THE OMAHA CHARTER PASSED

It Goes Through the House With But One Opposing Vote.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE SENATE.

A Good Sized Railroad Job Comes to Grief—Text of the Pinkerton Bill—Legislative Gossip.

House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Bills on third reading were taken up.

House roll 65, the Omaha charter bill, was put on its final passage and received ninty-three votes. Hungate of Douglas cast the only negative vote.

Mrs. Newman, president of the State Charity association, appeared by invitation and made a plea in favor of the appropriation of $31,000 for the erection of a south wing to the home for erring women at Milford.

Mr. Berlin offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the sergeant-at-arms to exclude all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor under the rules.

The following were passed on third reading:

A bill authorizing any religious sect, fire company, literary, scientific or benevolent association to elect three trustees to transact its business.

Senate file 2, the Howe bill, prohibiting non-residents from exercising police powers.

House roll 119, the bill requiring a three-fifths vote to change the location of a county seat, was discussed at length.

Dempster moved that the enacting clause be stricken out, which was supported by Gilchrist and Whitehead. Towle opposed the measure and it was lost by a vote of 35 to 47.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Consideration of the Fenton bill, requiring a three-fifths vote to divide a county or relocate a county seat, was resumed. After some filibustering the bill was put on final passage. The vote resulted, ayes 52, nays 37, and the bill passed.

The Weber bill, requiring the listing by railroad companies of all their property for taxation, was taken up and passed—ayes 79, nays 4.

A bill providing that the county board of each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of a mill, for the relief and burial expenses of indigent soldiers and sailors, also passed.

Scoville, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery connected with the vote on submission, preferred by Morrissey, asked leave to report.

Hall asked if the report would open up debate, and objected to the report being received.

McBride moved to take up special orders—the insurance bills—but on motion of Cady the bills on third reading were continued.

House roll 46, the Westover bill providing for the reassessment of railroad land in Valley, Greeley, Howard, Franklin, Webster and other counties, for the years 1873 to 1878, inclusive, was called up and passed by a vote of 53 to 39.

Stout's claim for $47,000 for extras in putting up the capitol building was allowed by a vote o 79 to 23.

Baker's registration bill requiring all voters in towns and cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over to register previous to each general election was pessed.

The Scoville committee filed their report.

Senate file 169, a bill removing all restrictions from farmers mutual insurance companies, and a house bill of similar import, were considered in committee of the whole and recommended for passage.

Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate's first business this morning was the adoption of the following, offered by Senator Keckley:

Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that neither house of this legislature has a right to dispose by vote of any article of furniture or other property which may have been provided for use of its officers or members, and the secretary of state is hereby instructed to make an inventory of all such furniture and property immediately after adjournment and become responsible for its safekeeping.

The senate then took a half hour recess to hear Mrs. Angie Newman address the house in the interest of the home for fallen women located at Milford.

On reassembling the senate passed nine of the bills recommended for passage in committee of the whole yesterday and day before. The most important was Jewett's bill relative to the ownership of Nebraska lands by non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, the constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court, and Lindsay's bill equalizing the apportionment of the state taxes among the counties.

House roll 61, familiarly known as the South Omaha charter bill, was reached just before noon. The secretary went through two or three of the hundred written pages and called it a third reeding. Senator Beardsley wanted the whole thing read through, but after explanations were made, withdrew his objections.

The bill applies to cities of over eight thousand and less than twenty-five thousand population, and designates them as cities of the first class. Section 2 provides that whenever a city attains 8,000, "and such fact shall have been ascertained and certified to the governor by the mayor of such city," then the act shall apply to such city.

Senator Ransom objected that this gave to the mayors of such cities the power to impose this charter upon their cities regardless of the wishes of the people. The bill concerned Beatrice, Hastings, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Grand Island and Fremont, and he thought there ought to be an amendment requiring the mayor to get an expression from the people. The bill fixes larger salaries than some of these cities want to pay, and there will be a strong pressure on the mayor to act without consulting the wishes of the people.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Two motions to recommit the South Omaha charter bill were defeated and it was put on its passage. The president announced 24 ayes, but before giving the noes Senator Taggart said he understood certain senators voting in the negative intended to explain their votes with the statement that the bill had not been read through.

A short discussion followed as to what effect such action would have on the validity of the bill if questioned in the supreme court, although the journal record showed that the bill had been read a third time.

Senator Kunck of Beatrice sent to the secretary's desk the threatened explanation of his vote, and Senator Church Howe moved to recommit the bill in order to leave no question as to its validity. The motion was adopted, and the senate immediately went into committee of the whole to consider the bill.

Senator Ransom offered an amendment providing that the act should not apply to a city unless a majority of the electors at a called election, of which ten days' notice shall have been given, vote to adopt it.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 14 to 9. The committee of the whole then arose and the senate accepted its report.

An effort was made to put the bill on its passage, but was voted out of order because the amendment had not been printed.

Later in the afternoon, the South Omaha charter, as amended by Ransom, passed without opposition.

An hour was taken in reading the Omaha charter the first time.

The committee of the whole approved Beardsley's bill increasing the term of register of deeds to four years, and Ransom's bill making nine hours a legal day's labor. On the latter Ransom quoted the republican state platform.

Howe championed the bill in a witty speech that kept the senate and spectators laughing and applauding at the expense of the opposition.

To Quiet County Seat Fights.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following is the full text of the bill to quiet county seat figuts that passed passed the house to-day:

Section 1. That section four (4), article one (1), of chapter eighteen (18), of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, of 1887, be amended to read as follows:

When a majority of the legal voters residing upon any territory shall petition the county board of their own county and also of the county to which they desire such territory to be transferred, for leave to have such territory transferred to such county, it shall be the duty of the several county boards so petitioned, to submit the question at the next general election in said counties, provided that no such petition shall be granted until after the expiration of three years from last submission of the question.

Section 2. That section eleven (11), article one (1), chapter eighteen (18), of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska, of 1887, be amended to read as follows:

If it shall appe ar that three-fifths of all the votes cast at such election in each of the counties interested are in favor of the erection of such new counties the county clerk of each of said counties shall certify the same to the secretary of state, stating in such certificate the name, territorial contents and boundaries of such new county; whereupon the secretary of state shall notify the governor of the result of such election, whose duty it shall be to order an election of county officers for such new county at such time as he shall designate, and he may, when necessary, fix the place of holding election, notice of which shall be given in such manner as the governor shall direct. At such election the qualified voters of said new county shall elect all county officers for said county, except as hereinafter excepted, who shall be commissioned and qualified in the same manner as such officers are in other counties in this state, and who shall continue in office until the next general election for such officers and until their successors are elected and qualified, and who shall have all the jurisdiction and perform all the duties which are or may be conferred upon such officers in other counties of this state.

Section 3. That said original sections 4 and 11 are hereby repealed. And that all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Australian Ballot.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The essence of the bill to introduce the Australian system of voting as approved by the lower house, is as follows:

Section 1. All ballots as hereinafter provided shall be presented and distributed at public expense. In municipal elections the city pays the expense, in all others the county.

Section 2 provides for nominations by political parties, recognizing any party that polled 1 per cent of the vote at the last election.

Sections 3, 4 and 5 provide for the certifying of the candidates to the proper officers; state officers to the secretary of state, and all others to the county clerk.

Section 6 prohibits any person from joining in the nomination of more than one candidate for the same office.

Section 7 requires the secretary of state and county clerk to preserve all certificates of nomination.

Section 8 requires the certificates to be filed in the office of the secretary of state not less than twenty nor more than forty days, and with the county clerk not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days before election.

Section 10 requires the county clerk to publish the names of all the candidates in two newspapers of opposite political faith at least seven days before the election.

Section 11 provides for the posting of lists of the candidates at least one week before election.

Sections 16 to 18 provide for the printing and distribution of the ballots by the county clerk.

Section 19 provides that errors and omissions may be corrected.

Section 20 provides that the law shall only apply to cities of the first and metropolitan classes.

Section 21 provides that the officers on whom is imposed the duty of designating polling places shall provide a sufficient number of booths or compartments—not less than one to each fifty voters —wherein each elector shall prepare his ballot while screened from observation, and a guard rail shall be so placed that only one person can approach to within five feet of the ballot-box at a time; also that each political party may have one challenger within the railing.

Section 23 provides that the judges of election shall designate one judge and one clerk who shall deliver ballots to qualified electors after writing their names or initials on the back of each.

Section 24 requires the voter, on receiving his ballots, to retire into one of the booths or compartments and mark his ballot, placing an X or cross opposite the names of the candidates for whom he desires to vote.

Section 25 provides that not more than one person shall occupy a booth at the same time, and allows each voter not to exceed ten minutes in which to prepare his ballot.

Section 26 provides that when any elector declares that he is unable to prepare his ballot for lack of ability to read the English language, he may bring with him one person of his own selection to assist him in preparing his ballot. It also prohibits any person from divulging to anyone within the polling place the name of the candidate for whom he proposes to vote.

Section 27 prohibits a judge from depositing any ballot on which the names or initials of the ballot clerks do not appear.

Section 28 requires the county and city clerks to print and post notices in large letters for the instruction of electors in preparing their ballots.

Section 29 declares all ballots not properly filled out, or that do not contain the indorsement of the ballot clerks, void, and shall not be counted.

Section 30 probibits any person from defacing or destroying any certificate of nomination or forge or falsely make any official indorsment on any ballot.

Section 31 provides that no person, during the progress of an election, shall deface or destroy any of the conveniences furnished the voter to aid him in preparing his ballot.

Sections 32 and 33 provide that any public officer on whom any duty is imposed by this act, who shall fail to perform his duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall forfeit his office, and fixes the further penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary or county jail not less than six months nor more than three years.

Section 35 prohibits officers from doing any electioneering on election day, and requires all persons to remain at least 100 feet away from the polling places.

It further provides that no elector shall show his ballot to any person, or remove any ballot from the polling place before the closing of the polls, or receive a ballot from any one but the ballot clerks, and he is required to return all ballots that are not used.

The Charter's Prospects.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Omaha charter bill was read the first time in the senate this afternoon. It will probably be read a second time to-mormow and referred to the committee on municipal affairs, which consists of Senators Howe, Hoover, Cornell, Raymond and Ijams. The bill has thirty-nine large printed pages, and will require considerable time for its consideration. The street railway companies and the board of public works will probably put in an appearance, but the influence of the Omaha senators will determine the action of the committee and the senate. While those gentlemen are not fully agreed as to the clause relative to the paving between street car tracks they fear that if the senate amend the bill it will delay final action and may be fatal to its passage in the house. At the present writing all three Omaha senators express themselves as opposed to any amendment of the bill in the senate. Unless they succumb to the outside pressure the bill will go through flying, although it may not be reported until next week.

Ransom's Amendment.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Ransom's amendment to the South Omaha charter bill was the substitution of the following for section two:

"Whenever any city of the second class shall have attained a population of more than eight thousand inhabitants, the mayor and city council may on ten days' notice call an election and submit to the provision of this act. If a majority of the voters voting at such election vote in favor of the city becoming subject to the provisions of this act the mayor shall by proclamation so declare, and thereafter such city shall be governed by the provisions of this act. The submission of the question herein provided for shall be by ordinance and such ordinance shall provide for the return and canvass of the votes cast at the election herein provided for."

The nine are already being set up to defeat this amendment. The scheme is to have the house refuse to concur in it and force the passage of the bill as it came from the house.

A Job Defeated.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—It seems that a good sized railroad job was knocked in the head by the senate yesterday. It occurred in the bill providing that suits for damages to lands must be tried in the county in which such lands are located. Suits of this kind may now be brought within any county within the limit of the district court district. The bill contained a clause making its provisions apply to actions pending in the courts at the time it takes effect, if passed, but the senate substituted a clause to prevent its being retro-active.

The scheme was in the interest of the Union Pacific. In 1886 an ice gorge in the Platte river on the line between Saunders and Douglas counties caused an overflow that damaged the farms on the Douglas side of the stream. The gorge was attributed to the Union Pacific bridge, and seventeen farmers began suits in Saunders county for damages. Four have been successful, and the scheme was to get the other thirteen remanded to Douglas county.

The Pinkerton Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following is the full text of the house Pinkerton bill, as finally passed by the house:

Section 1. Any or all persons who are not citizens of Nebraska, shall be prohibited from exercising police powers, except such person or persons be United States troops or others authorized by the federal government.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons found exercising police power contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100, or more than $500, for the first offense, and for the second or additional offenses, by imprisonment in jail for not less than three months or more than one year.

Morrisssey's Charges Baseless.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Scoville investigating committee filed their report to-day. They find that Morrissey utterly failed to substantiate his charges, and after making a thorough investigation, and calling every witness that rumor connected in any way with the improper use of money, they failed to develop any evidence reflecting on the honor of any member of the house. All the testimony taken was returned to the house. The report was signed by every member of the committee.

Jeff's Mission.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Jeff Megeath, register of deeds for Douglas county, ran down to the capitol this morning for his health, but incidentally he is casting a friendly eye on Senator Beardsley's bill to increase the emoluments of the register's office. Its most important feature is the extension of the register's term from two to four years. In counties of less than 60,000 population it raises the salary limit of deputy registers from $700 to $1,000, and of clerks from $50 per month to $60.

Hearing Normal School Arguments.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The committee on universities and normal schools held a meeting this evening and heard arguments in favor of the various normal school sites and the divorcing of the industrial school from the university proper, but no conclusion was reached.

Legislative Gossip.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the debate on the bucket shop bill Senator Keckley admitted, in answer to Senator Church Howe's question, that he carried 65,000 bushels on the Chicago board last summer, but he lost only $160. At one time he was ahead of the game by $5,000 or $8,000.

The committee who visited the state penitentiary yesterday brought back fine leather canes as souvenirs.

Colonel W. B. Taylor is about the capitol gathering influence to put him into the Lincoln postoffice.

Fish Commissisner May is arranging for an excursion of legislators and others to the hatchery at South Bend.

No proposition has yet been put forward for night sessions in the senate.

It is believed that Senator Linn's bill limiting the employes of each house in the future to fifty, will pass the senate. Senator Cornell threateas, if it does, to introduce a resolution reducing the employes of this senate to fifty, and he will fight for it.

In discussing the bill to require the clerks of district courts to write up their journals every day, Senator Ransom said it would be impossible to do it, and he doubted if there was a man in the country who could write up twenty pages a day. Senator Ijams challenged the statemeat by saying he had written up the court record every day for twelve years and had written as many as thirty-eight pages in a day, enough to keep him busy most of the next morning session in the reading.

Senator Lindsay is a candidate for register of the McCook land office, and a petition is being circulated in his interest.

Commissioners Mount and Anderson of Omaha are here again.

W. E. Babcock of Furnas county, a member of the house two years ago, is among today's visitors.

David Darr of O'Neill, ex-treasurer of Holt county, is on hand in the interest of the house bill requiring a three-fifths vote to divide a county and permitting such vote no oftener than once in three years.

Everything is quiet after the storm of yesterday.

Custer county had the floor to-day. The bill requiring a three-fifths majority to change the location of a county seat was up for discussion, and as this county is particularly interested in this bill, a strong delegation representing the contending elements is here. Senator Jewett rather favors the bill, but both representatives, Sargeant and Whitehead are strongly opposed to the measure.

Hon. Christian Specht, of Omaha, is decidedly in favor of maintaining the semblance of a military organization, but does not want the militia to become too much of a public burden.

Representative McMillan of South Omaha has been absent from his seat for several days on account of the serious illness of his wife.

After Berlin's resolution prohibiting the indiscriminate admission of people to the floor was adopted the crowd of lobbyists and hangers on who turn the legislative session into a very Babel, dwindled down considerably, and comparative quiet reigned.

The bill requiring a three-fifths vote to change the location of a county barely carried, receiving only 53 votes. It was lost on the first roll call, but Baker, Ley and Kahn came to the rescue and saved the bill.

The farmers "went all to pieces" over the bill to authorizing the re-assessment of railroad lands for back taxes. The law must be general in its character, and effect all real estate, and many feared that this might lead to injustice and double taxation.

A Riot Feared.

HELENA, Mont., March 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Leslie last evening received a message from Mayor Bogart, of Bozeman, asking for authority to call out the militia of that city, consequent upon the excitement prevailing over the arrest of the supposed murderer of Mrs. Walers. Not being fully informed as to the exigency of the demand he sought Adjutant General Turner, and upon consultation, telegraphed Mayor Bogart to the effect that he have an interview with the officers of the company, and should matters prove as serious as at first apprehended, official instructions as to the mode of procedure would be forthcoming without delay. It is thought that wiser counsel prevailed and the law permitted to take its course.

A Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—After the adjournment of the senate to-day a caucus of republican senators was held at which the discussion was devoted entirely to the question of reorganizing the senate committees and its executive officers. The report is current that Colonel Sworde, of Iowa, is likely to succeed Colonel Canaday as sergeant-at-arms if he can secure the support of certain western influence, of which he is now in doubt.

Decapitated Her Husband.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—A special from Waukesha, Wis., says that Mrs. Ann Driscoll, living near Delafield, decapitated her sleeping husband with an axe, this morning, during a fit of temporary insanity. She attempted to murder her son also, but was restrained by her daughter, who awoke in time to prevent the act.

FROM THE HAWKEYE STATE.

Forty-Two New Doctors Turned Loose on the Country.

A SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC.

An Appalling State of Affairs at Fort Dodge—A Crazy Farmer Suicides — Other Iowa News.

Iowa Medical Graduates.

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This evening closed a busy week at the state university. The board of regents have been in session for the last two days, and to-day elected Dr. Littig, of Davenport, to the chair of anatomy, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Clapp. The commencement exercises of the regular medical class took place in the opera house at 7 p. m. The result of the examination was not made known until the last hours of the afternoon. The entire class of forty-three succeeded with one exception.

The programme of the graduating exercises included an address on behalf of the faculty by Hon. James M. Love and the conferring of degrees by President Schaffer. The address of Judge Love was a most able and instructive one. The following are the members of the class, who go forth to practice the healing art:

Edward U. Daw, A. L. Hagebeck, J. W. Houghey, J. C. Lewis, H. Mullerky, James F. Pressnell, E. T. Price, G. S. Robb, Lewis A. Rogers, M. L. Shaw, J. C. Smith, J. D. Wolff, Noah Wymere, E. P. Conloom, S. B. Drumond, Ed Embree, A. H. Andrews, M. T. Blackburn, W. T. Carson, T. A. Cogswell, J. C. Dennison, D. W. Detwiler, F. B. Dood, B. C. Dunkelberg, J. E. Garver, S. T. Gray, H. Greenlaud, A. T. Groves, J. F. Hasty, T. A. Hobson, E. L. Kerns, G. W. Lott, J. F. Newell, F. W. Powers, G. F. Puffett, N. D. Ray, A. B. Scofield, W. A. Scott, Albert S. Shaffer, J. C. Smith, C. C. Walsh and A. O. Wyland.

A Scarlet Fever Epidemic.

FORT DODGE, Ia., March 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is great alarm in this city over the scarlet fever epidemic. Every physician in the city has several cases on his hands. Despite the stringent state laws, this city of 6,000 people is without either a local health board or a single health officer. As a result there has been no quarantine, and the entire city has been carelessly exposed to the fever ravages. Numerous cases are also reported throughout the country.

Fell Into a Well.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charles White, sixty-six years old, and a resident of Washington township for thirty years past, was found in a well at Bennettsville, southwest of Dubuque. He had left the house of a neighbor Sunday evening, and being partially blind, it is presumed he stumbled into the well. His skull was so badly crushed that he must have died instantly and the scalp was laid open from the forehead to the back of the neck.

Suicide at Dexter.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Luther Gear, an ex-farmer living six miles from Dexter, hung himself to-day at 1:30 p. m. His body was yet warm when cut down, but he could not be saved. He had been demented for three months on account of a bad real estate deal.

An Insurance Company Fails.

COLUMBUS, O., March 6.—The Mahoning National Life association, doing an insurance business on the mutual assessment plan, failed to-day and asked an order of court for dissolution. The inventory shows $30,000 cash and $21,000 notes and accounts. The risks amouted to $40,000,000.

Died of Consumption.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Miss Matilda Kaiser, a prominent young lady of this city, died this morning of consumption, aged twenty-seven years. She was a heiress of considerable wealth and took an active part in charitable, religious and social circles.

An Abandoned Baby.

ATLANTIC, Ia., March 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A blue-eyed boy baby, aged one week, was abandoned on the doorstep of Lyman Wright and wife, on Elm street, last night about 9 o'clock.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

City Council Proceedings.

Mayor Sloane and Councilmen McMillan, Smith, Burke, O'Rourke, Bayless, Fenno, Jetter and Rafferty were present yesterday afternoon when the council convened. A large number of interested or expectant citizens were also present. After the approval of the minutes the street and alley committee reported in favor of allowing A. N. Millspaugh to continue to build sidewalks under his contract, and to allow A. W. Saxe to build a crosswalk from his store on N street to the National bank, under the supervision of the street commissioner, and removable at the will of the city, and the reports were adopted. Twenty bills, aggregating $3,083.51, were approved. Ordinace No. 113, to amend No. 98, relating to building inspectors, No. 115, for a sidewalk on the north side of N street, between the railroad right of way and Twweaty-fourth street; No. 114, for sidewalks on both sides of Q street, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth, and on the south side to Thirty-third street; No. 115, regulating licenses for house movers, were passed. No. 111, known as the gas ordinance, was reported favorably and after being not accepted was referred to the council as a committee of the whole. No. 117, authorizing a stock inspector with authority to kill diseased stock, was read and referred to the committee; No. 118, granting a franchise to the South Omaha Street Railway company and calling for a special election for the same, was read and referred to the council as committee of the whole. Special ordinance No. 9, levying a special tax for grading N street, was passed. The street commissioner was directed to relay the sidewalk on Twenty-sixth street in front of Frank Provonka's property and charge the cost thereof to Contractor R. R. Stewart. Petitions for sidewalks on the west side of Twenty-fourth street, on the north side of H street to Twenty-first and on the west side of Twenty-first to G streets, on the north side of J from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-third and on the south side from Twenty-third to Twentieth streets, were read and referred. The petitions of George W. Mosson and John S. Considine to be appointed stock inspector, were read and referred to the mayor. A petition signed by 137 persons, to have steps taken to take the census, so that the city could take advantage of the new charter bill, was read. This brought half the members to their feet with motions to adopt or table the petition. Mr. McMillan offered a written resolution for the appointment of census takers, naming L. C. Gibson and L. H. McCowen for the First ward, J. W. Sipe and W. B. Berry for the Second ward, Samuel Berry and L. C. Cornell for the Third ward, and Peter McCaffery for the Fourth ward, fixing the compensation for 2 cents for each person. Mr. Smith moved to lay it on the table, and two or three seconded the motion. In an excited manner Mr. McMillan called for a yea and nay vote, wanting every man put on record. Mr. O'Rourke stated that it was a piece of bulldozing work, and he would vote against it. He then told how two men had been sent to him from Omaha to influence his vote on this matter. Jumping to his feet, Mr. McMillan excitedly said, "Not a wheel in this city can be turned this year unless you adopt the new charter. Where will your police be? How will you pay them? There was not a single objection from ten other cities and yet letters were sent from this city to induce the officers to oppose this bill and to defeat it. I know it and I can prove it for I saw them myself."

"Yes, you bet, and I did it myself," savagely said Mayor Sloane. With fire in his eye the mayor arose and said: "We will commence at the beginning of this thing. I called a public meeting. John Doe was made chairman, and appointed a committee to draft a charter bill and the meeting was adjourned to meet at the call of the committee as soon as it completed its work and was ready to report, when the people were to act on it and I never saw it until I got the house roll from Lincoln and I never knew what it meant until then and I saw that it was a cloak to legislate me out of office, also the clerk and treasurer. And that petition signed by 147 persons, peddled around by a man who proclaimes that he is ready to run for mayor. Is no one able to write petitions but Ed Johnson?" Holding up the paper in a trembling hand and excitedly gesticulating.

"Do you mean to say that Mr. Johnson wrote that," fiercely asked Mr. McMillan as he jumped to his feet. "I deny it, I know better."

"It is in the same hand writing," said the doughty mayor, holding the paper almost in Mr. McMillan's face. Mr. McMillan in reply said that nearly all the councilmen had been notified to attend and several were present at the meeting to discuss the charter bill.

"But," interjected Mr. Smith, "that does not set aside the fact that the committee was to report back to the public meeting."

"I was not there and did not know it," said Mayor Sloane with animation.

"No one wants this charter here," said Mr. O'Rourke. "What do you want to do? Do you want to put eighteen mills taxes on us? Do you want to grind down the poor people with taxes? What is your object, anyway? My mine is made up and I shall vote against this." And he dropped in his chair.

Mr. Bayless read the general law showing how the new bill had followed it till the continuing clause for officers was reached, and stating that he thought it was so drawn for the purpose of legislating the officers out of office. More than that, he had been informed that the section originally had the continuing clause inserted. Here a controversy arose in which Mr. Doud maintained the clause was in and Mr. McMillen thought not. The resolution to lay it on the table was then carried by Bayless, Rafferty, Smith, Jetter and O'Rourke voting yes, and McMillen, Fenno and Burke no.

Judge Reuther made the following report for the month of February: Cases tried 60, of which 11 paid fines amounting to $88. Of the balance, 30 cases were dismissed. Six persons were committed to the city and 3 to the county jail, 3 ordered to leave town, 3 dismissed at the cost of the prosecution and 2 were appealed. The costs collected were $74.70. Due police fund from costs $19.55. Warrants were ordered drawn on particular funds, for Ed Johnston $35, G. W. Rayworth $5.50, Charles S. Burgess $14, David Hoban $3.50.

A resolution to issue warrants, not to exceed 75 per cent of the amount in the respective funds, paid in but not under protest, was adopted. The city attorney was authorized to confess judgment in favor of John Tover for $3,239.39. The electric light contract was referred to the council as a committee of the whole. The question of getting the Union Pacific to employ a depot policeman met the approval of every member, and after the mayor stated what efforts he had made to have this done, the matter was referred to him. The complaint that city teams are required to pay a draying license in Omaha for hauling goods there, was referred to Mayor Sloane and Councilman Smith and O'Rourke. The sentiment was that a license here just double that in force in Omaha will be imposed on Omaha teams coming here. A dog ordinance was ordered drawn. And an ordinance requiring property owners on Rail Road avenue from Q to L streets and on N street from to Twenty-fourth street and the laterals on or before May 1 to make sewer and water connections, and on failure to do so, then for the city to do so. J. W. Kinzie's offer to feed prisoners in the city jail was referred to the police committee with power to act. Mayor Sloane appointed Charles Splitt garbage master and the appointment was confirmed.

Adjourned to meet as a committee of the whole Monday afternoon.

Notes About the City.

Mrs. E. O. Mayfield has gone to Plattsmouth to visit friends.

At the meeting of the Emanon Tuesday evening it was decided to put in billiard tables.

Lenten services will be held in St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal church, Third ward, every Thursday evening.

On account of not being able to get in the room three was no meeting to organize an independent political club in the Barry block Tuesday night.

L. B. Gosham, agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company, announces that his company is again ready to receive freight.

M. S. Lindsey, of Omaha, has laid out, and will commence at once to build between thirty and forty cottages on Thirtieth and N or Huffman streets.

William L. Monroe has taken out a permit and has just commenced to build another double dwelling house on Twenty-fifth street, opposite the Presbyterian church.

Just before dinner Tuesday the journeymen tailors of South Omaha struck on the wage question. There was only 50 cents between the workmen and employers, but that could not be compromised on.

A pleasant party was given Tuesday evening at the residence of J. E. Hart, Twenty-fourth street, in honor of his son and bride. Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Hart. Monday evening the Cornet band serenaded the young couple.

NOBLE SPORT.

Full-Grown Men Watch Two Dogs Tear Each Other.

There was a great dog fight yesterday afternoon. It took place in a lovely grove a mile southwest of South Omaha. The match was an impromptu affair, arranged at a certain prominent sporting headquarters of this city within an hour after the noonday meal. The articles of agreement, drawn up by a well known newspaper man, called for a "scratch and turn fight" to a finish for $100 a side, the referee to be chosen at the pit side.

The fight was between George Hawley's white dog "Jack," and Sam Williams' black and brindle "Highcockalorum," and was one of the most obstinate canine struggles ever witnessed in the vicinity of the Gate City.

A select crowd of the representatives of the realm witnessed the event, and everything passed off in a quiet and orderly way, that reflected credit upon the instigators and managers of the affair.

A prominent lawyer was selected as referee, while two sporting boys acted as time keepers.

The first scratch was called for at 4:20 sharp. Highcockalorum made the scratch, and the two canines came together like opposing cyclones. After a moment's fruitless struggling, Jack succeeded in fastening his fangs in Highcock's throat and hung on with the tenacity of grim death, but finally Highcock shook himself loose, and for the succeeding four minutes it was nip and tuck, one dog being on top a moment and then the other.

The scratch lasted six minutes, the dogs being separated at the first break, with neither showing much signs of distress.

Both came forward with a rush at the second scratch, and Jack in a twinkling had a leg hold that made Highcock howl with pain. The black writhed and squirmed for eight minutes but could not break the hold of the ferocious white, and the cry around the pit was "$20 to $5 on Jack," with no takers. Highcock, however, suddenly fooled them; he broke the vicious hold of the white, and grabbing him by the jaw shook him in a manner that justified the belief that it was a death struggle.

The third scratch was another long one, and wholly in favor of Hawley's dog. It lasted nine minutes and at its termination the general opinion was that the black dog would not scratch again. He was reeking with blood, and so jaded and played out that he could barely stand erect.

To the surprise of everybody the plucky brindle came bounding forward for the fourth scratch and for ten minutes fought with a savageness and desperation worthy of a better cause. But it was without avail, the white brute chewed his nose, fore leg and throat in a way that foretold a speedy termination of the fight, unless the black flunked. This he speedily did, refusing to scratch at the fifth call, and after the expiration of the regulation time the referee decided in favor of Hawley, and the stakeholder turned over the stakes and the crowd dispersed. It was a great fight, and Jack showed himself to be a wonderful dog, and the dog that nests him must be a better one than has yet been introduced in Omaha. The fight lasted thirty-seven minutes.

The Race.

The audience at the pedestrian race last evening was a decided improvement upon that of previous evenings, there being full eight hundred people in attendance. Contrary to the edict issued by Manager Prince last night, Tom Hines, the Council Bluffs man, was allowed to start again. Mr. Prince explained by saying that Hines all but got on his knees, and he hadn't the heart to refuse him. The patrons of the Colosseum may tolerate this this time, but it is safe to say that a repetition of the offense will be dangerous to the prospects of the future success of the building. Cartright ran continually last night and held the lead dispite Bennett's frantic efforts to overtake him. Bennett, however, caught up and passed Hourihan, and will surely take first or second place in the race. The Rocky Mountain Skipper finally succumbed and withdrew from the race, and much interest has thus been destroyed in the struggle.

The score of last night's work is as follows:

	Miles.	Laps.
Cartright	93	1
Bennett	91	7
Hourihan	90	8
Engledrum	84	0
Homessier	82	4
Hynes	79	9
Gregg	79	3
Fox	69	2

Hebrew Association Dance.

The youth, wealth and beauty of Omaha met at Washington hall, Eighteenth street last night, when the Young Men's Hebrew association held their third annual masquerade. The hall itself was decorated in keeping with the occasion, and under the brilliant light of the chandeliers, Zouaves, sailors, Turks, gipsies, Mexicans, cowboys, clowns, Cleopatras and tambourine girls lost themselves in the whirl of the waltz. Midnight saw them all unmasked, and after supper the dancing was continued. That the masquerade was a success was due to the efforts of the committee, Messrs. H. Rosenberg, H. Rotholz, Joe Danbaum, H. A. Newman, H. J. Frey and Dr. E. E. Sloman, attending to the reception of the guests, and Messrs. Joe Drukker, M. Kahn, F. S. Seligsohn, D. Schlesinger, J. E. Eiseman, S. Freedman, A. Deiches and A. Lewis, looking after their welfare when on the floor.

Omahans Born and Bred.

Omaha's original boys—or, to be more specific, young fellows who first saw the light of day in this city—held a business meeting last night at the residence of W. H. Koeniz, 216 North Nineteenth street. Fifteen or sixteen attended the meeting. It was thought that they were to have been given a reception, and this had been announced to take place at the home of G. M. Hitchcock, Twentieth and Dodge. The announcement was a mistake.

Sunday School Organization.

The state Methodist Sunday school representatives held a meeting yesterday at the First Methodist church and organized the North Nebraska Sunday School association with the following officers: Jacob Fawcett, of Omaha, president; J. F. Hansen, of Fremont, recording and statistical secretary; A. H. Davis, of Omaha, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. M. Groves, of Decatur, treasurer.

Harrison Has a Mascott.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General Harrison has a mascott. Eight years ago, when he was inaugurated, General Garfield had a yellow dog. Harrison has a brindle cat. About six months before Garfield was nominated he was walking from a street car to his residence in this city, when he observed a yellow cur watching him furtively and looking as though he hadn't a friend in the world. The general's sympathetic heart was touched, and he said, "Poor dog!" That settled it. The dog followed him to his house, and the general threw him a few scraps on which to subsist until the regular appropriation became available. The dog felt encouraged, and he called again and again until he came to be regarded as a member of the household. But one day he suddenly disappeared and remained away until the 4th of March. As Garfield was riding to the capitol that day he noticed the yellow dog under the carriage, and he remained at the white house until Garfield was shot. His howlings were so annoying that he had to be removed and was never seen again.

The Harrison cat is called Dan. His general color is a golden yellow, almost auburn except over his left eye, where nature planted a large black patch. An odd looking portion of Dan's anatomy is his tail, which has been so abreviated by accident or design that it is a scant three inches long, with a hairless tip to it that is as flat as the top of a pill box, yet in spite of these physical disadvantages, and notwithstanding the fact that about a two-inch square of fur had been scalded off his back, Dan is a rather distinguished looking cat. He first attracted attention on Tuesday last in the neighborhood of Ninth street and Maryland avenue, when the president's party arrived. That same evening just before sundown Private Secretary Halford stumbled over something in the hallway of the Johnson annex to the Arlington. In the endeavor to save himself he put his right foot down so hard that had Dan's tail been of normal length it would have been crushed out of shape. The casualty was repeated at the office and a force of servants was sent out on the skirmish line to remove the offender. He was discovered and fired out, but that did not dispose of him and he has been around ever since.

A Big Silver Strike.

ASPEN, Colo., March 6.—A marvelous discovery of silver was reported to-day from Maroon, this district, which was made by a prospector named Adams. The new vein is two feet thick between walls, and shipment from it will begin at once. The discovery has created intense excitement. The assay office that is testing the mineral is flocked with excited prospectors awaiting the returns.

Union League of America.

WASAINGTON, March 5.—The Union League of America, which has been in session several days, to-day elected Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, president. Among the vice presidents is Congressman Dorsey, of Nebraska. The resolutions adopted declare the purpose of the league to be to inculcate and maintain national supremacy, and to defend the political and civil franchises of all citizens.

The Patriotic League.

PARIS, March 6.—The Temps states that the magistrates who are conducting the inquiry into the affairs of the patriotic league have found documents proving that the league was engaged in a scheme to mobilize its members. The government, the Temps says, intends to criminally prosecute the chiefs of the league for conspiring against the state.

The West Virginia Squabble.

CHARLESTON, W. V., March 6.—R. S. Carr, president pro tem of the state senate, to-day moved on Governor E. W. Wilson with a writ of quo warranto to compel him to show by what right he continues to hold the gubernatorial chair. The case will not come up in court until the legal fight between Wilson and Goff is acted upon. The case of Wilson and Goff