

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

The Anti-Pinkerton and Insurance Bills Pass the Senate.

The Labor Day Act Adopted.

Prof. Shakespeare Delivers an Address to the House on the Diseases of Live Stock—Legislative Gossip.

Senate.

LYNCOLE, Neb., Jan. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The committee on printing the governor's message reported, and it was adopted, submitting the printing of the following: In English, 4,000 copies—3,000 to the senate and house and 1,000 to state officers. In German, 3,000 copies—2,500 to the senate and house and 500 to state officers. In Swedish, 1,300 copies—1,500 to senate and house and 300 to state officers. In Danish, 1,300 copies—1,600 to the senate and 300 to state officers. The printing is to be done as soon as possible, after advertisement for three days in two daily papers.

Mr. Keeley said that he would like to have senate file No. 2 re-committed—Mr. Howe's bill prohibiting the bringing of armed men within the state. Mr. Howe objected to recommitment. He could not see what reason there was, and expressed surprise. Mr. Keeley said that the idea of the bill had been considered, but its particular provisions had not been discussed. Section 1 provides that it shall be lawful for corporations to employ armed men in section 3 corporations are authorized to employ detectives. There is nothing to prevent them from importing 10,000 detectives. Mr. Howe said that he was not objecting to men coming into the state to ferret out crime, but they are not to act as show trials. Mr. Howe said that he thought there was a constitutional question involved, and the bill ought to go to the committee and be thoroughly sifted.

General Conner asked if under the constitution it would be possible for a railroad company to import troops into the state. He thought not. The railroad companies never have had any power to cause to be imported any portion of the federal army. This bill, in his opinion, would be unconstitutional. The governor can enforce law; the railroads cannot do this. If the governor cannot do it, there is another power that is supreme, and that is the federal government.

Mr. Keeley said that after this bill is adopted the governor will have no power to send the bill back to the committee was lost by a vote of 9 affirmatives to 23 negatives, as follows:

Yeas—Dean, Keeley, Lindsey, Linn, Maher, Norvall, Pickett, Pope, Sutherland—9.

Nays—Bardsley, Barton, Conner, Cornell, Fluck, Gallygo, Hoover, Howe, Hurd, Jans, Jewett, Manning, Nesbitt, Paulsen, Paxton, Polk, Ransom, Raymond, Rosen, Roche, Tazewell, Wetherald, Wolbach—23.

It was then adopted, the only votes in the negative being those of Messrs. Keeley, Linn, Pickett and Sutherland, and 23 votes being recorded in the affirmative.

Senate file No. 3.—Mr. Ransom's bill denoting the insurance law. The committee on insurance was taken up and was passed. It is as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be issued in this state, against loss by fire, tornado or lightning and the property insured shall be destroyed, the amount of the original claim on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured and the true amount of loss and measure of damages.

Section 2. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter made or written upon real property in this state, and also to the renewal, which shall hereafter be made, of all policies heretofore made in this state, and the contracts under by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this state.

Section 3. The insured shall have judgment against an insurance company upon any such policy of insurance, if the amount of judgment be not more than \$500, and the plaintiff an attorney's fee not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 which shall be taxed as part of the costs, and if the amount of such judgment exceed \$1,000, the state shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable sum as an attorney's fee to be taxed as part of the costs.

Section 4. The insured shall have judgment against an insurance company upon any such policy of insurance, if the amount of judgment be not more than \$500, and the plaintiff an attorney's fee not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 which shall be taxed as part of the costs, and if the amount of such judgment exceed \$1,000, the state shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable sum as an attorney's fee to be taxed as part of the costs.

Section 5. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 6. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 7. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

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Section 13. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 14. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 15. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 16. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 17. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 18. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 19. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Further printing to the firm of Gibson, Miller & Co. The ground for the firm mentioned is opposed to the employment of the labor unions. The memorial is signed as follows: P. C. Cor, president Omaha Typographical Union No. 150; James Kunney, president Central Labor Union; M. J. Buckle, president the Press Association; J. S. Wood, president the Omaha Typographical Union No. 32; O. S. Wilson, president the Omaha Typographical Union No. 19; Charles Neumann, president the Omaha Typographical Union No. 1; D. A. Stafford, M. W. L. A. 529, K. of L.; John E. LaPage, vice president the Omaha Typographical Union No. 4; L. S. Ensmore, secretary B. L. E. No. 124; Michael Fitzerald, L. A. 3914, K. of L.; E. A. Beck, Painters' Union No. 92; M. C. Holland, L. A. 450, K. of L.; Frank Lusk, L. A. 730, K. of L.; H. W. Schenley, Carpenters' Union No. 34; Michael J. O'Connell, Iron Moulders' Union No. 10; W. Schilling, president Omaha Wagon Makers' Union; Con Lynch, L. A. 729, K. of L.; George J. Kieffer, L. A. 3914, K. of L.

Mr. Cor, chairman of the committee on revenue and taxation, reported that house roll 90, relating to the payment of taxes, be amended and passed. Also that house roll 2,500 to the senate and house and 500 to state officers. In Swedish, 1,300 copies—1,500 to senate and house and 300 to state officers. In Danish, 1,300 copies—1,600 to the senate and 300 to state officers. The printing is to be done as soon as possible, after advertisement for three days in two daily papers.

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Section 5. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 6. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

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Section 8. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

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Section 13. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

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was consumed in discussing a resolution by the committee on public lands and buildings to visit the state institutions. The resolution was finally tabled.

The chief of senator having been disappointed of some good work may now expect. The session is disposed to hold two bill sessions daily and do the committee work at odd hours.

In accordance with the eternal fitness of things the first bill to pass the house was a measure for the common school purposes. The members' salaries and other legislative expenses. It was not remarkable, either, that the bill passed unanimously.

How shall we invest the permanent school fund, is a problem that is bothering the head of the average legislator. Said a practical farmer, who is a member of the legislature: "I am strongly in favor of investing the funds so they will bring in some returns. State warrants are the best and government lands are the next best thing to buy. Some county and city bonds are safe. We certainly should do something with those bonds."

The voice of the farmer echoed through the halls of legislation yesterday. Corbin of Nebraska, Fieldgrove of Buffalo, Seed of Nebraska, Hill of Butler, Whitehead of Chester, and others took a hand in the debate in connection with the permanent school fund.

Mr. McCreedy will come up smiling again in a few days with his bill making the 1st day of September a holiday, to be known as Labor Day. By some oversight the bill was so framed as to make Labor Day a legal Sunday, and the members objected to so radical a change. The bill is now amended and will not meet with much opposition.

A wide diversity of opinion was developed on Corbin's bill to increase the pay of jurors. The members of the legislature are not inclined to give men to act as jurors, while others were equally certain that it would greatly increase the honor of professionals and lawyers around the court houses waiting for a job.

Rhodes of Pawnee will likely have the honor of introducing a bill to amend the law. This bill (house roll 49) provides that anyone may be punished for wearing the insignia or rosette of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States without being reported by the committee on militia.

The Omaha contested election cases are being heard by the committee on militia. Through with the testimony in favor of the republican contestants. Only a few more names remain to be gone over, and then the committee will report to the house.

House roll 52 was reported back for passage. This is the bill appropriating \$4,000 to the state for the purpose of purchasing the library fund for the purpose of books.

House roll 50—Cummings bill to provide for the conveyance of real estate by executor in cases where the executor is a non-resident of the state and dies before completing the sale—was favorably reported by the committee.

House roll 24—to compel railroad trains to stop at all stations and furnish adequate facilities for doing business at all stations—was passed at 10 o'clock. In the absence of Ryner the acting clause was struck out.

Live Time in the House. LYNCOLE, Neb., Jan. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The introduction of McCreedy's resolution to-day directing the secretary of state to charter a special car for the use of the committee on public lands and buildings and for various sub-committees to visit the state institutions, was the signal for a lively and animated discussion in which fully a dozen members participated. During the course of the debate Caldwell wanted to know if the house proposed any confidence whatever in the committee on public lands and buildings.

Caldwell said that the house would likely approve the bill, but he would not be objecting to approving them in advance. Ballard said he thought that the house would pay the necessary expenses of the committee, but that they should travel as ordinary passengers, and moved to lay on the table, which was carried by a vote of 49 to 22.

Ballard's Trust Bill. LYNCOLE, Neb., Jan. 17.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following is a synopsis of the trust bill introduced by Hon. J. R. Ballard and favorably reported by the committee on manufactures and commerce.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any number dealer or coal dealer, or any other person, to enter into any combination with any number dealer or coal dealer for the purpose of fixing the price of or dividing among themselves the proceeds of such dealers. In case of any agreement for pooling, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 2. Any party who shall violate the first section of this article shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 3. Any person or corporation who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not more than \$100, or not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Duty on Tin Plate Fixed by the Senate.

DISCUSSING THE SUGAR BOUNTY

Another Day Consumed in the House in Consideration of the Territorial Bills and Amendments.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the senate today the committee on privileges and elections reported back the concurrent resolution recently introduced as to the meeting of the two houses to count and declare the result of the presidential election.

Among the bills reported from the committee and placed on the calendar was one to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at La Crosse, Wis.

The tariff bill, the pending question being on the amendments to the tin plate paragraph.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Allison to state what portions of the bill remained unacted upon. Mr. Allison specified among the important matters pending the tariff on tin plate, sugar and wool and woolen schedules, with a great many detached portions from other sections, such as rice, cultry and various other things that would lead to more or less debate.

The discussion of the amendment was continued by Messrs. Hale and Allison. The question of the extension of tin in the United States was brought up by the assertion made by Mr. Allison that there were more tin mines in the United States than in any other country in the world. There was tin enough in Dakota to supply the world.

Mr. Vest remarked that if the tin mines of the country could be successfully worked there would have been developed before this time a tin industry in Dakota.

Mr. Teller asserted that there was no question as to the great abundance of tin deposits in Dakota. The trouble about it was that the tin in the mines produces only 4 or 5 cents a pound, while the tin imported from Wales cost 25 or 30 cents. But even if it produced only 8 or 9 cents, it could be worked with profit.

Mr. Hale argued that the proposed increase of duty on tin plate for the purpose of establishing a non-existent industry was dangerous and exceptional legislation.

The question of the proposed increase of duty on such a necessity as tin plate, and said that for the next ten or fifteen years all tin imported from the United States would have to be imported. The possibilities were that tin plate could not be manufactured successfully in the United States, and that it would only be an additional burden to the people.

Mr. Sherman argued in favor of the amendment. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Hale, Sausbury, Plumb, Gorman, and others. The amendment was adopted. It fixes a duty on tin plate (tinners' iron and steel) which shall be 3 cents a pound or less, or 20 cents a hundred and not less than 20 cents a hundred.

A dynamite cartridge exploded in the house, the largest quantity in the arsenal shattering a servant's leg. The outrage is connected with similar crimes recently committed in Madrid.

Head Wolf, the Dutch gormant who ascended from Antwerp Tuesday, was rescued by a vessel at sea. He had two companions, who were drowned.

The nomination of Walter L. Beane to succeed himself as inter-state commissioner was favorably reported yesterday in the executive session of the senate by the committee on inter-state commerce.

A Beneficial Police Force. KANSAS CITY, Neb., Jan. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The police force gave a ball in November and netted \$2,000. With the money they fitted up a lodging house which has been patronized nightly by a hundred or more unfortunate. To-day they began the daily practice of distributing to each lodger a ticket entitling him to a square meal. So far as is known here the Kansas City police force is the only one in the country which supports paupers.

Anti-Monopoly Legislation. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A bill entitled "An act to prevent monopolies," was introduced in the senate here to-day. It is aimed at trusts and embodies the principles laid down in Judge Barrett's recent decision against the sugar trust.

Joined Her Dead Mother. MEXICO, Jan. 17.—Mme. Di Murecia, the singer, died here to-day in extreme poverty. Her daughter, who was heart broken at the loss of her mother, committed suicide by taking poison.

Took Rough on Rats. OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—W. Shaefel, employed at Merrill's lacing house, took "Rough on Rats" and died at 3 o'clock this morning.

Miners on a Strike. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 17.—A special report from Brownell, Mercer county, says that 4,000 miners in that region went out on a strike this morning on account of differences in the price of coal. The strike is the largest in the history of the coal fields of West Virginia.

Brutality's Severe Rehearsal. BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the United States district court to-day Captain Robert Mills, of the oyster schooner Chickera, was found guilty of brutally beating his crew and was sentenced to a fine of \$500 and one year in jail.

A County Judge Details. HOLYOKE, Colo., Jan. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—County Judge R. L. Rowden, of Logan county, has disappeared. His whereabouts are not known. It is said that he has been making a tour of the county, but he has not been seen since he left his office.

Building Permits. The following building permits were issued yesterday: George Vandenberg, 2-story frame house, 800 East 12th street, \$1,000. Water street near Ames avenue, \$1,000. Two permits aggregating \$1,800.

Wilhelm Goes to Extremes. BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The emperor has ordered the dismissal of all French cooks employed in the palace. They will be replaced with Germans.

He Tells on Himself. Wall Street News: President Chauncey M. Depew, of the New York Central, received a letter