PADDOCK AND BLAIR'S BILL.

The Nebraska Junior Senator Favored the Educational Bill.

THE FINAL PROOF LAND BILL.

It is Favorably Reported By the Committee—Evicted Nebraska Farmer—Iowa Public Building Bills—Washington News.

How He Would Have Voted.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.

Senator Paddock's position on the Blair educational bill seems to have been generally misunderstood through an error made by the Associated press in reporting the vote on the measure. Senator Paddock would have voted in favor of the educational bill if he had not been unexpectedly called from the senate a short time before the measure came up for its final passage. Fearing that he would not be in his seat when the roll was called, he arranged a pair with Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, which was duly recorded and is reported in the Congressional Record. Mr. Paddock's vote would have been cast for the Blair bill, he says, on account of the volumes of petitions and memorials from educators, superintendent of public schools and educational association in Nebraska, all praying for the passage of the bill as an aid to national education.

PADDOCK'S FINAL PROOF LAND BILL.

In the senate to-day the committee on public lands reported favorably Senator Paddock's bill providing for an amendment to the land laws which will enable pre-empters and homesteaders who have failed to make final proof on the day advertised, through unavoidable accident and delay, to make such proof within the ten days without the additional cost of readvertisement. The measure was indorsed by the general land office as one which would correct a too stringent ruling of the interior department and which would afford a much-needed relief to poor settlers on the public domain.

The senator's bill providing for the reimbursement of Nebraska for swamp lands which may have been taken up as public domain was also favorably reported from the committee.

AN EXCITED NEBRASKA FARMER.

Mr. Paddock also introduced a bill for the relief of John G. Schler, who was forcibly evicted last summer from the Fort Robinson military reservation, upon which he had been resident for many years prior to the time when the land was taken by the government for reservation purposes. Mr. Schler was removed from his home and farm, and a board of officers appointed to appraise damages which he had sustained by such removal. The finding of the board granting him $2,500 damages compensation was approved in July of the present year by the secretary of war, and the quartermaster-general ordered to pay the claim out of any funds in his possession available for such purpose. Upon his report that there were no funds in the quartermaster-general's department which could be used for the payment of the claim, Senator Paddock was informed that congress must be applied to for the relief, and the senator will make a strong effort to have the item incorporated in the general appropriation bill at the present session, but in addition introduced a bill in order to have two strings in the bow.

Senator Paddock also introduced a bill placing John R. Duey, of Filley, Neb., upon the pension rolls.

SOME PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Bills were introduced in the house to-day by Mr. Gear, of Iowa, appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of a government building at Burlington, and $75,000 to be expended for the same purpose at Keokuk.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Senator Gorman of Maryland, the mouthpiece of the administration, said to-night that the democratic convention would go to either Chicago or San Francisco, with the chances in favor of the latter place.

CAMP SHERIDAN RESERVATION LANDS.

In the house to-day Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill providing that all entries or filings under the homestead pre-emption and timber culture laws—allowed by the United States district land officers at Valentine of lands within the limits of the former. Camp Sheridan military reservation, prior to the receipt by them of instructions from the commissioner of the general land office, voted July 2, 1886, be and the same is confirmed; provided that the persons making such filings or entries possess the necessary qualifications and have since filing an entry fully complied with the law governing entries of like character upon public lands. That in cases of filings under the pre-emption law made upon lands in this abandoned reservation, the limitation of three months prescribed by section 2267 of the United States revised statutes, shall not be enforced, but proof and payment must be made within six months from the passage of this act.

FEES OF COURT OFFICERS IN WYOMING.

Mr. McShane introduced a bill which increases the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals and attorneys for circuit and district courts of the United States in the territory of Wyoming to the same limit allowed in the states.

SALARIES OF OMAHA'S POSTOFFICE EMPLOYES.

In the senate to-day Mr. Manderson introduced a petition signed by thirty-one citizens of Omaha, asking that the salary of the postmaster's assistants there be increased. The petitioners state that the allowance annually for clerk hire is $23,850, which makes an average salary for the employes of but $745; that the annual salary of letter carriers, fixed by law as at all other free delivery offices, averages $800. They conclude that their duties are so onerous that they should be given the full amount provided by law, which cannot be done under the present appropriation.

He also presented a petition from Lincoln asking for an appropriation to pave the streets in front of the postoffice building there.

THE DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from dairymen of Iowa in favor of removing the duty on salt. They say the revenue derived from it is not needed by the government, while the tax is a direct one on the dairymen of the country, who must have the best English salt to use in their butter and cheese.

PRINTING OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

The first meeting of the committee appointed to investigate the government printing office will be held to-morrow evening. It is already evident that the attempt will be made to confine the investigation to an endeavor to smirch the administration of S. P. Rounds instead of finding out why Benedict has failed to print promptly the work ordered by congress and why many ex-soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans have been discharged and incompetent persons put in their places, as was intended by the resolution of investigation.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The postoffice at Duncan, Lancaster county, was discontinued to-day. The following Nebraska postmasters were appointed to-day: William H. Ogle, Austin, Sherman county, vice Sarah J. Hayes; Frederick P. Dearborn, Willsonville, Furnas county, vice William S. Darb, resigned.

Changes have been ordered in the time schedules of star mail routes in Nebraska as follows, to take effect March 1:

Farmers' Valley to Stockham—Leave Farmers' Valley Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m.; arrive at Stockham by 10:30 a. m. Leave Stockham Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11:30 a. m.; arrive at Farmers' Valley by 1 p. m.

Kearney to Minden—Leave Kearney Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m., arrive at Minden by 8 p. m. Leave Minden Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.; arrive at Kearney by 12 m.

Almeria to Purdum—Leave Almeria Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m.; arrived at Purdum by 7 p. m. Leave Purdum Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Almeria by 7 p. m.

In schedules of Iowa mail routes the following changes have been ordered to take effect at once:

Carbon to Cumberland—Leave Carbon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11:30 a. m.; arrive at Briscoe by 2:30 p. m. Leave Briscoe Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 9 a. m.; arrive at Cumberland by 11:30 a. m. Leave Cumberland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.; arrive at Biscoe by 3 p. m. Leave Briscoe Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m.; arrive at Carbor at 11:30 a. m.

Wagner to Postville—Leave Wagner Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at 12:30 p. m.; arrive at Postville by 3:30 p. m. Leave Postville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m., arrive at Wagner by 11 a. m.

ATTORNEYS RECOGNIZED.

Louis T. A. Nollers, of Benkleman, Neb.; T. F. Burke, of Blue Springs; Charles L. Hays, of Eldora, Sadin county, Ia., and Joseph H. Kuhns, of Waterloo, Ia., were to-day admitted to practice before the interior department.

TRANSFERRED.

Private Robert Richardson, Company G, Second infantry, now with his company at Fort Omaha, is transferred to light battery D, Fifth artillery, and will be sent to the station of that battery (Fort Douglas, Utah). The entire cost (transportation and subsistence attending this transfer) will be charged against the soldier at the next muster and pay roll of the battery to which he is transferred.

PENSIONS FOR NEBRASKANS.

Original invalid (Navy)—William H. Read, Lincoln; John Wolfe, Wymore. Increase—John J. Stowers, Fairbury; Albert McNickel, Cortland; Samuel D. Love, Iamora; Charles E. Vanpelt, Lincoln. Original (widows etc., reissue)—Ursula Awrelia, widow of Ethan O. Whitaker, Wahoo, (end March 9, 1878.) Mexican survivors—Theodore Bodecker, Louisville.

PENSIONS FOR IOWANS.

Original invalid—James M. Pual, Onslow; William M. Edmondson, Hartford; Edwin D. Reeve, Tipton; John G. Scoby, Shellrock; Levi Amos, Farmington. Increase—Henry Grubb, Indianola; William Furry, Runnells; Ludwig Bucker, Waverly; Francis H. Aller, Wayland; Walter Mintey, Cresco; Thomas A. Hunt, Chegnesta; Van Buren Tunsdell, Portland; Thomas V. Shearer, Agency; John Cowdrey, Dexter; Elijah F. Biggs, Troy Mills; Daniel J. Smith, Council Bluffs; Fletcher Marston, Dexter; Benjamin F. Boydston, Ottumwa; Albert G. Clyman, Drakesville; William F. Jones, Boyleston; Daniel W. Henderson, Jefferson; David Vader, State Center; George W. Hamilton, Carson; Michael Craft, Germanville. Reissue—Andrew Wick, North Buena Vista.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the United States supreme court to-day the chief justice gave notice that mandates to enforce the decisions of the court would be issued in all cases decided previously to January 1, except those in which petitions for rehearing are pending and those docked and dismissed. In view of the fact that a petition for rehearing has been forwarded, but not yet received, in the Maxwell-Preller murder case, Brooks vs the State of Missouri, the issuance of a mandate in that case is postponed. The effect of this will be to put off for the present, the execution of sentence of death pronounced upon Brooks, alias Maxwell, by the state court. The United States supreme court denies the application for a rehearing in the case of William D. Andrews et al vs George Hovey—the Driven Well case—and adhered to its decision.

SOUTH OMAHA'S COUNCILMEN.

They Meet and Transact a Large Amount of Business.

It was nearly 8 o'clock before there was a quorum of the South Omaha council last night, but the members present before that hour did not seem to worry about the flight of time, as each and all were attentively studying, and explaining to their friends, the numerous documents they held in their hands. Such of voters as were present stood respectfully against the wall, or gathered around the stove, and showed up in marked contrast to the gang that formerly ruled the roost. Marshal McCracken, City Clerk Wells and Councilman Whittlesey held down the solitary table the council affords, and were buried in the details of a set of plans designed to furnish the lockup with iron cages. Councilman Burke was the first of the council that showed up without any documents, and he was closely followed by Councilmen Geary and Laescher, who were only burthened with a cigar apiece. Mayor Savage was ranging over the prairies along the North Platte and could not be present, so when the time came Councilman Smith called the meeting to order. After roll call Councilman Geary was excused, as he was still decidedly ill, and the regular routine business was proceeded with. Business was evidently the motto, and everything that came before the meeting was disposed of with "neatness, cheapness and dispatch," and without any unnecessary delay or obstruction. The first committee to report was that on finance, and they recommended the payment of a number of bills submitted to them at the last meeting. The treasurer's report was also adopted, and Judge Reuther's account of the January police court business was declared to be satisfactory. The Hoof and Horn secured the city printing for the year, and the committee reported progress, but were granted further time.

Then the ordinance committee took the floor and recommended that the old county road between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth streets be vacated for the good of the county, but it was laid over under the rules. The committee on police was ready to report "when they could find the book," but as they could not find it and their report was not in writing, it was passed over. "The book," it may be said, was a copy of the rules of the Omaha police force. An ordinance granting a certain franchise to the Omaha Gas Manufacturing company was referred back, Councilman Burke characterizing it as an attempt to "steal," the same as the motor line. By this time the police committee found the missing "book" above referred to, and asked leave to report. This was allowed, and for the benefit, guidance and information of the council, Clerk Wells read the rules governing the Omaha police force. As none of the members had ever got in trouble in Omaha, it was thought the rules would work all right in South Omaha, so the committee moved that they be adopted and they were.

Then came a report that was not a report, and was not intended to go on record. It came from the members of a special committee, appointed to decide on the best means of levying tribute on the inmates of houses of prostitution, and it was decided to keep up the old fines but to call them "assessments" and so put the revenue derived in general fund. A petition, asking for a vote on the issuing of $250,000 bonds was read, and Attorney Edgerton explained upon what conditions the bonds could be issued, advising them at the same time to wait until after the next assessment as the amount then secured would be much larger was made. They agreed to wait. A communication asking for sidewalks to be laid on N. street up to Twenty-fourth street was read, and the marshal was told to look after it, wherever the grading was furnished.

Talking about sidewalks Councilman Glasgow said that the city engineer was somewhat derilect in his duty, and moved that the office should be declared vacant and after a short discussion it was. The vacancy was only for a short time, however, for F. H. Meyers, who is well posted in all relating to the office, was at once appointed and in future can sign "City Engineer" after his name. The city treasurer was next heard from, and his announcement that he had $1,200 or $1,500 on hand was cut short by Councilman Glasgow, moving that he be empowered to spend it—that is to cash outstanding warrants. The power was granted, and while the council was in good humor under the unexpected discovery of funds in the treasury, Councilman Rafferty moved that the embryo board of trade be granted the free use of the city hall for their preliminary meetings and they were. The bill of $2.80 for "bawling fourteen dogs" proved too much for the council and after hurriedly ordering it to be paid they adjourned.

The Famous Corcoran Dying.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Friends of W. W. Corcoran say his condition this morning is very critical, and that his death is liable to occur at an time.

The Fish Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The senate has received a copy of the treaty drawn up by the fishery conference, and it will be read in secret session this afternoon.

Thirty-Six Trains of Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Advices have been received saying that thirty-six trains conveying troops have left Odessa and are proceeding in the direction of Kiscleneff.

Iron Founder Fails.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 20.—Edmund Grinnell, the iron founder, has failed. Liabilities, $100,000; assets, unknown.

SULLIVAN'S TERRIBLE RIGHT.

As It Apears in Opperation at His Training Quarters.

KNOCKING OUT THE FOOTBALL

The Champion in Prime Condition—Nice Badly Flooded—Contradictory Reports of the Crown Prince's Condition—Foreign News.

A Visit to the Big 'Un.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A Sportsman reporter looked after Sullivan this morning and says: "To all who are interested in the doings of the famous Bostonian I can at once say, never man looked better, minus nearly two stone of flesh, since he last appeared in public. Sullivan looks the picture of robust health, strength, and with the exception of a navy blister on his right foot now quite well, has not been sick or sorry since he first went thoroughly to work. Yesterday, accompanied by his trainer, George McDonald, Jack Ashton and Sam Blakelock, John L., following his bath and beakfast, covered about fourteen miles. Returning to dinner, a couple of mysterious bottles were brought out and a mixture from one applied for nearly a quarter of an hour to the champion's face for the purpose of hardening the skin. Next a darker liquid was brought into play, another quarter of an hour being spent in rubbing the hands and wrists.

"Sullivan, who was in excellent spirits, then entered freely into conversation and amused all present by relating, with great pith and humor, several anecdotes of his early career. In this manner the time slipped by until Sullivan was due to punch the ball. This was a new one, the other having been used up with a smashing right-hander. Sullivan donned an extra jersey, and took up his position in front of the football suspended by a cord from the ceiling. Eight or ten times in succession the ball was sent with terrific force by means of a punch from the left; then a crashing blow delivered with the other hand threatened to bring the ceiling, ball and rafters down upon us. Sullivan's terrible right has been much talked of, and yesterday I saw it to perfection. Utilizing all his weight John L. sent every ounce of his fourteen stone into the blow and as McDonald remarked, a man would be very greedy to want two such hits. More walking, rubbing down and tea followed during which Sullivan told me he hardly knew what training was until in England and that he never felt so well in all his life. Sullivan will step into the ring as near fourteen stone as possible, as fit as hands can make him and moreover confident as a man who has never known defeat can possibly be."

Nice Under Water.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

NICE, Feb. 20.—[New York Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Eolus and Neptune are having high jinks here. The Promenade des Anglais which a few days ago was strewn with flowers, is now partly under water. A heavy gale blowing from the sea is dashing over the roadway with blinding fury and hundreds of sea birds all hovering round the mainlands. The bows of the bathing machines have been drawn up high and dry and the inhabitants of villas facing the sea are blocking up their doors with boards and cement which keeps all the water from flooding the gardens. All carriage traffic is stopped on the promenade. Hundreds of people are clustered together watching the scene. The mountains are white with snow while the ground in the orange groves is yellow with falling fruit. So far the yachts in the harbor have escaped damage.

The Crown Prince's Condition.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

SAN REMO, Feb. 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—All the doctors in attendance on the crown prince made another examination of the patient's throat this afternoon with a laryngoscope and expressed their satisfaction with its condition. The swellings, for which the recent operation was performed, have greatly diminished. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, arrived at 6 this evening and saw the crown prince for a few moments.

Bad News From San Remo.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—It is semi-officially stated that owing to further unsatisfactory news from San Remo, Bismarck is about to hold a conference with the emperor and Prince William.

No Hope For the Crown Prince.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—German bankers here have received private cables informing them there is no hope for the recovery of the crown prince.

A Casus Belli.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.—Roumania has notified the porte that Austria has given an assurance that Russian violation of Roumanian territory will be considered a casus belli.

Appointed Under-Secretary.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The appointment of Baron Henry de Worms as under-secretary for the colonies, is announced.

BOGGS TELLS A STORY.

"Well,"—he did not pronounce it "wa'al" or "wall," never having read a frontier novel—"it isn't much of a story, but what thar's of it is true, an' it'l wash, I reckon, without losin' color.

"Mebbe yer engineerin' will take you over to the Mohave Basin an' Death Valley, an' if it does you'll be purty nigh most sure to strike the wagon trail that runs to the east of the Sierras, from Beveris lake to the Cahone pass near San Bernardino.

"Just before I struck that country, that's now 'bout four years ago, I heard a bible sharp, down at Fort Yuma, describin' hell; an' if thar's any corral on earth more like that place in active operation than Yuma, no one has ever come back to deny it.

"I thought right smart 'bout that sermon, an' when my pardner an' me struck the territory to the east of Death Valley, it looked so burned up an' dry—for thar was neither water nor green thing below, no cloud nor bird above—that he said to me: 'Boggs, this is the claim the preacher told us about down at Yuma, but it looks powerful like's if the fires had died out, a week or two ago, for the want of somethin' to feed on.'

"Gold was struck rich over near the lake, an' as usual, miners an' hunters, sharps an' gamblers, began to pour in there. They started a city, but as it only lived 'bout three months I can't just recollect what they called it, but while it lasted it was 'bout as far ahead of Sodom and Goodmorrow as lightnin' would be in a race with a turtle.

"Thar was a lot of women came there, sich as they was, but thar was only one that we all allowed was genuine an' would pan out true color clar down to the bed rock. She was Cap'n Mercer's wife. She was purty, an' pert as yonge thoroughbreds, though she wasn't lik' a thoroughbred.

"The cap'n was a mining sharp an' speculator. He was handsome an' keen an' quick as they make 'em. He didn't look to be more'n thirty, an' everyone said he was the best scholar they'd ever met up with in the Sierras.

"The Mercers wasn't a bit stuck up, but to be away from the saloons an' the hollerin' an' the shootin'—which went on purty nigh most every night—they'd built a snug cabin way down near the Los Angeles trail.

"Shootin' scrapes was so common that no one didn't mind it so long as the fools killed each other for amusement; but just as soon as miners began to be found dead with all their hard-earned dust gone, why, that was an entirely different matter.

"Murder, all along by itself, didn't seem to be nobody's business, but as soon as men began to be kilt for the sake of robbin' 'em—well, then, things began to look serious, an' a lot of us got together to form a vigilance committee.

"Cap'n Mercer led in this, an' as we liked him, an' thar wasn't any mistake about his meanin' business from the word go, we 'lected him chairman. I don't think I ever heard a purtier speech than he made us that night 'bout law an' order, an' the sacredness of human property.

"The cap'n laid out a plan of campaign, an' it was 'greed that we would all be sworn an' that we'd say nothin' to no one 'bout our doin's 'cept he was a member of the committee; an' we further 'greed to keep the cap'n posted if we got to 'spectin' any one.

"The news that thar was vigilantes organized soon got spread through the camp, but instead of its checkin' the crimes, why, it did appear powerful like's if it increased it 'bout ten million per cent more or less.

"We forced the bars and dance houses to shut up by ten every night, an' this saved the lives of some of the toughs that we could afford to pay snug to be rid off. But the peaceful miners went right on bein' kilt in their cabins. To cap the whole business, one night the horse and truckboard that carried the Los Angeles mail turned up in camp in a mighty bad fix an' no mistake. The mail bags was missin', an' the driver—who'd been an old sojer—was all cut up and dyin' on the seat with the lines wrapt round his neck, for his arm was slashed an' torn, like's if he'd had a hard fight of it.

"The carrier's name was Mike Farrell, an' we all liked him; but har he was with his mind all gone. Every one did what he could to help get the poor fellow's senses back, so that he might be able to give us a hint of the man that laid for him so cruel bad.

"Cap'n Mercer was just the man to tell us what to do, but as he was'nt handy, I said to Joe Webb—that was my pardner—'You go fetch the Cap'n down, an' I'll stick by Mike an' try to git the fog off his brain.' Well, away Joe went, an' I worked on Mike till he got his eyes open, an' when he seed me he said, kind of sad like:

"'Boggs, I'm called.'

"The words hadn't more'n passed his lips, when Joe came a-pantin', an' he shouted out:

"'The cap'n is a-lyin' in his bed an' he pears to be purty bad hurt!'

"'Yes; curse him for a murderer an' a thief!' said Mike, a-tryin' to sit up. 'It's him leaped at me from the pinyons an' shot me when I wasn't 'spectin' nothin'. Boggs, old fel, I'm purty nigh bled out, but I swar to you, afore I die, that Mercer's the man who's been doin' all this bad work. Go for him, but don't hurt the woman.'

"Well, if Mike had pulled on me, I couldn't have been struck more'n a heap. He never lied when he was well, an' I knew he wouldn't lie now, when the ring of the Mystic Angel's bugle was a buzzin' in his ear an' callin' him over the black river to the white tepees of the silent—that's a Navajos notion.

"We all felt as if the cap'n had sold us clar out. With his last breath, Mike said: 'Here!' an' made as if he'd salute with his broken right arm. That fetched us; an' when we should have knelt an' prayed by the side of the dead, why we just stood on tip-toe an' swore; but I never did hear swearin' that struck me as bein' more like religion than that was.

"We wasn't in no humor to wait and cool off before we saw the cap'n, but we took our rifles an' started at once. It just comin' daylight when we got in sight of the cabin, an' the boys was for pushin' right on, when the bang of a rifle brought us all up kinder short. It was now plain that the cap'n or his wife had got sight of us, and that they knew just what we wanted.

"I was kind of acting leader, an' I allowed that it'd never do to lose a lot of good men for the sake of getting a bad one, more particular when, by lyin' low an' keepin' a sharp watch, he couldn't get away nohow. So we guarded the place an' made up our minds, if Mercer didn't surrender, to set fire to the hut as soon as it got dark again.

"I reckon the folks in the cabin guessed our plan, for just 'bout sundown Mrs. Mercer she came boldly out with a white handkercher in her hand, an' she said we was all mistaken, an' that it was Mike Farrell that laid for her husband. She looked so purty that it was the hardest thing in the world for me to tell her I didn't believe her. She then said her husband wasn't so hurt he couldn't fight, and that it'd be just the same as goin' to his own funeral for any man that tried to get nearer to the cabin.

"Before she went back I told her she'd better light out, for just as soon as it got dark again we'd fire the cabin, and it'd be a pity to have a nice looking woman like her burned into ashes. She said nothin', but went off, lookin' as if she was thinkin' a heap all to herself.

"Well, that night we rolled down bundles of dry wood an' big logs, an' after we'd nigh covered up the cabin, except in the door-way, we sot it on fire. After a bit we heard a yell, an' the woman came tarin' out like mad, an' begged us for mercy for the cap'n, but it was too shon, for Mike Farrell wasn't buried yet. We kep' her from runnin' back, an' all the while we could hear the cap'n a cussin' us; an' he kep't firin' out through the doors an' winders—though he didn't hit no one—'till the roof feel in an' a fountain of flame an' sparks shot up.

"The next day there was nothin' left of Mercer or his cabin but a heap of ashes. Now, gentlemen, what do you suppose that woman did after that?" asked Boggs, reproducing his pipe and beginning to fill it.

I suggested that she bought a suit of half-mourning, if she could not procure a more sombre dress, and that then she shook the dust of that camp from her feet, and, in the vernacular of the place, lit out."

"Nary once she didn't, drawled Boggs, "but when the ashes got good and cold, she went down to the site of the cabin with a miner's pan—she knew the cap'n had a pile of gold dust about when he died—so she hunted round till she'd gathered up his ashes, and——"

"And then she buried them," I ventured to say.

"No, thar yer off again. She panned her husband's ashes out an' every one allowed she made right smart by the operation.

Ah Sam, an innocent-looking celestial, was arrested yesterday for stealing a $30 overcoat from James Hayden. Ah Sam says he doesn't know anything about the coat, and on being arraigned plead not guilty. He was given a continuance until 10 a. m. to-day.

THE SENATE'S HANDS TIED.

Ineffectual Attempt to Make Public the Fisheries Treaty.

CONCERNING THE BATTLE FLAGS.

Answer of the Secretary of War to Mr. Boutelle's Resolution—All the Emblems Are Safe—Congressional Doings.

The Fisheries Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The senate in session to-day listened to the reading of the fishery treaty and then for an hour there ensued an earnest but unsuccessful struggle to make it public. The lead in this matter was taken by Senator Frye, who is anxious his constituents shall be informed authoritatively as to what they have to hope for from the matter. The motion was gallantly supported and would have been successful but for the discovery that the senate is powerless, in the face of its own rules, to do what it desires. Hence, as the matter is expected to come from Ottawa within a day or two, the senate contents itself with sending the treaty to the public printer "to be printed in confidence."

The provisions of the document are said to be very much as the papers have already stated them. That which seems to have fastened itself most firmly upon the senatorial memory as hastily as the reading was progressing, is the provision that the privilege of going into Canadian ports to buy baits shall be withheld by Canada unless the United States congress passes laws for the free admission of fish and oil. The document is commented upon by one side practically conceding that the Canadian contention has been corrected as to the interpretation of the treaty of 1818. Upon the other hand senators friendly to the administration express the opinion that all has been accomplished by the department that could be expected and that a quarrel which has lasted over half a century has thus been brought to an end.

Our Flags Still There.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The secretary of war to-day returned to the house his answer to the Boutelle resolution calling for information as to whether the flags captured by the United States have been remanded from the place where they are displayed and concealed, and if so, by what authority and for what purpose; and further as to what propositions have been made by government officials as to the surrender of these flags, and whether it is true that a portion of them were actually surrendered to persons having no right to their possession. As preliminary the secretary gives a brief history of the flags. It is stated that, while some of the confederate flags have since been given to the companies or regiments capturing them, no flags have passed out of the custody of the department that were in such custody when Secretary Endicott assumed charge of the department. The order to return the flags and the order revoking the first are given and the statement is made that no flags were actually returned under the first order. As to the law requiring public exhibition of captured flags and trophies it is assumed that the construction put upon it by former secretaries of the war and navy was that the law applied to trophies taken from foreign enemies and not to those taken during domestic hostilities. In October 1882, all flags, including those in Winder's museum, were by direction of the secretary of war boxed and stored in a room in the subbasement of the new state war and navy building, where they remained until January, 1887. They were quite inaccessible in this place and difficult to find and identify when it became necessary to do so. It was also found that they were decaying rapidly and, by direction of the present adjutant general they were taken from the boxes and placed in a room in the upper story of the war department building, where they can be easily visited and examined. The secretary says that no flags have been removed from the place where they were displayed, and concealed from the public. He asserts that Secretaries Stanton, Belknap, McCrary, Ramsey and Lincoln, and the present secretary delivered up altogether some ninteen recaptured Union flags.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The bill to incorporate the Washington Cable Electric street railway company, of the District of Columbia, was taken from the calendar for consideration. The amendment prepared by the committee having been reached, requiring the rails to be of American manufacture, Mr. Edmunds suggested, informally, that that was in opposition to the president's message, and at variance with all principles of the administration. It was formally opposed by Mr. Vance as unusual in a bill of this character, and altogether absurd. Mr. Edmunds, in order to have the votes of the senators placed on record on this indirect tariff question, demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and the amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 17, as follows:

Yeas:

Blair,	Bowen,
Brown,	Chace,
Chandler,	Davis,
Edmunds,	Farwell,
Frye,	Gorman,
Hiscock,	Hoar,
Manderson,	Mitchell,
Morrill,	Paddock,
Palmer,	Platt,
Plumb,	Riddleberger,
Spooner,	Stanford,
Stewart,	Stockbridge, 25.
	Dawes.

Nays:

Bates,	Blackburn,
Call,	Coke,
Daniel,	Eustis,
George,	Gibson,
Hampton,	Harris,
Hearst,	Hugh,
Reagan,	Vance,
Vest,	Waltham,
Wilson, of Missouri, 17.	

Ten among the pairs announced were as following: Cullom with Gray; Evarts with Morgan; Hale with Beck. The bill which was about half completed, was laid aside informally.

By Mr. Blair—Declaring that any person convicted of carnally and unlawfully knowing any female under age of eighteen years shall be punished by imprisonment from five to ten years, and for the second offense, during his natural life. Punishment of ten to thirty years is provided for persons forcibly ravishing any female, and for the period of his natural life for any person who carries out his ends by means of potions or drugs. The provisions of the bill are made applicable to all places within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Palmer, from the committee on agriculture, reported favorably what is known as the contagious pleuro-pneumonia bill.

Mr. Palmer, from the committee on agriculture, reported the bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry. Placed on the calendar. After the executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Fec. 20.—Among the executive communications laid before the house this morning was one from the secretary of war in response to the Boutelle battle flag resolution. It was referred to the committee on military affairs.

A resolution was adopted making the Pacific railroad telegraph bill the special order for March 3.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Payson of Illinois—For the protection of settlers on public lands.

By Mr. Simmons of New York—For the apportionment, on the basis of illiteracy, of $15,000,000 among the states and territories for educational purposes.

By Mr. Jackson of Pennsylvania, to amend the homestead laws so as to provide that only eighty acres can be entered instead of 160 acres and to permit only citizens of the United States to enter homesteads.

By Mr. Hudd of Wisconsin—A joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment extending the presidential term to eight years.

Bills were introduced and referred for the erection of public buildings at Sterling, Ill., and Burlington, Ia., Shebogan, Greenbay and Manitowoc, Wis., and Yankton, Dak.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president transmitting a report from the secretary of state in relation to the invitation from the Belgian government to the United States to participate in an international exhibition to be held at Brussels in May next. Referred. Also, a message from the president transmitting a report from the secretary of state relative to the invitation of the German government to the United States to become a party to the International Geodetic association. Referrred.

Mr. Culbertson of Texas, on behalf of the committee on judiciary, moved to suspend the rules and place upon its passage the Hoar joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment changing the date of inauguration day and extending the terms of members of congress until April 30. The motion was lost and the house adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Considerable Important Business Transacted Last Night.

Contrary to expectation the session of the board of education last evening was as harmonious and undemonstrative as usual. The action of the finance committee in selling $100,000 bonds to the Omaha Loan and Trust company was indorsed without a dissenting vote. The great debate and vote of the evening was the selection of a janitor for the Centre school. After several ballots John Frost was declared duly elected.

Messrs. Clark, Gray, Felton and Morrison were absent.

The secretary informed the board of an injunction issued against them by the BEE Publishing company. Referred to attorney of board.

Superintendent James reported a threatened lack of room at the Leavenworth school and recommended the fitting up of a room in the basement. Mr. Auch-Mody most strongly opposed fitting up basements for children as it was dangerous to their health. On motion it was decided to build or rent an additional room for the school.

A communication from C. E. Mayne relative to insurance was referred to the committee on finance.

The following communication was received from the class of '88 of the high school:

Gentlemen: The commencement exercises as heretofore conducted are objects of just criticism because of dullness and length of programme. Moreover, they inflict upon the students, worn by the year of hard study, extreme exertion, which, while yielding little practical benefit in an educational way, is detrimental to the health, as was the case last year when several of the graduates were broken down by the mental anxiety and excitement attendant upon commencement. Considering these things, we respectfully petition your honorable body for a change in the plan of these exercises, and we would ask that the following programme be adopted, which corresponds to that of many eastern high schools:

Two or three selections of music. Two good essays by members of the class. An address to the graduates by a prominent man in this county, chosen by yourselves, Presentation of diplomas.

This was referred to the committee on high school.

William S. Curtis tendered his resignation as a member of the board of examiners. Referred.

The committee on buildings and property reported the Lake school building in unsafe condition and recommended that it be torn down and a new one erected in its place. They also recommended the sale of the church building on the premises. Both recommendations were voted favorably upon.

It was decided to make a discount of one and a half cents on each of the 6x9 slates, two cents on each 7x11 slates, and three cents on each 8x12 slate furnished by H. M. and S. W. Jones because they were not according to contract.

Harper's History of the Great Republic and Appleton's cyclopedia were ordered for the high school.

The committee on heating and ventilation reported an examination of the janitors of the various schools and found all well fitted for their place except John Albert and G. F. Guyger, janitors of the Leavenworth and Park schools. The committee commended very highly Henry Williams of the St. Barnabas school for his intelligent comprehension of his duties, and recommended his promotion to the charge of a larger building when one shall be completed. The report was accepted.

An additional lot was ordered for the Dupant school premises not to cost to exceed $1,800, and also that four additional rooms be erected on the west of said building.

John Frost was elected janitor of the Center school.

Attorney Montgomery, on behalf of the Griffith estate reported the inability of the estate to finish the work on the Webster street school, contracted for by the late James Griffith. The widow was willing to return the $4,400 received from the board, which was lying in the bank, and to admit a claim of $1,000 against the estate. Messrs. Guyo and Bowen, Griffith's bondsmen, each offered to assume a loss of $500. The offer was accepted, and a continuation of the work on the building ordered.

The janitress of the cooking school was placed on the pay roll at a salary of $3 per week.

Mr. Copeland presented a resolution asking that it be the opinion of this board that in completing the proposed city hall the plans should be altered so as to remove the police court and city jail to some other locality. Referred to attorney of the board.

The committee on building and property were instructed to secure the Guild hall of St. John's church as an annex to the Lang school.

The secretary was instructed to correspond with the proper persons in various cities in regard to the best methods for heating and ventilation.

On motion of Mr. Saville it was decided that on Thursday evening the committee on buildings and property meet the architects of the various accepted plans for school buildings, to confer with them in regard to heating and ventilation.

The plans of George L. Fisher for a sixteen-room building cat Twenty-fifth and Mason streets were also adopted for the building to be erected on the Lake street grounds provided satisfactory arrangements can be made for the use of the plans.

Colored paper and other material were ordered for the drawing classes to enable them to make a proper exhibit of their work at the meeting of the state teachers' association to be held next month at Fremont.

Mr. Pratt offered a resolution asking that the secretary notify Mr. Sidney Smith that he will not be required to furnish plans for addition to Lake street school building. After considerable debate it was decided to place this on file; Mr. Copeland immediately moved a reconsideration of the resolution by which the plans of George L. Fisher were adopted for the Lake school. It was urged by Mr. Sholes and one or two other members that by adopting for this building the plans of E. M. Ellis for building on high school grounds $700 would be saved, as Ellis' plans had to be paid for anyway. The motion lacking a two-third vote was lost.

On motion of Mr. McConnell the report of the finance committee on bonds was taken up. The committee reported having negotiated the sale of $100,000 of bonds with the Omaha Loan and Trust company, the net payment for the bonds to be $100,355, including the accrued interest from January 1 to February 10, 1888. The report was unanimously adopted without any debate.

He Was From New Jersey.

"I guess I'll quit this crowd," said Max Kaiser, a New Jersey man, as he left a gang that gathered around the patrol box at the corner of Eleventh and Farnam streets to watch him gathered in last night.

"I guess you wont," said the officer, and Max was bundled into the patrol wagon. He was very drunk, and on that account had been refused admission to the Farnam street lodging house. Relying on the old proverb, "Try again," he tried several times, until the proprietor became tired, and at last bounced him. When the officer picked him up he was trying to solve the problem as to whether his head or his feet first struck the sidewalk when he came out, and he had all night in the cells to work it out.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

A young man named William White was arrested last night and incarcerated in the Cuming street jail for embezzling $500 from Thomas Lynch, in whose employ he has been for a few months past.

THREE EPIDEMICS RAGING.

The Measles, Scarlet Fever