped that during the past six days they would be able to get their little bills through. One by one the days drop out and they can do nothing. It is homorous and pathetic to see the eagerness with which neubers stand in their places after prayer and wait for the speaker to get through laying before the house the documents and personal requests that accumulate upon his desk. Fifty bits of paper are flourished in air: fifty members are eager and anxiously waiting for the moment when the speaker's eye is supposed to be abroad in the house while occasionally one member more eager

eye is supposed to be abroad in the house, while occasionally one member more carer than the rest calls, 'Mr. Speaker'' too soop. Then they all shout 'Mr. Speaker'' 'Mr. Speaker''' 'Mr. Speaker'' The speaker's caim, steady voice continues repeating, 'miso the follow-ing,' as he hands another document to the clerk, who proceeds to read the title.' When

they, as he hands another document to the clerk, who proceeds to read the title. When the title of the last document is read there are titly excited and trendling members craning their necks to catch the speaker's eye. There are fifty "haufts." Then Hol-man holds up his long, bony hand and cries "Judgment." Fifty shamefaced members,

with their bills clutched in their hands

pressure.

as being on account of his color.