forty-eight hours after arrival at destina-tion, and that the railroads shall pay at the same rates for failure to furnish cars within the same limit of time after being ordered. Bills on second reading were read and re-

ferred.

The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of house roll 140, Hanthorn's bill relating to oil inspectors.

The bill provides that the test standard snall be 100 degrees, and placing the whole power of appointing deputies and fixing

their salaries in the power of the general in-

ONLY HAD FIFTY-FIVE VOTES.

But They Prevented Temporarily the Defeat of Submission.

SEVEN HOUR FIGHT IN THE HOUSE

The Amendment Saved From Overwhelming Defeat By the Dilatory Tactics of the Opposition Members.

A Hard Fight.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 30 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- When Dempster moved to take up the Sunday submission bill it was evident that the opposition were taken by

Mr. McBride moved to amend to substituting bills on the general file. This vote was taken with breathless interest, Cady, Cameron, Fenton, Gilchrist and all the doubtful members voting aye and the motion was lost

The opposition began at once to fillibuster and Morrissey moved to make it a special order at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

The speaker ruled that Dempster's motion took priority. Morrissey made a motion to adjourn and called on the roll.

Meanwhile a call was indulged in and Mc-Millan, Finna and Berlin failed to answer to their names. The sergeant-at-zems was ordered to bring the members before the chair of the house, but in some mysterious manner they had got back to their seats and further action under the call was dispensed with. The speaker held that five members of the house could bemand a call of the house at any time and it was immediately renewed by White and the democrats of Donelas, Mattes, ir., and Sweet were absent this time and they were brought before the bar of the house and on motion of Cady, excused by a close vote for not answering to thir names.

Baker and Morrissey held an excited corloquy at this juncture and the whole house was in a turmoil. Cady raised the point of order that while the sergeant-at-arms was looking up absentees that no other business could brought up on a motion, but the speaker overruled the point and declared that no motion could be entertained under the call of the house except sto dispense with further business, and adjourn. Cady at length obtained the floor and demanded the previous vuestion on Dempster's motion to go into committee of the whole. The motion was seconded, and a roll call the previous question was ordered. The vote was then taken on the Dempster motion, which resulted yeas 62, nays 32. The speaker ruled that it took a two-tnirds vote to take up the question out of its order, and therefore it

Raynor moved that the house go into com mittee of the whole to consider bills on the general file.

Hall appealed from the decision of the chair and grew very much excited, declaring with some warmth that he would not take his seat until taken into custody by the sargeant. The speaker ruled the point of order came too late.

Gilbert wanted to know if under the ruling of the speake if anything was in order. The speaker stated that an appeal, if aroperly made, would be sustained.

White made another motion to journ which was lost

the submissionists declaring they would carry their point if it took them all night. Morrissey made a motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock Monday, but the house was tired of the filibustering of the Douglas county demperats and voted the motion down, 66 to 32 Much confusion followed, but finally Cald-well obtained the floor and spoke as follows; "If the minority have the right to prevent the consideration of this bill out of its order, tee majority have no right to force this question upon us, but a determined majority cannot long be defied, and waiving the question of which is right, I am in favor of putting an end to this useless labor and withdrawal of the objection to the consideration of this measure. (Tremendous cheers.) Let us meet this question like men; let us arise in the dignity of our manhood as representatives of a

Baker endorsed the views expressed by the member from Lancaster and said that some gentlemen on the other side had acted the part of boys, "yes of cowards in their actions to-day." The accused hurled this insinuation and declared that they had cor: stituents to represent and were entitled to be heard. Raynor renewed his motion to go into committee of the whole and Baker moved an amendment to consider

civilized state and put an end to these dis-graceful praceedings."

In reply to a question the speaker ruled that the bill was on the general file and could not be taken out of its order without a

two-third vote. After some wrangling the amendment was accepted by Rayner, and the previous ques-tion was ordered. The house then decided

to go into committee of the whole to consider the submission bill, by a vote of 62 to 37 The speader again ruled that it would re quire a two-third vote, but recognized Hall, who appealed from the decision. The speaker was overruled by a vote of 51 to 46.

Crusen, Lee, Seed and Wilcox, submission ists, voted to sustain the ruling of the speaker. The motion was declared carried and Cady obtained the floor and moved an amendment at the same time, an amendment providing that high license shall be the settled policy of the state, and the legislature shall pass laws to regulate the liquor traffic. This amendment was seconded by Raynor of Cheyenne. Mr. Cady ably defended his amendment, and spoke as

"I have submitted this amendment in good faith, as I believe it offers the solution of the question that confronts us. I want to say to the majority of the house, the friends of submission, you are standing upon the threshold of a groat opportunity. Here is a practical exhibition not only of the spirit of farmess upon which you have assumed to base your argument; here is common ground which all can stand. The memi will not accode to the spirit embodied in this amendment confesses his unwillingness to abide by the very genius of our institutions —the will of a majority. The man who de-nies that right, or impedes its exercise as-sumes a responsibility few men would care to incur. I want to say to the earnest advocates of submission that the existing law regarding the traffic of liquor represents the will of a majority as last expressed. That is not to be trampled under foot, ignored or carelessly disre-garded in a moment of enthusiastic aggarded in a moment of enthusiastic ag-gressiveness. Aside from any benefits that may have accured to the public under its res-trictions and may leave trictions and provisions, remember that it is the law, and that being the law, being the expressed will of the majority it has carried with its rights, involving a great deal to those who have availed themselves of its privileges. Remember that great properly interests are at stake in the settlement of this interests are at stake in the settlement of this question, that no matter from what standpoint, or in what light you may view the traffic of liquor, the vast capital it represents has been as legitimately invested and is as sacred under the law as that invested in any business known to the commercial world. It is only just and fair that in reaching a settlement of this question that those who do not agree with you, those that those who do not agree with you, those who contend for another plan, those who who contend for another plan, those who have great property interests at stake, your fellow citizens, should be given the same opportunity to embody their denict the constitution that you are same.

same opportunity to embody their dea in the constitution that you are granted.

compromise. You might as well realize as I do, that this question will not down. It has come to stay and it will stay until some practical settlement is reached. It is useless to inquire its origin or predict its destiny in the presence of the one supreme fact that it confronts us. Whether it is the offspring of a move that strengthens with time or whether it be mawkish sentiwith time, or whether it be mawkish senti-ment that will spend its force in reaching after the unattainable I do not know. When public opinion upon any question has reached that stage when it finds expression in the majority in both houses of the legislature it

majority in both houses of the legislature it is useless, impolitic and unpatrictic to disregard it. However much we may disagree as to the efficiency or wisdom of the plan proposed by the submissionists, we cannot blind ourselves to the inevitable."

Morrissey said: "I had listened to the anendment with a great deal of interest. We have the very laws to regulate the business of any state. I don't stand here as an apologist or agent of the liquor traffic, but you are proposing a violent measure which will unsettle the business interests of the state and keep out foreign the state and keep out foreign capital. To adopt prohibition would destroy millions of dollars in Omaha. I think you should first vote upon the high license amendment, and if that was lost, hen it would be in order to submit the ques-

ion of prohibition.

At this point the speaker moved the com mittee have leave to sit again to consider the question in the morning. A strong affirma-tive vote was heard, but it was lost in the

thundering noes of the submissionists.

The debate then continued. Dempster arose and delrrod that after the disgraceful action of to day it ill becomes the gentleman from Douglas to talk of fairness. This is not a new question. It has been before the peoa new question. It has been before the peo-pie for many years and every member ought to know it by this time. If there is one let him go home. This amend-ment is not proposed in good faith. I don't believe such a double-headed amendment would be constituted. The people have not asked for the submission of this question of high beense. I am opposed to high license and hope it will be voted down. Baker dot not think the discussion would

and hope it will be voted down.

Baker did not think the discussion would change a single vote. "Those who argue so stenuously against submission," said he "confound submission with prohibition. The simple question we have to decide is, shall the people who have demanded it have the right to vote on this question? You who claim it would destroy millions of dollars worth of property tacitly admit that the proposition property tacitly admit that the proposition will carry if submitted. (Cheers.) I believe it is the duty of the party to submit this question, and every member not bound hand and foot by instructions should vote to redeem the party pledge. This dual proposition commends itself to my better judgment and every argument that can be advanced in favor of submitting prohibition applies with equal force. mitting prohibition applies with equal force to this proposition. The question is not whether prohibition has been a success in Kansas or any other state, but whether we will give the people the right to express their opinions at the ballot box. Omaha and Lincoln are not the whole state of Nebraska. The rural districts have some rights as well as the large cities, and their voices should be heard.

Gilchrist strongly supported the Cady amendment. He said that the friends of pro-

hibition should meet them half way and let the people express their opinion on both of these propositions.

Fieldgrove was listened to with marked attention. He declared that the towns with their bummer element should not rule the destines of the state; that, though a German, he stood with the cart, in favor of submitting this great was party in favor of submitting this great ques-

tion to the people, and appealed to Cady to withdraw his amendment. Ballard thought the prohibitory amend-ment should be submitted separatels, that the party had pledged its honor that it would do this, and no other course was open. "I am in favor of senate file 31," said be, "and opposed to the amendment."
Fenton favored the high license amend-

Burnham was surprised at the amendment submitted in a dual form. "We must meet this issue," he continued, "and let us meet it fairly. The republican party has not pledged itself to submit, not high license, but erchibition; and let us not seek to evade this duty we owe to the peo-ple. The voters, not only of Nebraska, but also of the whole nation, have their eyes turned upon this issue, and await the issue of our deliberations with the greatest interest.

Gilbert said: "I came from a county York) where saloons do not exist, and I could not be true to my constituents and vote for this amendment. The people have not demanded it, and it is being used as a subterfuge to defeat the submission bill."

Olmstead declared himself in favor of

dibition as a moral question, and if it could be submitted in a non-partisan manner he would vote for submission and also for prohibition, and help enforce the law. He thought that the members could advance the cause of temperance by setting a good example, and advised them to wholly ab stain from liquor—at least during the sessian of the legislature. The submission plank was ot carried overwhelmingly in the state con vention, but only by a small majority after a most stubborn fight. The party cannot afford to take up this question now as a parti-san issue. Prohibition would seriously crip-ple the school fund of the state.

Whitehead argued that the party, in order to preserve its life, must take up this question and that the great moral forces of the coun try would crystallize aroune the party if it dared to do right, and make it stronger than ever. He said Nebraska was now a recepacle for all the bad elements of Iowa and Kausas, and it s high time that something was done to keep out these classes.

Everett opposed the ameudment also, but yould vote on separate bills embodying the lews of both sides. Moraissey got the floor again and was loudly hissed. He declared that he left Iowa on account of the withery blight of prohibition and did not want to see it adopted in this

Hall asked him if he would agree to leave

ebraska if prohibition was adopted. Morrissey answered that he would do so if ecessary to escape the company of prohibion cranks. Baker again took the floor and strongly favored the dual plan.

Johnson vehemently asserted that that if submission was defeated it would wreck the republican party. "This amendment is a mere subterfuge," he said, "and I shall not support it. Defeat this question," continued the speaker "and you republicans.

continued the speaker, "and you republicans who yote against it will be barred beyond hope of resurrection."

Colemad, of Anielope, thought the question was in politics, and could only be settled by being left to the people.

Berlin made a strong plea against submission. He showed that the business interests of the whole state would be greatly injured by submission, and declared that if "Omaha must be cheered in its onward career, give us some other blizzard, tornadoes, anything

almost except prohibition."
Surgeant of Custer speke in a Sunday school strain, and asserted that all good people were on one side and all the money on the other-a remark that was loudly

Cody spoke still further in defense of his amendment, and answered the objections urged against the constitutionality of the law by stating that he had consulted an eminent jurist and he had given his opinion that the propositions could both be submitted to-

The high license amendment was put and lost by a vote of 37 to 46, and the committee arose, and after some political by-play, re-commended that the submission bill do pass. Oimstead moved that it be ordered to a

third reading. Cady asked leave to wave the adoption of his amendment, but Olmstead would not

Hall arose at this juncture and surprised the house by declaring himself in favor of the amendment, frankly acknowledging that they must accept it in order to save the sub-The call being started, Truesdale, Baker,

Coleman, Johnson, Gilbert, and finally Dempster himself, whoeled into line and favored submission a duel form.

A vote on the high license amendment was finally reached, which resulted as follows:

Balley, Hal-

Christy of Clay, Coleman of Antelope, Corbin, Cruzen, Dempster, Diller, Dunn, Elliott, Everett, Farley, Fenton, Fieldgrove, Gilbert, Gilchrist, Hall, Hamoton, Hanna, Hanthorn, Harding, Hays, Hill of Butler, Hill of Gage, Johnson, Lash, Lee, Ley, Majors Potter, Rayner, Rhodes, Rabb, Sargent, Satchell, Scoville, Seed, Shephard, Stirk, Sweet, Truesdell, Webber, Weller, Wells, Whitenead, Whitford, Whyman, Wilcox, Williams, Winter, Yutzy-58.

Nays-Beckman, Berlin, Bisbee, Bohacek, Braucht, Cameron, Caldwell, Christy of Dodge, Coleman of Polk, Collins, Cushing, Delaney, Denman, Dickinson, Fenno, Gard-

Dodge, Coleman of Polk, Collins, Cushing, Delaney, Denman, Dickinson, Fenno, Gardner, Gates, Green, Hahn, Hooper, Horne, Hungate, Hunter, Keiper, Larson, Ley, Mattes, Jr., McBride, McMillan, Meekex, Morrissey, Neve, Olmstead, O'Sullivan, Severin, Snyder, Swartsley, Towle, Westover, White-40.

McNickie and Fuller were absent.

The house them at 10 p. m. adjourned, the

The house then at 10 p. m. adjourned, the discussion having lasted over seven hours. The submissionists could only muster fiftyfive votes, and had it not been for the fulbustering tactics of the Douglas county democrats, who prevented it from coming to a vote, etc., the whole question would have been defeated. It now looks like submission in a dual form.

The Senate Submissionists. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 30,-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-There is much speculation as to the senate's action on Lind say's submission bill as amended by the house. Some of the senators propose that it be hung up by a refusal to caucus. Others suggest loading it with additional amendments. It seems more than likely, however, that the senate submissionists will concur for two reasons. First they fear the house will not receed and pass the Lindsay bill unchanged. Second, a number of senators are against prohibition, though for submission. They think the high license amendment will befog the issue and defeat prohibition at the poles if submitted at a general election. If it passes the house in the morning an effort will be made to bring it before the senate

Senate. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 30 .- [Special to THE Bee. |- The senate this morning adopted a resolution offered by Ransom, directing the president to appoint an additional standing committee of five members on telephones and telegraphs.

Sutherland's resolution ordering the board of transportation to make a schedule of freight rates for the railroads of Nebraska was sent to the railroad committee, who will return it within twenty-four hours, undoubtedly with a favorable recommendation. Hurd introduced a bill to make contracts

for attorney's fees unlawful.

Pope put in a bill to suppress bucket shops.

The following bills were passed: By Shanner-Making the fiscal year end eptember 30.

By Connor-Making the salaries of re-

porters for supreme and district courts \$1,500 and requiring them to give a bond for \$2,000 for the faithful performance of their duty. By Ijams-Directing the governor to give the city of Omaha a title to the High school grounds in Omaha.

Most of the morning was spent in discussing Ransom's bill to repeal article 2, of chap-ter 4, of the compiled statutes of 1887, which

ter 4, of the compiled statutes of 1887, which creates the livestock commission.

As stated by Ransom the commissioner is receiving over \$4,000 a year in salary and perquisites. He has three agents, who are allowed \$5 a day and expenses while on duty, and they manage to put in full time. The appropriation of the last legislature was \$70,000. Over \$36,000 have been paid for horses and mules ordered killed by the commission because they were supposed to have been effected with glanders. The salaries and expenses of the commissioner and his agents have aggrecommissioner and his agents have aggregated to the sum of \$30,000 for two years. Ransom around that if a man have a diseased the state should not be compelled to reimburse him. The existing law encourages ex-travagance of the grossest kind. It invites every man owning a worthless horse to work him off on the live stock commissioners for the indemnity they allow. It invites the commissioner's to hunt up and create business, because they only get pay and ex-penses when employed. It invites citizens of adjoining states to send diseased animals into Nebraska and reap the benefit of the

bounty. Beardsley pointed out discrepancies in the report of the commission to the auditor and the report made to the senate a few days ago. He showed that the work of the commission had been confined almost to horses and mules, of which 838 had been killed, while only eight cattle had been condemned. He was dissatisfied with the report of the commission, which was not detailed enough in its return of expenses. He believed diseased horses were being brought into Nebraska from neighboring states to be killed. He had been told of a case in which a glandered horse was driven into a herd of ponies, all of

which were subsequently killed.

Norval wanted to know why the members of the commission were not out killing horses nstead of having been on the backs of the senators ever since the legislature convened Senators Manning and Hoover said that rlanders was unknown among the horses of heir counties until the creation of this live stock commission.

Conner argued that the state veterinary

surgeon is clearly an executive officer and that the act creating his office is therefore unconstitutional.

Nesbitt was almost single-handed in fight-ing the bill. He plead for the poor farmer and homesteader of the west end of the state,

who are often the victims of unscrupulous horse-traders, and he asked that action be delayed until he could get the opinions of his constituents on the report of the commission. He believed the department of greabenefit to the farmers, whose needs should be considered as well as the state institutions at Lincoln, for which there will be a general plea by the members living within twenty miles of the capital. He also thought it proper to delay action because a special report asked by the senate of the commission was being printed.

Lindsay said his constituents wanted pro-tection from diseased stock. The present law may be defective, but he would oppose epeal unless a substitute were offered Roche and Cornell also urged delay. A motion by Nesbitt to send the bill back to the committee was lost by a vote of 15 to 16. The mmittee of the whole then recommended its passage by a vote of 19 to 9.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Keckley anti-trust bill was passed, only Nesbitt and Paxton voting against it. Ransom, Pickett, Nesbitt, Howe and Pax-ton were appointed the committee on tele-phones and telegraphs. The Norval constitutional amendment for

oting on all constitutional amendments at special elections in August passed the comnittee of the whole. mittee of the whole.

Howe's bill to make the fire and police commission of Omaha the license board of that city was brought up, but at the suggestion of Senator Ijams and Paulsen consider-

House.

ation was postponed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 30 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Dempster presented a petition from twenty-eight citizens of Phelps, and Dickinson from 128 citizens of Lancaster county, in favor of submission.

Gilchrist offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the state librarian be and is hereby directed to furnish this house with

a statement of all the copies of the supreme court reports that have been sold and the money received for the same; also the number that have been exchanged for law books and otherwise disposed of. The committee on labor reported that

house roll 121, Berlin's blil to better protect the earnings of laborers, do pass. The following bills were placed on the genrai file without recommendation:
House roll 45, Hall's maximum tariff bill.
House roll 205, McBride's bill, providing hat railroads may charge a demurrage of \$3 spector,
Majors moved an amendment to repeal the entire section relating to state oil inspection, and alleged that the bill was gotten up in the interest of the inspector and the dealers. After much discussion the amendment was

agreed to.

The committee then rose and the house took a recess until 2 p. m. APTERNOON SESSION.
White introduced a resolution requesting

the adjutant general to furnish the house an itemized statement of all money expended during the past two years from the Dempster moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration

of the Lindsay submission bill. The speaker suggested that the regular order be followed.

A communication from the supreme court was read offering as the opinion of the court that state warrants were state securities within the meaning of the constitution; also that state officers have

a right to appoint deputies. THE PRESIDENTS' AGREEMENT. The Revision Completed and All But

Three Signatures Obtained. CHICAGO, Jan. 30 .- The presidents of the western railroads, after being in session one week, completed the work of revising the agreement which is to form the basis of the inter-state railway association, and adjourned this evening, subject to the call of the chair. The presidents declared unanimousty for making Mr. A. F. Walker, at present one of the members of the inter-state commission, chairman of the proposed executive board. While this announcement is a reat surprise to everybody, all conceed that a more judicious choice could not have been made. Final action, of course, can not be taken until the agreement has received the taken until the agreement has received the signatures of all the companies party to it. The signatures of the Burlington & Northern, Illinois Central, and Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Guif are, still lacking, and a committee was appointed to endeavor to obtain them. Presidents Hughitt, Cable and Strong consitute this committee and express the obligion that all the signal express the obligion that all the signal express the obligion. tee, and express the opinion that all the sig natures will be obtained. There is little doubt that the Illinois Central, at least, will

live up to the agreement, whether it signs it or not.

In a document now given to the public the original agreement of the presidents, known as the agreement of January 1, is placed at the head of a prelude. This is followed by the articles of the agreement construction. the articles of the agreement, construction of the board of managers, etc.

Article three, regarding rate commit

Article three, regarding rate commit-tees, says that their conclision, when unanimous, shall be made effective; if they differ the question shall be referred to the beard of managers, and if they disagree it shall be arbitrated by the executive board. Notwithstanding this decision, however, the company claiming a right to make any par-ticular rate may, after such a decision, make

ticular rate may, after such a decision, make such rate on ten days' notice.

Article 4, relating to divisions of through rates, is also amended, the intention being that bidding for business by means of private concessions shall cease, and that divisions on corresponding traffic shr" be opened to all lines; provided, however, that when one road has a proprietary interest in another, the divisions between such roads shall be what they may elect; and traffic contracts what they may elect; and traffic contracts actually existing at the date be-tween lines not having a common proprietary interest shall be reported so that divisions with competing lines may, if de-

sired, be made on equal terms. The minimum penalty for each violation is made \$100, instead of \$250, but the company convicted shall forfeit the revenue secured by a violation. Where penalties have been collected under the rules of auxillary asso ciations, they shall not be assessed a second time by this association.

The provision that an employe, after once being discharged for a violation of rules shall not be re-employed by any road in the asso-ciation, is stricken out.

Article thirteen defines the territory to be covered by the association as business hav ing origin or destination in the states of Illi nois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado Wisconsin, Minnesots, and the territories of Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, New Mexica, Montana and Indian Territory. Except Pacific coast business, covered by the trans-continental agreement, and Texas business, covered by the international agreement, by

unanimous action of the manager of the in terested lines any traffic may be included in or exempted from the agreement. An amendment to the arbitration article An amendment to the arbitration article provides that any question on which the board of managers fall to agree shall be referred to the executive board, composed of the chairman and two others chosen from the chairmen of auxiliary associations. The duration of the agreement is to be ab-olutely ninety days from January 1, subject thirty days thereafter to the desire of any

party to withdraw from or amend the same. The Wabash road is a party to the agreement only for that portion of its road from Chicago to St. Louis and Hannibal, via Touona. For Stealing a Lottery Ticket. Sr. Louis, Jan. 30.—The postoffice in spectors to-day arrested Eugene J. Gannon, postal clerk on the Cairo short line, running between St. Louis and Duquoin, Ill., on

the charge of abstracting a lottery ticket from a letter addressed to ex-Postmaster Hayes, of St. Louis, and selling the same to W. F. Edell, a prominent business man at Duquoin. The ticket drew \$1,250, and when Hayes attempted to compet the lottery company to show cause why his ticket had not arrived, the theft was discovered.

Saloon Men Fined.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 30.—[Special Tele-gram to The Bee.]—The district court today issued three spermanent injunctions against so-called transportation companies. These companies are simply saloons, which have been running in violation of low under protense of shipping liquor from the opposite shore of the river in Nebraska. The pro-prietors were let off without other penalty than paying heavy costs by stipulating to go out of the whisky business in Iowa.

Marriage was a Failure. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30.-Charles M. Baich and wife, living two miles from Walnut Springs, Tex., were found dead in their bed yesterday. A revolver lay between the bodies, and it is supposed that Balch shot his wife and then killed himself. No cause is assigned for the lact. They have been

narried but a few menths.

O'Brien's Friends Outwitted. DUBLIN, Jan. 80. O'Brien, who was ar rested at Manchester yesterday, arrived at Kingston this afternoon. The lord mayor and other Parnellites awaited his arrival at Westland Row station, in Dublin, but the police changed the route, conveying O'Brien to Clonmel prison, via King's Bridge station.

A Maxwell Grant Decision. SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 30 .- The supreme court of New Mexico to-day gave a decision in the Maxwell land grant case, affirming the title to that property and dismissing the bill of the government to set aside the pat-

A California Contest Decided. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The Phelps Clunic recount in the Fifth congressional district closed to-day, with the result of giv-ing the result to Clonic, democrat, by a ma-

AUSTRIA PLUNGED IN GRIEF

The Imperial Household Invaded by the King of Terrors.

CROWN PRINCE RUDOLF DEAD.

The Spark of Life Extinguished Without a Moments Warning-All Europe Mourns His Death.

Archduke Rudolf Dead. VIENNA, Jan. 30 .- Arch Duke Rudoif, the Austrian crown prince and heir apparent to the throne, died suddenly to-day. The crown

death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy.

The official announcement that apoplexy was the cause of death has modified the alarm of the populace arising from a rumor that the prince had been killed while out shooting, as he went on a shooting excursion to Meyerling on Monday, accompanied by several guests. On the announcement of death the reichsrath adjourned amid great excitement. The court theatres and all places of amusement are closed this evening.

prince died at Mierling, near Baden. His

Grief in Belgium'

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] BRUSSELLS, Jan. 30 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Prince Rudolph's death caused consternation here, where he was immensely popular. He had visited Brussells frequently before and after his betrothal to Stephanic. He was popularly called Rudolphe. He is generally reported to have misbehaved lately towards his wife, and even that he was accompanied here by a mistress while courting Stephanie. Nevertheless, the Belgium republic liked him. A special black-framed edi-tion of the newspapers was selling in the streets by 4:15 p. m. The king only received official confirmation at 5 o'clock The court ball, which was to take place next Tuesday, was immediately countermanded. The opera was closed for three nights. Despite the pouring rain great crowds collected in front of the Palfo. King Leopold will start to-morrow morning for Vienna. He may be accompanied by his brother, the count of Landers, who, on learning the news, was greatly affected, and went to the Palfo, where he embraced the king and queen with explosions of grief.

Words of Condolence.

VIENNA, Jan. 30 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-The emperor and empress were to have gone to Pesth to-day, but the visit was of course abandoned. This afternoon the burgomaster of Vienna waited upon the imperial court marshal and expressed the cials so that they absolutely refuse to assert sympathy of the inhabitants with the imperial family.

The Fremdemblatt says: "In the very spot where the heir to the throne spent many happy days with his family, he has been torn from life and a future exalted calling. The imperial house and the whole empire are plunged in mourning." The Neue Freie Presse says: "The life

that has ended was animated with courtesy, genius and chivalry. May God comfort the emperor and the empire in their loss of a noble man, whose life shed virtue and enlightenment upon the fatherland."

The crown prince had suffered during the joints. Yesterday evening he had a severe shivering fit. The Vienna papers do not refer to the sensational reports regarding the cause of the crown prince's death.

Excitement at Pesth.

PESTH, Jan. 30 .- A portion of the populace s still greatly incensed at the passage of the army bill. A great crowd gathered outside the parliament buildings to-day and en deavored to prevent the deputies from enter ing the chamber. A squad of Huzzars was compelled to charge the crowd in order to disperse it. Several persons were hurt, inluding some women and children.
A strong military guard is posted around the parliament building, and no one is allowed to pass into the chamber unless he can give proof as to his identity. The boulevards

in the vicinity of the chamber are patrolled by huzzars.
The members of the opposition in the lower house of the diet to-day protested against the presence of troops as impeding access to the chamber and preventing free debate. They therefore demanded that the chamber adjourn, which demand was acceded to.
Upon resumption of the sitting, the house
passed a resolution offered by the president,

authorities to secure access to the building and public tranquility. The students, upon learning of the crown prince's death, voluntarily stopped the demonstrations against Herr Von Tisza, and the troops that had been called out to main-

tain order returned to their barracks. "THE BISMARCK DYNASTY." Title of an Article Which is Liable to Create a Sensation.

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |-The Contemporary Review contains an article entitled "The Bismarck Dy nasty," which bears no signature, but which contains internal evidence of having eman ated from high authority. It is probable that the article will create a sensation: It opens with a reminder that the chancellor cannot live long. American Minister Albertin, the article says, five years ago remarked with surprise that Prince Bismarck was preparing no one to succeed him. The chancellor, waking suddenly to the idea, set about de veloping Count Herbert Bismarck. The article frankly alludes to Count Herbert's youthful brawls, to his later intrigues, and to his embroilment with a woman at Bonn, from which he had to slash his way with his sword, receiving an ugly cut on the head. The Bismarckian contempt for women accentuated by this and another intrigue after the war, is represented as the origin of all that is baneful in the Bismarckian character. "We shall have no more petticoats

meddling in politics now," was, according to

a rumor, the exclamatian of the exultant

Count Herbert on the death of the Emperor

Frederick.

The article affects to dismiss as monstrous the insinuation of the opponent of Prince Bismarck that the chancellor meditated the death of Emperor Frederick when he insisted that Frederick should leave San Remo for Berlin. but depicts the idea that his ascendency would be menaced by the Empress Frederick as a nightmare to the chancellor, who further saw by Frederick's refusal to discuss state affairs with Count Herbert that it was use less to hope that Herbert would ever be Frederick's chancellor. "Who could, therefore, be surprised," the writer asks, "had Bismarck wished the cancer to make haste?" In reference to the dismissal of Minister Puttkemer by Emperor Frederick, the article asserts that Prince Bismarck was unable to make up his mind whether it would be wiser to resist or gratify Frederick's desire, even after advising him to sign the decree of dismissal, and says that directly the decree was published the chancellor told the emperor he had gone too far. Entries in Emperor Frederick's diary amply confirm this statement. The

writer of the article asserts that the compact with the present emperor was the only reason Prince Bismarck had for opposing thg marriage of Princess Victoria to Prince

Alexander of Battenberg. The article is hardly less sparing in its criticism of the present emperor. It calls him an apt pupil of a cynical master, who found no difficulty, moral or sentimental, in treating his mother in a fashion after Count Herbert's own heart, and in treating the Prince of Wales with such discourtesy as to prevent any intercourse between them. The article goes freely into the Geffcken and

STRIKES THEM AS FUNNY. Howells' Comments on Humorists

Morier affairs, but reveals nothing new.

Reviewed By the English. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Jan. 30.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The Daily News to-day has a sarcastic but good humored editorial on English and American humorists. Commenting on Howells' recent expression on the same subject, the News

"We can't do Mr. Howells, the injustice of supposing that he is one of those enormously cultivated persons who can read Tolstoi, but cannot read Shakespeare. As humor is usually understood, Shakespeare is the naster, here as everywhere, and if Mr. Howells prefers that 'amoosin little cuss,' Artemus Ward's kangaroo, to Shakespeare's, Sir John Fallstaff, the controversy is at an end. Nobody can seriously argue with a centleman who thinks the Innocents Abroad numerous, and Bottom the Weaver void of

The News continues in a huntering, strain o confront Josh Billings with Dan Chaucer, Uncle Remus with Burns, Charles Dudley Warner with Sidney Smith, and Danbury News man with Tom Hood, John Phoenix with Charles Lamb, Lowell with Henry Field ing, the Burlington Hawkeye man with Dickens, Bret Harte with Thackery, Al

drich with Oscar Wilde, and concludes: "There still remains the heroic form of Mark Twain, against whom we do not pro pose to set up any rival. Mark's way is so peculiarly his own that we can't find his parallel, but it may be hinted that Jonathan Swift and Dr. Oliver Goldsmith and the Rev. Lawrence Steene were perhaps as funny as any who write in American comic papers."

The Nice Scandal.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] NICE, Jan. 30 .- [New York Herald Cable Special to Tun Ber. |-The most strongons efforts are being made by Mrs. Wilcox and her friends to hush up the elepement scandal. They have induced Viscount du Moirou, procurer of the republic, to keep silence, and he has closed the mouths of the police offior deny anything. I have good reason to know, however, that the runaways have arrived in Nice, and that the mother has had an interview with her erring daughter today. Whether Dr. Ellon is in custody, or has been liberated, or what is going to be done, is impossible to say. The European Herald's account of the elopment, which arrived in Nice this morning, has only increased the excitement.

The weather continues beautifully fine, and arge batches of visitors arrive daily.

The Coronet Homeward Bound. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]
ADEN, Jan. 30.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE!-The American yacht

Coronet arrived here, homeward bound. WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS. An Increase as Compared With the

Same Week Last Year. CINCINNATI, Jan. 30. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-To-morrow's Price Current will say the week's packing in the west has been 255,000 hogs against 225,000 a year ago. Total from November to date 4,195,000, against 4.855,000 a year ago; decrease 660,000. The increase of packing in the west during the week, as compared with a year ago, has not been due so much to the enlarged marketing of hogs as to the reduced movement to east

Packing, Nov. 1 to date.	1889.	1888.
Chicago	1,10 ,000	1,380,000
Kansas City	551,000	611,000
Omaba	238,665	258,000
St. Louis	233,000	300,000
Indianapolis	212,000	257,500
Cincinnati	263,003	285,000
Milwaukee	194,932	173,090
Cedar Rapids	106,470	126,269
Cieveland		70, 750
Louisville	136,000	17,900
Sioux City, la	165,487	87,000
Ottumwa	67, 630	54,375
Nebraska City, Neb	71.613	54,000

The Pope's Realth Good.

ROME, Jan. 30 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |-The recent rumor that the pope has been having fainting fits are denied. His beliness continues to hold his customary receptions. His health is good, and his spirits are cheared by addresses coming from every country in Europe expressing sympathy with him under the encroachments of the Italian government. Cardinal Ganglbaner, the archishop of Vienna, has sent an address from the Austrian bishop, which is a children in the Oscaratore Romano prosublished in the Osservarore Romano, prolaiming the rights of the pope to the ten poral power. The Italian papers are of the opinion that the address would affect the present friendly relations fictween Austria and Italy but for the success of General and this but for the success of General Boulanger, which brings war within view and makes vatican discord lews heard. In quirinal councils it was expected that the opening of the chamber of deputies would be signalized by an open quarrel between the minister of the treusury and the minister of war and marine, will reference to the credit demanded by the lat These credits will now be accorded or e ground of the enhanced gravity of the

situation. A Youthful Train Wrecker.

KEOKUK, Ia., Man. 30. - Special Delegran to Tue Bee.]-This afternoon Marshal Har din brought to town Charles O. Starr, who is under arrest charged with placing a rational tie on the track of the Rock Island Roul at a point in Van Buren township. The boy is the adopted son of a prominent farmer living near here. The offence in which the boy is said to have been concerned was committee in December, and is held as an accomplice with another boy, who was also arrested. Starr's father says there is nothing to the case, and that the boy is innocent. He far-

nished the appearance bond for him. Senator Berry Re-elected. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 80. - The legis lature to-day re-elected James K. Berry to the United States senate.

They Kissed and Made Up.

Austin, Minn., Jan. 30.—Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-C. O. Cleven, clerk of the court of Rice county, and Annie R. Cleven, of Albert Lea, were quietly married in the parlors of the Railway hetel this afternoon. They were first married nearly seven years ago, being quite young. They disagreed, separated and were divorced. Mutuai explanations took place. The old love was awakened and the culmination was the ceremony to-day.

Five of the Crew Drowned LONDON, Jan. 30 .- The British snip Walter Raleigh, from Sidney, N. S. W., laden with wool, went aground yesterday near Boulesne. Five of the crew were drowned.

BUT FEW CARS ARE RUNNING.

Strikers Make Things Lively on the Street Railways.

POLICE HAVE A HARD TIME.

Wagons, Ashes, Milk Cans and Paying Stones Blockade the Tracks -

Several Conflicts Occur, But

Without Serious Damage.

New York's Big Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 80 .- The situation this morning, so far as the street car tie-up is concerned, remains in practically the same condition as yesterday. There was trouble on the Grand street cross town line at South Fifth avenue this morning. The strikers overturned a coal wagon on the tracks, but the police cleared away the obstruction and dispersed the strikers. The Sixth avenue road sent out their first car at 8:50. Three policemen were on each platform. About a hundred strikers were standing around the depot, but they made no attempt to interfere. The superintendent says he will not run more than a dozen cars during the day. The Broadway line advertised in the morning papers for conductors and drivers to take the place of the strikers.

Word was received at police headquarters at 10 a. m. that there was trouble at Bleeker and Carmine streets. The strikers overturned a Sixth avenue car. There were only three policemen present, and they were overpowered.

Large crowds of strikers and their sympathizers began to assemble early at the stables of the Belt line. Up to 10 o'clock no cars had been started. It was said that if cars were started there would be bloodshed, because the strikers were getting desperate. Police Superintendent Murray has at his command 2,500 men, and all have been deailed to points where it is thought trouble may occur.
The Third avenue line ren eighty cars

during the night, and no trouble was experienced. Policemen rode on the cars, while others were stationed all along the route. At 11 o'clock a mob of strikers gathered at the corner of Bedford and Carmine streets, and overturned half a dozen wagons on the Sixth avenue tracks. They also compelled two ashmen to dump their loads on the tracks, and thirty mik cans and a lot of paying stones were scattered along for a distracks, and thirty milk cans and a lot of paving stones were scattered along for a distance of an entire block. Only two policemen were on guard there at the time. They did the best they could with the mob until a Sixth avenue car came down, when they were reinforced by four officers on board of it. But they could make no headway. One officer was badly beaten about the head and it. But they could make no headway. One officer was badly beaten about the head and

another discharged his pistol into the crowd. Finally the reserve arrived and the mob was speedily dispersed. speedily dispersed.

At the Fourth avenue depot of the Broadway and Seventh avenue line, about fifty applicants for positions have been accepted, and twenty-six cars have been started. Six of the old drivers reported for duty and were put to work. The operations of the strikers in this quarter have thus far been without violence. The superintendent of the Ninth reports line street deady that his read. avenue line stated to-day that his road would not send any cars out till the trouble

was over. The first car on the Belt line was started about poon, escorted by 150 policemen. No obstacle was encountered until Fifty-ninth street was reached, where two wagons, were found overturned on the track. The car did not proceed further, but turned around and made. No other cars will be run on that line

In regard to the street car strike, Judge Robertson, of the board of arbitration, said he thought the trouble between the car companies and their employes might be adjusted but President Richardson refused to meet the board and no proposition can be dis-cussed. The strikers seem desirou of entering into some sort of an agreement, but Rich-

ardson will not listen to anything.

Soon after 1 o'clock about four hundred strikers assembled on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fith streets, and after upsetting several water on the car tracks they tore up three or four switch-plates and made off before the police arrived on the scene. The strikers also made some rouble on upper Sixth avenue this morning.
The state railroad commissioners are in session to-day, hearing the grievances of the

striking employes.

The first witness before the railroad commission to-day was W. J. Richardson. He stated that the Atlantic avenue company would be glad to meet a committee of the old employes and talk over the trouble. He would not, however, entertain anybody coming from a labor organization. Two of the old employes were next witnesses. They were auxious to know upon what grounds the street railroad company could be made to give up the charter, and were greatly sur-prised when told by the commission that a failure of the road to run cars over the road every day does not mean a forfeiture of the charter. The commissioners strongly ad vised the strikers' representatives to return to Brooklyn and endeavor to persuade the strikers to call on Richardson as old em

NEW YORK, Jan. 39. - (Special Telegram o Tun Ben |- Regarding the positive cabnet gossip of last night, scating Messrs. Blaing and Allison, the New York republican papers are somewhat chagrined at the oss of the secretaryship of the treasury to the state of New York, and the Tribune, by way of headlines, says: "This state will only get a crust." The Press is still hoping against hope that New York may capture the treasury. There is no adverse comment toward the selection of Allison as a man. All the objection, if it may be called an objection, is based wholly on the fact that he is not a New Yorker. The Times indulger some of its characteristic abuse of Bla ut abuse from that quarter creates a

An Editor's Har I Luck. Beatin, Jan. 30 .- The editor of the enower Zeitung (liberal) has been co; to two months' imprisonment in the for crime against the sovereign powerime was the use of certain language article on the presentation of a fountain

the emperor. Reached No Conclusion WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- A slimly republican caucus was held this The course to be pursued by the, treatment of the application for admission was the occasi-

forural consission was note England Will W LONDON, Jan. 30.—The pressure, will wit

as soon as Ger on shore. New. WASHINGTO THE BEE.]-TE have been appointed: S. V. Potter, Colmar.

Winnesheik county, vice W. L. Barr, resigned, and John Hunter, Leands, Van Buren county, vice John M. Webster, resigned. Business Troubles.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 30 .- The lumber firm of C. H. Burt & Co. has suspended. The total imbilities are understood to be over \$100,000. The assts are not expected to pay over 40 cents on the dollar. The failure is largely due to the suspension of Philadelphia umber firms.