THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1889. NUMBER 212

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Adoption of New Rules to Govern the Senate Sessions.

PROHIBITION IN THE HOUSE,

A Bill Introduced Providing For the Wants of the Inhabitants of The State—Other Business.

Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the senate this morning Mr. Ransom introduced a resolution that the board of regents of the university make a biennial report in place of the annual report, which is not now received in time to be of use to members of the legislature. As it is now, Mr. Ransom explained, the legislature has no means of knowing what is the condition of the university, and is called upon to act blindly in making appropriations for the support of that institution.

Mr. Norvall said: The committee on rules is now ready to report: that the rules of the last session govern the present session, except that on bills, which is recommended to be amended so as to provide that when a bill is reported to the senate it shall be printed, with all its amendments, before a vote is taken on its final passage; also adding to the committees of the senate a committee of five on soldiers' home, of seven on standing committees and of five on industrial institute for feeble minded youths.

Mr. Raymond said it would be in the power of a committee under these amendments to kill a bill with any possibility of protest on the part of the senate. The first and second reading of bills receives no attention. I also object to any new standing committees. The committee on public lands and buildings can really do the whole work.

Mr. Sutherland thought that bills should certainly be reported back so as to give members the opportunity to economize them before they are printed.

Mr. Nesbitt said that the object of the proposed amendment was to control expenses lessen them. If a bill is reported unfavorably there is no object in having it printed.

Mr. Norval explained that the rule previous legislature had always been, as it is now proposed to make it. So far as the new committees are concerned, there is no institution in the state, which needs to be in the hands of a committee more than does the Soldiers' home. Its interests should be guarded more than is possible at the hands of the committee on public lands and buildings.

Mr. Ransom—If it takes a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules we could not under this amendment have a bill printed unless two-thirds of the senate should vote to have it done. The soldiers are not growing old any faster than we are, or than are the inmates of the other institutions. There is no disposition to crowd out the Soldiers' home; they will be treated with fairness and justice.

Mr. Raymond—It is true that a committee in charge of a bill has great influence. They can carry a bill in their pockets till too late to have it fairly considered, or suppress it altogether. Let us be open, fair and square in the matter, and allow each member for himself to read a measure before the committee report on it.

Mr. Nesbitt—There was a great outcry a week ago in favor of the strictest economy. Now several senators frequently introduced bills on the same subject and covering the same ground, and this measure gives us the opportunity to save some $2,000 during the session by not printing them all, but only those which are finally agreed on by committees.

Mr. Norval offered an amendment: "Unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the senate," which was adopted, and the report finally went through, extra committees and all.

Mr. Taggart moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the committee of five appointed by the house, to report on the printing of the governor's message, which was adopted, and Messrs. Taggart, Pope and Walbach appointed as such committee.

A motion waa offered by Mr. Ransom that the senate adjourn to Monday at 2 o'clock. Mr. Nesbitt opposed the motion because he thought this course would prolong the session unduly. The people expect us to act in a business-like manner. Mr. Sutherland thought it to be the duty of the members to remain and transact their business and get through with it as soon as possible. An amendment was adopted that the senate adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The following are among the bills introduted in the senate to-day:

Mr. Pope—A bill to amend sections 1 and 5 of article 1, chapter 77, of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska of 1887 entitled Revenue. It provides that a mortgage land and trust contract or other obligation by which "debt is secured when land is pledged for the payment thereof, shall, for the purpose of assessment and taxation, be treated as an interest in the land so pledged, and shall be assessed at the fair cash value thereof. The value of the stock of corporations, etc., shall be its market value. Mortgage's, etc., on real estate shall be treated as an interest in the property affected thereby.

Mr. Cornell—A bill for an act to amend section 3, article 4, chapter 30 compiled statutes of 1887 entitled School Lands and Funds, and to repeal said section. That on payment of interest and taxes the principal of all notes in payment therefor is extended to the 1st of January, 1900, and on all bonds heretofore sold the holder shall make proof that permanent improvements have been made thereon before such extension be granted.

Mr. Lindsay—A bill for an act authorizing transcripts of judgments and decrees rendered in the state of Nebraska by the circuit and district courts of the United States, to be filed in the counties of said state and prescribing the conditions under which they may be filed. That a transcript of any judgment in a United States district or circuit court may be filed with the district court in the state, and shall be a lien on the property of the debtor in that county.

Mr. Lindsay—A bill for an act to submit to the electors of the state for rejection or approval an amendment to the constitution of the state to prohibit the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and providing for the manner of voting on such proposed amendment. That at the election of November, 1890, there shall be submitted to the voters of the state the following amendment: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are forever prohibited in this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision."

Mr. Lindsay—A bill for an act to amend section 17, of chapter 4, of the criminal code of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, and to repeal said original section. It provides for a fine of not more than $100, or imprisonment for not more than three months, with liability to the suit of the party injured for unlawfully striking or wounding another.

Mr. Lindsay—A bill for an act to amend subdivision 10 of section 69, of an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization, government and powers of cities and villages," passed March 1, 1879, and to repeal said subdivision 10 as now existing. To impose a license tax of $3 on the owners and harborers of dogs, authorizing the destruction of any dog for which the tax is not paid, providing that no person is to keep more than one dog.

Mr. Robinson—A bill for an act to provide for the allowance and recovery of an attorney's fee in certain cases. Authorizing the recovery of from $5 to $200, or to the amount of 10 per cent in any case, nor of less than $10 in case of the recovery of judgment by the plaintiff.

Mr. Robinson—A bill for an act to prohibit from running at large in this state certain animals, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof, and to repeal section 4 of article 1, of chapter 4, of compiled statutes of 1887.

Mr. Robinson—A bill for an act to amend section 130 of chapter 18 of the compiled statutes of 1887, and to repeal said section. Provides for the selection of satisfactory chainmen by those causing a survey to be made.

Mr. Robinson—A bill for an act to define the boundaries of Hooker county. Along the western border of Thomas county, the south line of Cherry county, the east boundary of Grant county, and the northern line of McPherson county.

Mr. Roche—A bill for an act to amend sec. 3 of the criminal code of the state of Nebraska.

Mr. Sutherland—A bill for an act conferring upon women the right to vote at city and village elections. The right to vote shall not be denied on account of sex, and women may vote at such elections the same as men, under like restrictions and qualifications.

House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The house was a little late in assembling and it was 10:15 when the speaker's gavel fell. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Mr. Burnham was excused on account of sickness in his family. Mr. Ballard moved that smoking be prohibited in the hall and the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to enforce the order. Mr. Cady made the point that the rules already forbid it. The speaker said the sergeant-at-arms would take notice of the fact, and the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Morrissey introduced the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine the handwriting of the clerks on enrolled and engrossed bills, and only such be retained as write a plain and legible hand.

Mr. Melbride favored the resolution. Mr. Caldwell moved that it be referred to the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills, with power to act. Carried. Mr. Morrissey also introduced the following:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee of the house be, and are, hereby instructed to formulate a bill or joint resolution for the consideration of the house, putting high license in the organic law of the state. [Hisses.]

Mr. Hall of Lancaster, moved to amend by instructing said committee to prepare a bill putting the question in the following form: "Shall high license or prohibition be placed in the organic law?"

Mr. Morrissey said he hoped the amendment would not prevail. He wanted the matter to be taken up and considered on its merits.

Mr. Hall replied that he also wished to meet the issue squarely.

Mr. Gilbert of York moved that the whole subject lie on the table.

Messrs. White and Delaney demanded the roll call, and the motion carried by a vote of 77 to 20.

The speaker requested that all members who had served on county boards in counties working under the township organization system should hand in their names so he could select the committee to draft amendments to the township organization law.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Morrissey moved that when the house adjourn it be until 2 p. m. Monday.

Mr. Hill of Butler, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which prevailed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Elliott—To provide for the destruction of dogs found worrying sheep.

By Elliott—A joint resolution to submit a prohibitory amendment.

Mr. Hill of Butler introduced a resolution directing the chairmen to place on the bulletin board the time and place of their meetings. Carried.

The speaker appointed the following committee to draft amendments to the township organization law: Hampton, Hill of Butler, Cameron, Fieldgrove, Hayes, Swartzley and Bisbee.

The house then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

The Legislators Amused.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following humorous bill was sent up by Fremont Everett, of Burt, to-day. The reading of the bill provoked roars of laughter. Dempster moved that it be referred to the committee on newspapers, but the speaker insisted that it should take its proper course:

An act to provide for the repeal of the statutes of the state of Nebraska and to provide for all the wants of the inhabitants of said state and for the adjournment of this legislature.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska.

Section 1. That it is hereby made the duty of the committee on rules to create as many chairmanships as there are members of this legislature.

Sec. 2. Each chairman shall be entitled to at least five clerks, three of whom shall be ladies of approved beauty.

Sec. 3. Each clerk shall be entitled to not less than four pages.

Sec. 4. Any member who shall presume to introduce any measure of economy shall be deemed guilty of felony.

Sec. 5. Any keeper of a hotel, boarding house, restaurant or saloon, who shall presume to present a bill to any member of this legislature shall be deemed quilty of a misdemeanor and punished as the house may direct.

Sec. 6. Each member shall be supplied with a stenographer to assist him in preparing buncombe bills for the benefit of his constituents.

Sec. 7. The system of granting railway passes is hereby abolished and each and every railway company operating in this state is hereby required to furnish a special train for the accommodation of each member of this legislature.

Sec. 8. To save the valuable time of this legislature metropolitan cities are permitted to enact their own charter.

Sec. 9. To settle the much-vexed question of prohibition, the probibs are hereby permitted to retire to Iowa and the democrats to Missouri.

Sec. 10. It being evident that the farmers of this state are accumulating too much wealth, it is hereby enacted that the price of farm products shall in the future be as follows: Wheat, 40 cents per bushel; corn, 15 cents per bushel; pork 2 cents per pound and beef 1½ cents per pound, and if any farmer shall presume to grumble at the trifling profits made by grain dealers and dressed meet men he shall be deemed guilty of high treason.

Section 11. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any farmer from raising all the cattle, hogs and grain he may desire, but the raising of hell is expressly forbidden.

Section 12. No bank in this state shall hereafter receive any interest on money loaned, but if any person shall consent to receive and use such money, such band shall pay such person a reasonable compensation for their trouble in disbursing the same.

Section 13. Whereas, it is becoming customary for bank cashiers to emigrate to Canada, it is hereby enacted that no cashier shall be required to refund any money deposited after he shall have crossed the Canada line.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of every business man to sell goods at a less price than that of any other business man, and if any groceryman, dry goods dealer, saloonkeeper, lumberman or coal dealer shall learn that his competitor is selling goods at a certain price, it shall be his duty to immediately sell his goods of the same quality for a less price.

Sec. 15. It shall also be the duty of every business man to give such credit as may be desired, and said business man shall, upon no condition, ask for his pay.

Sec. 16. Any business man violating the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement.

Sec. 17. Whereas, Lawyers are usually men of such modesty they are hereby relieved from the burdens of political office.

Sec. 18. From and after the passage of this act six hours shall constitute a day's work, and during such hours of work it shall be the duty of such employer, and he is hereby required to be an attendance upon his laborers with refreshing drinks and rocking chairs, that such laborers may rest and refresh themselves during the intervals of their work.

Sec. 19. It shall be unlawful for any laborer to work in this state for less than $4 per day and drinks as above specified.

Sec. 20. If any laborer shall be injured in any manner within ten miles of the place of the place of employment his employer shall pay all damages and expenses accruing from such injury.

Sec. 21. The compiled statutes of Nebraska are hereby repealed.

Whereas an emergency exists, this law shall be in effect on and after its passage.

This legislature, having provided for all the wants of the people, is now adjourned.

Legislative Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house was pretty noisy to-day, and the members seemed to have a great deal to say to each other during the session.

The anxious candidates for committee clerks are still on hand, but are decreasing in number.

The bill introduced by Representative Berlin to-day to prevent the garnisheeing of the wages of employes of corporations for bills due parties and by actions commenced in other states, was accompanied by a petition containing 1,775 signatures.

Tom Cooke, first assistant clerk of the house, has his voice under control at last, and makes a very efficient reading clerk.

Wilcox introduced a bill to-day providing that the G. A. R. posts could draw upon the county board for funds to relieve needy and indigent soldiers and their families. He says a very similar lew is in force in New York.

The first printed house bills made their appearance to-day, and are numbered from one to fifteen inclusive.

NO MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

The Search at the Reading Silk Mill Abandoned.

READING, Pa., Jan. 11.—No more bodies have been found in the ruins of the silk mill. All the bodies of the victims in the disaster have now, it is believed, been recovered, and the search was abandoned this morning. Several of those reported yesterday as killed have been found to be safe. The list of killed is therefore reduced in number to-day. Some of the injured will die. Arrangements are now being made for the burial of the dead.

A correct list of those killed at the silk mill, or who have since died of their injuries, is as follows:

EMMA NESTOR,	JOHN REBER,
EVA LEEDS,	LAURA KERSHNER,
SALLIE HARNER,	TILLIE CHOW,
LARRY FITZPATRICK,	SALLIE FAUST,
HENRY S. CROCKER,	EMILIA CHRISTMAN,
SALLIE BICKEL,	ELLA REIDNAUER,
TILLIE E. SCHAEFFER,	SALLIE SCHAEFFER,
BARBARA A. SEILLIEMER,	SARAH SHADE,
SOPHIA WINKELMAN.	WILLIAM SNYDER,

THE PITTSBURG HORROR.

More Frightfully Mangled Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—The work of recovering the victims of Wednesday's disaster is not yet completed. For two days and two nights 100 men and fifty teams have been constantly at work, and up to 10 o'clock this morning the mangled remains of fourteen persons have been taken from the ruins. Four more are known to be still buried in the ruins, and six others are missing. Of the injured three have died since removal to the hospitals. Four others are in a critical condition and will not survive. The remaining thirty-two are all doing well, and will recover. During the night the bodies of Charles McEwen and two unknown workmen were recovered, and at daylight the remains of the venerable Rev. Dr. Reed, who was in Weldin's store when the accident occurred, were found on the first floor of the building, frightfully crushed. The funerals of four of the victims took place to-day, and others will be buried to-morrow.

The damage to property by the accident is estimated at $125,000. The coroner's jury began its investigation at 10 o'clock this morning.

Wrecked by a Monster Wave.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sailor George Thompson, of Camden, Me., arrived in this city to-day and reports the loss of the brigantine Snow Bird, of New Brunswick, her captain, Thomas Bennett, and second mate, George Scott, both of New Haven. The Snow Bird sailed from Eastport, Me., December 18, with a cargo of lumber for this city. The night of December 21 the sea was very rough. The Snow Bird was then ninety miles out off Montauk Point. At daylight an immense wave swept the vessel and Captain Bennett was washed from his post at the wheel and was never afterwards seen. The wreck of the Snow Bird has not been seen since. She has probably gone to pieces.

The West Virginia Deadlock.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 11.—The deadlock in the senate continues, and as there are thirteen senators on each side the republicans say they will not allow the deadlock to be broken until the democrats abandon the questions now in the courts, or until such time as the contest will have been settled. This gives a dismal outlook for much legislation. The house cannot work until the senate organizes. The senate will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to organize.

State Stenographers' Association.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The annual meeting of the State Association of Stenographers was held here Wednesday.

The business was chiefly formal. Reports of committees were received and adopted, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, M. E. Wheeler, Lincoln; first vice-pressdent, A. M. Hopkins, Omaha; second vice-president, U. B. Kirby, Lincoln; secretary, J. W. Brewster, Hastings.

Executive Committee—Mullen, Beardsley, Valentine, Kirby, Gaston.

Examining Committee—Potter, Moore, Wilson, Mockett, Pollock.

The latest and most approved forms for preparing transcripts for the supreme court were discussed at length.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Kearney on a date to be fixed by the executive committee.

Missouri River Rates Revised.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Western Freight association has decided to advance the rate on dressed beef from Missouri river points to Chicago to a basis of 28.8 cents per hundred pounds. The present rate is 26 cents. Action was also taken to provide for rate of 12½ cents per hundred weight on lead and bullion from Missouri river points to Chicago, when these articles are shipped from Colorado or Utah and are stopped at the Missouri river to be refined. The association will meet Thursday next to arrange for a proper canvass and adjustment of coal oil rates from Iowa interior points to Omaha and beyond.

To Reduce the Lumber Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Post to-day says: The members of the senate committee having in charge the tariff bill, decided to offer an amendment, making the duty on lumber $1.50 per 1,000 feet, a reduction of 25 per cent in the bill as reported from the committee. It was at first proposed to make the duty $1.25, but a compromise on $1.50 was secured by the senators from the northwest. A proviso will be inserted that this rate shall be conditional on Canada removing her export duty on lumber.

Street Car Strike Averted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—It is reported this morning that there is no tie-up of any of the street car lines of Brooklyn, everything being satisfactorily settled between the employers and their men.

New Nebraska Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charles N. Coats has been appointed postmaster at Abie, Butler county, Neb., vice Elmer E. Gainer, resigned.

THE IOWA OBSTRUCTIONIST.

Gently But Firmly Suppressed by the Speaker.

GOT THROUGH BY A SQUEEZE.

The Report of the Conference Committee on the Omaha Postoffice Bill Accepted by the House.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.

And now Omaha is to have a new government building, sure enough, unless President Cleveland interposes a veto. The house, after long delay, has finally adopted the conference report on the bill, limiting the cost to $1,200,000, and appropriating $600,000, to be made immediately available for the purchase of a site and the commencement of the building. This action was anticipated several weeks ago by THE BEE, but was delayed beyond the time it was expected to take place. There will be no delay on the part of the senate. Senator Spooner, who has charge of the measure there, being at the head of the conferees, says the conference report will be called up promptly and adopted. He will be backed by Senators Manderson and Paddock, who have worked with Representative McShane like beavers.

A dead lock has existed in the house for more than a week. It is conducted by Weaver, of Iowa, who is fighting for the Oklahoma bill. He regularly makes manifold motions each day when the house meets for an adjournment, demanding the ayes and noes on every vote and much time is wasted in roll calls. As is well known, a motion to adjourn is of the highest possible privilege and takes precedence over all things else. It is always in order. Some one supposed to be known to Mr. McShane, put up a job on Weaver to-day by which Chairman Dibble, of the committee on public buildings and grounds, secured recognition by the speaker and called up the conference report on the Milwaukee building bill, which is identical to and preceded the Omaha measure. Just after one of Weaver's motions to adjourn was voted down, Dibble was recognized by the speaker. He said that he wanted so present a privileged report. Before he could announce what he had, Weaver wildly exclaimed: "I move that the house adjourn." But the chair had recognized the gentleman from South Carolina, to make a privileged report, "and till that is disposed of the motion of the gentleman from Iowa to adjourn cannot be entertained," said the speaker. Up to this confusion had reigned for an hour. The ruling created a commotion. The speaker was taking the bit between his teeth and was runing away from the usual proceeding. Weaver protested and there was a lively scrimmage, but the speaker was firm and the Milwaukee bill came up. After a very short statement by Dibble as to the conditions under which the conferees had reached an agreement, he asked for the ordering of the previous question. At this junction Senators Manderson, Paddock and Spooner entered on the floor of the house. Mr. McShane was circulating around pretty lively among the members, begging them to stand by the Milwaukee bill, as by the fate of that measure, the Omaha bill was to fare. The senators named began doing lively work too. It was exciting when Weaver got up and began to oppose the bill. He said he was not opposed to it on account of any demerit, but because the Oklahoma bill should be first considered. If the Oklahoma bill was first given a chance he would not object to the public building or any other honest bill. There was a wrangle over the revelancy of his speech to the question under consideration. Then Weaver attempted to have the house adjourn. Failing to have his motions recognized by the speaker he demanded a quorum on every step, and finally the ayes and nays on ordering the previous question, the object being of course to consume the day before a final vote was taken. The speaker was prepared for such an emergency, however, and stood firmly to his ruling. On the vote, finally reach to agree to the conference report) the ayes were 199 and the noes were 51. So the report and bill passed. In a minute there were clustered around Weaver, Senators Paddock and Manderson and Representative McShane, all pleading with him to let the conference report on the Omaha bill come up, but he would not yield. He fought like a tiger. There was a repotition of the tactics employed to defeat the consideration of the Milwaukee bill. By the assistance of the speaker, and almost the entire house, the Nebraska quorum was retained and the previous question at last ordered. It looked for an hour as though 5 o'clock, the time for adjournment under a special rule, would arrive before the final vote could be reached. But there is an end to all mortal things, and the ayes and noes on the adoption of the conference report was called, Chairman Mills, W. S. Scott and other distinguished democrats who have not been seen in the house for weeks, appeared and voted. The result was ayes, 196; noes, 26. So the conference report on the Omaha public building bill, about which so much has been said for nearly a year past, was adopted together with the bill itself. The Nebraska men were congratulated on every hand. Then followed a fight for the conference report on the San Francisco building bill. This measure did not have the active workers that the Omaha bill did, and pending its consideration the house adjourned. Had it not been for the remarkable and arbitrary ruling of the speaker and the effective work of the Nebraska statesmen named, the Omaha bill would not have been adopted, because it would not have been reached. It may be adopted by the senate to-morrow. Senators Manderson and Paddock say it will be called up promptly, and there is no doubt whatever that it will be passed by the senate, as there is little, and no factional opposition to it there. The bill will likely reach President Cleveland on Monday next, or Tuesday at the farthest, and barring accident. Some question has been raised as to whether the president will sign the bill. Mr. McShane says he will do everything possible in the way of bringing democratic influence to bear, and Senators Manderson and Paddock will see Mr. Cleveland, and there is not much danger of a veto. With the adoption of the report by the senate will close one of the most persistently fought battles ever waged for a public measure. The people of Omaha ought to congratulate themselves.

A CURIOUS SUIT.

Secretary Vilas to-day decided a curious case, which has been before the interior department since 1872, involving the fight between a settler and a railroad corporation for the possession of a strip of the bottom of the Missouri river. The river has a habit of erratically changing its course, sometimes leaving its old bed some miles away and cutting for itself a new channel. On the line between Nebraska and Dakota it came within the limit of the grant of the Sioux City & Pacific railroad. The stream changed its channel and left part of its bed high and dry. Patrick Monahan made a homestead entry of the land in 1871. The railroad claimed the land, and several decisions were rendered against Monahan. The latter claimed that the road could not claim the land, because it had no existence when the gaant to the road was made, as it was the bottom of the Missouri river. The road asserted that its grant covered everything in the shape of land, however long it had existed. Many years are spent by the department in gathering testimony as to when the navigable channel of the river had ever passed over the land in question, and finally found that it had not. Then witnesses swore that the land had grown grass and trees ever since 1858, and it being proven that the land existed practically dry when the grant to the road was made, the secretary decides that it belongs to the railroad company and that Monahan must lose it.

ARMY ORDERS.

Two years of the term of confinement imposed by the sentence of a general court martial December 4, 1888, Department of the Platte, is remitted in the case of August Miller, late private in Battery H, Fourth artillery, now at Fort Omaha awaiting transfer to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Captain James M. J. Sanno, Seventh infantry, on leave of absence in this city, will report by letter to the superintendent of the recruiting service, New York City to conduct recruits that may be sent to the Department of the Platte.

Private John Miller, hospital corps, on duty at Fort Lyon, Colorado, will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., to enable him to enter the army and navy hospital at that point, reporting upon his arrival to the surgeon in charge of the hospital.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Manderson has laid before the senate a petition from the Frank P. Blair post, G. A. R., of Nebraska, in favor of what is known as the "National Tribune" pension bill.

Hon. John M. Thurston and General Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska, were in the house this afternoon during the fight for the Omaha public building bill, and were among those who early congratulated the Nebraska congressmen upon the battle they won.

The following order was issued at the postoffice department to-day relative to the through registered mail pouch system between Sioux City and Omaha. The postmasters at the Sioux City and Omaha offices have this day been instructed to dispatch through registered pouches as follows: Leave Sioux City at 7:30 a. m., and Omaha at 1:20 p. m., via the Sioux City and Omaha railway postoffice, instead of the Sioux City and Missouri Valley and Cedar Rapids and Council Bluffs railway postoffices, as at present.

At their reception to-day, Mrs. Manderson wore a black satin dress, with gold lace embroideries and was assisted by Mrs. Matthewson, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Padock was in a toilet of black silk and lace and was aided by Miss Paddock, Miss Coppock and Miss Weston in entertaining her callers.

PERRY S. HEATH.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

Its Immediate Opening Urged by the Dakota Legislature.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A memorial to congress praying for the opening of the Sioux reservation, passed both houses to-day and will be forwarded to congress to-night. It is addressed to the committee on territories, of which Congressman Springer is chairman. The original resolution was amended so that the White river shall be the southern boundary of that portion to be opened. There was not a dissenting vote. The rules of both houses were susnended so that the memorial might be adopted without delay.

In conversation with members of the legislature, not one was found who was not in favor of having congress open the reservation without consulting the Indians. While this is the sentiment with regard to the opening of the lands to settlement, it is also the desire that the government should pay the Indians more than 50 cents per acre for the land.

There is such a tendency toward retrenchment on the part of the legislature that already bills have been introduced for the abolishment of the offices of commissioner of immigration, railroad commissioner, public examiner and repealing the law appropriating more for the payment of traveling expenses of the judges, and clerk hire for the governor. These bills are introduced by republicans who came to fight Governor Church, and if possible postpone the session until a republican governor is appointed. Failing in the attempt to postpone, they hope to abolish many of the important offices, so that the patronage will be removed from the democrats. The bill extending the time when the taxes of 1888 shall become due, and on which eastern land owners are largely interested, has passed the house and will meet no opposition in the council. Insurance men are not well pleased with the appointment of the insurance committees, and several of the large companies have already telegraphed their agents here to watch legislation on this subject.

THE SAMOAN COMPLICATIONS.

Consul Sewall Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 11.—Consul General Sewall, of Samoa, appeared before the senate committee on foreign relations to-day. General Sewall was examined in secret at great length. He said that the shedding of blood since he left Samoa had radically changed the situation there, and that if it were not intended to yield to Germany entire control of their lands, some decided action would have to be taken by the powers. He presented to the committee a copy of the Samoan Times newspaper, published at Apia, containing accounts of an unprovoked and unexpected attack by a German war ship upon the natives, and a meeting by the consuls of other nations denouncing the act, and also misleading and unfair statements by a German consul. Sewall spoke of the studied and systematic efforts of the Germans in sending out news from Berlin concerning Samoa to give the impression that the American was the aggressor in every case of trouble. German oppression, he is further said to have represented, as entirely responsible for any apparent division of natives into hostile factions. He described Tamasa's followers as a comparative handful, who were threatened by an unpleasant dilemma. If they failed to keep up the agitation against the native government they feared death at the hands of the German allies; if they escaped, then the same fate awaited them at the hands of the natives, who considered them traitors to Samoa.

CHICKASAW'S GOVERNOR.

Attorney General Vilas Decides in Favor of Bird.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Vilas, who had been requested to arbitrate in the contest for the governorship of the Chickasaw nation, to-day sent a telegram to Messrs. Bird and Guy, the contestants, in which he cited the Chickasaw constitution in regard to the canvassing of votes, etc., and said that in the execution of its provisions William Bird had been declared elected by the speaker of the Chickasaw house, in the presence of the members of both houses. The governor had taken the oath, delivered his message, and since acted as governor as far as the contest permitted. Although the returns appeared to have disclosed a majority for Guy, no right to review the constitutional action of the speaker in the presence and with the approval of the legislature in joint session can rest elsewhere than in the courts of the Chickasaw nation, even if they have such jurisdiction.

The Central's Latest Purchase.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—The Evening Wisconsin's special from Fond du Lac says that it is reported that the Illinois Central railroad has purchased the right of way of the proposed Midland road, from Madison to Fond du Lac, and thence along of the shore Lake Winnebago to Florence, with a branch line on the east side of the lake to Sturgeon bay. Many towns along the proposed route voted money to aid the construction of the road, and there is no doubt that this money will be freely given to the Illinois Central.

The Bad Fields of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Joseph Fields, ex-treasurer of Wabaunsee county, and Joseph Fields, jr., the present treasurer, have been held for embezzlement. The former was bound over to the district court in the sum of $15,000 and the latter in the sum of $5,000, both of which amounts were furnished.

Grant County Seat.

HYANNIS, Neb. Jan. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The result of the county seat election held yesterday in Grant county, is that Hyannis holds the county seat by a rousing majority. Hyannis is booming.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

He Anticipates an Easy Victory Over Floquet's Government.

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PARIS, Jan. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—It was one of General Boulanger's tri-weekly receptions yesterday. As the 27th of January approaches the desire to see the redoubtable candidate is becoming more general, and in consequence the crush of callers is reaching its climax. All sorts of people were there—workmen in rough clothing, officers of the Legion of Honor, women wearing sealskin, and others who might well have been concierges in holiday dress; men with muddy boots and dripping umbrellas, politicians, schemers, journalists—anyone who, having an axe to grind, saw in General Boulanger the man to grind it. A consequential darkey summons the fortunate ones, whose pride of suspense is done and who at length ascend a pair of stairs into the presence of the general. He sends them up in batches of six or eight. Most of those who passed through the final door did so only to pass speedily out again, but the Herald correspondent on this occasion was favored with a more extensive interview.

"Eh bien," commenced the general, "what can I do for you?" and he commenced pacing from one side of the room to the other, his soldierly figure well set off by a stylishly cut brown suit, and so walking backward and forward, side by side, the conversation went on.

"What is your position, general, as regards the Panama canal."

"Here it is in two words," came the unhesitating reply. "I have no opinion to express as to the outcome of the enterprise. When the canal will be finished and what what will be the expenses are questions I am incompetent to answer. One thing I know. A few months ago the chamber of deputies authorized a lottery of lands for the benefit of DeLesseps' great undertaking. If the authorization meant anything it meant that the French government identified itself with the interests of the canal, and became sponsor for it. Now the same government would shirk the same responsibility incurred recently, and it was against such hearty and illogical action that I protested, and still protest. I believe in keeping a promise. I believe in being consistent—two points which Floquet's government would seem to regard as insignificant details in the line of policy."

"Do you think the present government has compromised its interests in the general elections by opposing the wishes of so large a body of electors?"

"Floquet and his advisors have done nothing but play into my hands by their refusal to sustain the Panama scheme. They have assured me the allegiance of an army of 800,000 shareholders. That is only one illustration of their stupidity. By their ridiculous energy in the Baudin affairs on December 2, in trying to call out a mob, they lost the support of thousands of Paris shopkeepers whose interests are centered in the maintenance of order in the streets. A mob is terrible when aroused, and Floquet should remember that it is one thing to let loose 300,000 men and quite another to force them to return peaceably to their homes. Fortunately for Paris, Floquet's plan failed."

"Then, you feel sure of defeating the government in the coming contest?"

"Sure to defeat them! Why, my dear sir, they will defeat themselves. To obtain a victory I have only to rest on my oars and watch them cut their own throats. The other day they increased their discomfiture by refusing to vote the time honored holiday remembrance for the government employes. That error will cost them thousands of votes. Then there is the amnesty matter by which they have made enemies of numberless laborers, and so I might go on indefinitely. I will be elected by 100,000 majority, though the machinations of the Floquet government may reduce it to 80,000."

"Are you not afraid of their adopting violent measures against you?"

The general drew himself up proudly and replied with flashing eyes, and in ringing tones: "Let them dare to touch a hair of my head and they will see the result of such temerity in the suffrages of 300,000 Frenchmen, who would rise up and demand me as their representative. I defy the whole pack to do their worst."

"What will you do after your election in Paris?"

"As that is too far ahead to speak of precisely, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. But one thing is certain, my election in Paris will sweep all France like an electric shock."

FAVORS LOCAL INSPECTION.

Governor Glick, of Kansas, on the Dressed Beef Combine.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture to-day, Governor Glick spoke upon the "Dressed Beef Combine." He referred to the circumstance that ten years ago the shipper of the west who shipped cattle into Chicago would find there hundreds of buyers from the east, who were ready to buy cattle for shipment to eastern markets. Now there were but two classes of cattle, corn fed and range, and no distinction was made in the price. The shipper now has to sell to the dressed beef men, and they control the demand in such a manner as to be able to fix the price absolutely. In some places, for instance in Cincinnati, butchershops were opened and were supplied by the Chicago dressed beef monopolists. This has been followed up in Columbus and other cities until now the local butchers have been run out of business, and the monopolists have the field. Those buyers who were formerly stationed at Chicago to buy have been withdrawn, and there is no opposition buyer there left to compete for the cattle. He pointed out as the only method of meeting this monopoly a local inspection, and he believed that the present Kansas legislature would follow the example of other legislatures with a law making local inspection practicable.

Repealing the Blue Laws.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11.—At the constitutional to-day action was taken on the amendment to strike out the word "Protestant" from the bill of rights; also to strike out the article entire and substitute one reported by the committee on the bill of rights, inserting the following for that article: "Every religious sect, or denomination demeaning themselves quietly and as good subjects of the state, shall be equally under the protection of the law, and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." An amendment was offered to substitute the report by inserting a provision that the legislature shall have power to grant all religious societies within the state the privilege of selecting and contracting with their own teachers of religion and morality, and no one sect shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teachers of any other sect or denomination. This amendment was adopted, as was also report of the committee as amended.

A Dakota Miner Killed.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Jan. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—August Peterson was killed by falling rock at 3 o'clock this morning in the first level of the Highland mine, Lead City.

THE SALVATION OF ISRAEL.

It is the Chief Ambition of the Philanthropic Baron Hirsch.

AN ADVOCATE OF ASSIMILATION,

As Affording the Only Solution of the Semitic Problem and the Elevation of the Jewish Race.

Baron Hirsch's Doctrine.

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PARIS, Jan. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—For nearly two thousand years Israel has been awaiting the second advent of the Messiah. "When will the Messiah come?" I asked yesterday of a prominent Israelite.

"The Messiah is come, and is at this moment in Paris," was the astonishing reply.

I supposed that the person with whom I was talking intended to mystify me, but he was serious. I pressed him with further questions, and an explanation followed. The The Jews have long ago lost faith in the literal incarnation of the Messiah. That would not be compatible with the ideas of modern civilization. But a new doctrine has taken hold of the Jews all over the world—the doctrine of assimilation with christianity—and the apostle of this doctrine, destined to bring about the salvation of Israel, is now in Paris, and is no other than Baron Hirsch, the well known Parisian banker, who has given over 100,000,000 francs in Russia and Austria towards carrying out this glorious conception.

"Will you take me to see Baron Hirsch?" I asked.

"Certainly," was the reply.

In a few moments I was seated beside Baron Hirsch in his magnificent house next the Palaise de Elysee. Baron Hirsch is a fine-looking man of medium height and athletic build, and is apparently about fifty years old. His eyes are bright grey and beam full of intelligence. His nose is aquiline. His jaw has a determined look about it, and his long military moustache is mingled with grey. He looks more like an Austrian cavalry officer than a financier.

"Will you tell me about the motives which induced you to make your magnificent donation in Russia?" I asked.

"My idea is this," said he, "I am a bitter enemy of f