THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Douglas County Contests a Special Order for To-Day.

SHORT SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Itemized Report of the Live Stock Commission Finally Makes Its Appearance—Gossip From the Capitol.

House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house met at 2 p. m. with about twenty members absent. Some routine details were taken up.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Bohacek—To regulate the prices of sleeping cars.

By Berlin—To create a board of park commissioners.

By Hungate—To authorize the governor, on behalf of the state, to execute and deliver to the city of Omaha a deed conveying to the city the ground known as Capital square.

Bills on third reading were taken up for passage.

The bill taxing dogs from $3 to $10 each was lost on final passage by a vote of 45 to 31.

The Cady memorial to congress, asking for a suspension of entries on school indemnity land in this state, was taken up and passed.

The following bills were taken up and passed:

Compelling all railroad trains to stop within from 200 to 800 feet of grade crossings; making slight changes in the pharmacy regulations; providing that all county supplies of blanks, books and stationery shall be furnished by contract with the county and by the lowest bidder.

The house went into committee of the whole and disposed of a large number of bills. The following were recommended for passage:

Granting William J. Wilson, of Tekamah, $2,500 for injuries received in assisting to arrest "Reddy" Wilson, the burglar, on November 10 last; declaring "state warrants" to be "state securities."

The Douglas county contest cases were made a special order for 2:30 to-morrow.

Senate.

LINCOLN, Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The senate had a quiet one-hour session, beginning at 4 o'clock. It passed the following bills:

By Pope—Making a penitentiary offense of an assault with intent to kill or to commit great bodily injury.

By Hurd—Requiring admission to the bar to be through the supreme court.

By Pope—Making it a criminal conspiracy when two or more persons combine to injure the reputation of the business or the property of another.

By Lindsay—Requiring notaries' records to be made to district court clerks instead of county court clerks.

Among the bills introduced were:

By Connor—For the arbitration of disputes between employers and employes.

By Howe—Directing the governor to pardon two meritorious convicts on each Fourth of July.

The following committees were named:

On invitation to participate in the Paris exposition—Wetherald, Sunderland, Raymond, Shanner, Woolback.

On the proposition of Kansas for a conference to consider cattle trusts—Lindsay, Gallogly, Maher.

To investigate senate employes—Jewett, Pickett, Ransom.

Live Stock Commission's Report.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The live stock commission has just sent the senate the itemized report asked for nearly three weeks ago. It comes too late to influence the action of the senate, but even post-mortems are of interest sometimes. The whole appropriation two years ago was $76,000, and $65,424 has been expended. The appropriation for salaries and expenses of the commissioners was $16,000. The following statement shows what they did with it:

Paid to J. C. Birney, commissioner, for per diem, hotel and traveling expenses, livery, postage and incidental expenses of office	$ 3,683 60
G. W. Barnhart, commissioner, for per diem, hotel and traveling expenses, livery and incidental expenses of office	3,950 39
W. W. Abbey, commissioner, for per diem	2,250 00
Hotel expenses, railroad fare, livery hire, telegraph, postage and office expenses	2,340 45
Stationery, circulars, books for use of office and printing blanks	285 00
G. B. Skinner, livery	24 00
Omaha Republican	1 50
W. J. Hyatt, livery	49 00
Nebraska Telephone company	106 25
Nebraska State Journal company, and typewriter and stationery	101 15

It will be noticed that the sums paid Birney and Barnhart include hotel and traveling expenses, livery hire and incidental office expenses. Farther along is an item of $2,250 for similar outlays. Nowhere in the report is there an itemized statement of hotel, traveling and office expenditures, which is what the senate wanted. But the foregoing statement does not exhibit the whole sum that went into the pockets of the commissioners. The legislature appropriated $5,000 for inspection at points of entry. That fund has been paid out in the following manner:

Wells-Fargo & Co.	$ 1 90
Percy Pepoon, for printing books and blanks for point of entry	92 40
C. E. Hull, inspector at Decatur	225 00
J. C. Birney, per diem and expenses	1,407 50
G. W. Barnhart, per diem and expenses	1,208 70
W. W. Abbey, per diem and expenses	536 00
J. Gerth, expenses	628 00
On hand	$4,089 50

Here again is an absence of an itemized statement of traveling expenses. The appropriation included $8,000 for assistance by experts, sheriffs, etc. The following statement shows who caught the plums from that tree:

H. L. Ramiciotti, Omaha	$1,103 60
A. E. Wessel, Grand Island	2,686 94
W. A. Thomas, Lincoln	1,411 63
G. M. Osborn, Fremont	958 65
A. W. Carmichael, DeWitt	10 90
A. B. Newkirk, Falls City	20 30
G. Trevitt, Lincoln	160 00
E. D. Vail, Beatrice	668 83
W. S. Brayton, Beatrice	213 84
L. E. Simpkins, Kearney	128 00
D. D. Johason, Sidney	77 75
J. H. Spears, Wayne	31 00
S. S. Skinner, Lincoln	37 00
Total	$7,506 14

The report gives a list of the owners of the 830 horses and mules and the eight cattle killed by the commission, together with the amounts paid such owners. These aggregate $34,884.90 out of an appropriation of $40,000, and the commissioners say they have a hundred calls that they have not yet been able to answer.

Senate Investigating Committees.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The senate railroad committee met this evening. Sutherland's joint resolution instructing the railroad commission to make a schedule of maximum freight rates for all railroads in Nebraska was modified to a request, and will be recommended for passage.

The committee on investigation of the agricultural department of the state university will meet to-morrow night.

Investigating the College Farm.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Diller, chairman of the committee to investigate the college or experimental farm, said to-day that the committee would soon appoint a time to visit the place and inspect its workings. He said there were two ideas of a conflicting nature that ruled the various members of the board. Some wanted to make it a "model farm," and others an experimental station. "For myself," he added, "I am in favor of putting the farm to a practical use. I think that all the thousand and one theories and problems that confront the practical farmer concerning every phase of farm life, and which he has neither the ability, time nor means to solve, should be tried here under the most favorable conditions. I meet with hundreds of things on the farm that puzzle me, and I know they exist. But the cause is what I am not able to solve. There is a wide field for practical work in connection with this farm, and for one I propose to see that it is fully occupied and that some benefit is returned for the outlay."

Omaha's Share of the Indemnity.

LINCOLN, Feb. 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—According to the special report of the live stock commission Omaha came in for its share of the $35,000 paid by the state for glandered horses slaughtered by the commission. Following is the list:

Aug. Blizen & Co.	$ 1 00
F. Chandler	50 00
J. Gross	60 00
John F. Bregman	60 00
Stephens & Rogers	65 00
Charles Hart	70 00
Omaha H. R. R. Co.	50 00
A. Hoppe	75 00
Andrew Freeland	60 00
O. F. James	75 00
Omaha H. R. R. Co. (3)	150 00
Nels Anderson	30 00
J. W. Dilrance	30 00
J. J. Weare (2)	150 00
H. S. Rollins	60 00
Omaha H. R. R. Co. (2)	70 00
F. V. Atwater	70 00
F. W. Atwater	70 00
Rasmus Nelson	50 00
Omaha H. R. R. Co.	35 00
D. C. Hurley	60 00
J. L. McCague	50 00
Paul Henson	5 00
Omaha H. R. R. Co.	35 00
T. C. Wallace	20 00
C. M. Woodbridge	40 00
Jerome Beardsley	70 00
O. G. Decker	30 00
Omaha H. R. R. Co.	35 00
H. K. Hendee (2)	30 00
John Sullivan	25 00
Omaha H. R. R. Co.	40 00
Hussey & Day	40 00
J. J. Anderson (2)	35 00
Hans Rasmus	40 00
Nels Larson	
R. E. Livsey	50 00
F. D. Weed (2)	125 00
Arctic Ice Co.	70 00
Hussey & Day	60 00
Andrew Connelly	50 00
Jane Thomas	65 00
Omaha H. R. R. Co.	40 00
Omaha H. R. R. Co. (2)	70 00
B. F. Shipman	35 00
D. C. Hurley	40 00
Omaha H. R. R. Co.	35 00

A Riddle, of Omaha, and William McCouley, of South Omaha, lost animals, but were not indemnified.

Against Watered Stock.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Coleman of Polk has introduced a joint resolution to congress reciting the abuses in watering stock and piling up fictitious debts, as practiced by railroad managers, and closing with a resolution requesting congress to enact stringent laws regulating the issuing of railroad stock, prohibiting and making it a crime to issue any stock, bonds or other railroad securities unless each contains a certified abstract giving the amount of stock and indebtedness per mile, gross receipts and all other data that is given in the reports. Also a statement, under oath, that none of the stock or bonds have been issued in violation of law. The resolution went over and will be called up in a few days.

Legislative Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—No normal school bills have been introduced in the senate, but Senator Roche may put in one as soon as the owners of an academy at Neligh decide whether or not they will donate their buildings.

The management of the soldiers' home at Grand Island are criticized by some of the visiting committee for appropriating the entire front or the building while the old soldiers are relegated to rear rooms.

Senator Robinson, of Hartington, was excused from attendance to-day.

The submissionists don't know whether they are "out of the woods" or not. The double-barreled amendment may yet be "loaded" and they are handling it "with care." What if both amendments should be adopted! is the query which fairly paralyzes the whole prohibition crowd. Cady thinks that no one can vote for both amendments, but Olmstead and others contend that they are two separate propositions, and anyone may vote for either or both or not at all on the question.

The opening hours of the session were rather slowly attended to-day. Fully twenty members failed to make connection with the morning trains.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Several Members Absent but Considerable Business Done.

It was 8 o'clock before the city council settled down to business last night, and on the roll being called Boyd, Ford, Kaspar and Van Camp were reported absent.

Rules were suspended and the ordinance making the annual levy of taxes for 1889 was read for a third time and passed. A former report of the committee of the whole was reconsidered, and a portion of it relating to changing the width of Eleventh street, referred to the judiciary committee. A number of communications were read and referred to the various committees; those from the board of public works, recommending the acceptance of estimates for sidewalks, etc., being referred to the city comptroller. The report of the inspector of plumbing was also sent to the comptroller. A number of small accounts were ordered paid, and the claim of Sarah Selden, for $497.80 damages, caused by the rain storm of April 12, rejected.

The president was authorized to nominate a committee of five to look after the city charter at Lincoln, and will do so Saturday night.

Among the ordinances read for the first time was one prescribing and regulating the duties of the city clerk; one for the appointment of city weighers, and one regulating the sale and weighing of coal.

The appropriation ordinance calling for $32,582.55 for the month of December, and $64,929.00 for January, was read a first and second time, and the council adjourned to meet on Saturday night as a committee of the whole.

FARNAM STREET WINS.

The Jefferson Square Boomers Buried Out of Sight.

As foreshadowed in last night's BEE, the election of yesterday resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the Jefferson square schemers, and a triumph for the city.

There was a fight made by the losers, but they gave up early in the contest. There were no important incidents marking the day.

Every proposition balloted for carried. The people declared in favor of a city hall at Eighteenth and Farnam, the original site; in favor of the necessary bonds, and bonds for other purposes. In every instance there was and unexpectedly large majority.

Interest of course centered in the matter of attempted removal of the city hall site. The Farnam street site won in every district outside of the Fifth and Sixth wards, where victory was in advance conceded to Jefferson square, and one district in the Eighth.

The total vote in favor of the Farnam street site was 7,302; Jefferson square, 3,787. Majority for Farnam street 3,787—more than had been predicted by the most sanguine advocates of the latter.

AT THE COLOSSEUM.

The Chase Continues Amidst Much Excitement.

The crowd in attendance at the six-day 'cycle chase at the colosseum last evening was much larger than on the opening evening, and the struggle continued amidst much enthusiasm. The riders reached the 100-mile post in just five hours and fifty-one minutes, and in the two days have made 192 miles and three laps. The closing spurt last night was extremely exciting, and wound up with Invincible Prince first, Morgan second, Knapp third and Reading last. In the parlance of the turf, however, a blanket would have covered the quartette. To-night ladies will be admitted free and the prospects are for a large attendance.

ACCEPT IT UNDER PROTEST.

Railroads Will Conform to the Iowa Commissioners' Schedule.

PENDING A FURTHER HEARING.

A Significant Letter From President Perkins of the Burlington—The Brown Murder Trial—Supreme Court Decisions.

They Are Coming to Terms.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first railroad to come to terms with the Iowa commissioners' rates since Judge Brewer's decision is the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. President Perkins has written the following significant letter, received here to-day:

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, President's Office, Burlington, Ia., February 4. W. W. Ainsworth, esq., Secretary Iowa Railroad Commissioners, Des Moines, Ia.—Dear sir: I beg to inform you that while we most respectfully but earnestly protest that the commissioners' schedules are unjust to us, it is the intention of this company, pending further hearing, to comply at once with the decision of Judge Brewer, filed with the clerk of the United States district court on Saturday, February 2. We shall print schedules without delay, and shall refund any overcharges since the filing of the decision. There has been a disposition in some quarters to criticize the j managers because they have felt it to be their duty to the owners of the property to ask the courts to expound the statute. But I am satisfied this has grown out of a misunderstanding of the situation. It seems to us not only proper, but of the most serious importance to the state, as well as to the railroads, that the law in a matter of such very great importance to all of us should be interpreted by the highest tribunals. The present railroad law in this state affects a great many millions of dollars worth of property, honestly invested, and as much entitled to be protected as property of any other character. The people of the state are themselves owners of property, and know that they cannot strike a blow at the railroads without affecting all values. I have lived thirty years in Iowa, and while I know it is not the desire or intention of the people to deal unjustly with the railroads, or to make laws likely to prevent capital from coming here, not only for railroad construction but for improvements of various kinds, I know also that the subject of railroad transportation is an intricate and difficult one, and that few persons have been able to give it sufficient consideration to understand, as we do, the very serious nature of the controversy which has been going on. We understand the effect of Judge Brewer's decision to be that the last schedule fixed by the commissioners should be complied with by the railroads, pending further hearing in the courts, anp, while we hasten to act accordingly, we desire to express the conviction that the rates established are inadequate, and the hope that we may have the co-operation of the commissioners in the further hearing and the final and satisfactory settlement of the whole question. Very respectfully,

C. E. PERKINS, President.

Officers of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northwestern roads telegraphed this afternoon that they would also accept the rates.

The Brown Case.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The evidence in the Brown case is taking quite a decided change. The defense to-day have been directing their efforts to prove the assertions made by Mrs. Brown at the time of the coroner's examination, that there was three reasons why she thought her husband had a motive in committing the crime, jealousy, financial difficulty and threats, and in proving the evidence implicates Mr. Brown as the one guilty of the crime. Several testified to his jealous disposition. He acknowledged financial difficulty, and witnesses will be put on the stand to testify to threats made by him. The defendant is clearing the points against her by the state, and before the trial is through with many are looking out for some startling evidence.

The Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following decisions were filed by the supreme court to-day:

C. H. Ward & Co., appellants, vs. S. A. Robertson, Polk district; affirmed.

Martin Bartlett vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance company, appellant, Muscatine district; affirmed.

John Millhop, Sons & Co., appellants, vs. B. F. Seaton et al, Linn district; affirmed.

Jonas Rice, appellant, vs. Henry Schlapp, Lee district; reversed.

Charles W. Stewart vs. James McArthur et al, appellants, Lee district; reversed.

Mary Parks, appellant, vs. William Garner, Pottawattamie district; affirmed.

Cornell's Oratorical Contest.

MT. VERNON, Ia., Feb 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The oratorical contest at Cornell college took place last night in the presence of a large audience. There were four contestants for the honor of representing the college in the state oratorical contest, which will be held here February 28. V. B. Dolliver of Fort Dodge, had for his subject, "Lincoln and the Slave," and received the highest marks. B. L. Renick, of Waverly, took second honors. Mr. Dolliver is a brother of Congressman-Elect J. P. Dolliver.

Worse Than an Injunction.

MINDEN, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.—A crowd of toughs, bent on mischief, entered the saloon kept by M. Rowecker this afternoon, and, after frightening the proprietor into submission, proceeded to fill up on his wet goods and help themselves to cigars. After satisfying their appetites they concluded to break up his business, which they successfully accomplished by throwing empty kegs through the windows and demolishing the furniture. No arrests have as yet been made.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Among Horses.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Farmers in this section of the state are considerably exercised over the appearance of pleuro-pneumonia among their horses. John Schmaker, a farmer living eight miles north of this city, lost $2,000 in horseflesh during the past three days from this disease.

Blown Down by the Wind.

FONDA, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A heavy wind storm arose here yesterday about 3 o'clock and the wind mill of the Des Moines & Northwestern railway was demolished.

A Failure at La Porte.

WATERLOO, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to The BEE.]—The firm of Walker & Ashley, doing a grocery business at La Porte, failed yesterday, the liabilities being $5,000 and the assets $3,000.

Arms For the Insurgents.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Mr. S. Preston, of New York, Hayti's chief representative to this country, to-day requested Collector Cadwalader to stop the English steamship Wensleydale, which is suspected of carrying mysterious packages containing arms and ammunition to the insurgents in Hayti, but the message came too late. The steamer started for Cuba early this morning with a cargo said to be coal, and passed out of the capes last night.

Almost a Miracle.

Washington Critic: Translated from the French:

She: Do you see that handsome woman across the room?

He: I have eyes, my love.

She: Well, she is deaf and dumb.

He: Dumb?

She: Yes; she has never spoken. She was born so.

He: Mon dieu! There is nothing impossible with God!

LILY LANGTRY'S LIFE.

She Intends to Write It With Her Own Fair Hands.

Nym Crinkle, the New York World's dramatic critic, says: Hearing that Mrs. Langtry had been for some time employing her leisure in writing a book, I was curious to know if it could be true, and turned in suddenly one morning at her gate in Twenty-third street with the intention of finding out. I found her in that house of boudoirs where one walks on cushions and sits down on tapestry, lying like an Oriental princess on a couch of Himalayan furs with an absurd tablet and an equally absurd gold pencil in her hands. "Yes," she said, "look at that pile of manuscript. Perhaps you can't imagine that I have anything to say. But I have. I believe everybody but myself has written about me. Don't you think I ought to take a little interest in a subject that appears to interest everybody else?" "I am quite sure of it," I said, but I only came to see if you were doing it yourself, or only intend to sign your name to it?"

"All myself," she replied, "with my little pencil. I suppose some people will think I have grudges to ventilate. I haven't. I don't believe I have an enemy in the world; at any rate I hope not. But I have got such a mass of unique experiences in society and in the profession that I have always felt that I ought to put them in shape and tell them as pleasantly as I can, as bravely as I dare. You once said to me that I began with princes and ended with posters. That was one day when you had the dyspepsia. I forgive you, because there is a certain amount of truth in it. I have found that there are princes among bill-posters. I don't think I should have found it out if I hadn't come to America."

I think this charming woman might write a charming book. There is a fascinating unpreteniousness about her that, once got upon paper, would arrest attention, and if coupled with candor in telling all she knows, it would be read with avidity.

A Well Bred Cat.

Says the Detroit Free Press: Mr. G. Lorch, of Larned street, has just returned from Germany, where he went with the hope of inducing his aged parents to remove to this country, but without success. His father is eighty years of age and his mother a few years younger. They would not leave the fatherland. They live all alone, with the exception of a cat.

"You ought to see that cat," said Mr. Lorch. "It's as big as a dog, and is the most wonderful feline I ever saw. When my parents sat down to a lunch of wine and biscuits, the cat would squat on a chair at the table, where a little cup of wine and a biscuit had been placed for her. Just as daintily as a human being she would reach out a claw, secure one of the biscuits, dip it into the cup of wine, and eat it with great relish. Wondeful cat."

After Nine Years.

A joyful reunion of a brother and sister after a separation of nine years occurred at the residence of Mr. James H. Smith, clerk of the probate court, at at 2421 Woodland avenue Thursday, says the Kansas City Times: Nine years ago Samuel W. Harris, a brother of Mrs Smith, then a boy twenty years old, left his home here and went west to seek his fortune. He has been a cowboy in colorado and Texas, a gold digger in Idaho and Montana, and has wandered from Manitoba to Mexico in search of wealth. Having acquired in his long search a handsome competence he returned to the home of his youth, and hunting up his only sister made himself known to her. She had looked upon him as dead as no word had been received, and her joy at meeting him was unbounded.

Where He Had the Advantage.

Chicago Tribune: "One advantage I have over you, Smithkins," said Jenkyns, the society reporter, "is that I have nothing but facts to deal with, while you have to draw on your imagination. I presume, now, I can write ten or fifteen columns of society doings while you are writing a column of one of your magazine stories. You have to do all your work out of your own head, you know."

The magazine contributor absently picked up Jenkyns' hat—size six and one-quarter—and looked into it. Then he laid it down.

"I think you are right, Jenkyns," he mused. "You are fortunate, indeed, in never being required to do any work out of your own head."

William and Bismarck Confer.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: It was night. The wind was playing a fugue in Hohenlinden. Emperor William and Bismarck were seated in front of a table; Count Herbert had just rushed the growler; an empty "stein" was in front of each. A few dewy amber drops hung from the premier's huge mustachios. The "steins" were filled and emptied. William pulled the cotton out of his ears to hear better, and lifting the growler, he canted it insinuatingly towards Bismarck's beaker, saying:

"Have Samoa?"

"Samoa?" said B., cronsing himself; "Samoa? Why, cert," and he held out the stein to be refilled.

Consistency.

Philadelphia Record: First Physician—"What utter idiocy! Here are a lot of American actors protesting against the importation of foreign actors."

Second physician—"Yes, just like the ignorant laborers who want their own countrymen shut out, so as to keep up wages. But we must be going."

"Yes, it won't do to be late at the medical convention. Our votes will be needed to help keep these impudent women doctors out of the female wards of our hospitals; and besides, we want a big majority on the motion to debar young Dr. Wiseman for advertising in the papers."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

Representative Baker, of Illinois, presented in the house a petition asking that steps be taken to set forth at the Paris exposition the value of the corn crop of the United States. The petition bristles with statistics showing the wonderful yield of this crop and its immense value.

The death of General Greisenau, of Berlin is announced.

L. A. Croll, vice-president of Gettysburg college, and professor of mathematics and astronomy at that institution, died of consumption, aged fifty-five.

The workmen in the glass works at Charerol, Belgium, have gone on a strike. A number of collisions have occurred between the police and the strikers, and many persons were wounded.

The secretary of the navy and Mrs. Whitney entertained the president and Mrs. Cleveland, with members of the cabinet and others. Governor Hill, of New York, was also present.

The indications are that the Illinois senate will refuse the joint submission resolution. A careful canvass shows twenty-seven senators in favor of it, which is seven less than the necessary two-thirds.

Starving by the Thousands.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 5.—The severity of the winter is increasing the distress caused by the famine in Shan Tung and Manchitria. It is estimated that 250,000 persons are starving in Chen Kiang.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

THE ROMANCE OF WICKEDNESS

Rev. Ben Hogan and His Extraordinary Career of Crime.

AN ALL-ROUND MEPHISTOPHELES

He Was a Shooter, a Gambler and a Bounty Jumper, and Did Some Very Creditable Work as a Pirate.

Antecedents of an Evangelist.

It is well known that Ben Hogan has had a stormy and sensational career, says the Oil City Derrick, and to obtain some new points in regard to his eventful life, the Derrick has had a brief chat with the once bad man and present evangelist.

"I was born in Berne, Switzerland," said Mr. Hogan, "in 1842, where my father and mother also were born. I was raised in Whittenberg, Germany, until I was eleven years old, and then came to this country with my father. I was brought up in the densest ignorance; was what you call a wharf rat, surrounded day and night with debauchery and crime. I never went to school, hardly knew there was such a thing, and I was nearly forty years old before I could either read or write so much as my own name. At the age of thirteen I shipped on a sailing vessel and went to sea, where I was for three years and a half. During this time I went to Havre, de Grace, France.

"Before the war I left Charleston, and with six other characters as tough as myself, we bought a small vessel and entered upon the business of

ROBBING AND PLUNDERING ON THE SEAS.

I was in this business for two years, and at the end of that time my share of the spoils was $40,000. Some time after this seventeen of us formed a pool and bought a larger vessel with which to run the blockade at Charleston. Our cargo was whisky, tobacco, quinine and such things as could be readily disposed of to the soldiers. We ran the blockade and sold our supplies to General Beauregard's army. When we got through with this business we had $75,000 in gold and silver and about $3,000,000 in confederate money. In endeavoring to get the boat out of the harbor on our last trip we were pounced upon by four United States vessels, well manned and armed. The blue coats boarded our vessel and then began a hand to hand fight with handspikes, hatchets, and whatever we could get hold of. We were largely outnumbered, and our crew were falling on every side. Three of us jumped overboard, and not being far out at sea, we swam ashore, and as far as I could ever learn the rest of our crew of seventeen were killed or taken prisoners. As it happened the three of us who jumped overboard were the custodians of a large part of the money, and this we divided. I took my share of the confederate money and went to Canada to sell it, the Canadians at that time believing it was pretty near as good as their own money. I sold it at Montreal, Toronto and Kingston, realizing 33 cents on the dollar.

A ROBBER ROBBED.

"Coming back from Kingston I had a strange experience. A New York crook, disguised as a woman, got after me and made desperate love. I got sea sick on the vessel, and this attentive female took care of me, and in the meantime went through me for about $10,000. When I got to New York my old cronies there had the laugh on me for the way I had been taken in. This blockade enterprise, after deducting all expenses, including loss of the boat, netted me $100,000.

"In Nashville I worked as a spy and general detective for General Miller and Provost Marshal Brooks, of Cincinnati. I had a permit to go where I pleased on the railroad and I carried on a big stroke of business for myself and another person or two that I do not care to name. I had an arrangement whereby I received $1,400 for every soldier I would enlist in the United States army. I enlisted a great many, most of whom were already soldiers, but this made no difference. I gave each recruit $400 and kept $1,000 myself. I made at this business as high as $10,000 a week, and right along averaged $10,000 a month. This money went about as easy as it came. I was on a train that was held up by Mosby's guerrillas and robbed of a large sum and a lot of valuable jewelry and diamonds that I had invested in.

"Under the leadership of Jim Colbert, a noted New York burglar and crook, now dead, who kept a resort opposite Harry Hill's, a band of forty of us were engaged in bounty jumping. We were

KNOWN AS THE 'FORTY THIEVES.'

I took thirty-six bounties at $600 each. The man who jumped his bounty and got back first to headquarters received a cash premium extra. These bounty-jumpers took desperate chances in escaping from the soldiers, who were not slow to use their muskets. I had deserted so often that in Washington city I was sentenced with some others to be shot. My father was then alive, and he made a great effort to save my life, although I had no hope that he would succeed. The culprits had been led out and we were sitting on our coffins waiting for the order of execution, when Lincoln pardoned me. It happened that my father had known Lincoln personally, and through his intervention my life was saved. That was close enough for me, and I quit the bounty-jumping business.

HIS FIRST SHOOTING SCRAPE.

"The first shooting scrape I was ever in, was in New Orleans, before the war. There was a southern man there who said he could whip any man in New Orleans, who had come from the north. I don't think he intended to include me, as there was nothing in my German accent to indicate that I had come recently from the north. But we retired to a favorable place and had it out. It wasn't thought much of an offense at that time to kill a northern man, and the evident intention of this fellow was to kill me. At all events, he got out his revolver during the fight and fired at me. I took the pistol away from him and shot him, though not fatally. I got away from New Orleans as soon after that as possible.

"My next shooting scrape was at Mobile, where a gang of sports tried to rob me at a game of cards. I saw them put up a hand on me. I had $300 on the table, and when I objected, one fellow said: "D——d you, you've got to stand it," and in the scuffle that followed he shot at me, but instead of hitting me, shot his partner in the arm. I got my money all right, and then we had a general melee, in which we used the butts of our revolvers on each other. I was always a pretty good hand at a rough and tumble, and got away with a whole skin.

BEN GOES TO OILDOM.

"I arrived at Pithole during the great oil excitement there, and had a stormy time of it. A man known as 'Stonehouse Jack' was the leader of a gang of very tough people whose special object seemed to be to get me out of the way. Their threats to kill me were frequent, and several times they attemped to make these threats good. These fellows were thieves and footpads, and I had the permission of the Burgess to run them out of town if I could. 'Stone-house Jack' shot at me once, and the next day I met him in a saloon opposite the Chase house and struck him in the neck with the butt of a pistol. Some of the gang left town, but the others remained. At Pithole a fight was arranged between me and Jack Halliday. The fight came off at Balltown, and the crowd was pretty much all on horseback. The tough gang was there to do me up, but the business men were on my side and kept the 'Stone-house Jack' crowd down with pistols while the fight went on. I think we fought seven rounds when Halliday failed to come to time, and I was declared the winner. I was seconded by Jim Elliot, who was killed a few years ago in Chicago by Jere Dunn. After the fight Elliot challenged me, and we fought the next day. There was a general shooting match around the ring, and the fight could not proceed. The toughs were arrested and fined $25 each, Elliot among the number.

From Pithole I went to Babylon, in the Tidioute field, and that I think was the

TOUGHEST TOWN I EVER GOT INTO.

There was an organized band of highwaymen in that country and they frequently attempted to clean out my place. One night a party of them made a dash to go through me and I had a fight with them. There was a number of shots fired on both sides. Four of the gang were shot and one killed. They stole $700, a gold watch and some diamonds. I was arrested the next morning, Sunday, on the charge of murder. The officer who arrested me was Mr. Scott, who I think still lives in Tidioute. I was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. At Babylon I was making $300 a day.

From the old country I went to Saratoga and opened a gambling house, paying $30,000 for my place. I was getting along quite well when French Kate, or Kate Le Counle, made her appearance on the scene. This woman was once married to a French count. She owned property in New Orleans worth $500,000 and was rich besides this. I had met her in Washington City. I think, without doubt, she was

THE WICKEDEST WOMAN ON EARTH.

She had a great deal more to do with the plot to assassinate Lincoln than Mrs. Suratt had, and ought to have been hanged in place of her. She was jealous, revengeful and vindictive to an extraordinary degree, and she announced her presence in Saratoga by firing at me through the window. This was a pastime that my customers did not enjoy and it broke up my business in Saratoga. Went to Albany and trained Adock and Payne, who defeated Weston in the great pedestrian contest at Troy, that was witnessed by 50,000 people.

STOCKTON SAYS IT IS BOSH.

His Reply to a Detroit Boy's Charge of Plagiarism.

Frank M. Day, a graduate of the Detroit High School, says a dispatch to the New York World, stated that he thought Frank Stockton a plagiarist. He gave the result of his investigation to-night at the commencement exercises of the class of '89. He said: "About 1835 N. M. Praed, an English lawyer and poet of some ability, wrote 'A Question of Gravity,' a story which was very original and which attracted some attention at the time. It is now very seldom read.

"About 1885, fifty years after the publication of Praed's article, Frank Stockton, one the most pleasing of our magazine writers, wrote and published what he called 'A Tale of Negative Gravity,' a story so closely resembling Praed's article that I am really in doubt which to call it, a coincidence or a plagiarism. Both made their heroes retired scientists who by much study and labor succeeded in constructing a machine to extract all gravity from their bodies. This was at once the beginning of their trouble and of the points of similarity in the stories.

"Both heroes were accused of insanity, and both were enabled to perform wonderful feats as athletes because of their lightness. Both jumped high in the air and were unable to get down without assistance, and both finally became disgusted with their dangerous invention and decided not to give the public the rather doubtful benefit of it. This is probably the only reason that that the problem of flying has never been more successfully solved than by Darius Green." Stockton's story can be found in a book entitled "Encyclopædia of Good Literature," Vol. V.

A World reporter called on Mr. Stockton at his apartments in the Hotel Albert and showed him the dispatch. Mr. Stockton looked just a little bit annoyed as he said: "That charge is nothing but the most perfect bosh. In the first place, I never heard of the book referred to and said to have been written more than fifty years ago; but I am not surprised to hear that there have been other works similar to my book respecting the use of 'negative gravity,' which is simply another term for buoyancy. Stedman in his 'Air Ship' published in Scribner, used it. So have hundreds of others and so will probably hundreds more, but I claim novelty and originality for my story, just the same.

"It is a new story, and, as far as I know, the idea of a man carrying with him in a small bag enough negative gravity to elevate his body is new, and so are the situations in which the man finds himself. Love is an old theme, a very old ode, but every one who writes a love story is not necessarily a plagiarist."

For Saving a Hyena's Life.

Probably for the first time on record a man is to be rewarded for saving the life of a hyena, says a Philadelphia dispatch. At the annual session of the ladies' branch of the Society for Prevention of cruelty to animals next Wednesday, Keeper Shannon of the Zoological gardens will be awarded a gold medal for his bravery in entering a cage containing two hyenas and preventing one of them from choking to death on a chunk of meat. On November 24, while the Carnivera house was filled with visitors watching the feeding of the animals, the hyenas, which are young and unusually fierce, began to fight over the share thrown them: Suddenly one of the brutes began to choke and it was found that he had crushed his teeth into a bone and that the meat attached to it had partially slipped down his throat and was strangling him. If the animal was to be saved something would have to be done quickly. Shannon grasped a scraper and without hesitation opened the door and sprang into the cage. The hyenas made a dash at the daring keeper, but he beat them back, while Headkeeper Byrne clubbed them with a broom handle. Both animals frothed at the fangs and acted as though they were rabid. Watching his opportunity, Keeper Shannon finally succeeded in striking the choking animal on the jaw and loosening the bone, and it fell out upon the floor of the cage with the meat still attached. The plucky keeper managed to get out of the cage without being injured and his act of kindness in saving the life of the animal is considered worthy of the society's gold medal.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Oklahoma Bill Referred to the Territorial Committee.

NICARAGUAN CANAL MEASURE.

An Animated Discussion on the Question of Civil Service Reform—Inter-State Commerce Law Amendments.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the senate the house bill for the establishment of a territorial government in Oklahoma having been presented, Mr. Platte moved its reference to the committee on territories, and Mr. Dawes moved its reference to the committee on Indian affairs.

After a long debate the Oklahoma bill was referred to the committee on territories by a vote of yeas 39, nays 12.

Mr. Hawley offered an amendment to the sundry appropriation bill, which was referred to the committee on military affairs, for the payment of $5,000 to the widow of General Sheridan.

The house joint resolution for the payment of $50,000 to the representatives of the late James B. Eads was taken up and passed.

The legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bills were then taken up, and the amendments reported from the committee on appropriations agreed to. They were few and unimportant, the only noticeable one being that increasing the salary of the president's private secretary from $3,500 to $5,000. An amendment offered by Mr. Hawley to increase the clerical force of the civil service commission, provoked discussion on the question of civil service reform, in the course of which Mr. Plumb contended that "partisanship of the most desperate character" had been practiced in the administration of the law, and Mr. Stewart characterized it as a "broad farce."

Before the discussion closed the conference report on the bill amendatory of the inter-state commerce law was presented and read. The conference committee having agreed on the house amendment in reference to the transportation of oil, Mr. Sherman moved to concur in that amendment, as being in the line of the inter-state commerce law which the senator from Illinois (Cullom) had fathered and carried through successfully.

Mr. Platte argued against the amendment.

While the discussion was still in progress, Mr. Riddleberger tried to have an executive session "so as to remove the obligations of secrecy" from the proceedings on the British extradition treaty, but a motion to adjourn prevailed, neither the conference report nor the legislative appropriation bill having been disposed of.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the house this morning the senate amendment to the house bill retiring General William F. Smith (authorizing his retirement with the rank of major of engineers) was concurred in. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the conference report on the Nicaraguan canal bill.

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