THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1889. NUMBER 232

SUBMISSION IN DUAL FORM.

So Decrees the Measure Passed By the House.

FALSE AND FOOLISH SENTIMENT.

People Shout as Though Prohibition Prohibited and Was Already in Force in Nebraska.

How It Was Done.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The final act in the great submission struggle, so far as the house is concerned, took place this afternoon, and if the senate concurs in the amendment, submission will go to the people in the following form:

"Shall the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage be forever prohibited in the state;" or, "Shall the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of liquors as a beverage be licensed and regulated by law."

The issue is thus squarely joined. But how was such a result attained?

All day yesterday it was known to THE BEE correspondent and others that only fifty-five or possibly fifty-six votes could be relied on to vote for submission; also that Cady would propose a high license amendment, and if it carried and the dual form was adopted by the submissionists, that Cady, Rayner, Fuller and possibly McNickle would support the measure. Dempster called up the bill yesterday with an implied understanding that no objection would be made to its consideration, but now Morrissey, without consulting the anti-submission republicans, began his disgraceful tactics to prevent the question from coming up. Each filibustering trick drove the doubtful members nearer and nearer the submission camp, and every roll call revealed to the submissionists their own weakness. Then it was that Hall, Baker, Gilbert and Dempster and others became alarmed and gladly took the high license amendment to their bosoms and adopted it as their own child.

But they were by no means unanimous. Burnham, Hunter, Bisbee, Lee, Meeker, McNickle and Wilcox held out and stubbornly refused to accept this new departure. All day long these members were labored with, but Lee and Meeker were obstinate to the last.

This afternoon when bills on third reading were reached, the clerk named over five bills and senate file 31. The submission bill was not among the number. A cloud of disappointment spread over the anxious faces of the vast audience that packed the lobby. Brink, of Boone, chairman of the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills, arose at this moment and reported that senate file 31 was correctly engrossed. An involuntary effort at applause was heard as the clerk announced that senate file 31 would now be added to the bills on third reading.

The roll was called on the other measures and at half past 3 the speaker arose and announced that the next bill was senate file 31 and that it would be put on the passage.

Dempster demanded a call of the house, and this being ordered, Hungate, Fuller and Cady were found to be absent, the two former being excused. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to arrest Cady, but it was announced that he had gone after Fuller who, it was expected, would vote for submission. A lull of fifteen minutes followed, during which time the submissionists crowded around Bisbee, Hunter and Burnham by the dozen, imploring them to fall into line and help redeem the pledge of the party. Burnham held out for several minutes, but finally all three were brought over. Just then Cady returned and all eyes were fixed upon him, but Fuller did not appear by his side, and a mighty cheer rose up from the anti-submissionists. The speaker stated that Fuller was excused, and Raynor, who had thrown himself heart and soul into the scheme for the submission of a dual amendment, moved that his excuse be revoked. The speaker ruled that this could not be done at this time, but Raynor appealed, and the speaker's decision was overruled by 51 to 47. Raynor then moved that a committee of three be sent to bring the member from Sherman to the bar of the house, but on the advice, probably of Cady, the motion was withdrawn.

During the lull in the proceedings the members flitted about the room to encourage the weak breteren. Dempster was nervous and excited. Morrissey seemed happy and confident. Baker acted as general of the field, and inspired his followers with some of his own enthusiasm.

Meanwhile the persuasive influence of the wife of Mr. Cameron was doing its fatal work and the member from Washington who came here pledged to vote against submission was won over to the side of the enemy. The bill was now read and listened to with rapt attention. Then the speaker directed the clerk to call the roll and all felt that the supreme hour had came.

The members responded in a loud voice and all voted as had been known for many weeks they would, until Bisbee's name was reached. He voted "aye" and all knew that the missionary work of the last few moments had been successful. Burnham followed and a cheer from the friends of the measure could hardly be suppressed. Cameron, sitting beside his wife, could not find it in his heart to say "no" and blank dismay spread over the features of the enemies of the bill.

Fenton, who was decidedly shaky, cast his vote for the measure, and Hunter, who violently opposed the bill tn the morning, did likewise, and the speaker could not keep down the applause which followed. Then a turn came, and when Lee, McNickle and Meeker voted "no" in succession, the cheers of the other side were almost deafening.

No other incident of note occurred until "Sweet" was called and that gentleman asked to be "passed." Both sides again grew confident, but the submissionists moved uneasily in their seats. When Wilcox was reached he fairly paralyzed the friends of submission by voting "no," and the other side was correspondingly elated. The three following names, Winter, Williams and Yutzy responded "aye" and the speaker voted "no," simultaneously with a wild cheer from the opponents of submission, and the word was hurridly passed along, "only 58 votes have been recorded for the measure and it is defeated."

But they rejoiced too soon. McNickle of Gage, now arose and spoke substantially as follows:

"I represent two counties in this house, and I have promised them both that I would have to vote against submission, but this question is presented in a peculiar form. I have given this subject much thought, and I have communed with a higher power and asked His guidance in this critical hour, and now, on the one hand, if I vote for submission I shall disregard the instructions of my constituents. But I have a boy, and that boy appeals to me with all a father's love and tenderness, and as I look in his face, I feel I owe him a duty higher than any other, and that is to save him from an awful fate of a drunkard's life, and God helping me, I have resolved that if my vote can give the people a chance to banish the saloon from our state, that come what may it shall be freely given, and I change my vote and ask that it be recorded in favor of this measure."

Tremendous applause greeted this speech and there was scarcely a dry eye in all the vast audience, but submission was not assured. In the midst of this applause, Wilcox, of Red Willow, was seen to stand up, and in words rising above the din, said:

"I am not a prohibitionist, but have been in its present form, yet I will give it the benefit of the doubt and cast my vote in favor of redeeming the pledge of the party."

Pandemonium broke loose at this juncture. With one tremendous yell that fairly raised the roof, the triumphant submissionists sprang up on chairs, waving coats, hat, and handkerchiefs—anything they could lay their hands on. Strong men hugged each other and wept. The galleries responded with shouts and cheers, and the submissionists for a moment held undisputed sway.

But where all the time was Baker, the able leader of the submission forces? He had observed the weak-kneed Sweet, who had only voted for submission because it was lost any way, about to address the speaker with the intention of changing his vote to "No," and springing between the speaker and the member from Merrick he prevented him from catching the eye of Watson, meanwhile calling his friends to his assistance. In vain did Olmstead and others endeavor to reach Sweet and induce him to change his vote. Twenty-five stalwart submissionists surrounded him, and though he essayed several times to address the speaker the words died on his lips.

Slowly Tom Cook began to read the list and the last man was called, and still Sweet remained silent. At length the clerk passed the tally sheet to the speaker and Watson, with no sign of disappointment and in a most deliberate manner, announced: "The bill having received a three-fifths majority, has passed the house."

Then pandemonium broke loose again, led this time by Baker, who seemed beside himself with joy. Springing on a chair he yelled himself hoarse, swung his hat, and the house, not being able to do any further business, adjourned. Congratulations were then the order of the day and McNickle and Wilcox received an ovation from the overjoyed prohibitionists that they will long remember. The opponents of the measure took their defeat good humoredly, many of them blaming Morrissey and his crowd for the result.

The bill must still run the gantlet of the senate.

The following is the vote on the bill as finally announced:

Ayes—Abrahanson, Baker, Bailey, Ballard, Berry, Bisbee, Bortis, Brink, Burnham, Cady, Cameron, Christy of Clay, Coleman of Antelope, Corbin, Crusen, Dempster, Diller, Elliott, Everett, Farley, Fenton, Fieldgrove, Gilbert, Gilchrist, Hall, Hampton, Hanna, Hanthorn, Harding, Hayes, Hill of Butler, Hill of Gage, Hunter, Johnson, Lash, Majors, McNickle, Potter, Rayner, Rhodes, Robb, Sargent, Satchell, Scoville, Seed, Shepard, Stirk, Sweet, Truesdell, Weber, Weller, Wells, Westover, Whitehead, Whitford, Whyman, Wilcox, Williams, Winter, Yutzy—60.

Nays—Bechman, Berlin, Bohacek, Brancht, Caldwell, Christy, of Dodge, Coleman, of Polk, Collins, Cushing, Delany, Denman, Dickinson, Dunn, Fenno, Gardner, Gates, Green, Hahn, Hooke, Horne, Keiper, Larson, Lee, Ley, Mattes, jr., McBride, McMillian, Meeker, Morrissey, Neve, Olmstead, O'Sullivan, Severin, Snyder, Swartsley, Towle, White, Mr. Speaker—38.

Fuller and Hungate were absent.

Incidents of the Great Debate.

LINCOLN, Jan. 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The anti-submissionists, almost to a man, condemn the filibustering tactics of Morrissey and his crowd. Submission could not have mustered over fifty-six votes at the most, and would have been settled in two hours had not Morrissey been determined to make a record. The prohibitionists were exceedingly happy over the conduct of the obstructionists, and claimed that if they would only keep up the racket it would insure the success of submission.

Fifty-two to forty-five, or sixty-two to thirty-seven, were the results of the roll calls with unvarying regularity, depending on which side the doubtful members threw their strength, on the dilatory motions yesterday.

For a large part of the afternoon the floor of the house was little less than a mob of howling and excited humanity. The members were almost lost in the general rush for positions, and the speaker pounded in vain with his gavel. No semblance of order could be maintained.

The doors were locked no less than six different times under a call of the house, and all parties refused ingress or egress.

At every call of the house the members reported absent were actually in the room, but declined to answer. The submissionists finally got tired of this, and moved to fine one member $25 for contempt. This Fabian policy was fast breeding ill-temper, when Caldwell took the floor and called a halt.

The prohibitionists are decidedly in favor of amending the rules in respect to a call of the house. The ruling of the speaker yesterday that any five members may demand a call of the house at any time, even though no business has intervened since the last call, will enable an insignificant minority to act the part of obstructionists to perfection, and prevent all legislation for days and even weeks.

The members kept their tempers in good control under the circumstances, but the feeling in the lobby was intense. Both sides were represented, but it was evident from the applause that greeted the speakers that the submissionists had packed the galleries with their adherents.

Speaker Watson, in all the turmoil yesterday, did not once lose his temper. However, he was compelled at times to threaten to clear the galleries.

One of the most amusing incidents of the fight was the arraignment of Sweet and Mattes, jr., at the bar for contempt in not answering to their names on a call of the house. Cady moved, since they were young members, and this was their first offense, that they be excused. The motion carried, but a loud "no" from the more radical submissionists admonished them to "go and sin no more."

John Mattes, jr., representative from Otoe, surprised the house by making a very telling and effective speech against submission. Replying to Gilbert he said, "York county may be opposed to saloons, and if that be true you have a right to prohibit them, but Otoe county claims the same right as she accords to York, and denies the right of that county to force her peculiar views upon her." He also said that private houses in prohibition states were turned into wine rooms, and retail liquor licenses are hung on the walls in place of the motto, "God Bless Our Home."

Charley Hall became very much excited at one time during the hottest part of the fight. He arose and in a stentorian voice asked the speaker if they had a man in the chair who would absolutely refuse to recognize any appeals from his decisions, and declared he would not take his seat until taken in charge by the sergeant at arms. The speaker, with the greatest good nature, explained that the appeal had not been taken in time and Hall saw the point and the storm blew over.

The submissionists were not so shrewd as they might have been in moving that the Lindsay submission bill be referred to the committee of the whole. By omitting the words "and be placed at the head of the list," or indicating its position, it went to the bottom of the file, and the speaker could not do otherwise than rule that it could not be taken up without a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Rayner endeavored to help the submissionists out of the parliamentary tangle in which they became involved by the filibustering tactics of the democrats, but they would not listen to him. He proposed to move that "the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of bills on the general file," and after this motion was adopted the submission bill could be taken up by a majority vote.

Owing to lack of space, the speech of Mr. Corbin in favor of submission was omitted in the report. As usual, he made one of his most effective speeches, and from a submission standpoint, ably maintained his position. He referred to official documents received from Iowa as jr. of that prohibition prohibits. In closing his remarks he predicted the speedy overthrow of the republican party unless it redeemed the party pledge in this connection.

The submissionists freely acknowledge that Dick Berlin, of Omaha, made one of the most telling speeches against submission. His argument that prohibition would take away the revenue without stopping the traffic was a point that no submissionist was [illegible] attention to

prohibition would retard the material advancement of the state.

Will Accept the Double Header.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The members of the upper house are not worrying about submission. The gentlemen who engineered the Lindsay bill through the senate are ready to accept it with the high license yoke put on it by the house. They may make an effort to reject the Cady amendment, but if convinced that the Lindsay bill, pure and simple, will not pass the house, they will gracefully accept the double-headed proposition. Some of the honest submissionists hold that this will place submission before the people for a vote, which is all they ask. Certain anti-prohibitionists, who voted for submission under the pressure of instructions or the state platform, will favor the double-header, because they believe it will have a tendency to defeat prohibition at the polls. The vote will be taken at a general election, when numerous candidates and issues will distract the attention of the voters. They figure that the prohibitory amendment will not get a majority of all the ballots cast, as required by the bill, because many men will neglect to vote on either amendment.

Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate had a quiet morning. There was only a straggling visitor now and then, and business went on listlessly.

The Ransom bill for abolishing the live stock commission came up for final passage and went through without debate. The vote: Ayes—25; nays—Cornell, Jewett, Lindsay, Nesbitt, Pope, Roche.

The Norval bill creating an August election for voting on proposed amendments to the consitution also passed, 22 to 9.

Senator Ijams offered the following:

Resolved, That the adjutant general of the state of Nebraska be required to forthwith report concerning the cost to this state of the state militia as it is now organized, and what will be the probable cost of supporting and keeping up the militia as recommended by the governor in his recent message, and an itemized amount of the disbursements for the las two years.

It was laid over under the rules, but the senate is earnest in its work of ferreting out extravagance in the state government.

The committee of the whole passed Howe's bill allowing branches of the W. C. T. U. to incorporate; also Connor's, requiring foreign nurserymen to give the secretary of state a bond of $2,500 as a guarantee of their truthfulness in selling their wares; also Howe's amendment to the liquor law, the gist of which is in the following clause:

"Provided, also, that before any license is granted to any person, consent to the issuance of such license must be had in writing from the person or persons owning, and the person or persons occupying the real estate adjoining the premises on which said license is to be operative, and abutting the same street as said premises, which said consent in writing must be filed with the application for license."

The following resolution offered by Senator Nesbitt, was carried with an emphatic aye:

Whereas, In the biennial reports of the auditor of public accounts to the governor of the state of Nebraska, November 30, 1888, there is a recommendation that the sum of $2,860,291.57 be made as an appropriation for the benefit of state institutions, and said appropriation is largely in excess of any amount ever before asked for such purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That in order to give the senate time to investigate and pass intelligently upon such appropriation, it is the sense of the senate that the house of representatives be requested to send all appropriation bills to the senate not later than the 15th day of February, 1889.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee of the whole approved a bill providing that admission to the bar shall be under the direction of the supreme court.

House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house consumed the morning session in considering matters of no special importance.

House roll 152, a bill providing punishment for selling liquor to habitual drunkards, was recommended for passage by the committee on miscellaneous subjects.

The most important bill introduced to-day was sent up by Yutzy. It prescribes the number of offices and employes of each branch of the legislature. The bill fixes the whole number of employes of the senate at thirty-three, including the pages, and of the house at forty-five, and provides that the enrolling and engrossing clerks shall not be employed until the twentieth day of the session, and that all employes shall be discharged as soon as their services can be dispensed with.

Senator Keckley's anti-trust bill was read the second time and referred.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole. The following bills were considered and recommended for passage:

House roll 96, to impose a tax of not less than $1 nor more than $10 on dogs.

House roll 62, to authorize the common council and supervisors in cities of the second class to act as boards of equalization.

House roll 72, to compel all trains to stop at not less than 2-0 nor more than 800 feet from all grade crossings of other lines.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hampton offered a resolution directing the chief clerk to furnish a list of all employes of the house by the 2d of February. The clerk stated that the resolution had been referred to committee on employes, and that the list was ready for the committee.

Among the few bills introduced was one by Scoville to restrict non-resident aliens and corporations in their rights to acquire real estate in Nebraska.

Bills on third reading were taken up. The following were passed, each by an almost unanimous vote:

House roll 42, to secure the payment of all laborers' and mechanics' wages on all public buildings built under contract. The bill provides that the contracting boards shall keep back sufficient funds to cover the wages.

House roll 20, a bill regulating the mortgaging of real property.

House roll 92, Cady's bill providing for an annual examination of the county treasurer's accounts.

Legislative Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The gallery and floor were densely packed to-day to see the final tussle on the question of submission.

A resolution to adjourn over until Tuesday was knocked out of time by Towle, of Knox, who declared that he had come here to work for the interest of the people and was prepared to remain until the end of the session, and moved an amendment to substitute 10 a. m. to-morrow in place of 2 p. m. Tuesday. The amendment carried with a ringing cheer.

Speaker Watson's motion to adjourn over until morning, and take up the question of submission, was voted down by a solid submission vote. They feared the filibusters would be given another chance to get in their deadly work.

The legislative desks were strewn this morning with printed slips containing extracts from Omaha papers upon Nebraska's participation in the centennial of Washington's inauguration.

Attorney Dave Mercer, of Omaha, is feeling a glow of satisfaction over his success in the election contest. He went gunning for three seats and has at least two within reach, which he considers a pretty good average.

The senate gallery was all but deserted this morning.

Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn has asserted his dignity by announcing that senators must get the recognition of the chair before their second to a motion will be entertained.

Senator Connor of Kearney guided the committee of the whole this morning, and very properly ordered the sergeant at arms to drive the senators into their seats and

A QUEER STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Allison Accepts, Then Declines, and Still Wavers.

CLARKSON NOT IN GOOD HUMOR.

He Thinks That the Senator Should Have Positively Refused at First—Private Dalzell Up in Arms.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.

Senator Allison has accepted and refused the treasury portfolio in President Harrison's cabinet, and then has asked for time in which to reconsider his first decision. The latter is now in abeyance. It is stated that when Mr. Clarkson, of Iowa, was here on Thursday of last week, he went to Senator Allison and asked if it was his purpose to accept the treasuryship. The senator replied that he did not want it, and further that he desired Mr. Clarkson should go into the cabinet. He stated, however, that pressure had been brought to bear upon him to accept the treasury portfolio, and that he had been at times inclined to accept it. He stated to Mr. Clarkson that he would leave it to him whether he should accept the position or not. To this Mr. Clarkson said that he would not take the responsibility; that the senator himself must reach his decision. Mr. Allison then told Mr. Clarkson that he would not accept the treasury portfolio, and the latter might go to Indianapolis and convey that decision to the president-elect. At half past 3 o'clock that afternoon, Mr. Clarkson left for the west. What effect the refusal of the treasuryship had upon the president-elect can be imagined when it is stated that information was received from Indianapolis on the Friday night following, which induced Mr. Allison to depart for the Hoosier capital on Saturday morning. There was a long conference between the president-elect and the Iowa senator. Mr. Clarkson had gone to his home at Des Moines. Mr. Allison held out against going into the cabinet, but the president-elect presented such arguments in favor of his acceptance that when it came to the final parting the Iowan said that he would yield, that he would accept the position. The dispatches which chronicled the departure of the Iowa senator from Indianapolis announced that he had decided to accept the treasuryship. When the senator arrived in Washington he was beseiged with telegrams from the friends of Mr. Clarkson, out of the city, and by those in Washington, personally urging him to reconsider his decision, and to stay out of the cabinet. They held that it would be a gross injustice to Mr. Clarkson for the senator to accept as long as there was the slightest possible hope that the other man could get a place in the cabinet. The situation worried the senator very much, and I am informed that on Tuesday he communicated with the president-elect that he desired to reconsider his last decision and to have the question held in abeyence. He asked for a few days' time in which to consult his friends, in and out of his own state, as to what would be the best, under the circumstances, for him to do. The time was granted, and Senator Allison is to-night as far away from a final decision, so he stated to his congressional friends to-day, as he was two weeks ago. Thus it will be seen that the statements made in these dispatches, first, that he had refused the position, and secondly, that he had accepted it, were absolutely correct. It can be stated positively at this time, that unless he has reached another conclusion within the last two hours, that he is yet undecided, and will reach no conclusion this week. Senator Allison has waived all of his personal feelings, and is willing to make all the personal sacrifices necessary for the good of the country and his party, but the situation in which he is placed, respecting preferment for Mr. Clarkson and satisfaction for the friends of that gentleman, is extremely uncomfortable. It is no secret among the friends of Mr. Clarkson that he is not in good humor over the outlook. He feels that if the senator had stated positively weeks ago to the president-elect that he would not accept the treasuryship, and contended for a cabinet position for his friend, Mr. Clarkson, the latter would have been successful.

PRIVATE DALZELL UP IN ARMS.

Private Dalzell, of Ohio, is up in arms over the action of the war department officials and the press comment upon the utterances he made on last New Year's day about certain allowances being due ex-union soldiers. He sent to Senator Manderson a lengthy statement to be read before the senate, in which he asserts that there is due the union soldiers in the late war, commutation of rations at the rate of 28 cents a day, but that as he himself in 1882 filed his claim for it, with a view to fixing a precedent for others to be governed by, the subsistence department, true to the ancient red tape rule, demands this furlough, well knowing that one soldier in a 100,000 could not produce his furlough now, thus hoping to shut out all claims by the trick. He goes on further to state that he proved the loss of his furlough, which is all that is necessary in all courts of equity in order to make a case complete, but the claim was yet refused by one officer because the original document was not produced, until the case had hung fire for six years, when the amount was paid, but according to the chief of subsistence, it was paid without authority of law. Private Dalzell continues: "If I got my commutation of furlough without a furlough, (and no man dare deny that) why not every other of at least one million soldiers? Who is wrong? Who is right? One rules that I must present a lost furlough, despotically and contrary to law and reason. The other save, no. Let us have no more foolish lies. There is a conflict—reconcile it. The officers of the subsistence department are roundly denounced by Dalzell for their conflicting rulings, and they are charged with a design to keep soldiers out of their just dues.

CLAYTON'S ASSASSINATION.

It is believed that the assassination of Clayton, the republican contestant of Clifton R. Breckinridge's seat in the Fifty-first congress, will lead to a congressional investigation which will likely result in the complete breaking up of the wholesale political murders in Arkansas and other sections of the south, for which Chandler, Sherman and others have been fighting for many years. That whole section of the country is honeycombed with klu-klux and other political organizations which put down, either at the polls or by the shotgun, every formidable aspirant for office. If there should be a special session of the Fifty-first congress, a committee will undoubtedly be appointed and sent into Arkansas, Louisiana, and probably one or two other states, this spring or early in the summer, for the purpose of getting at the bottom of those organizations, by which men are murdered in cold blood simply because they are republicans and claim to have as good right to federal and other offices as democrats. While men in congress are commenting upon Clayton's assassination they are recalling some of the many similar incidents which have occurred in Arkansas since the war. There is much talk about the reign of terror which prevailed in that section in the early '70's, when Powell Clayton, the brother of this last murdered man, established himself in opposition to klu-kluxism. Since the incoming of Cleveland's administration, a number of men who have been prominent in killing republicans in the south during the past decade and a half, have been rewarded with offices in Washington and elsewhere. There is at present a man holding the position of chief of a division in the interior department, who was appointed by Secretary Lamar and recommended by prominent advocates of klu-kluxism, occupying seats in the house and senate, who secured recognition by leading a band of cut throats, who tenants, sent into the country adjoining Little Rock, for the purpose of ascertaining something about klu-klux organizations. There were probably a dozen men connected with that murder, and half of them are in positions in the department here or the railway mail service. The Louisiana statesmen in congress have been busy during the past three years filling up federal positions with men who have been prominent in leading the klu-klux marauders and private organizations of political cut-throats. It will make interesting reading—the testimony these rewarded worthies will have to give before a congressional investigating committee when they are called upon to state some of their political experiences, and relate how it came about that they were appointed to the positions they now occupy. The advent of the new administration is looked forward to by southern republicans in Washington as the dawning of a new political era. President-elect Harrison's views on the subject of southern political outrages are well known, and he will give congress the strongest possible support in any step it may take toward ferreting out all the political organizations, such as exist in Arkansas, their suppression and the enactment of laws which will give political affairs there a better flavor.

THE NICARAGUA BILL.

There will probably be some lively debates when the Nicaragua canal bill is reported from the conference committee to the house. The Monroe doctrine, the Samoan affair and the lack of backbone on the part of the administration in standing by the American flag on foreign soil will be talked of vigorously. Strange to say, this measure has been antagonized almost exclusively by the most ardent friends of the administration, and the indications are that Mr. Cleveland is opposed to this government getting a foothold in the commerce of other nations. Instead of the Nicaragua bill being a question of federal responsibility, it is assuming that of an endorsement of the foreign policy of the present administration.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS' REPORT.

The commissioner of patents sent to congress to-day his annual report. It shows that during the last calendar year there were issued to Nebraska inventors 137 patents, or one to every 3,302 persons in the state. Colorado inventive genius averages the highest, there being a patent issued for every 820 persons in the state.

MISCELLANY.

The secretary of the interior to-day affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office in the case of W. S. Ratchie vs. Mary M. Gunder, nee Stratton, on appeal of the former. The contest involved a timber culture entry upon the southeast one-quarter of section 3, township 2 north, range 35 west, in the McCook, Neb., land district.

One of the largest and most pleasant senatorial receptions to-day was that given by Mrs. Paddock. She was assisted by Mrs. Loring Lusk, Miss Paddock, Miss Rustin, Miss French, Miss Hayden, Miss Cappock and Miss Du Hamel. PERRY S. HEATH.

The Agricultural Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The agricultural appropriation bill, as completed to-day by the house committee on agriculture, proposes an appropriation of $1,636,010, as compared with estimates of $1,686,160 and the appropriation for the present year of $1,715,826. The appropriation of $100,000, made in last year's bill, to enable the commissioner of agriculture to continue experiments in developing sorghum cane, is omitted in the present bill. A regular appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase and distribution of seeds is made. A provision is inserted requiring that the commissioner of agriculture shall supply these seeds directly to the several agricultural experimental stations for distribution. This provision will deprive senators and representatives their usual quota of seeds.

A Significant Omission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The postoffice appropriation bill, as completed by the house committee on postoffices and post roads, proposes a total appropriation of $66,595,444. An interesting feature of the bill is a provision for the classification of salaries of postoffice clerks. The committee has adopted what is known as "plan 11," submitted by the postmaster general, which has already been published, with a significant omission of the provisions that promotions shall be made only after competitive examination, conducted by examiners appointed by the postmaster in the case of first class offices, or after a probationary service of six months.

The American Industrial League.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—At to-day's meeting of the American Shipping and Industrial league, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama; first vice president, Ambrose Snow, New York. Among the vice presidents is J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa.

Resolutions were adopted favoring a system of seacoast defenses; the rebuilding and equipment of a strong and efficient navy; the improvement of harbors and rivers of the whole country, and the passage of a navy reserve bill.

A KANSAS SENSATION.

A Stote Official Charged With Levying Blackmail.

TOPEKA, Kans., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Hon. William T. Cavanaugh, for six years past assistant secretary of state, was arrested today on a warrant charging him with blackmail. On Monday State Printer Baker received a letter containing a copy of a bill cutting down the fees of the state printer about 25 per cent. Accompanying the bill was a note stating that unless Baker enclosed $600 in an envelope addressed to "John Baltimore, City Postoffice," the bill would be introduced in the legislature. Baker sent a decoy letter, which was called for by a messenger from the state house, who was immediately taken into custody and stated that he had been directed by Cavanaugh to get the letter. Cavanaugh admitted sending the letter and was at once arrested, but a hearing will not be had until Monday. The affair has created a great sensation here, Cavanaugh being one of the prominent politicians of the state.

She Didn't Want the Blacksmith.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyo., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—May Harris is the pretty nineteen-year-old daughter of J. A. Harris, a Union Pacific engineer. For two years she has been courted by William Dierking, a young blacksmith, who boarded with the family, and her mother, especially, was determined that she should marry him. They were generally thought to be engaged. Last evening, during the absence of her parents from the city, the girl left home, saying she might spend the night with a friend. To-day she telegraphed to her brother from Kearney, Neb., that she was married at that place this morning to W. A. Elvin, a young merchant, who was formerly a clerk here for the Pacific hotel company.

The Moore Defalcation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The first direct litigation against Embezzler Moore was begun this afternoon. Secretary Abbott, of the insurance company, made an affidavit in attachment and garnishment against Moore for an alleged indebtedness of $13,454. The affidavit alleges that Moore has concealed himself to avoid services. The case is set for hearing on February 13.

A Perjurer Confesses.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—The Freeman publishes a sworn declaration by Thomas O'Connor, who testified before the Parnell commission that he received money from Harrington for moonlight raids, to the effect that his evidence was utterly false and given under pressure.

The Indiana Election.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 31.—Official returns give Colonel Posey, republican, a majority of 1,179 over Judge Parret, democrat. The latter only carried one county out of

WASHBURN IS ALL RIGHT.

It Makes Him Smile to Read Reports of His Sad Condition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The new senator from Minnesota, W. D. Washburn, arrived here to-day. To a reporter he said: "Oh, I am not dead, as some people would have it. I am good for a great deal yet. I cannot imagine how that canard about my serious illness originated. People on all sides have flooded me with telegrams. Blaine wired me yesterday and said: 'Tell me all about it and just how you feel.' You see, James was very much afraid the republicans were about to lose a senator. My only trouble is a general tired feeling, consequent from the strain and worry of the recent senatorial contest, together with a slight cold and a trace of neuralgia. I hope it is nothing worse, and I am positive it is not.

"Minnesota is as quiet and inoffensive as any state in the union. There is not the slightest trace of bad blood existing between the friends of Sabin and my adherents. I saw Mr. Sabin just after the caucus and I am sure he was very friendly to me and every one else. Of course, he recognized that politics has its full complement of trials and defeat. Our state is very much interested in the welfare of her sister, Dakota territory, and every person within the bounds of Minnesota is just aching to see Dakota divided, and, as two states, admitted into the union. Personally, I think it an outrage that Dakota, with a population of ever seven hundred thousand people, cannot enjoy the benefits of the United States. It is to be hoped that this will soon be remedied, if not during the present session of congress, then at a special session.

"As to the Samoan question, as far as I have heard, I feel that I can say that Bismarck has been carrying on in a very high-handed manner. The whole group of Samoan islands is not worth the price of one American's life, and I think Germany is the last country or foreign power that we could, without losing dignity, stoop to enter into a war with. You see, a great proportion of our population is German, or of that descent, and, considering this and our poor navy, almost useless army, and vast extent of sea coast, it would be chimerical to declare war. We can arbitrate the matter and teach Bismarck a lesson or two, I think. When it comes to a direct violation of our Monroe doctrine, then I am in favor of war, but only as the last resource.

"Humph, it makes me smile to think that that I should be reported as dying. No doubt the newspapers, anticipating an item, had my obituary all written and set up in type. Ha! Ha!" and the general's hearty laugh rattled the windows on the LaSalle street side. "I am worth a hundred dying men. I am going to New York to-night, and thence perhaps to Washington. My visit here was merely as a rest on the long journey."

WOMEN WAGE WORKERS.

Interesting Statistics Furnished by the Commissioner of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Commissioner Wright, of the department of labor, has submitted his report, which relates entirely to the subject of "working women in great cities." Three hundred and forty-two distinct industries in twenty-two representative cities have been investigated. The report shows that the working women in great cities are practically girls. The average ages in all cities comprehended is twenty-two years and seven months. The average time during which women have been engaged in their present occupations is shown to be four years and nine months, and of 17,427 women involved 9,540 are engaged in the first trial at earning their own living. Of the whole number, 14,129 are native born. In foreign born, Ireland is the most largely represented, and Germany next. A great majority of the women comprehended in the report are single. They are not only supporting themselves, but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home.

The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health conditions at the time they commenced working 16,396 were in good health, 883 were in fair health, and 183 in bad health. The change in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,345 are in fair health, and 489 are in bad health.

Tables upon the earnings and lost time show that of 13,822 who reported, 373 earn less than $100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of eighty-six days for the year covered. The largest number earn $200 and under $250 per annum, losing 57.8 days; 2,377 earn from $250 to $300, losing 31.5 days. As the earnings increase the lost time decreases, as for instance, 398 earn from $450 to $500 a year, and this class lost but 18.8 days. These earnings are actual earnings, and are not statements arrived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco highest, with $6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with $3.93. The average weekly wages, computing all cities examined, are $5.24.

Upon the "character of working women" the commissioner, among other things, says: "The working women of this country are as honest and virtuous as any other class of our citizens. The social standing of working women is becoming better and better."

THE TERRITORIES.

Republican Senators Agree to Draft a New Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The republican senators to-day in caucus resumed consideration of territorial matters at the point where the discussion ended yesterday. It was decided that the committee on territories should frame a substitute for the house bill that should be so broad in policy and fair in terms that its rejection by the house would saddle that body with the unpleasant responsibility to the people of the west. When this bill is made up it will be pushed through the senate with expedition, as it is the desire to reach the conference stage at least this session.

Zalinski May be Promoted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The death of the inspector general of the army increases the list of vacancies now existing to twelve. To fill these there are eleven non-commissioned officers who passed the examination at Fortress Monroe for commissions in the army. There are two vacancies created by the inspector general's death and the recent retiring of another officer. It is understood that the position of assistant inspector general will go to an officer of artillery, who must of necessity be a captain. There is some talk of Captain E. L. Zalinski, of dynamite cannon fame, getting the position.

Another Arkansas Assassination.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 31.—Advices from Wynne, Ark., say that Edward Pardew, a prominent merchant, was shot and killed in a saloon while playing pool. He was standing near Marshal Hudson, when the door behind him was opened and some one outside fired a shotgun at him. It is claimed that George Cogbill is the murderer and intended to shoot Hudson, who had him arrested one day last week for some minor offense, and against whom he threatened vengeance.

An Editor Arrested for Embezzlement

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This morning Chief Hennessy arrested M. Bunnell, editor of the Duluth Herald, on a telegram charging him with the embezzlement of $1,800 worth of diamonds. He was on a train bound for Winnipeg. The police have the jewels in their possession and await further orders from Duluth.

Cuban Cigarmakers Victorious.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The strike of the Cuban cigarmakers has ended in a victory for the workmen. Only one firm holds out, and they are expected to succumb to-day.

THE YOKE IS VERY HEAVY.

Another Iowa Town Visited and Reviewed.

HOW PROHIBITION HAS HURT IT.

A Place Where There Should Be Growth and Enterprise, Robbed of Its Vitality By a Grievous Law.

Ottumwa.

Ottumwa is situated upon the banks of the Des Moines river, and occupies a prominent position in eastern southern Iowa. It is quite pleasantly located, surrounded as it is on the east by timber, and on the north west and south by undulating prairie lands, which are now under a high state of cultivation, and numerously dotted with quite a superior grade of dwellings, barns and other evidences of thrift and culture. It is the focus of a complete system of railroads and their branches, and is nearly equi-distant from Chicago on the northeast, St. Louis on the south, Omaha on the west, and the "Twin Cities," Minneapolis and St. Paul, on the north. A large portion of this great agricultural state, as well as portions of adjoining states, is tributary to Ottumwa, by reason of her railroad facilities, and other advantages, natural and acquired. It is situated in the great corn belt, and is in the heart of the dairy district of the state. The soil of this part of Iowa is well adapted to the growth of grasses of all kinds, and the raising of all cereals adapted to this climate.

From the above laudatory description one would naturally infer that Otumwa must be a city full of life and enterprise and business push, but it is nothing of the sort. Instead it is a drowsy, slow-going town. It was a town of as much importance five years ago. In fact any number of business men tell me there is not one-half the traffic and trade here now there was then—and they are not slow in offering a solution to this rather incongruous situation.

Ottumwa is one of those unfortunate cities where it was alleged the prohibitory law is strictly and perfectly enforced. But what a mockery this is getting to be! To be sure, there are no open saloons here, but whisky and beer are none the less plentiful for all that, and while it may be a difficult trick for a stranger to come into the town and get what he wants in this line right off, it is no trick at all for the residents to get it