INSURANCE MEN UP IN ARMS

A Desperate Fight Against the Valued Policy System.

MAIN OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

The Police Relief Fund and Pharmacy Measures Robbed of Their Tails and Passed by the Senate.

The Valued Policy Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A determined fight is being made against the Ransom valued policy bill by the insurance interests. The house committee on insurance gave the representatives of the insurance companies an audience this morning and invited them to state their objections.

Charles Allen, insurance clerk in the office of the auditor of public accounts, read extracts from the insurance reports of several states where the valued policy bill has been in force, and found that the insurance commissioners in each of these states advise its repeal. In Ohio the law has been in force five years and the commissioners advise its repeal on the ground that it tended to increase the number of incendiary fires, and consequently had a tendency to make insurance rates higher. The reports from Wisconsin and New Hampshire both contained the same recommendation and gave similar reasons.

Mr. Wheedon, of Lincoln, addressed the committee at length. He said he was a stockholder in the Farmers' and Merchants' company and appeared in his own interest. There are only three stock companies organized under the laws of Nebraska, and this bill, if it becomes a law, will seriously hamper their business. He claims that these companies are not now making any money, and that their future prospects in contemplation of the proposed legislation are very gloomy. He also gave as an illustration of the injustice the bill would work, the case where his own company had insured three houses in process of erection, each for $800, and they had been destroyed by fire. On the indemnity plan they were only compelled to pay about $1,000, when, if this law had been in force, their liability would have been $2,400.

Specht, of Douglas, replied that they had no business to insure houses that were not under roof, and that this was very poor argument against the bill.

Mr. Wheedon continued, and dwelt at length upon the fact that this bill was certain to increase the number of incendiary fires. He also strongly objected to that feature of the bill which provides for an attorney fee to be collected from the company where the insured party is compelled to go into the courts to obtain his insurance. He could not see why the insurance companies should be singled out by this bill to pay the attorney fees of the opposite parties, and asked why should not the law also apply to railroads and other corporations.

Mr. C. F. Barnard, of Omaha, special agent for the Queen Insurance company of London, was the next speaker. He gave a full history of the insurance business and frankly admitted that the value policy plan was first adopted, but when some enterprising and unscrupulous person scuttled a ship that carried a large policy, the companies, for self protection, dropped the "valued policy" and adopted the indemnity plan, and had conducted their business on this basis ever since. He also dwelt largely on the encouragement the law would give to arson, and made the alarming statement that one-third of the losses of the insurance companies even now could be traced to this source. He stated that the losses in Ohio under the old plan was 55 per cent of the premiums, and under the valued policy law it increased to 90 per cent. He did not fear the law as far as his company was concerned, for he did not think any honest man would accept from an insurance company more than the property destroyed was actually worth, no matter what the policy might call for.

Mr. Richards, of the North American Insurance company, claimed that the senators did not understand the nature and scope of the bill or they never would have passed such a measure. "In order to reduce insurance rates," he said, "we want to stop incendiary fires, and the effect of this will be to increase them. Who wants a bill of this character? No one except lobbyists and cranks. There is no general demand for it among the people." He frankly confessed that the insurance companies would make less money under this law than they do at present.

Mr. Bortis, of Clay, a member of the committee, wanted to know what remedy they would suggest, if any, when a company sent a "slick tongued" agent out into the country and persuaded a farmer to allow him to write a policy on his buildings for more than they were really worth? The insurance man thought that the farmer, for being overpersuaded by the agent, should be put in jail.

The representatives of the insurance interests agreed that the companies should not collect premiums on a larger sum than the property is worth, and would agree to a law compelling them to refund the difference. No conclusion was reached by the committee, but another meeting will be held soon and some definite action taken. The indications are that there will be a warm contest over this bill on the floor of the house.

Underhanded Work Suspected.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—On the 18th day of January the Ransom insurance bill, which passed the senate with only one dissenting vote, was referred to the house committee on insurance. For some mysterious reason this bill was not called up by the chairman until Monday, having laid in the pigeon hole twenty-five days. During all this time the insurance lobby, of which S. J. Alexander is reputed to be the financial agent, has been actively at work. This lobby has been reinforced within forty-eight hours, and opened up headquarters in elegant parlors at the Windsor hotel, where refreshments are served and the members entertained in regal style. When the insurance bill came up in the committee to-day the insurance lobby was given full swing before the committee, and after an all day wrangle the committee agreed to report the bill back to the house without recommendation.

It is currently reported that the chairman of the fish committee, Tom Majors, who has become an active member of the anti-monopoly farmers' association, has been enlisted by Financial Agent Alexander to rope in the farmers against the insurance bill. Majors and Alexander have been close friends ever since the memorable scandal over the bogus certificate of the contingent congressman, issued from the secretary of state's office. The friends of the Ransom bill are beginning to suspect underhanded work by the insurance lobby, and an explosion may be expected that will bring on a stampede from the Windsor headquarters.

Reported Without Recommendation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The house insurance committee held a lengthy session this evening, and, being unable to agree, reported back the Ransom valued policy bill and two other measures of the same tenor without any recommendation.

Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate put in the morning passing the bills already approved in committee of the whole. The only one to provoke any discussion was Senator Ijams' bill for a police relief fund in cities of the metropolitan class.

Senator Keckley opposed its passage. He admitted the worthiness of the object, but he thought the method wrong. It would take men's property without due process of law, which the constitution forbids. It would establish a bad precedent, that would be used in the interest of other classes.

Senator Lindsay championed the bill with the statement that such systems are in use in large eastern cities, and experience has proven them highly beneficial. The law will apply only to Omaha policemen. They are willing to contribute to a fund that will benefit themselves, and, in the future no man need join the force if he object to the slight assessment.

Senator Keckley asked if other cities were not conducting their relief funds under city ordinance. He objected to the state compelling men to pay such a tax.

Senator Lindsay replied with the statement that the state is not imposing a class tax. The bill merely invests the police board with authority to make certain rules and regulations for the government of members of the police force.

Senator Ransom argued that the legislature might as well tax hod-carriers for a relief fund. There could be no objection to a voluntary organization of policemen to create and sustain a relief fund, but if any tax is to be levied let it be upon the whole people.

The vote was 21 ayes and 11 nays, which failed to carry the measure, as a bill with an emergency clause needs a two-thirds vote. The emergency clause was then dropped and another vote taken. It stood 21 to 11 again, and the bill was declared carried.

Harding's house bill amending the pharmacy law was also robbed of its tail in order to get it through.

The senate also passed Nesbitt's bill giving the Tenth district two judges, Manning's bill, permitting persons to associate to insure their own property, and Pope's bill, making counties liable to an individual who may suffer damage by reason of a defective bridge or highway.

Cornell's resolution for a constitutional amendment relative to the investment of the permanent school fund was defeated. It received eighteen votes, two short of the necessary three-fifths. This is the measure that was once passed and then recalled from the house. It is identical with Corbin's bill now before the house.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Cornell introduced a resolution directing the judiciary committee to frame a bill for the investment of the surplus in the state treasury. Laid over under the rules.

Sutherland's resolution requesting the board of transportation to make a schedule of freight rates that will prevent discrimination came up as a special order.

Senator Paulson read a speech, in which he argued that the republicans were pledged to support such a measure as this. The resolution is intended to correct unjust discriminations. The people demand such relief, and in the theory of the gentleman from Nemaha that the people ought to have submission if they want it, he ought to support this resolution. Mr. Paulsen made a comparison of freight rates in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois and maintained that the charges in Nebraska are unjustly high and discriminating.

Senator Raymond took the floor and reveled in figures, to show the inequalities of the freight tariffs.

Senator Conner thought no fair minded person, not even a railroad man, could object to the spirit of the resolution.

Senator Wolbach said both parties had made anti-election pledges that should be redeemed. The railroad commissioners have agreed to do something if assured of the support of the people, and the resolution is intended to stiffen their back bones.

Senator Keckley stated that the railroad committee were unanimous in recommending the passage of the resolution. Now, one of these gentlemen wanted to indefinitely postpone. He would like to know why this change of front!

Senator Lindsay, who was referred to, said the bill was considered in about a minute and a half and he was busy talking with a gentleman on the side when the committee agreed to make its favorable report. The members of the board of transportation are under oath to do the very thing indicated in this resolution, and this proposition to "request" them to do their duty is buncombe.

Senator Wolbach retorted that if party platforms are buncombe it is about time the people should know it.

Senators Manning and Beardsley spoke for the resolution in behalf of the farmers.

Senator Connell thought Kansas was outstripping Nebraska because railroad agitation has been quieted in the former.

Senator Raymond replied that Nebraska had as many miles of road proportioned to her population. He also asserted that several railroad resolutions are before the Kansas legislature, so that agitation is not quieted down there.

On motion of Lindsay, the resolution was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 17 to 14.

Nesbitt's special committee reported a list of the clerical employes in the executive offices, and recommended one more for the treasurer, two more for the auditor and two more for the public lands office. The report was ordered printed.

House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Reports on a large number of bills were sent up. The following were reported for passage:

House roll 213, A bill to insure a more speedy trial by limiting the postponement on the motion of one party alone and prescribing the conditions on which trials may be adjourned.

House roll 247, A bill incorporating homestead associations to loan each member money to purchase land and make improvements.

A bill to punish any body with a $25 or $100 fine for selling intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards.

House roll 175, Hall; Amendment to the Lincoln charter.

The following were recommended for indefinite postponement:

A bill by Burnham, providing for county option in respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

A bill requiring a two years course of study as a prerequisite of admission to the bar.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider special orders.

The bill authorizing the mayor and council of cities of second class, having over five thousand inhabitants, to borrow money not to exceed 5 per cent on the valuation to aid in building or repairing the court house, was recommended for passage.

The South Omaha charter bill was taken up. Lines 112 in section 68 of printed bill, which authorizes the mayor and council to pave sections of streets where property owners objects, and pay for the same out of the city funds, was stricken out; also lines 147 to 154 in same section, which prohibits any court from enjoining or in any interfering with the levy of special taxes, whether illegal or otherwise.

The bill as amended was recommended for passage.

A bill was introduced by Hill of Butler appropriating $3,100 to pay the damages caused by Billings in his experiments to prevent hog cholera. The money is to be distributed as follows: H. H. Huss, $1,380; Edward Hinkley, $480, and Louis Lindon, $840. All of these parties are residents of Butler county and have lost swine through "innoculation" by Billings, aggregating the amounts named.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The new Lincoln charter and the amended charter bills were placed on the general file.

The house went into committee of the whole.

House roll 45, Hall's maximum tariff bill, was taken up.

Baker moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Seed of Seward hoped the motion would not carry. He said the bill should be thoroughly discussed and that the railroads had been fattening at the expense of the farmer long enough, and that some measure of this kind should be passed.

Gilbert also opposed the motion.

Baker professed to be densely ignorant of the whole subject, but was willing to listen to further argument. If he could be convinced that the measure was a fair and just one he would support it.

The bill was finally passed over, to be called up at the pleasure of the author.

Gilbert's usury bill was then taked up.

Wistoner's motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a vote of 41 to 35.

Coleman of Antelope, moved an amendment, fixing the penalty at a loss of 10 per cent of the principal.

Caldwell opposed the amendment, and thought that such a law would be only a trap for the lender.

Baker said fourteen states had no usury law at all, and cited Kansas as one of the states in which no complaint comes on this score. He thought that no honest man would plead usury, and the dishonest scoundrels would reap a rich harvest.

Majors defended the bill. He said that the eastern money loaner only realized from 5 to 6 per cent for his money, and was satisfied. The sharks and middle men are the ones this bill is intended to reach. "Talk about honor," he said. "What is more dishonorable than the action of a money shark, who stands at the house of a sad house and takes advantage of the necessity of the poor farmer to charge him four prices." He thought 10 per cent is all that money is worth. "If you have a law on the statute books that is just and right, make the penalty sufficient to prevent its violation," he said.

Gilbert still further defended his bill, and another effort to defeat the bill was lost.

A substitute proposed by Mr. Coleman of Antelope, was lost.

A motion to strike out section 1 was lost.

Burnham moved that the bill be reported back with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Carried—44 to 40.

The committee arose and Gilbert moved that the motion be amended, recommending the passage of the bill.

A call of the house followed and before a vote was reached the house adjourned.

The College Farm Investigation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The second meeting of the senate committee for the investigatin of the state farm and experiment station was devoted chiefly to Treasurer J. S. Dale. Nothing startling was developed.

From the treasurer's statement it appears that the state's fancy farming is costing about $2,500 per year. The act of congress called for an "experimental farm," but the state law provided for a "model farm." The legislature set aside two sections of Saline land for a big farm, but the soil was found to be unsuited. The property was partly traded and partly sold, and by adding about $6,500 the present farm of 320 acres was secured. The managers started out to run a farm for dress parade, but it gradually dawned upon them that the business was not profitable. They are now changing the character of their operations with a view to making the work wholly of an experimental nature.

Chairman Connor asked if the farm could not be supported out of the $15,000 allowed by the government for the experimental station.

Mr. Dale said that this was done in other states. He believed the state could, in good faith, apply a part of the $15,000 for the payment of such farm expenses as might be incurred in the line of experimental work.

The probable outcome of the investigation will be that the committee will advise the sale of blooded stock and other gilt trimmings of fancy farming, and urge that further operations be limited to experiments in line with the work demanded by the government of the experimental station. The committee is composed of men who don't believe in running a farm at a yearly loss of $2,500. They will probably favor its use for experiments if the expenses can be paid out of the station's fund.

The Soldiers' Home.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate and house committees on the Soldiers' home have been holding joint committees to agree on an appropriation to be recommended for that institution.

Colonel Hammond, commandant of the home, has advised with them. The requisition in his report was for about $134,000, exclusive of $18,700 to pay deficiencies of the past year. The commitcee have reduced the former sum to about $136,000. The fund for wages has been cut about $4,000, subsistence and clothing, $11,500; furniture and bedding, $3,000; two wings to building, $5,000; twenty-five cottages, $7,500; engine house and laundry, $5,000; barns and outbuildings, $1,500. Other funds have been reduced in smaller amounts. The following items have been cut out entirely: Commandant's residence, $5,000; guard house, $500; store house, $2,500; poultry house, $500; fire escapes, $5,000. The committees increased the allowance for sewerage from $1,500 to $2,500, and put in one item of $1,000 for an elevator. The total decrease from the appropriation asked for is about $57,000.

Farmers in Conference.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—It is learned from reliable sources that the forty-five farmers in the house are holding frequent conferences. They met last night at Carder's hotel to discuss Hall's freight schedule bill. Three or four members from western Nebraska opposed it from fear that it would stop railroad construction in their section, but an overwhelming majority favored it. These meetings are not caucuses and the opinion of the majority is not binding. The conferences are held for informal discussion of the effect of various measures upon farming interests, but while no gag rule is applied, the disposition is to accept the judgment of the majority when that majority is pronounced. Last night's meeting also considered the proposition to adjourn for the G. A. R. encampment at Norfolk. The farmers are said to have pronounced themselves opposed to the vacation.

Another Insurance Measure.

LINCOLN, Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Ransom has introduced another bill aimed at the insurance companies. It directs the governor to cancel all policies in force on state buildings and to demand a return of unearned premiums. If the insurance companies demur the attorney general is directed to bring suit. It is said the house finance committee has decided to omit the appropriation of $24,000 for insurance. Senator Ransom says the state can make money by carrying its own insurance.

After Federal Offices.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The crop of aspiring patriots is something surprising. A day in the legislature now is not complete without the circulation of two or three papers recommending the appointment of as many men to federal positions. To-day's installment consisted of John Rosicky, of Omaha, who wants to be consul to Prague; Judge Reavis, of Falls City, who would like to crowd Senator Nesbitt out of the race for the United States attorneyship, and Thomas Brant, of Seward county, who is willing to superintend the Indian school.

The Morrissey Investigation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Scoville investigating committee is holding its sessions with closed doors with the members of the committee sworn to secresy. Morrissey was before them this morning. It is understood that witnesses from Omaha have been summoned. Morrissey says that some have left the state to avoid giving testimony in the bribery cases.

Legislative Gossip.

LINCOLN, Neb. Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate rejected the house resolution for an adjournment on account of the G. A. R. encampment at Norfolk.

By request of Senator Connor the anti-bucket shop bill was returned to its committee in order to give interested parties a hearing.

President Angell, of Ann Arbor, will make the charter day address at the state university Friday evening. His subject will be "State Universities."

During the consideration of Sutherland's railroad resolution a stenographer, at the nod of Senator Church Howe, took down the speeches in favor of the resolution,

Senator Hurd was in the chair while the railroad fight was on.

Dense ignorance prevades the legislative halls just now. The Hall maximum tariff bill is before the house and the members who are full of information on all other subjects, profess that they don't know how much the railroads are making, or how much they ought to make. A few of the lawyers express the opinion that the enactment of a maximum tariff will take the power of fixing rates away from the commission, and this they fear would be a most deplorable calamity.

Gilbert of York is making a hard fight for his usury bill. A test vote this afternoon showed that there are 41 members in favor of the measure to only 35 opposed.

Bortis of Clay made it somewhat uncomfortable for the insurance men in the committee meeting to-day. He could not see why the public should be compelled to insure the honesty of insurance agents.

The idea advanced by one of the representatives of the insurance interests that the farmer should be put in jail because some agent persuades him to insure his property for more than it is worth, caused a smile to spread over the features of everyone present. A number said that if farmers are to be jailed for every offense committed by insurance agents, jails enough could not be built to hold the crowd.

Civil Service Reformers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—The Civil Service Reform association, of Maryland, has extended a call to reformers in various parts of the United States to attend a conference in this city on February 23. There will be a general discussion as to the policy of the civil service reform associations.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

South Carolina's Contest Precipitates a Tumult.

ELLIOTT DECLARED ELECTED.

Several Democratic Speeches on the Negro Problem Which Open With a Roar and Die Away in Echoes.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The chamber of the house presented a lively scene this morning. The galleries were filled an hour before noon by an eager crowd to witness the ceremonies attending the counting of the electoral vote. About 1 o'clock, after some unimportant business had been transacted, legislative proceedings were suspended and a few minutes afterwards the senate was announced. The representatives remained standing till the senators had taken the seats assigned to them, and then Senator Ingalls called the joint assembly to order. He said:

"This being the day and hour appointed for the opening of certificates and counting the votes for president, the senate and house of representatives have met together, pursuant to the constitution and laws of the United States. If there be no objection to the electoral vote of the state of Alabama, the certificates will be read by the tellers, who will make a list of the votes thereof."

The presiding official then broke the seal of the certificate from Alabama and handed it to Senator Manderson, one of the tellers, who read the document. The certificates of the other states were read in like manner and the count having been completed, Harrison and Morton were declared elected president and vice president for the term beginning March 4, 1889, and declare that this announcement will be entered, together with a list of the voters, on the journals of the senate and house of representatives.

The count of the electoral votes having been concluded and the result declared, the joint meeting of the two houses dissolved. In five minutes the senators had retired, and when order had been restored the house resumed consideration of the Smalls-Elliott contested election case, Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina taking the floor. Mr. Hemphill spoke at great length and in a sarcastic vein. All this talk about an unfair election law in South Carolina was nonsense. The people of South Carolina believed that the negro should have his rights, but they did not believe that he should have all his rights and the white man's, too. If colored men were so dear to the people of the north, as indicated by the speeches of some gentlemen on this floor, why did not some of the northern states elect a colored man to congress, and make a living example of his fitness to make laws for the people of the United States? There were a number of states in the north which would not have the shadow of a chance of being carried by the repualicans except for the colored race, and yet not a single instance had there been of a man elected to congress who had a tinge of color in his blood.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois asked Mr. Hemphill if he knew of a northern state where a colored man aspires in that direction, and if he did not know that colored men were taken care of in the north by white men.

"I know that," cried Hemphill, sarcastically. "I know that. I have never known a colored man in a northern state who had the presumption to suppose that they would elect him to an office even if he did aspire to it."

This aroused the republicans, and Messrs. Cheadle, Funston, Owen, Rowell and others were on their feet immediately, plying Mr. Hemphill with questions which neither he nor anyone else was able to hear on account of the great confusion in the house and a persistent demand for the regular order. Finally Mr. Rowell's voice was heard above the rest, declaring that in Illinois colored men had been elected to the legislature.

Mr. Hemphill responded that this was so common in South Carolina that he would not think of mentioning it. Mr. Hemphill continued to cite incidents to show bad treatment of the negro in the north, telling of colored men employed in a tobacco warehouse in Marion, Ind., being ordered to leave the town, on pain of summary punishment; colored children turned out of a white school, at Fort Smith, Kans., and white people at Oxford, O., protesting against the admission of colored children to white schools.

In response to this last assertion, Mr. Williams of Ohio declared that Oxford was a town with 2,400 democratic majority. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hemphill continued, by saying that he did not know any people more interested in a free ballot and a fair count and some just solution of the negro problem than the people of the south.

Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin said that Mr. Hemphill demonstrated one thing clearly—that in the center of democracy and ignorance in the north, behaviour toward the negro was just the same as in the south. He warned the gentleman on the other side that the majority would ultimately control in every corner of the union. What would the gentlemen think if the colored man turned and said, "The villainy you taught us we will execute, and it will go hard if we do not better the instructions." From the bloodhound and the rawhide the South Carolina election law was but a little step.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, said that Mr. Hemphill's argument was the old argument, that "your another." He went on to review the methods which he said were practiced in the south to stifle the voices of the majority, referring to the Clayton case in Arkansas, the withholding of certificates from congressmen elected on the face of the returns in West Virginia and Tennessee. Did the gentleman suppose that the people of the north were going to submit to such a thing as that.

After further debate by Messrs. Tarsney, Cutcheon and others, Mr. Rowell closed the debate for the republicans, saying that notwithstanding all the assaults made upon it, Robert Smalls' majority of 120 votes still lived.

Mr. Crisp, in concluding the argument for the majority, said that there was nothing about southern elections that was not as fair and as well calculated to secure an untrammeled expression of views as in any other section.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana, tried to interrupt, but Mr. Crisp told him that in a state where they resorted to "blocks of five" perhaps they had better look at home before they went abroad.

This remark brought the Indiana republicans to their feet in an indignant protest, but Mr. Crisp declined to permit interruption and in the midst of the uproar his time expired.

Then a scene of intense tumult and confusion ensued. The main isle was thronged with members from both sides, who kept up an incessant demand for the regular order, while Mr. Crisp attempted to have his time extended, and the Indiana republicans continued their demand for an opportunity to reply.

The speaker pro tem (McCreary) attempted vainly to quell the tumult, and was finally compelled to call the sergeant-at-arms. Then Mr. Crisp asked leave to extend his remarks in the record, but Mr. Johnston of Indiana objected, unless he could be given the same privilege.

Leave was finally granted Mr. Crisp to print, however, and a vote was taken on the minority resolution, declaring Smalls entitled to a seat. It was rejected by a party vote of 126 to 143, with the exception of Messrs. Wilson of Minnesota, and Russell of Massachusetts, who voted with the republicans.

The majority resolution seating Elliot was was then agreed to without division, and the house adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the senate today Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

The house bill granting to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway a right-of-way through the White Earth Indian reservation in Minnesota was reported and passed, with one formal amendment on which a conference was asked.

On motion of Mr. Hoar it was ordered that at 12:55 to-day the senate shall leave its chamber and proceed to the hall of the house of representatives, there to take part in the proceedings for the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote. After further unimportant business was transacted the appointed time arrived and the senators thereupon, headed by the officers of the body, proceeded to the hall of the house of representatives. The senate returned to its own chamber at 2:25, when Mr. Manderson, on behalf of the senate tellers, reported the result of the counting and ascertainment of the electoral vote for president and vice president of the United States. The report was ordered to be entered at length on the journal.

The resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections, instructing that committee to revise the existing election law regulating the election of members of congress, was taken up, and Mr. Evarts spoke in its support. The great question came, at last, to be whether there was to be tolerated in this country an authority and persistent power that was to set aside the government of the constitution and its laws. If there would prove to be an irreconcilable conflict between public opinion in Texas or in New York and public opinion in the country at large, his opinion was that the opinion of the whole country must finally prevail.

Mr. Coke obtained the floor, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

Western Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ada C. Delano has been appointed postmistress at Lee Park, Valley county, Neb., vice Z. G. Young, resigned.

Iowa postmasters appointed: Amelia A. Hayes, Humboldt Park, Cook county, vice William J. O'Brien, resigned; Annie M. Newcomb, Shipman, Macoupin county, vice L. Newcomb, resigned; Grove W. Loomis, Swaledale, Cerro Gordo county, vice John Baresley, resigned, and Alvin G. Sendamore, Wayne City, Wayne county, vice C. V. Wright, resigned.

The postoffice at Jackson, Adair county, and Forest Home, Poweshiek county, will be discontinued from February 28, because there are no candidates.

Manderson's Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Manderson to-day introduced a bill providing that all citizens of the United States having the qualifications requisite for electors in the most numerous branch of state or territorial legislature shall be entitled and allowed to vote at any election for representative or delegate in the congress of the United States without distinction of sex, any constitution, laws, customs, usage or regulation of any state or territory in the country notwithstanding.

THE BUILDERS.

Various Changes in the Lien Laws Suggested.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The National Association of Builders to-day considered reports of committees appointed at the last annual convention. The report of the committee on the lien law led to an extended discussion, which finally resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this association send to the legislature or governor of each state, district or territory in the union, a request that action be taken to secure an amendment to the lien laws so that they will only protect the actual personal labor performed by journeymen and laborers, upon property liable to attachment, in an amount not to exceed the value of twenty-four days' work for each individual entitled to protection and claim, and that filial bodies be urged to secure in their various state legislatures the above desired result.

Before the session adjourned the New York delegation offered the following, which was adopted:

"That this convention use its influence and recommend to the legislatures of the different states the passage of a law making it a felony for any person or association to prevent or hinder any American youth from learning some trade or handicraft."

The committee on permanent arbitration reported a lack of willingness to enter into it on the part of associations of workmen on account of the clause discountenancing boycotting, and they recommend renewed efforts to establish it.

A GHASTLY FIND.

The Mutilated Body of a Woman in a Chicago Street.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—On Butterfield street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, in a section of the city which is unpaved, a couple of policemen this morning found in the middle of the road a barrel that had evidently fallen off a wagon some time during the night. On examination it was found to contain the mutilated remains of a woman in an advanced stage of decomposition. The feet had been severed from the legs. In an old bloody apron or shawl were the viscera. The long hair of the woman was matted with blood clots and lay in confusion over the trunkless head. The trunk was all chopped into pieces. The fragments were taken to the morgue. It was learned later that the remains were those of Lina Bucha, who died at the county hospital January 15. The body had been given to the medical college, and after dissection had been barreled, and had evidently fallen from the wagon while being taken out of the city for burial.

An Epidemic Among Indians.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 13.—The news received last week of the breaking out of an epidemic of a virulent character among the Indians of Cold Lake is being confirmed. An Indian agent who has been up to investigate found that up to date there had been upward of thirty deaths, and on the day he reached the affected settlement there were six more. The Indians on the Battle River reservation are suffering greatly from an affliction of the throat and neck which prevents their swallowing solid food. Complete extermination is feared.

Viewed With Concern.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The secretary of state has received a dispatch from Consul Raine, at Berlin, in regard to the measure now before the American congress making important changes in our immigration laws. The proposed measures are viewed with much concern in Berlin in political as well as national economic circles, as the foreshadowing changes which eventually may lead to a total reform in the matter of European immigration to the United States

A Corporation in Trouble.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 13.—A State Journal special from Logan, O., says the Boston Safe Depost and Trust company filed a petition in the court praying for the foreclosure of the mortgage on the property of the Ohio and Western Coal and Iron company given to secure bonds issued in the sum of $1,000 each and to the amount of $300,000 to $350,000, and also praying for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the mortgaged property in the case. James R. Hall was appointed receiver.

Too Liberal With His Money.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 13.—William L. Porter, who has just retired from the office of county treasurer of Vermillion county, is short about $12,000 in his accounts. He has deeded all his property to his bondsmen. His generosity to friends and loose methods in conducting his office are the cause of his losses.

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Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels, and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents.

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As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver. It promptly cures nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness. It is carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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IT WILL CURE YOU Have you Pains in the Back, Hips, Head or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Exhaustion, Emissions, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Weakness, Impotency, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Dumb Ague, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Blood Diseases, Dropsy, etc., then this belt is just what you need. Everybody Indomitably Well can be applied to any part of the body. Whole family can wear it. It electrifies the blood and cures

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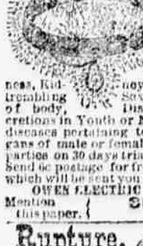

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