# THEY IGNORE PROHIBITION.

The People of Davenport Refuse to Have Business Blighted.

ONE FLOURISHING IOWA TOWN.

It Quietly Defles the Deadening Law and Is Rewarded by Prosperity and a Notable Absence

of Crime.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 20 .- | Special to THE Ban. |-It has become a legend that prohibition will not go in any of the lowa river towns, and so far as Davenport is concerned this legend is a verity. There has never been the semblance of an attempt to enforce the law here, and should one be made it would stand about as much chance of success as the proverbial snowdakes in the sub-terrestrial tropics. When prohibition was voted upon and carried by a majority of nearly 30,000 in this state five years ago, this county Scott, went forninst it to the tune of 3.983, and the city of Davenport, about 6 to 1. Of course not the slightest attention was paid here in Davenport to the fact that the majority of the people had declared for prohibition, and the breweries and saloous continued to flourish with all their pristing vigor and uprestraint. A few months subsequent to this election a test case was brought in the district court in this city before Judge Walter I. Hayes, now Congressman Hayes, by a local association of brewers against one, John Hill, proprietor of the Turner hall, who bought a large quantity of beer and refused to pay for it upon the grounds that the business was unlawful and they could not colloct it. Judge Hayes, however, rendered a decision declaring the law unconstitutional and all these claims against Hill valid and collectable. Hill's lawyers carried the case. up to the supreme court, which aftirmed Judge Haves' decision. At the following session of the legislature lowa's famous prohibition law was passed, but which has failed in absolute enforcement in every county in the state, notwithstanding the claims of those friendly to the law.

In Davenport the law is a joke and a jest, and the majority of the people never expect to see the day when an effort will be made to force it upon them. Just now it would be as easy a task to make the waters of the Mississippi flow up the stream. The business men openly declare that they are fully competent to take care of their own town, and that it shall not be killed by the force of a law that has deadened almost the entire balance of the state.

But let us figure a little on Davenport. In 1880 the census of this city was 23,000, and taking her recent directory of 8,550 names, and multiplying this by four, a very fair ratio of the number of mhabitants to the name on the directory, and it gives her a population of 34,200-an increase of over 11,000 during the last eight years. This is certainly a fine showing, when it is taken into consideration that Davenport never experienced even a spasmodic boom such as have fallen to the lot of Des Moines and other adjacent cities. Her growth has been steady and sure, and the people who came here are here yet, and apparently well satis-

There are to-day in the city of Davenport exactly 172 saloons, wide open day and night and Sunday too. The revenue derived by the city from this source is but \$17,200 per annum, as the license is but \$100 a year.

This license reads "For the sale of all beverages not prohibited by law." and it is not computsory upon a saloonkeeper whether he takes it out or not.

Notwithstanding the large number of sa loons here, and that saloons are supposed, by prohibitionists at least, to be the origina source of all crime, poverty and degradation, it is a firmly established fact that the city of Davenport has the best criminal record of any city of similar dimensions or commensurate importance within the whole United States. There has been but one murder committed here in thirty-five years, and there

of all other grades of crime. I went over the books of the clerk at the police court yesterday evening, and as incredible as it may seem, there were but twelve arrests for intoxication in this city in 1887, and for the year just closed but eigh teen. And I repeat, as one of the judges of the district court here said to me while over hauling the records, that there is less crime here than in any city in the state, or any city of its size in the country.

is a most marvelous paucity in the records of

Business is good here, notwithstanding this is the dull after-holiday season, probably made so by the healthful condition of all the local manufactures, and this is the greatest manufacturing city in the state. There are five saw mills here that employ over eight hundred hands; three big flouring mills; the Eagle Manufacturing company, the largest agricultural and farm implement factory in the northwest, with a force of 300 men; the Bottendorff Wheel company, with 100 men; Steams Paint Manufacturing company; paper box factory; Kuhnee's Cigar works, 300 employes; the Arc Scales Manufacturing company, the Match Works; Glucose factory; the Vinegar and Pickling Works; the Wash Machine factory; Cracker factory; Tile Works, and innumerable other lesser but thrifty industries.

The real estate men inform me that there is innumerable activity in the market here now, and that prices are stiff, yet many transfers are being made, and considerable building is in progress. Farm lands about Davenport are very high, as Scott county is the richest county in the state.

I had a long talk with Superintendent Den ison, of Bradstreet agency, last night and he "We have not felt the effects of the prohibitory law here like they have else where in the state, simply from the fact that we have paid no attention to it, but simply continue to maintain the even tenor of our way. In the past two years we have enjoyed uncommon good fortune in the way of business. There is a marked improvement in the demand for bus iness property, as the fact that there is no a vacant store room in the town, and the many new business blocks going up will weil attest. The banks here all pay a good dividend, and the savings banks show an in crease in the past year of \$600,268.13. The total deposits in the national banks January 1 was \$6,749,498.78, quite as much as in ali the other banks in the state of Iowa put together. During the past year the postoffice reports also show an increase of over \$13,000 in the money order department, and over \$5,000 in the sale of stamps. "Davenport, by the way," added Mr. Denison, "lays claim to being one of the electrical centers of the country. We have not only one of the few street railways in the west operated by electricity, but several electric light companies, and a company just formed with a capital of \$100,000, for the manufacture of all kinds of electrical gralleness and colled the Hawkers Floatele

Manufacturing company. You might add, too, that C. B. Holmes and a syndicate of Chicago capitalists has just closed a deal for all our street railway lines, as well as those of Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and within the year these cities will all be connected by an electric line across the government bridge and the entire system operated by electricity. So you see, to get back at your original question. Davenport hasn't suffered much by the passage of the prohibition law, because we have had, nor will we have, none of it here, if the voice of the people is to be heard."

#### A DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE. Eight Business Houses at Unionville,

Mo., Swept Away by Fire.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 22 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-A special from Unionville, Mo., tells of the destruction by fire of eight brick business houses on the north side of the business square. The fire started shortly after midnight this morning in the clothing house of B. Fahren & Co., and then spread from building to building. The estimated losses are as follows:

Boner & Rorabaugh, grocers, \$15,000; insurance, \$10,000. Khight & Hinkle, druggists, \$2,800; insurance, \$2,200. B. Fahren & Co., clothiers, \$7,000; insurance, \$5,500. C. Figge, dry goods, \$12,000; insurance, \$4,800. George Roth, hardware and furniture, \$16,000; insurance \$8,000. National bank of Unionville, \$400; L. B. Fowler, gro-cer, \$1,000; W. B. Hovernale, two buildings, \$6,000; insurance, \$4,000. Elias Monrer, one \$6,000; insurance, \$4,000. Ellias Monrer, one building, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000. Thomas Stout, two buildings and photograph apparatus, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,500. Unionville Investigator, newspaper material, \$1,800; no insurance. Band instruments, \$800; no insurance. C. McKinley, attorney, library, \$300; Drs. Noel & Penson, surgical instruments and library, \$400; no insurance; T. B. Valentine, justice of the peace, books, \$100; A. J. Bennett, confectioner and greeer, F. H. Wentworth, druggist, and Comsteck Bros., who occupied frame buildings oppo-Bros., who occupied frame buildings oppo-site the row destroyed, were damaged sev-eral hundred dollars by the removal of goods, but are fully insured

e total estimated loss is about \$70,000, with half that amount of insurance. It wil prove an incalculable injury to the town, and it will take years to effect a complete recovery, as the buildings destroyed were the best

#### AMES GRANTED A DIVORCE. The Last Act in One of Chicago's So-

cial Sensations.
CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The fact just leaked out this evening that a divorce was granted Wilson Ames, the wealthy treasurer of the Phoenix distillery, from his wife, in Judge Collins' court, in this city, last Friday. It will be emembered that Mr. Ames created a great stir last summer in the fashionable society in which he and his wife, Mrs. Abigail Ames, moved, by suing for a divorce. He charged that for three years prior to Christmas, 1887, his wife had deceived him by carrying on a claudestine correspondence and intimacy with James J. Cummings, an Omaha real estate mae. He detailed hom Mrs. Ames' rest-less and dissatisfied nature had caused him enormous expense to keep her in a style be-fitting her desires, and that finally, after having settled the house and \$25,000 worth of securities on her prior to a quiet separation she had coolly confessed to him that she loved Cummings and that she proposed not to hold the \$25,000 in trust for their son, as Ames desired, but would set Cummings up in business with it. Mrs. Ames, by counsel, entered a vigorous denial of the charges preferred and the case dropped out of sight, although it was understood that Mrs. Ames had gone to Omaha. Now it appears that early on Friday last ames appeared with his counsel in Judge Collins' court and recited once more his tale. Edwin Frost, manager of a hotsl on Clark street, also told about Cummings and Mrs. Ames occupying a room together at his house on December 27, 1887, three days after Mrs. Ames' alleged confession to her husband. The evidence satisfied Judge Collins, and he granted a decree of divorce, which somehow or other did not get on Friday's

# CARTER HARRISON.

He Will Pose as a Reformer In Chicago's Mayoralty Contest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.- [Special Telegram to Tue Beg. |-It is stated that Carter H. Harrison will enter politics again. The plan is not to run him for mayor on a straight democratic ticket, but as the head of a citizen 'reform" ticket. By this means they hope to add to the strength of the democratic party such republicans as may have been led into the belief that the "machine." as the political leaders who wrested Chicago from democratic hands are called, is some all-de stroying octopus, dangerous to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They also count upon securing the labor vote by making an issue on Judge Tuley's free speech decision, and hope by a clever manipulation of words and phrases to impress the labor party with the idea that but for it free-dom of speech in every sense of the word would have been denied them. This Harrison movement started but a short time ago but it is already well under way, although every effort has been made to keep it shady The citizens "reform" convention will be called and nominate Mr. Harrison, and the democrats, in a subsequent convention, wil

# Postal Changes.

Washington, Jan. 22 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Mrs. Lydia E. Haynes has been appointed postmistress at Merom. Daw son county, Neb., vice Nancy B. Wright, resigned, and Henry N. Merrill, Mirage, Sheridan county, vice Joseph Gilmer, resigned. A postofilee has been established at Col-lins, Cheyenne county, with John W. Weeks A postoffice has been established at Craw-

ford, Woodbury county, Ia., Harrison C. Joseph, postmaster, and also at Poster, Monroe county, with Harry E. Wheelock post-

# Harrison's Visitors.

Indianapolis, Jan. 22.—One of the first arrivals to see General Harrison to-day was ex-Governor Stone, of Knoxville, Ia. He is the messenger of the Iowa electorial college, and stopped over under instructions of his colleagues to congratulate the president-elect in their name. The other visitors were Alvin J. Garrett, of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. West, of Kansas City: Major George Fry and Major Kelly, of Springfield, O. Among the prominent Indiana callers were Lieutenant Governor Chase and Hon. Calvin Cow

Rumored Railroad Changes. Dunuque, In., Jan. 22 - | Special Telegram o THE BEE |- News was received here today that the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City general offices will be removed from St. Paul to Chicago. Orders were also received. to remove the train dispatcher's office from this place to Oelwein. The latter is in Fayette county, and is the junction point where the main line strikes the southern extension. It is thought that the shops will also be located there.

## Found Two Headless Bodies. SCITUATE, Mass., Jan. 22.—This morning

James, Ward, a life-saving patrolman, found two bodies between the third and fourth cliffs. The heads of both were missing. There is no doubt they were sailors, probably belonging to the schooner Norton, which was wrecked in the recent gales.

The Weather Indications Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota: Generally fair and colder, winds becoming northwest-

# PLEADING FOR SUBMISSION.

Ready to Sacrifice All to the Clamor For Bogus Reform.

YESTERDAY'S HOUSE CAUCUS.

Republicans Who Favor a Statute Like Iowa's Find That the Party is Not Entirely With

#### Them.

The Submission Cancus.

LINCOLN. Neb., Jan. 22 - Special to THE BEE. |-Early this morning Charley Hall, of Lancaster, was seen flitting among the members with an ominous looking paper which every republican member was observed to read with more or less interest. Many signed their names to the document, while others declined. A few begged for more time to consider the matter, which, as the estensible purpose was only to secure signatures of a majority of the republican members of the house, was graciously granted. The paper, on careful inspection, read as follows:

"To Hon. B. S. Baker, Chairman House Republican Caucus-We, the undersigned, request you to call a caucus of the republican members of the house to meet Tuesday evening, January 22, in the hall of the house of representatives to consider the question of submission."

The call was signed as followes: Abrahamson, Bailey, Ballard, Berry, Bortis, Brink, Burnham, Christy of Clay, Coleman of Anteiope, Corbin, Cruzen, Dempster, Diller, Elliott, Everett, Farley, Gilbert, Gilchrist, Hall, Hampton, Hanna, Hanthorn, Harding, Hays, Hill of Gage, Hunter, Debrase, Lee, Matter, Marker, Batter, Johnson, Lee, Majors, Meeker, Potter, Rhodes, Robb, Sargent, Satchell, Scoville, Shephard, Stirk, Sweet, Weber, Weller, Wells, Westover, Whitehead, Whitford, Whyman, Wilcox, Williams, Winter and

Yutzey.
Bisbee, Baker and Truesdell, who would probably have signed the call, were absent. In accordance with the above call the re publicans convened at the time stated, with Baker in the chair. Forty-one members an swered to the roll call, and fourteen others came in soon after, making fifty-five in all. Lee of Furnas introduced the following reso-

Resolved, That this caucus favors the re-demption of the pledge of the republican party given in the republican state convention in 1888 to submit a constitutional amendment upon the subject of prohibition to the people, and hereby pledge the republican members of the house to vote for the submission of such an amendment. Rayner asked to be excused from answer

ing the roll call, and Gilbert moved that he

be excused, but Demoster objected, and said

he ought to be ashaused to take part in a re-publican caucus. The objection was afterwards withdrawn. Lee said this was a continuation of the caucus that nominated the speaker, and every good republican would be bound by its

Gilchrist said the party could not bind the absent members. "The republican state convention resolutions are not binding on me," he said. "The people of my district alone, whom I represent, have the right to control my actions in this matter and I propose to voice this sentiment."

Dempster replied, "It is a custom to hold caucuses among all parties, to lay down the party policy, and we have no right as republicans to say we will not be bound by what this caucus may do. I may not be in favor of prohibition when it comes to an issue, but the party has given a solemn pledge to let the people vote on the question, and I am in favor of redeeming that pledge.

Mr. Cady, who was in the hall, rose and said, "I am here to abide by any just policy the party may adopt, but there is a higher duty I owe than to the state convention. My constitu-ents who sent me here are entitled to some representation in this legislature, and re-gardless of the action of this caucus I proose to represent them."

Burnham spoke as follows: "The last two republican state conventions pledged the party to submit this question, and I am in favor of redeeming that pledge. The people of my district demand the right to vote upon this question and my vote shall be cast in favor of according to them this high privilege. The state convention is the highest authority in the party and should govern our action as repub-

Christy of Clay addressed the caucus in the following words: "How did we get this large majority in both branches of the legiswould redeem our pledges. If we fail what party will suffert The republican party of course. I believe when the time comes that sixty stalwart republicans will be found voting aye on this question." Rayner arose and said, "I want it distinctly understood that by remaining here I do not

consider myself bound by your action. It is not right, nor just, nor honest to claim a majority of those present can bind absent nembers, and if you claim that by remaining ere that I am bound by your action, I will withdraw.' Everett said he could see no reason why

Raynor should fear to remain in a republican caucus if he belonged to the party. If a few nembers took it upon themselves to defeat his great measure they will receive the warmest thanks of the prohibition-ists, and all enemies of the re-publican party. It is a right the people have to vote upon this question and he, for one, was heartily in favor of giving them that privilege. The very existmee of the republican party depends on subnitting this question.

Whitehead addressed the house in these

words: "The party primaries have issued their decree calling upon all good republicans to vote to submit this great question to the copie, and no member willing to bear the arty name will repudiate that pledge now."
Ballard next obtained the floor and took Ballard next obtained the floor and took strong ground for submission. He said: "lowa had a majority of 45,000, and she submitted a similar amendment and the republican majority dwindled down to 5,000, but the people came to the rescue of the party and it has swung up to 35,000. So would it be in this state. We as a party have decided many important matters by caucus, and that is the

mportant matters by caucus, and that is the only true way to settle such questions. I hope this resolution will be adopted." Johnson said: "Party lines set lightly non my shoulders, and it was because of the eledge in the platform that I asked o come into your caucus and to come into your caucus and now if you defeat this measure I will have to go back to my constituents and repent in sackcloth and ashes that I ever asked for the privilege. There are 16,000 Scandinavians in this state, and they are demanding submis-sion almost to a man, and if you defeat it you

will hear from them at the polls in a way that will make your party suffer." Scoville wanted to know why any repubcan should not feel at home in this caucus

"The party is fast being purged of
ill objectionable elements and is about o take high ground in favor of temperance eform. This caucus is known to bind every republican, even if he is absent and it pro-poses to do it. My candidate for speaker failed to get the nomination, but I cheerfully voted for yours, and you should meet us in the same spirit. The hall is flooded with papers showing the bad effect of prohibition in lowa, but that ought not to make any dif-ference with us. We have a duty to per-form and let us, like brave men, perform

Gilchrist obtained the floor and vehemently declared that it was absurd for them to claim that any resolution they might pass would bind the absent members. Said he—"Box Butte, my own county, favors submission, but the three other counties in my district have not spoken, and I will obey their voice, and your resolution if passed will not sway me one lota from the line of duty. My allegiance is due to my own constituents, and not to the party at large, and I tell you plainly that I will not obey your mandates. Prohibition does not prohibit, and I challenge you to prove the

that duty.

contrary. On a long trip I took last year through several states the only drunken man I saw was in Kansas, a state where prohibition is supposed to be enforced. We have thousands of good republicans who do not believe in prohibition. What are you going to do with them! Drive them out of the party! Then your majority will take wings and democracy will rule the destinies of this grand state."

Hall next arose and spoke at length, saying among other things: "This is the same republican caucus which nominated your speaker, and its actions are just as binding as in that case. If the resolutions as presented are not strong enough to hold the absent. are not strong enough to hold the absent members, I am in favor of making them stronger. I presented this call to every re-publican and to your speaker. John C. Watpublican and to your speaker. John C. Wat-son and fifty-one members signed it. If there are any republicans who dare to dis-obey the mandate of this body let, them do so, and in the near future they will repent their action. This is not as some have said, a social question. It is a purely political question, and one that must be settled by political action. It is a fundamental principle of government that the people shall rule, and yet some members, pretending to be republicans, would prevent them from voting on this great question. It is all folly to say we cannot bind absent members. consideration of public policy demands that we shall submit this question and win. For the party's sake we should let the people vote upon it and eliminate it from

politics."

Coleman of Antelope, also favored submission, but not out of love for the prohibitionists. "Over 90 per cent of my party supporters," he said "will vote 'no' on this

"But," said the speaker, "they want it submitted to get it out of politics. I hope that not only fifty-one he added in con-clusion, but that seventy-seven republicans when the final ballot is taken will be found voting to redeem the pledge of the party."

Corbin spoke at some length in the same strain as Mr. Hall. He asserted that the cities and towns may not favor prehibition, but in the rural districts where God lives and church spires rise heavenward, and where God earing and humanity loving people dwell, he sentiment was unanimous for submission "Two years ago," said Mr. Coroin, "we decided for submission and again this year. The people took us at our word. They believed us, and if they had not my seat would be filled by a democrat. It is as much as the life of the party is worth to refuse submision now, and if we go home with this pledge unredeemed the party will be swept from power forever.'

Rayner again took the floor and said: "I was in the republican convention and voted the eleven votes from Cheyenne county for the submission plank, but you cannot gag me here by any such resolution." Cany further observed that stting there

and listening to the invectives hurled at the members who chose to obey the voice of their constituents had not converted him to their theory, but if possible strengthened his for-mer determination to do his whole duty as he saw it to his constituents, concluding he said: "Submit this question if you can. I would be glad to help you, but my fealty to the people who sent me here will not permit me to aid you.'

Scoville repeated the remark that this is the same caucus that nominated the speaker. Cady answered and said that the speaker was begging the question and it was in no ense true. Baker closed the debate, which lasted over

two hours, with a very moderate speech, in which he said: "The simple question is, 'snall we submit this amendment to the people!' My constituents want to vote upon it. and I came here pledged to give them the opportunity." The roll was then called on the adoption of

The roll was then called on the adoption of Lee's resolution, which resulted as follows: Ayes—Abrahamson, Baker, Bailey, Ballard, Berry, Bortis, Brink, Burnham, Christy of Clay, Coleman of Antelope, Corbin, Dempster, Diller, Elliott, Evarett, Farley, Gilbert, Hall, Hampton, Hanna, Hauthorn, Harding, Hays, Hunter, Johnson, Lee, Majors, Rhodes, Robb, Sargeant, Scoville, Shephard, Stirk, Weber, Weller, Wells, Whitehead, Whitford, Whyman, Wilcox, Williams, Winter, Yutzy—43.
Cady Cameron Gilchrist and Ryner declined to vote. Dempster offered a supple-

mentary resolution of the same tenor as the one under discussion which was adopted without debate. The caucus then adjourned. The members who were absent that are Claimed by the submissionists are Bisbee, Cruzen, Fenton, Fieldgrave, Hill of Butler, Hill of Gage, Lash, McNickle, Mecker, Pot ter, Satchell, Sweet, Truesdell and West-over, seventeen in all. Even should Gilthrist vote with them it would only make ifty-eight of the necessary sixty votes and hus the fate of submission is sealed.

The submissionists of the senate are also circulating a paper pledging its signers to meet and discuss submission. It is signed such senators as Lindsay, Hurd, Robinson, Cornell and Shanner, but was started too ate in the day to go the rounds. It is under stood that the meeting shall be simply a con-ference, and not a caucus with a gag rule. Senator Connor and one or two others will not go into caucus only to be bound by a predetermined action of extremists. They to not care to be caught in that kind of a trap, and in the hope of committing these in-dependents these submissionists offer to hold conference. No date for the meeting is named in the paper, but it will probably be fixed by Senators Lindsay and Hard, who are recognized as the head of the movement.

School Fund Investment. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22 .- [Special to THE BEE. ]-Among the important measures introduced in the legislature is one by Senator Corneil for the submission of an amendment permitting the investment of the per-

manent school fund of the state in registered

bonds of the school districts. "Under the constitution," explained Mr. Cornell, "the permanent school fund can only be invested in registered state and county bonds. There are not enough of these to take up all of the fund, and by the report of the auditer of public accounts you will see that there is on hand in that fund very nearly \$300,000. If that were out at 5 percent interest it would bring \$15,000 a year into the state treasury. But that is not all. As things now are our school district bonds are taken up by foreign capitalists, who de mand 7 per cent interest. Y the effect of measure would save Nebraska people 2 per cent or an aggregate sum of \$6,000 besides keeping the other \$15,000 in the state. The state treasurer and his bankers may oppose the bill, because it is to their interest to have a big balance on hand. Their argument will probably be that the school district bonds are not a safe investment. So far as I can learn these registered bonds, surrounded as they are with safeguards, areas secure an investment, with reasonable care, as county bonds. I have not learned of any case of default on those district bonds, and of the nine causes

bonds. The records show that moneyed men have bought nearly \$900,000 of the registered school district bonds, and they were shrewd investors. fact must also be borne in mind," continued the senator, "Nebraska has a large amount of school land under contracts for sale. The deferred payments on them aggregate nearly \$4,000,000, which if received would still further embarrass the state treas-urer. My bill that was passed by the senate yesterday meets this emergency. It provide that upon the full payment of all the interes and taxes thereon and upon the payment of all interest an It provides taxes annually thereafter, the principal of all notes given in payment for school lands

against school districts not one questions

be and the same is hereby extended to the be and the same is hereby extended to the first day of Januari, 180). That extends the time of payment ten years, and the money will come in gradually, as many holders of the contracts will undoubtedly take advantage of this act if it became a law. Then, again, those contracts are paying of per cent instead of five, and as long as that interest ruus it goes into the temporary school fund."

school lands must prove that they have made improvements thereon in order to secure the The Omaha Charter. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22 - | Special to THE

The bill also provides that buyers of the

The bill was read section by section, and quite a number of changes were made, of more or less importance.

The general tendency of the charter bill as prepared was to concentrate altogether too much power on the board of public works-in fact to give the board executive and almost judicial powers, and to divest the mayor and council almost entirely of the powers they now wield. For instance, the board was to be given authority to ap-point the street commissioner, plumb-ing inspector and quite a number of persons heretofore appointed by the mayor and council under the present charter and ordinances. The board was also to be em-powered to annul any contract for public powered to annul any contract for public works under the most flimsy pretext and to re-let it at its own pleasure without advertising and without consulting the mayor and This would have given the board powers that are unheard of in any city in the country. The delegation was practically unanimous in opposition to this. A provision was made that will work a

complete change in the method of paying the city treasurer and the handling of the city's funds. This was cut out of the bill because it was an experiment and might complicate matters considerably, especially in view of the fact that the present treasurer is elected ender a particular law with a salary and

The provision compelling street railway companies to pave inside their rails and twelve inches outside was made.

Instead of the board of public works, the city engineer was empowered with authority to lay out streets, additions, etc.

The authorized levy for the fire department was raised from 4½ to 5 mills, putting that department on an equal footing with the police department.

It is generally believed that with the ob-

ectionable clauses stricken out, and with a liberal provision inserted for parks and bou-levards, that the charter amendments will go through without any further opposition.

### A Woman Suffrage Measure.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Among the visitors to the capital who are interested in special measures are Mrs. J. F. Holmes, of Tecumseh, and Mrs. Zarah Wilson, of Tecumsch. These ladies represent the W. C. T. U., and are loaded with petitions urging the passage of a law permitting women taxpayers to vote on propositions for the expenditure of moneys that are submitted to ballot. Such a measure was introduced to-day by Senator Linn. Following is its essence:
"Every woman of the age of twenty-one

years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state six months, in the county forty days and in the precinct, township or ward ten days, and is an owner of real estate situated in the precinct, township or ward of her residence, is hereby authorized to vote on all questions submitted to a vote of the people for any county or municipal purpose authorized by law, except for county, precinct or township officers, in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions gov-erning male voters: First, citizens of the United States; second, persons of foreign birth who shall have declared

their intention to become citizens conforma-bly to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, at least thirty days prior to the election. Provided, however, that this act shall not abridge any existing right of voters in school districts.'

Senate. Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 23,-[Special Tele-gram to The Bee.]—The morning session of

the senate was a hum-drum affair until it reached the Keckley bill removing the \$5,000 limit of damages for the life of a man killed through the negligence of his employer. The bill pro vides that in an action brought to recover damages in such a case "the jury may give such damages as they shall deem fair and just compensation with reference to the pecuniary injuries resulting from such death to the wife and next of kin

of the dead man. Senator Norval said some men were worth more dead than alive, and he doubted the wisdom of allowing a jury to assess the value of a corpse at \$50,000 to \$50,000. Senator Church Howe thought the \$5,000

limit an eminently wise and proper provision Railroad corporations ought some protection. They are employing hundreds of thousands of men, and they ought to know just how much it is going to cost to kill one of their employes. The present law is a good one, employes. The present law is a good one, because it tells every man, in entering a hazardous employment, what his family may hope to get if he is killed through no fault of his own. The speaker knew of one railroad that, within a year, had paid \$5,000 each for twelve or fifteen corpses. When asked whether suits had been brought in these

cases, he said he didn't know.

Raymond thought the senate should g because the bill applies to individuals as well as corporations. It even reaches for farmers, and if one of them should give an employe a vicious team he might be mulcted in heavy damages under the provisions of this bill. The argument was a transparent effort to scare the farmer

members.
Senator Connor asked, Why limit the damages for a man killed any more than for a man injured by another's tongue? A per-son may recover \$6,000 or even \$10,000, when slandered, but his heirs can only recover \$5,000 if his life be taken. The bill only ap-\$5,000 if his life be taken. plies to corporations when they are proven blameworthy. Why shield them from the wrongs and outrages they have committed? The speaker cited instances to show the absurdity of the proposition that all dead men are of equal value. Senator Robinson offered an amendment

raising the limit to \$10,000. The debate was waxing warm, when Senator Church Howe asked to have further con sideration postponed till afternoon. He sache realized the importance of the bill, and he thought the absent senators (there were four absent) ought to have a chance to put in their say-so. The request was granted. enator ljams introduced a bill to amend

the law regulating the distribution of the laws and journals of the legislature. It adds to the present beneficiaries, public libra-ries and normal schools, each of which is to have two copies of the public documents in question.
Other bills introduced were:

By Linn—Permitting female taxpayers to vote on propositions to expend money. By Linn—To tax dining and sleeping cars. By Linn—Limiting the senate to forty em-ployes and the house to fifty. By Linn-Requiring foreign corporations to file articles in Nebraska.
By Ransom—Giving cities authority to con

demn land for the site of public buildings. A bill by Sutherland was passed empowering county treasurers to restrain the remova of personal property when the owner has taxes against his name.

AFTELLYOON SESSION.

When the Keckley bill came up in the fternoon, Polk moved that it lie over

o-morry on the same plan that Howe mad the morning. The motion was defeated. Norval then moved postponement till to morrow afternoon, giving the same reason and this time the illibusterers were success-Among the bills introduced were the fol-

By Howe-Vesting the fire and police com

mission in metropolitan cities with the power of issuing liquor licenses; also authorizing the mayor and council of such city to impose a license on pawnbrokers, hawkers, archi-tects, sellers of bankrupt stock, etc. By Norval-Providing the manner of deciding the votes in elections in cities of the second class and villages.

By Connor-Empowering nine jurors out of twelve to find a verdict in civil actions pefore the district court.

Kobinson's attorney fee bill provoked a

long and warm discussion. It directs the court to give the successful plaintiff an attorney's fee when he is a clerk or a lau suing for wages, and also in actions for fee when he is a clerk or a laborer has been made to pay an attorney fee. The fight was over an amendment to strike out the clause in the interest of money loaners. It also were also attorney fee bill the senate killed it by indefinite postponement and immediately adjourned. ately adjourned.

### House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22 .- Special to Tue BEE. | - The house met at 10 a. m. Dempster presented a large number of petitions in favor of the submission of a prohibitory amendment.

About twenty bills were introduced to-day. Among them the following:

By Rayner-To cede the jurisdiction by
the United States over the military reserva-

tion known as Fort Sidney.

By Johnson—To authorize co-operative or assessment life indemnity corporations of other states to do business in Nebraska By Dempster-To legalize the State Dairy men's association and make an annual ap

propriation for the support of the same.

By Yutzy—To confer upon women the right of the elective franchise at municipal By Seed-To designate the width of roads laid out without legal sanction, but which would have become lawful. By Seed-Amending code of criminal pro-

cedure so as to allow prosecuting attorneys to file information during term or vacancy of By Seed Appropriating \$31,000 for completion of the Erring Womans' Refuge at Milford.

The remainder of the morning session was consumed in committee of the whole in con-sidering house roll No. 4, Ballard's bill, providing for the redemption of county and city warrants and the investment of the sinking

fund, and house rolls 93 and 30. No. 4 was recommitted. No. 93, which re-lates to the penalty for non-payment of taxes, was recommended for passage. House roll 30, Corbin's bill to punish as-sessors for placing too low a valuation on property, was discussed at length, pending

which the house adjourned until 2 p. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dempster presented a large number of resolutions from various parts of the state in favor of "submission."

A number of committees filed reports, among them the following:
The committee on county and township organization reported in favor of the bill providing that the county board shall proproviding that the county board shall pro-cure a copy of the original surveys of the ounty from the national land office.

The committee on agriculture recommend-ing that house roll 35, Truesdell's bill requiring all parties owning or ocupying land to destroy noxious weeds, do pass. destroy noxious weeds, do pass.

On motion of Olmstead a special order was made of house roll 12, Ballard's bill to do away with stoves on passenger cars, for Tuesday, January 29, at 3 o'clock.

The house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of house roll 6, Ballard's anticenst bill. After being dis-

Ballard's anti-trust bill. After being dis cussed at length the bill was reported back with the recommendation that it do pass. The bill prohibiting any person not entitled therete, to wear the insignia or resette of the military order of the Legion of Honor was favorably reported.

House roll 72, to compel railroads to stop at all crossings, was taken up and considered at ength.

The governor sent a special message advising the legislature to provide for sending a delegation from this state to the Paris expo Ballard's anti-trust bill was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole.

A Bill to Punish Assessors LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22 .- [Special to THE

BEE. |-The following bill to secure a uniform valuation of property for purposes of taxation was before the committee of the whole to-day and provoked a lively discussion: Section 1. Any assessor or state board of equalization who shall, wilfully, knowingly and with intent to violate the law, assess the property, real or personal, of any

person, company or corporation, at less than its cash value, the same to be determined, as provided by law, shall be guilty of a misde-meaner, and for each offense shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, in addition to all damages sustained by the state, county or local corporation, to be recovered in any proper form of action in any court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the state of Nebraska. Such fines when recovered shall be paid into the county treasury, and the damages, when collected shall be paid to whom they belong. Whereas, an emergency exists.

this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

# House Roll No. 1.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 22 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The committee on constitutional amendments met this evening to consider house roll No. 1, the bill providing for the submission of a prohibitory amendment. There were present Hunter, McBride, Towle, Gardner, Beckman, Hanthorn, Hampton, Bohacek, Hahn. No conclusion was reached and the committee adjourned subject to call

Legi slative Notes. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22 .- [Special to THE BEE ]-The members of the house are very much interested in the revelations made by THE BEE in regard to the enforcement of the prohibitory law in Des Moines. Thi: Bei

Senator Rausom is responsible for the statement that Nebraska has the worst colection laws of any state in the country. Earnest work may be expected during the rest of the week. The contested election cases and the charters for Omaha and South Omaha will consume considerable time during the coming two weeks.

Mr. Gilchrist, of Box Butte, says "it takes two quarts of good water, each day, to supply his wants, and that is more than Lincoln can furnish." Senator Paulsen means to know what he is voting on, and pushed through a resolution asking the clerk of the house to furnish the

senate with files of the house bills. Senator Paxton is away on business quiring the protest on notes falling due on Sunday to be made on Saturday. The senate will take up the study of geography. It has asked the auditor for a map

of Nebraska, Messrs, G. M. Nattinger, J. W. Carr, F. J. Borthwick and John H. Butler held a meeting last night at the office of Secretary of State Laws. They are at work on a bill to protect Nebraska loan and building ussociaons from foreign concerns of the kind. The Douglas county senators and repre

entatives held a secret caucus at the Wind-

sor last night trying to agree on a course to

be pursued when the metropolitan charter comes up. Coal Mines On Fire. Pittishung, Jan. 22.-A big fire is raging at the Jackson mines, near Dawson, in the

Connellsville coke region. The mines are

owned by James Cochrane & Sons, and are among the oldest in the coke region. It is feared that the mines will be totally rained. Coming to Omaha.

St. Paul, Jan. 22 .- J. M. Barr, superin tendent of the Chicago, Burlington & North ern railroad, with headquarters at La Crosse, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Omaha.

A Minister | Commits Suicide. Boston, Jan 21.—Rev. Thomas Marcy, a superanuated Methodist clergyman, committed suicide Monday night by shooting. He was seventy-five years old.

The Immigrants Released. New York, Jan. 22 .- The 120 immigrants landed here Sunday, and detained at Castle Garden for an alleged breach of the contract labor law, were released to-day.

Approved by the Bundesrath Bentin, Jan. 23. - The bundesrath to day approved the east Africa bill.

# THE OMAHA BILL APPROVED

And the New Postoffice is Now a Certainty.

NOT OF A RETIRING DISPOSITION:

Swaim Testifics That He is Not Disabled-A Quarrel Over the Inau-

guration Fireworks-In-

dian Lands for Sale.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BRE, 513 FOURTERSTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22. The bill making an appropriation for the surchase of a site and the construction of a new federal building at Omaha is a law. President Cleveland put an end to all further conjecture and suspense this afteroon by signing the measure. At the same time he signed a similar bill for Milwaukee. It was reported to THE BEE correspondent, this morning, that the president had Intimated to Senator Manderson, Senator Spooner, and others who called upon him in the interest of these bills, that he was not inclined to sign them, but that he would permit them to become laws without his signature, and it was the belief of those who have been giving the bills attention ever since they were sent to the white house, that the president would withhold his signature. Senators Manderson and Paddock have been active in behalf of the Omaha bill, and their importunities had much to do with securing

early and favorable action upon it.

SWAIN FOUND NOT INCAPACITATED.

Walst rot no Nor in Aracitates.

Very little surprise was created to day by
the announcement that the court-martial
convened to examine General Swaim for the retiring list had reported against his retire-ment, and that the remarkable condition of affairs existing in the office of the judge advocate general of the army would continue for the present at least. When the announcenent was made in these dispatches several days ago tint General Swaim would be re-tired, the truth was told. It was believed then that General Swaim would not stand out against his own retirement, since he ex-pressed a desire for it, and that he would testify to his own disability. It was a disappointment to the president and the board when General Swaim persistently declared that he was not disabled, but was capable of performing his duties, and that he was anxious to take charge of them if he were only pardoned and reinstated. Then fol-lewed the failure of the friends of General Black, commissioner of pensions, to secure pledges from a majority of the senate for his confirmation in case Swaim was retired and Black was appointed The action of Swaim in his testiniony, and the refusal of the majority of the senate to announce that Black could be confirmed. combined to bring about a report from a ma-jority of the board against retirement, President Cleveland has the power to send the nomination of a successor to Swaim to the senate, but since it would not be to his political advantage to do so under the circumstances, it is not believed that there will be any action taken, and General Swaim will ain under suspension, drawing half pay and without any one to occupy the rank he is

entitled to. INAUGURATION PYROTECHNICS. There came near being a rupture among ome of the members of the inaugural subcommittees this morning and last night over the question of fireworks to be displayed on the night of the inaugupation. The sub-committee having the fireworks in charge planned for a \$5,000 display, besides \$1,500 to be offered to the flambeau clubs, while the chairman of the general committee figured for an expenditure of not over \$3,500 for vrotechnics When the sub-committee learned that they were to be cut down to the extent of \$3,000 on their general display, they saw that all of their plans were thrown out of consideration, and in a fit of disgust they declared that they would not serve longer They held that the fireworks were the cipal part of the inaugural display, and that while six or eight thousand people would want to go to the ball, at least ten time that number of people would go out to view the fireworks. A special meeting of the general committee was held this afternoon, and it was finally decided that the fireworks sub was many decaded that the Breworks succommittee should go shead on the basis of a \$5,000 display. The fireworks heretofore have cost from \$1,000 to \$3,000. This year there is to be the greatest pyrotechnic exhibition ever given in this country.

NEBRASKA INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE.

The surveys have preen received at the of-

The surveys have been received at the office of the secretary of the interior on the In-dian reservation lands near Rule, Neb. This indicates that the lands will shortly be advertised for sale, but owing to the early demise of the present administration it is probable that the sales will not begin until after the 4th of March.

after the 4th of March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The comptroller of the currency to-day approved the Hanover National bank, of New York, and the First National bank, of Omaha, as reserve agents for the First National bank of Aibion, Neb., also the First National bank, of Chicago, as reserve agent for the First National of Ida Grove, Ia. PERRY S. HEATH.

# THE MINNESOTA CONTEST.

The Sabin and Donnelly Combination Slightly In the Lead. St. Paul, Minu., Jan., 22 - Special Telegram to THE BEE |-The most remarkable parliamentary fight in Minnesota's history occurred to-day in the house of representatives. Bribery had been charged against

General Washburn, the caucus nominee, but his friends sought to apply the gag rule and ferce a vote on the main question, as this was the day set apart by law for choosing a United States senator. The contest began at 10 o'clock and ended at I in a complete victory for a combination of Sabin and Donnelly republicans and democrats, the vote standing 52 to 45 on a motion to take a rocess to 10 a. m. to-morrow. The secate spent the day and night taking

evidence on bribery. Representative Crossey said he had refused an offer of \$1,000 from Sabia's lieutenants, and Representative Davis said that the Washburn leaders had placed \$2.0.0 at his disposal for his vote for the Minnespolis millionaire. Others gave testimony going to show that gross misuse had been made of money. The senate took a recess to 10 a. m. without voting for a sen It is understood that the two houses will

wrangle a couple of hours in the morning and go into joint session at noon. The present scheme of the combination is to scatter its vote and prevent the election of Washburn until he is tired out and then choose Knute Neison or John P. Rea, late commander of the G. A. R. A careful count of noses at 11 p. m. gives Washburn 72 votes, four short of

a majority.
At 12 o'clock the senate took a bailot, re-sulting as follows: Wachburne, 21; Wilson, 2; Nelson, 1, McPherson's Election Assured. THESTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Both branches of the state legislature balloted for United

States senator as follows to-day: Senate-McPaerson, 11; Sewall, 10. House—Mo-Pherson, 32; Sewall, 28. An informal ballot will take place in joint session to-morrow. Then McPherson will be elected for another lerin. Probibition in Pennsylvania.

HARRISDURG, Jan. 22 .- A joint resolution, proposing a prohibitery amendment to the astitution, has passed the house and gond to the senate.

An Earthquake in Greece. ATHENS, Jan. 22 .- An earthquake accompanied by a violent gale has occurred at Athens, Megara and Arachava.