THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1887. NUMBER 278

THE LEGISLATURE'S DOINGS.

The Senate Declines to Sanction the Amendment to the Omaha Charter.

CONSIDERED IN CONFERENCE.

The New State Apportionment—Synopsis of the Bill Regulating Schools in Metropolitan Cities —The Anti-Gambling Bill.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. Agee's house roll 192, providing for a board of transportation consisting of the attorney general, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer and commissioner of public lands and buildings, to have general supervision of all railroads operated by steam in the state, was indefinitely postponed.

The amendments to the Lincoln charter made in the house were concurred in while those to the Omaha charter made in the same place were not concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Lininger a committee of conference on the latter with a similar committee from the house was agreed to.

Mr. Robbins moved to reconsider the vote, agreeing to a committee on conference. This was lost by a vote of nineteen to sixteen.

Mr. Sterling's bill, providing for the listing of property of railroads and telegraph companies for taxation purposes was passed. Messrs. Campbell, Colby, Conger, Linn and McNamar voting in the negative. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the senate was devoted to the reading of bills and placing them on final passage. The house rolls presented the day before were placed on second reading and referred as follows: 197, for the relief of the city of Columbus, to the committee on claims; 455, the appropriation bill for the expenses of the state government outside of salaries, to the ways and means committee; 142, for the relief of of Maggie Primble who lost a hand in the laundry machinery at the hospital for the insane, to the committee on claims; 27, for the relief of John Lanham, to the same committee; 210, providing a way for railroads to acquire titles to rights of way on state lands, to the committee on school lands and funds; 285, to prevent the growth of noxious weeds on highways, to the committee on roads and bridges; 164, memorializing congress to furnish ex-soldiers with medals, to committee on miscellaneous subjects; 446, providing for the payment of salaries of state officers, to the ways and means.

Mr. Brown of Clay presented a resolution asking the board of public lands and buildings to furnish a copy of the contract made with John Lanham. Adopted.

The senate took up bills on third reading and final passage and some twenty were passed. These bills are practically identical with the bills reported and considered in committee of the whole the day before. Among them was the pharmacy bill as finally amended, which now goes to the governor for his signature with the objectionable features removed; also the bills authorizing justices to issue executions in other counties, and Mr. Colby's bill allowing married women, whose husbands are incurably insane, to receive divorce.

The bill submitting a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people increasing the number of supreme court judges to five passed with only two votes in the negative—Messrs. Higgins of Colfax, and Tzschuck.

House roll 165, by Mr. Watson, which does away with the filing of printed briefs in the supreme court, was up again in the senate and passed after a warm fight with a close vote. Some of the senators in discussing the measure said that the supreme court judges were influencing the matter and a close contest was at once inaugurated. This bill had previously passed both branches and was on its way to the governor when the court, it was claimed, succeeded in throwing the bill back again. In the senate the emergency clause was stricken out and Mr. Watson was at hand immediately on its passage, having it called up in the house and passed with this amendment. It now goes to the governor. This bill removes a deal of cost and labor on the part of attorneys and litigants in going up with cases to the court, and entails extra work upon the judges. Mr. Watson has been pushing the bill with vigor and it looked for a while as though it was a side contest between the lawyers in the legislature and the court.

On the third reading the prohibitory amendment question again brought up an animated discussion, Messrs. Fuller, Burnham and Moore refraining from voting. The charge of dodging was freely made, and a long debate followed, Mr. Fuller finally recording his vote. At this stage in the proceedings Mr. Moore turned up absent and it took a call of the house before he was again in his seat. The Lancaster man then voted, coupling his vote with a personal explanation. As the vote differs somewhat from the vote on the same question in committee of the whole, it is given as follows:

Ayes—Brown, Burnham, Calkins, Casper, Colby, Fuller, Heartwell, Holmes, Keekley, Kent, Lindsey, Linn, Majors, McNamar, Meiklejohn, Robbins, Snell, Sterling—18.

Nays—Bonesteel, Campbell, Conger, Duras, Higgins of Cass, Higgins of Colfax, Lininger, Moore, Schminke, Shervin, Sprick, Tzschuck, Wolbach, Wright—14.

The committee on the part of the senate on conference on the Omaha charter was announced as follows:

Messrs, Lininger, Snell, Robbins, Duras, Conger.

Adjourned to 10 a. m.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The chair appointed Messrs. Caldwell, Whitmore and Frantz a committee to act with the senate committee—Robbins, Vandemark and Majors—with regard to adjournment of the legislature.

House roll 165, abolishing printed abstracts in appeals to the supreme court, was returned to the senate by request.

The dentists of Lincoln petitioned the house to pass the dentistry bill now before it. Several bills were ordered to third reading. Explanation of votes was ordered to hereafter be made in writing, and if objection be made the same be not allowed to appear upon the record.

Mr. Ballard, from the committee appointed to examine and report upon the sale of sixty acres of saline land in west Lincoln, detailed the nature and advantages of the same, claiming the average value to be not less than $500 per acre. The report was received, adopted and the committee discharged.

A message from the senate announced that that body had failed to concur in the house amendments to the Omaha charter, while it had concurred in those to the Lincoln charter.

Mr. Agee moved that Messrs. Raymond, Hayden, Pemberton, Smyth and Fox be appointed a committee to confer with a similar senate committee of conference on the Omaha charter.

Mr. Smyth said that nearly all members mentioned in the committee had opposed the Omaha charter and it was not right to have them now appointed to effect a compromise.

Mr. Hayden declined in favor of Mr. Agee.

Mr. Smyth then suggested as an amendment by suggesting the following names: Raymond, Dempster, Craig, Russell and himself.

Mr. Young of Douglas said he was apposed to Mr. Smyth's amendment. The committee to be appointed should be in sympathy with the amendments of the house and among Smyth's names there was but one man who hadn't voted against them.

Mr. Pemberton said that the objections made against Mr. Agee's names obtained against those of Mr. Smyth.

Mr. Miller said, when he saw the committees made up by the people going around the house and then putting their own names in, he felt there was something wrong. He moved to table both lists, and this was carried with a whoop. Excitement reigned for a time because it was thought the tabling affected the charter itself. The chair, however, at length ruled that the charter was not affected. Several motions were made for a new committee, consisting of Messrs. Russell, Nichol, Ballard, Fox and Sweet.

Mr. Young wanted Douglas county represented on the committee, and insisted on Mr. Whitmore's name.

Mr. Whitmore declined and suggested Mr. Smyth. Mr. Smyth declined and said he would have nothing to do with the matter. He wanted a fair committee.

Mr. Knox rose and said that he wanted to say one thing with regard to the work of the Douglas delegation. It was anything but clean and that—

Mr. Smyth got up here and said Mr. Knox talked outrageously.

The committee was finally constituted of Russell, chairman of the judiciary; Nichol, Ballard, Smyth and Sweet.

The following bills were passed: House roll 18, appropriating $20,000 for the feeble-minded institute at Beatrice, senate file 19, regulating the practice of dentistry; house roll 241, distributing legacies to minors; 242, relating to the same object, when less than $50; 54, relating to the bonds of guardians; house roll 474, appointing a registrar in every ward of metropolitan cities at a salary of not more than $75 per year; house roll 200, granting county treasurers 1 per cent of all moneys collected on houses and sales of agricultural and educational lands, was recommitted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house passed the following bills: No. 98, defining the duty of county commissioners; 113, enabling counties, precincts and towns to compromise indebtedness and issue bonds to pay the same; 352, refunding to Albion $16.25 illegally demanded for registering water bonds; 237, relating to the bonds and oaths of officials; 172, authorizing the governor to execute a deed to the German Evangelical Trinity church, of Lincoln, in consideration of $500; 215, compelling county commissioners to audit transcripts of expenses of all cases heard before magistrates or judges.

Mr. Rief's bill appropriating $45,000 for experimental mineral wells was lost.

Mr. Raymond's bill for laborers and merchants' lien on railway companies and other corporations, was passed. There were seven votes against it. Mr. Garvey of Douglas first voted for and then against the measure.

The governor announced that he would sign the bill appropriating $5,000 for Robert Furnas; also house roll 14 for depositing public funds so as to obtain interest thereon.

The following rolls were passed with rapidity: 208, relating to township organization; 220, providing for the establishment of a students' battallion at the state univirsity; 226, providing for clerks for county judges in counties with more than 25,000 inhabitants.

The house concurred in the senate amendment to Mr. Watson's bill relating to the abolition of the printed extracts in supreme court appeals.

Mr. Fuller's bill, providing for the descent of a deceased wife's property, was next passed.

Mr. Watson of Otoe moved to reconsider the vote on roll 28, appropriating $45,000 for digging six experimental wells. This bill was killed only this afternoon. The motion prevailed and the bill was passed.

Mr. Fuch's bill, 388, giving town boards jurisdiction to vacate and establish roads, was passed.

Mr. Hayden's bill, guaranteeing to county judges the same fee allowed by law to justices of the peace in civil actions, was passed, as was also Mr. Sullivan's bill providing for township organization and defining the duties of officials thereof; also, Mr. Cameron's bill, authorizing county commissioners and supervisors in counties under township organization to establish precincts.

On motion of Mr. Newcomer the house went into committee of the whole with Mr. Rief in the chair. Twenty minutes of fun ensued, which attracted all the employes of the house and many of the senators. Mr. Rief made a roaring presiding officer, and kept the house in a grand guffaw by his good nature and Alexandrian manner of cutting gordian knots of parliamentary practice.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

NOTES.

The committee on judiciary have handed in their report recommending the passage of the anti-gambling bill to the speaker of the house, but thus far business has prevented the reading of the same. It was thought that the bill would be reached to-day, and was so expected by members of the committee, but they were disappointed. Notwithstanding, several representatives of the gambling interests of Omaha, Lincoln and other places were on the floor, and it is not unlikely that they will be able to induce some members to speak against the bill.

The joint conference committee of the senate and house on the Omaha charter met this evening. The senate was represented by Messrs. Lininger, Robbing, Duras, Conger and Snell, and the house by Messrs. Russell, Ballard, Smyth, Sweet and Pemberton. The amendments made in the house were discussed, but no action had been taken up to the time of adjournment. The impression prevails that few if any changes made by the house will be altered.

Apportionment.

LINCOLN, March 23.—[Special to the BEE.]—The following apportionment was made for the state senatorial and representative districts, by the bill which passed the house Tuesday afternoon.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

District No, 1 shall consist of the counties of Richardson and Pawnee, and be entitled to one senator; No. 2, Nemaha and Johnson, one senator; No. 3, Otoe, one senator; No. 4, Cass and Sarpy, one senator; No. 5, Saunders, one senator; No. 6, Douglas, three senators; No. 7, Washington and Burt, one senator; No. 8, Dixon, Dakota, Knox, Cedar, and the Omaha and Winnebago reserves, one senator; No. 9, Antelope, Boone and Greeley, one senator; No. 10, Cuming and Dodge, one senator; No. 11, Wayne, Stanton, Madison and Pierce, one senator; No. 12, Platte and Colfax, one senator; No. 13, Holt, Garfield, Wheeler, Loup and Blaine, and the unorganized territory north of Holt and Keya Paha, one senator; No. 14, Brown, Keya Paha, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte and Sioux, one senator; No. 15, Custer, Valley and Sherman, one senator; No. 16, Buffalo and Dawson, one senator; No. 17, Hall and Howard, one senator; No. 18, Polk, Merrick and Nance one senator; No. 19, Butler and Seward, one senator; No. 20, Lancaster, two senators; No. 21, Gage, one senator; No. 22, Saline, one senator; No. 23, Jefferson and Thayer, one senator; No. 24 York and Filmore, one senator; No. 25, Clay and Hamilton, one senator; No. 26, Nuckolls, Webster and Franklin, one senator; No. 27, Adams and Kearney, one senator; No. 28, Furnas, Harlan, Red Willow, Hitchcock and Dundy, one senator; No. 29, Phelps, Gosper, Frontier, Chase and Hayes, one senator; No. 30, which shall consist of Lincoln, Keith, Cheyenne Logan and the unorganized territory west of Blaine and Logan, one senator.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

No. 1, Richardson, two representatives; No. 2, Pawnee, one representative; No. 3, Richardson and Pawnee, one representative; No. 4, Nemaha, two representatives; No. 5, Johnson, one representative; No. 6, Otoe and Johnson, one representative; No. 7, Otoe, two representatives; No. 8, Cass, three representatives; No. 9, Douglas and Sarpy, one representative; No. 10, Douglas, nine representatives; No. 11, Washington, one representative; No. 12, Burt, one representative; No. 13, Burt and Washington, one representative, No. 14, Dodge, two representatives; No. 15, Cuming, one representative; No. 16, Cuming, Dakota, the Omaha and Winnebago reserve, one representative; No. 17, Wayne and Stanton, one representative; No. 18, Dixon, one representative; No. 19, Cedar and Pierce, one representative; No. 20, Knox, one representative; No. 21, Antelope, one representative; No. 22, Boone, one representative; No. 23, Madison, one representative; No. 24, Platte, one representative; No. 25, Platte and Nance, one representative; No. 26, Colfax, one representative; No. 27, Saunders, two representatives; No. 28, Butler, one representative; No. 29, Butler and Saunders, one representative; No. 30, Seward, two representatives; No. 31, Lancaster, five representatives; No. 32, Saline, two representatives; No. 33, Gage, three representatives; No. 34, Gage and Saline, one representative; No. 35, Jefferson, one representative; No. 36, Thayer, one representative; No. 37, Thayer and Jefferson, one representative; No. 38, Fillmore, two representatives; No. 39, York, two representatives; No. 40, Polk, one representative; No. 41, Merrick, one representative; No. 42, Hamilton, two representatives; No. 43, Clay, two representatives; No. 44, Nuckolls, one representative; No. 45, Webster, one representative; No. 46, Adams, two representatives; No. 47, Adams and Webster, one representative; No. 48, Hall, two representatives; No. 49, Howard, one representative; No. 50, Garfield, Greeley, Wheeler, Loup and Blaine and the unorganized territory west of Blaine, one representative; No. 51, Holt, two representatives; No. 52, Brown, one representative; Nos 53, Cherry and Keya Paha, and the unorganized territory south of Cherry, one representative; No. 54, Sheridan, Dawes and Sioux, one representative; No. 55, Cheyenne and Keith and the unorganized territory west of Logan, one representative; No. 56, Lincoln and Logan, one representative; No. 57, Custer, two representatives; No. 58, Sherman and Valley, one representative; No. 59, Buffalo, two representatives, No. 60, Dawson, one representative; No. 61, Kearney, one representative; No. 62, Franklin, one representative; No. 63, Harlan, one representative; No. 64, Phelps, one representative; No. 65, Furnas, one representative; No. 66, Red Willow, one representative; No. 67, Frontier and Gosper, one representative; No. 68, Hitchcock, Dundy, Hayes and Chase, one representative.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

Philip Andres' bill, of Douglas, which yesterday passed the house, is here summarized. It relates to schools in Metropolitan cities, and refers only to Omaha:

Section 1 prescribes that each incorporated metropolitan city shall constitute a school district.

Sec. 5, That this board of education shall consist of fifteen members, who shall be actual tax-payers. At the annual election in 1887 nine members at large, are to be elected, five of whom shall serve till the second Monday of July, 1890, four of whom shall serve till the same time in 1889. At the general election, in December, 1888, there shall be chosen ten members, one representing each of the several wards of the city. Five of said members shall serve from July, 1889, till July, 1891. In December, 1889, there shall be elected five members at large to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be five members to serve for three years. The six members of the board holding over at the time of the passage of this act shall continue in office till July, 1889.

Section 6 prescribes that the returns from bond elections, purchase of sites and erection of buildings, shall be canvassed by the board of education.

Sec. 8. The regular meetings of the board shall be held on the first and third Monday of each month.

Sec. 9. The salary of the members of the board shall not exceed $200 per year.

Sec. 10. The president and vice president of the board shall be elected at the second regular meeting in July succeeding the board election. At the regular meeting in July the superintendent of instruction shall be elected.

The secretary shall not be a member of the board and his salary shall not exceed $1,000 per year. The superintendent of buildings shall devote his entire time to his duties and his salary shall not exceed $1,500 per year.

Sec. 15. The city treasurer shall be ex-officio treasurer of the board with a bond of not less that $200,000.

Sec. 16. All officers of school districts within the limits of metropolitan cities within ten days after organization of the board, must deliver all the property in their charge, belonging to public schools, to the officers of the board. All funds shall be paid to the treasurer.

Sec. 19. No amount exceeding $200 shall be voted without a written contract. The records of the board shall always be open to the inspection of the council.

The board of education shall annually make an enumeration of all persons between the age of five and twenty-one years residing in the district.

Sec. 21. Any teacher' certificate may be withdrawn for negligence of duty, incompetency or immorality.

Sec. 22. No member of the board of education shall be interested in any contract for the erection of school buildings or the supplies for the same.

Sec. 23. A two-thirds vote of the board shall be required to dispose of any board property.

Sec. 24. It shall be the duty of the board of education to provide for the payment of debts created by such school districts as may be superceded by the districts provided for when such such debts shall have been incurred in the erection of school houses or for other school purposes.

Sec. 25. Annually, in the month of June, the board shall report to the city council the amount of funds required for the support of the schools, purchase of school sites, erection and furnishing of school buildings, and the payment upon all bonds issued for school purposes and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of such indebtedness. If the erection of schools, in one calendar year, should require the expenditure of more than $25,000, the question of acknowledging the same shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the district.

Sec. 26. The school tax shall not exceed, in any year, 2 per cent upon the taxable property of the district.

Sec. 27. All taxes for the benefit of the public schools shall be paid in money.

Sec. 28. The board may borrow money upon bonds which they are authorized to issue, at an interest not exceeding 6 per cent per annum. No bonds shall be issued by the board without first submitting the question to the people.

Sec. 30. Money set apart for the sinking fund shall be invested, to purchase and redeem bonds of the school districts, in bonds of the city constituting the school district; in bonds of the county wherein such district is situated; in bonds of the state of Nebraska, and in United States bonds.

MARION WILL HANG.

Governor Thayer Refuses to Exercise Executive Clemency.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—[Special to the BEE.]—Governor Thayer handed the following communication to the BEE representative:

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
LINCOLN, March 23, 1887.

To the Sheriff of Gage County:—I have carefully examined the evidence in the case of Jackson Marion, now under sentence of death, and the petitions asking for a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life, and I now inform you that I decline to interfere with said sentence.

You will therefore carry into effect the sentence and judgment of the supreme court, on Friday, the 25th day of March, 1887, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m., and 1 o'clock p. m., in accordance with my order addressed to you on the 8th day of March, inst. This shall be your full warrant for the same. JOHN M. THAYER, Governor.

The governor said that he did this reluctantly, but it was in accordance with his conscience.

Captain Hill, private secretary to the governor, left this evening for Beatrice, bearing a communication from the executive to Sheriff Davis, of Gage county, instructing him as above referred to with regard to his action in the case of Jack Marion. The captain will deliver the governor's communication to-night and the preparation already made for the execution of Marion on Friday next will be carried to completion.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The principal topic of conversation to-day is the coming execution of Jack Marion on next Friday. Sheriff Davis to-day made a requisition on Captain O. H. Phillips, commander of Company C, Nebraska National Guards, requesting him to have his company at the jail on Friday at 10:30 o'clock to do guard duty. Hundreds of people visited the jail to-day to see Marion and the scaffold. Marion examined the scaffold this evening and remarked that it "seemed to work all right." Rev. G. H. Albright, of the Lutheran church, is his spiritual adviser. Marion says he is ready to die, if need be, but still has a belief that he will escape the gallows. One or two men are circulating another petition to-night to the governor to have the sentence commuted, but they are getting but few signers.

A Hotel Waiter Drops Dead.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Osborne Harrison, a colored waiter employed at the Windsor hotel, fell dead at 3:30 to-day while at work. The body was taken in charge by an undertaker and relatives of the man in St. Louis notified. He art disease is ascribed as the cause of death.

Chicago's Packing Industry.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Daily Trade Bulletin publishes a statistical review of the packing industry to-day. The aggregate of hogs slaughtered here during the twelve months ending March 1 was 4,426,600, or a decrease of 501,000 as compared with one year ago. The decrease is attributed to the stock yards strike of last November. The number of cattle slaughtered during the same period was 1,608,000 head, of which 1,400,000 were required for the dressed beef trade. This shows an increase of 200,000 head over any previous year.

A Case of Kidnapping.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—The owner of the Esperanza estate in the province of Havana has been kidnapped.

THE KAISER'S ANNIVERSARY.

Closing Scenes of the Great Celebration at the German Capital.

THE RECEPTION AT THE CASTLE.

Other Incidents of the Day Which Will Live Long in History—How the Emperor Stood the Strain.

King William's Ninetieth.

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BERLIN, March 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The reception at the castle last night was not a full court dress one and therefore was not so brilliant an affair to watch as some that have been held there. It was interesting for all that. The white room was arranged as a theater with regular scenery. Red-covered chairs were placed in a semi-circle in front of six chairs a little different from the rest, destined to be occupied by the six reigning sovereigns. At 8 o'clock there entered the anxious court chamberlain with a troop of gold-liveried servants to complete the final arrangement. Half an hour later ladies in low necked dresses with short sleeves began to appear and stood gossipping in the main aisle while seats were being allotted to them by the chamberlain strictly according to their rank. First come, first served, did not apply in their case as the first comers if they were of the lowest rank, got back seats. Finally came the minor princes of Germany who are usually seated in the same row as the imperial family, but last night by reason of higher titles present, they were consigned to the third and fourth rows. Then the embassadors appeared and talked awhile to the ladies at the back of them. They took their places in the third row from the stage. From the left entered the empress, who, unable to walk far, leaned heavily, even for the short distance she had to cross, on the arm of her eldest grandson, Prince William. All rose to greet her as she stood facing the stage to give words of advice to the stage director.

THE HALE OLD KAISER

then advanced up the centre aisle and gallantly escorting the queen of Saxony. He was dressed in a bright red uniform and carried his helmet in his hand. He showed his ninety years as little as he showed the fatigues of the past three days. Following him came the king of Saxony with the queen of Roumania and the crown princes of Germany, and after them such a crowd of future rulers and great nobles that the eyes got tired in the attempt to note all of them. For a few minutes all the royal personages stood in the open place in front of the stage while the emperor received congratulations of the highest of those present. The prince of Wales looked on from a seat beside the crown prince of Germany. The emperor wore, contrary to the published court dress order, the ribbon of the garter. Moltke entered and found a seat to the extreme left near the crown prince. The kaiser seated himself between two queens with the empress to the left who sat between the king of Saxony and her daughter, the grand duchess of Baden. The Empress shows her age much more than the kaiser. She is a little bowed down by years.

THEATRICALS.

Out went the electric lights and in the darkness a hymn was sung from the stage. The curtain then went up on a tableau of an episode in the life of Charles V. Three times this tableau was shown and then the electric light flashed again. A thread of wax was lighted, the flames leaped from candle to candle, and in a moment hundreds of candles in the big glass chandeliers were aflame, changing the room by the reflection of many crystal pendants, from its ordinary appearance to an extraordinary pretty salon. Following this came selections from "Tannhauser," led by Niemenn, known, I think, in New York German opera. There was also a selection from "Don Carlos." Both were so well rendered that I found it hard to keep on making notes about the great people present instead of listening as I wished to the music. Afterwards there was an interim, during which ices were passed. The kaiser rose and suddenly, like a well trained courier, all present also rose to remain standing while he went about speaking to persons here and there in the audience. Other royalties walked about the room shaking hands. Finally came a scene from "Don Juan," followed by a ballet by some of the finest dancers in Germany. Then there was a formal exit to supper. Last of all came the drive home, while the crowd, which had waited outside all the evening, cheered the old kaiser as he went back to the palace. It was a pretty scene, worthy as an ending to what one paper calls, "The celebration of the world's peace."

THE WORLD OUTSIDE.

Rain began to fall late in the afternoon. This was an unexpected ending to the morning's beautiful weather. However, it did not rain hard, and never stopped the masses of promenaders for a moment. It ceased before dark, so that it did not stop the illumination. The general effect of the illumination throughout the city was magnificent. The great four-story blocks of buildings had every window brilliant with light. On the lower streets were large flaming designs of crowns, olive branches and pictures of the emperor. The best effect I saw was on at the crown prince's palace, which was literally bathed in Bengal lights. From one tall church tower red flames reflected down so as to outline the whole tower and light up part of the city. The Royal museum and the National gallery were also most artistically lighted so as to turn both the buildings apparently into solid masses of white marble with the shadows planned as to develop to the best advantages all the fine points of their Grecian architecture. The illumination of the principal Catholic churches caused much comment as few of the Protestant churches were lighted up. All the evening the streets were densely crowded with sight seers in carriages and on foot. To show how universal was the illumination it will do to say that the small boys paraded the street with lighted candles inside oiled paper transparencies. All the lighting began suddenly at 7:30, just as the guests were beginning to think of going to the castle reception, and ended sharply at 11 o'clock.

INSIDE THE PALACE

only the princess and a few of such special messengers as the pope's messenger, were allowed by the physicians to personally congratulate the kaiser. The remainder of the great personages, including the embassadors paid their respects at the castle in the evening. The empress received with the emperor. She was dressed in a dove colored silk. The crown princess wore a dress of a somewhat lighter shade of the same color. The necessity of economizing the kaiser's strength made the congratulations short. Among the presents given was one from the crown princess of Sweden, a picture of the emperor's great grand children. Prince William gave a pastel picture of his elder boy. The emperor's only daughter, the grand duchess of Baden, gave a clock adorned with statuettes of the emperor's seven great grand children. After the emperor had received the prince's congratulations, came the bethrothal of the Princess Irene of Hesse, by the emperor, who himself joined her hand in the presence of the whole company to that of his grandson, Prince Henry of Prussia. Outside the palace the police made an attempt to clear a space for a carriage way. The crowd thus became so compact that as I stood beside the flowers around the base of the Frederick statue I could not move a hand for several minutes. Nearly the whole of this crowd had been standing there for four hours, but no one moved away until the last prince, the last gilded state carriage, had gone, and the kaiser, who came to the window, had announced by a wave of his hand that the reception was over. As he stood there for a few moments the guard marched past with a full band playing, the mounted officers riding to and fro with clanking swords and spurs. A state carriage occasionally moved solemnly along, and a mounted policeman chased a boy who had broken through the police lines. All these little incidents helped to form a very lively and a very pretty picture. At one time there passed Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke, who had received, it was rumored, some special mark of the kaiser's trust. Opposite, meanwhile, in the university, went on the solemn thanksgiivng service, attended by all Berlin's learned men. The gray-haired historian, Momssen, joined his colleagues in giving thanks for the emperor's life. Further down the Unter der Linden the students were holding their final drinking festival, carried over in many cases from last night's "Kaiser Kommers." A little later began almost an innumerable number of private celebrations of the day. One man gave a dinner to worn out soldiers, at which there were special drinking ceremonies. One restaurant gave a copy of the kaiser's picture to each customer. Nearly every club or union in the city had a dinner for the purpose of formally drinking the emperor's health. Undoubtedly one of the proudest men in Berlin was the emperor's doctor, who received 15,000 marks on the emperor's eightieth birthday, and rumor says has received 300,000 marks from the emperor's purse because the physician thinks the kaiser may live to be 100. One wonders what he will then get.

FAG ENDS OF THE CELEBRATION.

This has been a day of candle ends and dripping flags. The appearance of the street has not been improved by the wet, stringy-looking bunting nor the houses and stores by the remnants of candle stumps which remain from last night's illumination. Even the busts of the imperial family still in the windows look much demoralized by their association with faded flowers and other remnants of yesterday. The festivities continue in a lesser degree. The empress received several visits from the various princes to-day, and there was also a family dinner of eighty persons at the palace, after which all went to see a grand ballet at the opera house. But there were no great crowds to watch and cheer them as they passed, nor was any great interest shown by the public generally. Yesterday was the grand climax. To-day's social events were in the nature of echoes. The public are inclined to think well of the crown prince of Austria, who left Berlin this morning. For several days to come there will be dinners, balls, etc., among the visiting princes, but nothing of an unusual nature or of the slightest interest to Americans will take place. Two subjects are being very generally mentioned in the papers and in private conversation, the first, the very remarkable way in which the kaiser stands the continued exertion of the last few days, which might well have exhausted a man of sixty, but has not exhausted this old man of ninety. The second is the peaceful tone of the kaiser's conversation with the princes and also Prince Bismarck's peaceful looks at the diplomatic dinner last night, for none yet have gone so far as to say that politics were discussed there. For both these much thankfulness is expressed.

THE EMPEROR RETURNS THANKS.

BERLIN, March 23.—The emperor's proclamation to the German people thanking them for their expressions of devotion and joy at the ninetieth anniversary of his birth is couched in words expressive of the profoundest emotion. The document contains a long review of the emperor's life. The kaiser dwells on the experience of his youth, the wonderful help God vouchsafed him, and prays he may be able to preserve during the short remainder of his life the blessings of peace.

THE CELEBRATION IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—All the grand dukes, ministers, diplomats and court officials visited the German embassy yesterday to congratulate General Von Schweinitz, the German ambassador, on Emperor William's birthday. In the evening a banquet was given at the palace to the German ambassador, and Major Villaume, military attache to the German embassy.

THANKS TO THE POPE.

ROME, March 23.—Emperor William telegraphed yesterday to the pope thanking him for his congratulations and expressing a wish for the prosperity and happiness of his holiness.

BISMARCK ON CATHOLICISM.

He Talks to the Prussian Parliament on Restoring Priestly Orders.

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BERLIN, March 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Prince Bismarck made to-day in the upper house of the Prussian parliament such an important speech on the Catholic question that the main features are worth cabling in full. Said Prince Bismarck: I stand, if you please to say so, as an opportunist toward this discussion. I regard peace with the pope as important as peace with any other foreign power. How long this peace may last, if indeed peace is attained with the Roman church, none can foresee. For its continuance I assume no responsibility. As to the likelihood of a restoration of clerical orders antagonistic to the Protestant spirit of our state, I only say it is not a question whether a few shall be troubled, but a question of the restoration of the peace of a nation. I do not think it possible that the sight of a black cowl can be so unpleasant to the majority of my religious associates in law making. At any rate, one cannot consider such thoughts. We must consider whether our Catholic population is unable to live contentedly without monastic orders. When speakers complain that we leave the Catholic clergy powerless in the control of their church, I reply that the priest knew what lay before him when he entered the church. As regards the education of the clergy, the foundation of many of the law lay in the idea that the civil training of priests would increase their toleration for other religions. This I regard as a mistake. It depends not on the training but on the later life of the individual. Experience teaches me that universities, not priestly seminaries, turn out our antagonists. A seminary under a peace-loving German bishop is to me better than a university course for which none is responsible. We have seen clergymen aided by us turn to our bitterest antagonists when inducted into office. I recall especially the prince bishop of Breslau, who was most friendly before induction, and afterwards of the government had so much to complain.

As soon as a priest is installed he obeys his superior or rnins his position. If a priest be ever so well intentioned he cannot follow his own feelings if circumstances will not allow. I say this only to meet the reproach that we yield important state rights to the church. I recall that until 1871 we lived under the old conditions. Still, nobody then said that Prussia surrendered its powers. There is a complaint against foreign clerical orders, but we have her political factions far more independent and subject to the commands of foreign directions—factions which I would gladly exchange for these foreign orders. [Applause.] I expressed the hope in 1875 that peace with the curia would come and that another Antonelli would be found able to make peace with a worldly power. This hope was realized in 1878, when a new pope sought peace. Then I planned a peace, but I see the hopelessness of even an all powerful minister. I needed ten years to realize my plan. Should peace, as brought about, not be satisfatory, nothing prevents our revoking it. Pehaps by re-enacting the May laws for the durance of this peace, I shall not be responsible, but, indeed, if it fails, it is still better than none at all. Party shifts have delayed this peace. The center changed suddenly from the confessional to anti-state party. The raidical-French parties allied themselves to it because their hatred for the government overpowered their aversion for Catholics. Recent events show that peace with the pope does not mean peace at home, and when I compare the pope's desires for peace with the center's opposition to the pope; when I see the struggle inside the Catholic church, I have no doubt of the victory of the pope.

We have, according to my conviction, to help the pope in his struggle. The pope and emperor, in the socialist question, have the same interests, and must wake common cause to overcome it. I cannot allow myself to break my word to the pope. At least I shall personally carry out all I promised him. I believe that when the pope and the king are once again in unity, we can pass over the opposition of Herr Windthorst and the center.

A BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES.

The Lincolnshire Races Result in Many Surprises.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LINCOLN, Eng., March 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—This has been a bad day for favorites. The high hats of the ladies and the gentlemen's "chimney pots," the March winds blowing all day, like the sporting prophets had done in all the papers, not one of whom had named the winner or the second horse or even for places, an occurrence which veterans to-day told me was almost unprecedented. But it was a good day for the bookmakers, the winner starting at 50 to 1. Never shall I forget the blank looks of a group of outside betting men near me, each of whom found his horse unplaced. Equally astonished looking were the features of Watts, who rode Monument and finished fifth; of the jockey who managed Fulmer, and was sixth; of Fred Barrett, who came next with Rothschild's Middlethorpe; nor of Woods, who had Fullerton as an unlucky thirteen. Would it be unkind to add that Gilbert's aged Despair seemed to reflect his name on all the other favorites.

A PRETTY CONTEST.

It was, however, as pretty a contest as was ever seeen. There was just a score of runners. The first out of the paddock was Lord Hartington's horse with the running name of Corunna. Lord Bradford's Isobar, whose jockey wore a white jacket and a black cap and got third place, was first on the course. Monmouth in the preliminary canter showed the way. The other favorites excited similar admiration as they were reined up beside Lord Marcus Beresford's starting flag. But, except for the sunshine gleaming on the scarlet of that prince of light weights, young Martin, who was fairly perched on Oberon (Mr. Minton's or the duchess of Montrose's horse, which came in a winner), they did not seem to attract the least attention. Seven minutes were spent with two false starts—Fast and Loose, belonging to the owner of the hot favorite, Fulmer, who was to make the winning from the latter, realizing its name by skitishness. The third attempt was successful, the lot being dispatched on even terms. Castor, on the left, was the quickest away, and he made the running from Middlethorpe, and Fulmen on the right, in front of Pizarro, with Eintra and Braw Lass on the left, and Despair and Oberon next, King Monmouth, Fullerton and Isoban following the right hand lot, while Stowehead, Distinian and St. George were companions in the center. Pizarro soon lost his place and Castor came away from Despair. Oberon, Middlethorpe and Isobar, with Renny, Fulmen, King Monmouth and St. George, were the most prominent others until five furlongs had been covered. Then Castor dropped away and Despair took up the running, followed by Oberon, Middlethorpe, Isobar, with Renny, St. George and Monmouth next, in front of Fulmen and Pizarro. Middlethrope was beaten a quarter of a mile from home, where Fulmen also gave way, and with Despair hanging out signs of distress. Directly afterward he was passed by Oberon, who was followed by Renny and Isobar, with King Monmouth next, to the distance pole. Here King Monmouth was beaten and Renny and Isobar challenged Oberon, but the latter shook them off and won somewhat easily by at least two lengths, there being a length between Renny and Isobar. It will be remembered that Renny last year, in the same event, started a hot favorite, but was not among the first three.

THERE WAS NO CHEERING.

I never heard less cheering during any race I ever witnessed. Experienced men looked puzzled as they saw their brief fortunes fluctuating and then dwindle away.

"Blow my muzzle," said one of them, near me, "If the Duchess 'asn't been last season keeping Oberon back for a good purpose."

"Oberan has a luckily named sire and dam Galopin and Wheel of Fortune," said an Oxford student who overhaard the other, when finally the winner's name went up. The run was only for a mile. There seemed to be a dozen flashes of horse flesh and all was over. I doubt it ever the Midland railway platform heard so many explanations when all wended their way homeward, eager for Friday's grand national.

English Concern About Cleveland.

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LONDON, March 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Contradictory cables came here to-day regarding President Cleveland's health. One dispatch depicted him as being on the decline through lack of physical exercise, another seemed to promise him in age equal to that of the kaiser. This morning's Telegraph has a long leader on the subject, recounting states men who did or did not take physical exercise, all of whom attained longevity. The Telegraph therefore advises President Cleveland to consult his own ideas as to his needs as an athlete, pedestrian or equestrian.

Seventy Miners Killed.

LONDON, March 23.—An explosion by which seventy miners were killed occurred to-day in Bull colliery, Sidney, South Wales.

HARRISON AGAIN HONORED,

"Our Own Carter" Nominated Mayor of Chicago For the Fifth Time.

WILD AND WOOLLY CONVENTION.

The Nominee Addresses the Meeting and Makes a Very Bitter Speech Against the Press—A Triangular Contest.

Carter Captures the Convention.

CHICAGO, March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Car