THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Review of the Business Transacted Last Week.

TWENTY DAYS MORE OF WORK.

Senator Manderson's Visit — Mrs Gougar Addresses the House on the Subject of Woman Suffrage—New Laws.

Legislative Resume.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last week had less than three days of legislation. Monday afternoon the senate held a forty minutes session and Tuesday afternoon was given up to the reception of Senator Manderson. Friday being a legal holiday and many members wishing to attend the G. A. R. encampment at Kearney, the legislature adjourned Thursday afternoon to meet again Monday afternoon.

The senate reached its fiftieth day on Thursday, the last for the introduction of bills. These documents number about two hundred and fifty. The house has 450 bills, but have been in session only thirty-nine days the number will probably be increased by the final rush of Monday to 500, making a grand total of 750 in both houses, about one-tenth of which will survive the gantlet and reach the governor.

There has been no alarming increase of laws during the past week. One handsomely written document has received the executive signature and been decked out in a big seal. It empowers cities to receive gifts or bequests of lands within five miles of the corporation limits to be used as parks, and extends their police powers to such property. It seems that Hon. J. Sterling Morton proposed to donate a park to Nebraska City, but there was no law authorizing the municipality to acquire such property in that way. The bill was introduced for the relief of that place, but now has application generally throughout the state.

This bill originated in the senate, and that body passed a joint resolution originating in the house. It requests Nebraska's representatives in congress to demand of the federal government a suspension of all entries of public lands in this state when the same are under claim of the state of indemnity school lands.

The most important measure passed by the house is a bill for glass ballot boxes in cities of 5,000 or over, after the Colorado style. Each box is to have three keys, which are kept by different judges, and the box cannot be opened except by using all three keys.

Up in the northeastern part of the state is the reservation of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, most of it unorganized territory. Years ago Burt and Wayne counties added each a slice of the reservation to their territory. The senate has just passed three bills to create Thurston county out of that unorganized territory. It had not the requisite 400 square miles as it stood, and two of the bills take back some of the territory in Burt and Wayne counties. This same territory was organized as Blackbird county over thirty years ago, but there was an illegality about it. The organization was abandoned, and the county dropped out of history.

The senate has passed a bill allowing publishers legal rates for tax notices; also another requiring state officers to embody in their reports to the governor a statement of the public property in their respective offices and institutions, and a statement of any property worn out, lost or otherwise disposed of.

The house bill for abolishing state oil inspection was indefinitely postponed, and in its stead the senate has before it a bill for a higher test and a better inspection.

Among the bills now in process of consideration is one for the protection of merchants and farmers who furnish provisions or fodder to contractors at work on railroads. If the latter fail to pay up the debt, it is to be a lien on the railroad for two years.

Among the bills ready for third reading and pretty sure to pass is one fixing penalties for the officers of cities or villages who become interested in any contract for supplies or public works to which their city or village is a party; also the house bill making the commissioner of public lands and buildings custodian to receive from the surveyor general all field notes, maps, charts and other records relating to land titles in Nebraska. Such records are to be free of access to county surveyors and state officers.

A joint resolution was passed urging the Nebraska delegation in congress to favor the bill that proposes to pension survivors of the rebellion who are over fifty years of age. Also a similar resolution in favor of the deep water harbor on the coast of Texas.

Among the important matters to come up are registration and bank regulation. Bills have been introduced in both houses for a registration law similar to those of other states, and it will probably be made to apply to cities of 5000 and over. A banking bill has been introduced that provides for inspection at least once a year under the direction of state officers. Banks will also have to have a capital according to the population of the place in which located, and the bill fixes a scale.

The senate judiciary committee have introduced several very important measures. One provides for submitting a constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court to five judges, each to serve five years, which will probably pass both houses without opposition. Another is for a constitutional amendment providing for a state board of transportation of three members, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. There will be a lively contest over this proposition.

The investigating committee attribute the boiler explosion to carelessness, and they have introduted a bill for the establishment of a system of state boiler inspection.

The committee investigating the state farm and experimental station have examined Dr. Billings. According to his own story he is costing about $7,000, and his work for over two years and a half has been confined to his hog cholera experiments. He is a firm believer in his theory of innoculation, but the committee are inclined to a verdict of "not proven." Most of the witnesses thus far have been connected with the university and are drawing pay from the station fund. They all profess confidence (of varying degree) in Billings and his hobby. This week ex-Governor Furnas and ex-Chancellor Manatt will be put on the stand. One result of this agitation is the introduction of a bill to better define the purpose and scope of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts (now known as the industrial school) of the university of Nebraska, and to provide the manner in which the instruction in said work in said college shall be carried on; and to define the uses and functions of the experimental farm as a part of said college.

The special committee has reported ninety-seven employes, including private clerks for twenty-seven of the senators. The daily cost is about $250. Two years ago the employes numbered 120.

HOUSE.

This week has been an all-around play-day in the house. The coming of Senator Manderson on Tuesday and the annual meeting of the Grand Army at Kearney on Wednesday completely demoralized the house so far as any well-defined plan of rushing business is concerned, and the week's work is very light indeed. Monday afternoon was largely taken up with preparations to receive Senator Manderson, and the forenoon of Tuesday was devoted to caring for the officeseekers and introducing them to members, and the afternoon was entirely consumed by the senator in a long address, wherein he reviewed the legislation of the past six years at some length. The senator was very profuse in his thanks to the members, and through them to their constituents, for the honor of a re-election with so little opposition, and pledged himself to do all in his power to advance the best interests of the state. He favored heroic treatment of the Indian question, and advocated the complete severing of all tribal relations and putting each individual on a farm and compelling him to support himself. He defined himself as opposed to the admission of New Mexico as a state on account of its dense ignorance and "distinctly Mexican character," and sharply criticised Cleveland for vetoing the special pension bills. He affirmed that most of the evils that are sought to be remedied by legislation flow from the "abuses of special privileges and unparalleled selfishness," and thought some amendments should be made to the inter-state commerce law to render it more effective. He treated the corporations very gingerly, and did not dwell long on this point.

The next day the senator proceeded to Kearney, where he met the Grand Army boys in annual convention.

On Wednesday the house was treated to an address—or more properly a "talk"—of a very different character. Mrs. Helen M Gougar, of Indiana, the well-known advocate of woman suffrage, was present in the city, and through Mr. Dempster a resolution was offered on Tuesday granting her the use of the hall on Wednesday morning to present her views on municipal suffrage for women. On motion of Mr. White of Cass, the resolution was laid on the table, but on Wednesday morning a similar resolution was presented by Mr. Winter, and this being declared out of order on account of the tabling of the first resolution, Mr. Everett moved that Mrs. Gougar be allowed the privilege of talking on any subject she might choose. After considerable filibustering the motion carried by a vote of 54 to 27.

Mr. Fenton offered a resolution excusing any member who might not wish to listen to the address, which was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Gougar then appeared and consumed the rest of the morning session in a vain attempt to convince the assembled solons that the privilege of voting was a God-given right which belonged to her by virtue of her existence, and that no "tyrant man" has the right to deny her this precious boon. She argued that municipal suffrage is a success in Kansas and was on the onward march to victory in every state of the union. Her remarks, principally on account of the novelty of the thing, were well enjoyed by a large audience.

A very important amendment to the state constitution was proposed this week by Mr. O'Brien, of Douglas. It provides that no foreigner shall become a citizen of Nebraska and entitled to cast a ballot until he shall have been duly naturalized as a citizen of the United States. Under the present laws a foreigner may come to this state and in six months, if he declares his intention to become a citizen thirty days before the election, can walk up to the polls and vote. Should Mr. O'Brien's amendment be adopted, no foreigner could exercise the right of suffrage in Nebraska until he has been in the United States five years. Mr. O'Brien is himself an Irishman, but thinks it is no more than right that a foreigner should remain in this country long enough to obtain some knowledge of its laws and institutions before being invested with the sacred right of the elective franchise.

On Tuesday the forenoon was largely taken up with a discussion over a proposition to appropriate $20,000 to be expended under the direction of Governor Thayer, State Auditor Benton and John S. Webster, of Omaha, in sending "suitable persons" to represent Nebraska at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington, at New York City, on April 30. The farmers sharply attacked the bill, and charge that it was simply a scheme to pay the expenses of a junketing trip by a favored few, and that no such sum would enable the state to make anything of a showing. Baker, of Jefferson, was the principal supporter of the measure and Corbin, of Johnson, was a leader on the other side. The appropriation was defeated by the strong vote of 73 to 23.

Among the important bills introduced this week was one by Potter, making all railroad tickets "good until used" or until the fare was refunded in whole or pro rata for the part not used.

A joint resolution by Whitford, to so amend the constitution that all license fees and fines should go to the county, rather than to the local school fund, was debated at length and finally defeated by nearly a tie vote.

Both the prohibitionists and high license advocates were badly rattled by this proposition and seemed to be taken unawares. The result was that both divided nearly in the middle. The delegations from the large cities were solidly opposed to the measure.

The bill to compel railroad companies to list their property for taxation was up for discussion this week. Cady proposed an amendment authorizing the local authorities to tax the railroad property, except the main line road bed within the corporate limits of each town or city, for all local purposes. This will add largely to the amount realized from local taxes and not decrease the general assessment. It is quite likely that this amendment will carry.

About one hundred bills have passed the house and almost that many have been indefinitely postponed. This leaves about two hundred and fifty on which final action has not been taken. Thirty-nine days of the session have passed. It looks now as if the session would extend to the 1st of April.

Stout's Claims.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—W. A. B. Stout's bill of "extras," in connection with the construction of the new capitol building, filed with the committee on claims, amounts to $49,586.42. Mr. Stout also claims interest on the warrants that have been issued and not paid, and as the building was turned over to the state nearly one year sooner than the contract called for, he also wants rent for the new capital for the time stated. These various sums approximate $50,000, so the entire claim will amount to almost $100,000. The joint committees on public lands and public buildings, and on claims, have held meetings to consider these matters, and the result is a bill embodying the above items.

COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS.

The History of the Present Session Practically Written.

WASHINGTON, Feb., 24.—The history of the Fiftieth congress is now practically written, and in the few remaining days of its existance it is likely to achieve no important legislation except the enactment of the remaining appropriation bills and the adoption of conference reports on a few other measures which have already been substantially agreed to by both houses.

In the senate the postoffice appropriation bill will be reported and passed this week with little debate, except upon the reclassification scheme. The passage of the other annual appropriation bills will follow as rapidly as they are received from the house and considered by the appropriations committee. Mr. Cullom is determined to press the Oklahoma bill for passage, but the fact that Butler has received Platt's support for his substitute gives rise to the expectation that its course will be in troubled waters. Certain reports from the public lands committee respecting lands in Kansas and Louisiana will be urged upon the attention of the senate by Mr. Plumb. But Hoar, feeling that he is carrying out the caucus mandate, will insist upon continued consideration of the southern election outrages, yielding only to appropriation bills, and as the democratic senators have in no wise changed their purpose to endeavor to indefinitely delay affirmative action upon this resolution, it is probable that little can be done by the senate in the line of general legislation.

In the house a corresponding state of affairs exists as a result of entirely different causes. Tobacco is the stumbling block here. Randall having the report from the committee on rules, providing for consideration of the Cowles internal revenue bill, at his back, is prepared to demand action upon it just as soon as the appropriation bills are cleared away. The deficiency bill can be disposed of to-morrow and the Indian bill, the last of the appropriation bills to come before the house for initial action, will be called up immediately afterwards and passed, probably with little delay. The appropriation bills are in a fair shape, and there is every reason to believe that, with the exception of the river and harbor bill, which has failed in every short session during the past ten years, they will all have reached the president by next Saturday night.

The present situation is as follows:

Approved by the president—Diplomatic and consular and military academy.

Awaiting the president's approval—Legislative, executive and judicial.

In conference—District of Columbia, fortifications and pensions.

Passed the senate with amendments—Naval, sundry civil, army and agricultural.

Before the senate committee on appropriations—Postoffice.

Before the house—Deficiency (under consideration), Indian and rivers and harbors.

More Than They Could Stand.

Chicago Tribune: The newsboys and bootblacks were indulging in a free fight in a back alley. The air was thick with flying snowballs, brickbats, and bad language.

"Boys," said a policeman, approaching them, "this will have to be stopped. It looks like a meeting of the Indiana legislature."

With a yell of mingled shame and indignation the insulted boys turned on that policeman and chased him half a mile.

WOULD BANISH THE BIRCH.

Methods of Discipline of the Omaha Public Schools.

MUSCULAR PEDAGOGUERY GOES.

Sensible Views By One Who Has Made the Subject a Life-Long Study — Practical Results of the Theory Applied.

Corporal Punishment.

Mr. H. M. James, superintendent of the Omaha schools, has contributed the following interesting paper on corporal punishment, to the Western School Journal:

In the great advance in educational work in the last fifty years, no more marked progress has been made anywhere than in the matter of discipline. The change of practice in this direction has been both radical and universal. The harrowing tales of severe punishments meted out to grown young men by the courageous and heroic master, in the days of our grandparents, seem more like fiction than reality. So common was physical punishment in those days, that the master's muscle was as important a factor of his success as was his brain or scholarship. Many times the muscle was the chief qualification. This state of things has now passed away. A fragile girl is able to govern the most difficult school, and there are many children who, in attending school years together, have never known of a case of corporal punishment.

This change in practice in the matter of punishment is the result, largely, of a radical change of opinion on the entire subject of the relation of penalties to discipline and moral training. The advocates of punishment no longer defend it on the ground that the offender deserves it, but the whole thought is now directed to his reformation, and the efficacy of the punishment in securing this result. Severity in family government is by no means what it was fifty years ago. The state, too, in dealing with criminals, looks to their reformation more than to the vindication of the majesty of the law. How far this same principle has entered into theological questions it is easy to see. Not the least of the differences in the old and new theologies has resulted from this change in the public mind.

Looking thoughtfully at the question of punishment as related to school discipline, it seems hardly reasonable to suppose that the actual pain inflicted in administering a penalty can exercise great influense in deterring a pupil from doing wrong. The severest whipping that a child might receive from the teacher would involve less real pain than he might receive in play without any thought of suffering. Any one who has watched boys in their rough sports needs no argument to be convinced of this. The bruises that cover small boys' limbs are evidence of harder hits received in sport than the severest teacher would undertake to give in punishment. Should any teacher produce on a child's person, in the infliction of punishment, such bruises as are often seen resulting from their violent games, his reputation for brutality would make him notorious. Whatever of merit there is in punishment consists not in the degree of pain inflicted, but in the mortification of pride attending it, and the sense of outlawry that one is made to feel in this way; and the cases are not few where the infliction of blows tends rather to diminish the moral phase of the action than to increase it. Corporal punishment, especially when inflicted in the presence of other pupils, is liable to put the offender more or less in the attitude of a martyr, and in no case can a child suffer pain in the presence of his companions without, to some extent, exciting their sympathy; and if, as is liable to be the case, the teacher, displays to any degree an appearance of personal feeling, the matter is made worse. Indeed, there are few teachers who know how to administer physical punishment—who have sufficient self-control and dignity under such circumstances—to secure beneficial results. In most cases, the results of this kind of punishment in school are more harmful than beneficial.

In 1882, when the writer's acquaintance with the schools of Omaha began, the practice of corporal punishment was common, and, in many instances, severe. There were but few schools where cases were not occasionally reported; and in many, a week seldom elapsed without one or more. The unfavorable results were not peculiar to this city; many times ill feeling existed between teachers and parents, and between teachers and pupils; and that mutual confidence so essential to the highest results did not prevail. It was no unusual matter for a case of discipline to be dished up in the most extravagant manner by a sensational newspaper reporter, or be made the topic of discussion on the street corner, or brought before the board of education. It is unnecessary to say, that such courses not only impaired the efficiency of the discipline in general, but tended to lower the standing of teachers in public esteem.

An effort was accordingly made to reduce the amount of punishment in the schools, and statements were made every two or three months of the number of cases reported monthly to the superintendent. A spirit of emulation was fostered; each principal desiring to make the best showing for her own building, and each teacher the best report for herself. It began to be observed that those teachers who governed their schools without any corporal punishment were just as strong in actual control as the others; and that the general atmosphere in those schools and buildings where this means of discipline was not employed was greatly improved. This naturally created a desire on the part of all to banish physical punishment altogether; and before many months elapsed it was entirely abolished. In the year ending June, 1883, with a daily attendance of 3,589 pupils, there were 539 cases of corporal punishment reported—almost one-sixth as many cases as there were pupils. The next year, with a daily attendance of 3,846, 67 cases were reported—less than one case for 60 pupils. The next year, with a daily attendance of 4,254, there were 16 cases. In 1886, with 4,700 in daily attendance, only 3 cases were reported, and none since then, although the daily attendance is now nearly 9,000.

The results have been satisfactory in the very highest degree. The spirit of obedience and respectful behavior has grown year by year. The mutual relations between teachers, pupils and parents have steadily improved. Cases of suspension are much less frequent than formerly. The atmosphere of the school room has become cheerful and stimulating as never before. The dignity of the teacher's position is more generally recognized. Disgraceful rows between a refined and educated teacher and a rowdy boy are affairs never heard of. And in public esteem the business of teaching has come to be something higher than whipping vicious boys.

These excellent results have been reached by a hearty co-operation of the four elements that enter into the control of a school; the teacher, the superintendent, the board of education, and the parents of the children. Without this co-operation success could not have been achieved. The part of the teachers has been very important; they have made a careful study of the best methods of school discipline, have endeavored to bear themselves with such dignity and self control as to command respect, and in all their dealings with their pupils to exercise that kindness and firmness that of themselves will be likely to secure control. The order maintained in these schools is excellent. The superintendent has endeavored to stand by the teacher in the exercise of her authority, and to strengthen that authority in every possible way. He has encouraged the teachers to come to him in all difficult cases for advice; and whenever pupils have been referred to him he has endeavored to make it appear a matter of a very serious character. In all such cases he has insisted on the presence of the parents as essential to a proper settlement, and has endeavored to impress upon them the importance of hearty co-operation with the teacher. In this position he has been sustained by the parents themselves, who, with hardly an exception, have never failed to enter heartily into the work of looking after the improved conduct of their children. There is coming to prevail here a sentiment, which should be universal, that refractory boys are much more responsible to their parents than their teachers for good school behavior. The part of the board of education has been to sustain the teachers and superintendent, and in no case interfere with the discipline.

The question naturally arises, what is the last resort to be used in extreme cases? If the rod is interdicted, what can be employed as its substitute? The sentiment has been cultivated, that attending the public schools is a great privilege; and to be deprived of this privilege, if only temporarily, is a severe penalty. Reference to the superintendent suggests exclusion from school, and it is understood that a second reference will be treated as a very grave matter. A few vicious boys, perhaps half a dozen in the course of a year, have been thus temporarily excluded; but only in rare cases in several years has this penalty been enforced beyond a month or two. It is far better that such boys should lose a winter's schooling, and thus learn the lesson of obedience, than that they should remain in school to its detriment and to the positive injury of the other pupils. The loss of training in books that such pupils incur, by not being allowed to attend school, is greatly overrated. It is the common experience, that their progress is not perceptible unless they attend with a spirit of obedience.

I have no sympathy with the attempt to abolish corporal punishment in the interest of the poor children who should be protected from their cruel teachers. I have rarely known a punishment to be inflicted that could, in any sense, be called unduly severe; but in the teacher's interest, I do plead that this barbarous relic should be abolished. No part of a teacher's duties is so repulsive to a refined and cultivated woman as the infliction of corporal punishment. There are thousands of people, besides teachers, who employ boys in various capacities and have dealings with them, but in the United States, no other person is expected to chastise delinquents. It is hard to understand why upon teachers alone should be imposed this degrading duty.

GOLD AND SILVER STATISTICS.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The director of the mint in a report on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 188, says: The gold product was 1,644,927 ounces, of the value of $33,175,000. This is about the same as in 1887, being an excess of only $175,000. The silver product was 45,783,632 fine ounces of a commercial value of about $43,000,000 and a coining value of $59,195,000. This is an increase of 4,515,327 fine ounces over the product in 1887. In addition to the product of our own mines, some 10,000,000 ounces of silver were extracted from foreign ore and bullion, principally Mexican. The total refined product in the United States in gold was 1,777,877 fine ounces, and silver 53,128,693 fine ounces.

The value of gold deposited at the mines during the year, not including redeposits, was $41,496,410, or, including redeposits, $48,794,888. The foreign material comprised in this was $7,055,045. The amount of silver deposited and purchased was 35,512,789 standard ounces of a coining value of $41,323,973, exclusive of redeposits. The coining of the mints during the calendar year 1888 were as follows:

Gold, $31,380,808; silver dollars, $31,990,833; subsidary silver, $1,034,773; minors, $912.20; total, $65,318,615. Import of gold bullion and coin, $11,031,941; export, $34,619,667. Loss by export, $23,589,726.

The import of silver was $21,592,088, and the export $29,895,222, a loss by export of $8,303,134.

WILL LOSE BOTH LEGS.

A Tramp Found in a Hayloft at Grand Island Badly Frozen.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An employe in Bank's transfer barn in this city, while at work this morning found a tramp buried in the hay with both feet and legs to the knees very badly frozen. He was removed to the hospital and the doctor in attendance says both legs will have to be ampdtated at the knees.

Veterinary Hospital Burned.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—About 11:30 last night Dr. Schoedtes' veterinary hospital in the southwestern part of the city was discovered to be on fire. The firemen were unable to render any assistance, owing to the distance from a hydrant, and the whole building was destroyed. Four horses and two wagons were burned; loss, $1,500; insurance, one third. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Brakeman Hurt.

DUNBAR, Neb., Feb. 24.—While switching at this place this morning, W. Leekins, a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific railway, slipped and fell between the cars, one wheel passing over his left leg at the knee joint. When he partially pulled himself out, and a second wheel passed over his foot near the knee. The physicians think they can save his leg.

Business Removal.

VALPARAISO, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—J. L. Magee & Son have sold out their entire stock of merchandise to McPherson & Conden, of Arapahoe. The goods were shipped to that place yesterday. This now leaves but two general stocks and one grocery store in Valparaiso. Magee & Son commanded a good trade in their line, but wished to turn their attention to another line of business. There is now a good opportunity for anyone wishing a location for business as the rooms are vacant, with fixtures all complete and ready for use.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The Etruria, from Liverpool; the City of Chicago, from Liverpool; La Bretagne, from Havre.

A Freight Collision.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 24.—Two freight trains collided this morning half a mile north of this city. One of the firemen was killed and both engines wrecked.

LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES.

An Interesting Suit Growing Out o a Real Estate Deal.

A CHAUTAUQUA ENTERTAINMENT

Requisition Papers Issued for the Return of Absconder Clark—Dedication of the New Catholic Church.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1039 P STREET, LINCOLN, Feb. 24.

Isabella and David Stewart allege a deal on the part of William and Rosa Van Gilder that calls for adjustment in the district court of Lancaster county. The plaintiffs set up that they were the owners of lot 15 in block 2 of Lontz & Baldwin's addition to the city of Lincoln; that defendants induced them to trade the lot for a half interest in a farm. After the transfer had been made plaintiffs further represent that the Van Gilders, through William, represented to them that he could make a desirable trade of the farm for some Omaha property, and induced them to deed back the half interest in the farm, but when the deed for the Omaha property was made out it was decided to Mrs. Van Gilder and plaintiffs were accordingly left out in the cold. The defendants refusing to make any restitution, suit is instituted to compel them to convey to plaintiffs the property above described. Perliminary papers in this suit were filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, late yesterday afternoon.

Chautauquans Entertained.

The Lincoln Chautauquans were entertained last evening by Mrs. H. F. Smith, president of the society, at her home, 645 South Fourteenth street. The occasion was a delightful one to all, and there was a large attendance of the members of the society. Mrs. Rawlins favored the guests with some character recitations that were highly entertaining and amusing. Refreshments were served, and the evening was as enjoyable as loyal Chautauquans could make it. There were present Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Boehmer, Mr. and Mrs. James Aitkins, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rollins Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Davis, Miss Cora Hardy, Miss Mary Stevens, T. C. Stevens and others.

City News and Notes.

The new German church, St. Francis De Sales, as stated by THE BEE yesterday morning, was formally dedicated and blessed today. A delegation of Catholics came down from Omaha and joined the Lincoln societies at the Burlington depot, in parade to the church. The ceremonies were imposing and interesting.

It is announced that Mr. Ed. McDonald, late of the Millard hotel, Omaha, has purchased a half interest in the Capitol hotel and will join E. P. Roggen in its management March 1. Mr. McDonald registered there this morning and will remain in the city until future plans are perfected, when he will return to Omaha to make final arrangements to make this his permanent home.

The real estate sales in Lincoln during the past week aggregated $257,364. This shows whither the wind bloweth. Prices are firm with an upward tendency, and this indexes that the capitol of the state is on the eve of an unprecedented boom. Daily sales of the week were as follows: Monday, $71,625; Tuesday, $13,042; Wednesday, $63,179; Thursday, $44,775; Friday, $37,595; Saturday, $21,200.

The "Mystic Shrine" degree was conferred upon an even dozen candidates at Temple hall last evening. This was reason for great festivity among members of the Masonic fraternity of the city. A banquet was spread at Carder's. The following masons from abroad were present: C. B. Finch, B. D. Smith, C. O. Swan, R. E. French, C. A. Lavin, John Acken, F. J. Carpenter, H. Gibbon, Judge Hall, A. J. Gustin, J. J. Bartlett, W. O. Tillson, D. C. Bond, John Wilson, H. J. Allen, J. D. Hawthorne, Kearney; L. A. Anderson, W. J. Mount, Moritz Meyer, Victor White, W. Meredith, S. K. Nedborough, Omaha; G. W. Meredith, G. J. Radsback, Ashland; E. C. Webster, W. F. Buchanan, Hastings.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

The Seine Rising and Submerging Adjacent Country.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Feb. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The weather has been cold, with intermittent snow storms and biting blasts from the north. The Seine continues to rise. The Quay D'Anteuil is entirely submurged, and the inhabitants of the houses along the Quay are forced to go out and come home in boats. The stream rushes past, bearing along casks and branches and all sorts of odds and ends. The Commune Creteil and Alfortville are in imminent danger, being flooded. Water has already percolated into the cellar. The commune of the Petite Gennevillors is surrounded by water, forming an island that cannot be reached in boats.

The great socialist manifestation turned out to be a complete fizzle. It was like the famous mountain and the ridiculous mouse. The cold north wind and snow and M. Constant were too much for it. Twenty shivering glaziers and plumbers stood about in front of the Hotel De Ville, but the snow soon drove them home. The streets near the ministry of the interior wore their usual aspect, and the socialist field day came to naught.

New U. P. Shops.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Work on the new shops of the Union Pacific Railway company, in this city, is to be commenced at once. Plans with some slight changes from those originally submitted were presented to the city council of Cheyenne this evening by Assistant Manager G. M. Cumming, and adopted. The city also grants to the railway company parts of several streets wanted by the enlargement of the present plans over the former ones. During the present year $300,000 will be expended here in improvements by the company.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating

Sick Headache

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Heart-burn

Sour Stomach

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

Peerless Dyes ARE THE BEST. By all Druggists.

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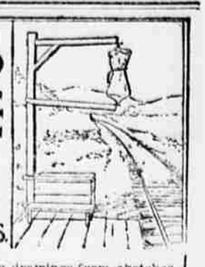

A most interesting and valuable paper, illustrated by many drawings from sketches made on the mail-trains by Herbert Denman. General James strongly commends the civil-service laws as applied to the service, and has much to say which must excite attention. The article forms the eighth of the successful RAILWAY SERIES. The April issue will contain a paper in this series by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

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SHORT ARTICLES: "Mexican Superstitions and Folk Lore," by T. A. Janvier, and "Economy in Intellectual Work," by W. H. Burnham.

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