FORTY-SEVEN NEW STATUTES

The Legislature's Contribution to the Nebraska Code.

A RATHER UNEVENTFUL WEEK.

Everybody Ready to Go Home and Final Adjournment Will Probably Be Reached Before the Week Ends.

Legislative Resume.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The legislature has been in session sixty-one days and the pay of the members has stopped. The pleasant weather makes the farmers uneasy, and everybody is ready to go home. Adjournment is probable as soon as the appropriation bills are disposed of, which will likely be on or before Saturday next. During the week past nineteen bills have gone through all the stages necessary to become laws, and this legislature now stands credited with forty-seven new statutes. Following are the additions of the past week:

An act requiring a three-fifths vote to divide a county and providing that a proposition to divide shall not be submitted oftener than once in three years.

Allowing plate glass insurance companies with $100,000 capital to do business in Nebraska. The general insurance law requires foreign companies to have $200,000 capital.

Providing that foreign corporations may become incorporated in Nebraska by filing a copy of their articles with the secretary of state.

Providing for the payment by the state of a bounty of 1 cent per pound on sugar made from beets, sorghum or other canes or plants raised in Nebraska. It must be proved to the satisfaction of the secretary of state that such product contains at least 90 per cent of crystalized sugar. Local inspectors are to be appointed by the secretary where needed. They are to receive a fee of 25 cents for each package of sugar inspected, but will not be allowed to exceed $5 for any one day.

Appropriating $50,000 for a new workshop at the industrial school at Kearney.

Providing that railway engines and trains shall stop within two hundred feet of and not more than eight hundred feet from grade crossings before reaching the same, unless semaphore signals and gates with torpedo attachments are used. The penalties are a fine of $100 on the engineer and $200 on his employer.

Appropriating $13,000 for a boiler and engine house for the normal school at Peru.

Appropriating $23,000 to replace the boiler and engine house at the Lincoln hospital for insane, recently destroyed by explosion.

Providing that supervisors in counties under township organization shall receive $3 per day for time actually employed and 5 cents per mile for necessary travel, but the pay shall not exceed $2 per day when the supervisor is acting as a member of the township board.

Providing that charges for the keeping of stock shall be a lien upon each animal until paid.

Requiring all boards charged with the duty of making contracts for public buildings, bridges or other public works to which the mechanics' lien law does not apply to compel the contractors to give a bond for the payment of the wages of all persons employed on such work.

Transferring $129,600 from the insane hospital fund to the general fund.

Providing that when a person shall have given a chattel mortgage he must secure the written consent of the mortgagee before disposing of the incumbered property.

Authorizing the government to buy or condemn a postoffice site in Omaha and ceding jurisdiction over such site to the government.

Providing for two judges, instead of one, in the Tenth judicial district.

Providing that in counties under township organization county clerks shall make election returns and issue certificates for township officers the same as for other officers.

Permitting district courts "to grant or refuse a temporary injunction or restraining order" on Sunday.

Providing that in counties under township organization the supervisors shall be elected for two years. The townships are to be numbered according to the government method as near as that is possible. The even numbered townships are to elect supervisors in even numbered years and the odd in odd.

Repealing sections 9 and 10 of article 3 of chapter 2 of the compiled statutes. This repeals the free range law and suspends the power of the counties to suspend the herd law by vote.

SENATE.

The feature of the week has been the reductions made in the special appropriation bills received from the house. The following statement shows the amounts allowed by the house and the sums remaining when the senate finished its work:

	HOUSE.	SENATE.
Norman school, Peru	$13,000	$13,000
Lincoln nospital, boiler house	20,000	23,000
Lincoln hospital, wing	75,000	——
Institution for feeble minded, building	59,000	——
Hastings hospital, buildings	81,400	——
Capitol building	10,000	5,900
Kearney reform school, building	75,000	50,000
Pawnee county claim	171	——
Milford industrial home	31,000	31,000

This result was brought about by a combination of senators formed at a private meeting Tuesday evening. About twenty of them have agreed to oppose unnecessary extravagance, and they were joined by all the other members except the eight or nine who are specially interested in state institutions that want appropriations. It is expected the alliance will reduce the amount asked for by $500,000 or more, which will bring the aggregate below $2,000,000. Following are the principal measures passed by the senate during the week:

Baker's bill for registration in all cities of 2,500 population or over. Rayner's irrigation bill, which provides for the condemnation of right of way for ditches, and defines the rights of parties in interest. For letting the state printing in lots. Providing for the selection of juries after the Illinois system. Prohibiting official court reporters from practicing law. Legalizing the State Dairymen's association and appropriating $1,000 annually therefor. Throwing the soldiers' home open to men without families and requiring applicants to be examined by their county boards. Requiring fire insurance companies to give each policy holder a certificate copy of his application whenever the policy is based on an application. Making land rent a lien on the crops. Requiring counties to pay for the printing of the district court bar dockets. Limiting justices of the peace in metropolitan cities to six. Limiting legislative employes to sixty-six in the senate and seventy-five in the house. Regulating loan and building associations. The constitutional amendment for a railway commission appointed by the governor.

Two important measures were defeated in the senate after passing the house. One was the bill for the Australian election system. The other authorized the investment of the permanent school fund in registered school district bonds. Another important matter hangs fire on a tie vote, and is not likely to carry: It is a resolution directing the board of transportation to fix a scale of freight rates that will prevent unjust discrimination.

HOUSE.

The past week has been the most eventful one in the session. The appropriation bills and the various claims against the state were under consideration, and the battle between the friends of economy and reform and the plundering combine who sought to raid the state treasury has been absolutely terrific. The committee on public lands and public buildings, of which Caldwell of Lancaster is chairman, submitted a report which contemplated additions and improvements on a magnificent scale to nearly every one of the charitable institutions. The following are the items as reported by this committee and passed by the house with only minor changes:

Eighty-one thousand dollars for boiler house and an additional wing to the insane asylum at Hastings; $75,000 for two wings to the insane asylum at Lincoln; $17,000 to purchase 1,700 acres of land, and $40,000 to erect buildings thereon for the feeble-minded institute at Beatrice; $12,000 (afterwards reduced to $10,000) to improve and beautify the grounds around the capitol building; $13,000 for boiler house and a building to be used as a library and gymnasium at the Peru Normal school; $75,000 for brick workshop, and a building for dining room and kitchen at the Kearney reform school; $15,000 for cottages at soldiers' home at Grand Island, and $31,000 for additional buildings at the home for erring women at Milford.

These extraordinary special appropriations were supplemented by an enormous increase in the estimates of the expenses for the state offices, and the deputies and clerks all struck for higher salaries, ranging from $100 to $300 in each case. New clerks, numbering as many as four in one department, were asked for and clerk hire provided for in the form of items for "sending out blanks," or some other term equally misleading. This contemplated increase in salaries was eloquently defended by Caldwell, who has stood sponsor during the session for nearly everything in the line of extravagant or reckless expenditure of public funds, but the "farmer combine," led by Majors, Corbin, Delaney, and others, fought each item step by step, and succeeded by a small majority in preventing any increase in salaries, except in a single instance, notwithstanding the efforts of the employes and their superiors to carry out their scheme.

W. H. B. Stout had another "little claim" before the house last week that occupied much attention. A bill of $35,784.65 for interest on warrants that he pretended were not paid when due, was presented and urged by a hungry horde of claim agents and lobbyists with unparalleled impudence and with a zeal worthy of a much better cause. On Monday the claim was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote of 36 to 31, but the lobby rallied its forces and renewed the struggle with redoubled energy. Growing desperate at last, a system, which falls little short of an attempt at wholesale bribery, was inaugurated. Member after member was called out into the hall to meet well known "oil room" heelers, and offers of money ranging from $50 to $500 for votes were plainly, though indirectly, made. Cady of Howard led the fight against the claim and was ably supported by Gilbert, Scoville, Delaney, Corbin, Johnson, Majors and others. A roll call was finally reached, and when the call was completed the friends of the measure had apparently won the day by a single vote. But Cady, who had kept tally, now executed a parliamentary maneuver that won the admiration even of the lobby. Messrs. Truesdell, Fenton and Wells, who were all strong opponents of the steal, were temporarily absent, and Cady, in order that he might gain time, and also move a reconsideration, changed his vote in favor of the claim. Cushing of Douglas, who had become thoroughly disgusted with the opportunities of the lobby, now cast his vote against the bill and was followed, amid the plaudits of the house, by Cameron, Braucht, Collins, Dunn, Crugen, Gardner and others, the final vote standing 58 to 33. As soon as Cushing voted to strike out the item, Cady changed back to "aye" again, and Truesdell and Wells rushed in, but too late to get their votes recorded. The test vote before any changes were made is as follows. Those voting to strike out the item were:

Abrahamson, Ballard, Berlin, Bisbee, Bortis, Brink, Cady, Christy of Dodge, Corbin, Delaney, Elliott, Everett, Farley, Gates, Gilbert, Green, Hampton, Hanna, Hanthorn, Harding, Hill of Butler, Hooper, Hunter, Johnson, Keiper, Larson, Lash, Majors, Mattes, jr., O'Sullivan, Robb, Sargent, Satchell, Scoville, Shepard, Snyder, Stirk, Swartzley, Weber, Weller, Whitehead, Whitford, Williams, Winter and Yutzy—45.

Those voting for the claim were:

Baker, Bailey, Beckman, Berry, Bohacek, Braucht, Burnham, Cameron, Caldwell of Clay, Coleman of Antelope, Coleman of Polk, Collins, Cushing, Denman, Dempster, Dickinson, Diller, Dunn, Fieldgrove, Fuller, Gardner, Gilchrist, Hahn, Hill of Gage, Horne, Lee, McBride, McMillan, McNickle, Meeker, Neve, O'Brien, Olmstead, Potter, Rayner, Rhodes, Seed, Severin, Specht, Sweet, Towle, Westover, Wilcox, Whyman, Mr. Speaker.

The claim of T. P. Kennard for $11,000 for alleged services many years ago in connection with the payment by the government of a certain per cent of school lands belonging to the Indian reservation that were disposed of, came up Thursday evening. Gilbert, of York, made a lengthy and exhaustive speech against the claim, strongly insisting that no such amount as Kennard claimed was justly due, but the house refused to indefinitely postpone the whole matter by a close vote. Brink submitted a proviso cancelling the contract under which the alleged claim originated, which was adopted, and without reading a final vote the house adjourned.

The persistence of the lobby in pushing bills of this character has given a decided impetus to the movement to establish a court of claims to be composed of the judges of the district court, and the legislature will hardly adjourn until this measure becomes a law.

Hall's maximum tariff bill for the regulation of freight rates was amended by inserting a provision authorizing the board of railway commissioners by a four-fifths vote to raise the rates established by law when proven to be too low, and recommended for passage by the committee of the whole.

The present live stock sanitary commission got a vigorous shaking up in the house this week. This department asked for $80,000 to continue its work, and a bill championed by Majors was passed repealing all the law creating the commission except the quarantine features and the office of state veterinary surgeon, and reducing the total expenses to $10,000.

A bill for $2,500 annual salary for the state veterinarian in addition to the above, was afterwards allowed by a close vote in spite of the vigorous opposition of Majors, who thought the whole business was simply a costly farce and of no real benefit to the farmers.

The house, by an overwhelming majority, refused to vote the $30,000 for insurance on state property. The idea is quite prevalent among the members that the state can afford to do its own insuring. Even the item of $5,000 for inspecting and insuring boilers was not allowed. The recent explosion at the Lincoln insane asylum has frightened the legislators, and both houses have substantially agreed to allow an appropriation for a a boiler house at each state institution. Even the boilers are to be pulled out under the capitol building. It has leaked out that during the present session the boilers under a part of the building were in such condition that the parties in charge ran away through fear of an explosion, and the solons do not propose to subject themselves to any unnecessary danger. So the boilers will have to go.

The legislature will certainly adjourn this week, but no one can tell on what day. An effort will be made by the house to fix Thursday or Friday, but the senate holds the matter in its own hands and will fix the hour to suit its own convenience.

Fieldgrove Disgusted.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Fieldgrove of Buffalo is decidedly out of humor with legislative extravagance. He thinks the number of employes in the house is beyond all reason. In exploring somewhere in the upper regions he found six clerks in one small room and asked them how they managed to use one room. They told him that one worked at a time. He failed to see why one could not do all the work for these committees, and told them so. Then the number of pages bewilder him. They go in droves, and instead of having one assigned to each section, they come in legions and battalions. It is safe to say that should Mr. Fieldgrove be retained two years hence, he will make it warm for legislative supernumeraries.

Europe.

Special short tour to the capitals of five European countries—England Scotland, Holland Belgium and France Costing $260,

which includes all necessary expenses, embracing more travel and better accommodation than ever offered by any management.

Longer tours, including Germany and Switzerland, costing $350 and $450.

Send for circulars.

M. J. WOOD & CO.,
1223 Farnam St., Omaha Neb.
31 Broadway, New York.

The Federal Offices.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Private advices confirm the report that Representative Baker has been slated for the United States district attorneyship, Senator Nesbitt's claim having been satisfied with the promise of the registership of the land office at his home, North Platte. Senator Lindsay has been slated for the registership of the McCook land office. Senator Cornell is a candidate for the same position at Valentine, and is thought to stand a good chance of success.

Sleepless nights made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

RECLAIMING ARID REGIONS.

Some Valuable Information Furnished by General Greely.

RAINFALL CHARTS AND TABLES.

An Opinion on the Question of Increasing or Decreasing the Rainfall in the So-Called American Desert.

Some Delusions Dispelled.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In pursuance of a resolution introduced by Senator Mitchell, there has been printed a letter from General Greely, of the signal service, upon the rainfall of the Pacific slope and the western states and territories. Accompanying General Greely's letter is a paper by Lieutenant Glassford, of the signal service, discussing the causes of the wet and dry seasons, the abundance and deficiency in the different portions of the rainy season in Arizona, etc., fortified with charts and tables exhaustive of the subject. These tables cover observations from 661 stations of an average length of seven years and three months, and the charts show separately the maximum, minimum and mean rain fall for every month and year.

The terms of the resolution made it General Greely's duty to "express his view upon the importance and value of these charts and tables, and also inferentially to express his opinion on the question of recurring droughts in Texas, and in relation to the vexed question of increasing or decreasing the rain fall in the arid or sub-humid regions of the United States. Pursuant to this instruction, General Greely discusses the matter at great length. He says:

"One of the great results which must rebound to the benefit of the trans-Mississippi and trans-Missouri country by the publication of this official data will be its dispelling of erroneous and injurious impressions which have long prevailed regarding this extensive region. In the early century this territory was viewed as hardly suited for civilized man, its enormous plains and vast mountains being represented as arid and desert regions unsuited for cultivation, and in many cases even unfit for pasturage. Adventure, exploration and circumstance have pushed the frontier westward until the myths of the great American desert to the north and of the rainless "staked plains" to the south have practically disappeared. It is none the less true, however, that the latest and most reliable American text book of meteorology of this country speaks of the areas "between the Sierra Nevadas and Rocky mountains, including portions of Utah, New Mexico and California, as a region which is almost destitute of rain," and that, further, on the east side of the Rocky mountains "the country is a barren desert almost without rain.

"Another great value of the charts is bringing to general attention very extensive areas of country in what has been known as the arid region, where late and careful observations have shown the rainfall to have been far greater than has been usually attributed, and thus transfer these areas to the sub-humid districts."

The chief signal officer puts it forward as his opinion that when Idaho, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona shall have been covered with rain guages as completely as New York or New England, the final outcome of the observation will indicate that the actual average of rainfall for this arid region is now understated by the census charts from 20 to 40, and by the present charts from 10 to 15 per cent.

General Greely notes that observations at sixteen stations indicate an increase in rainfall, while eight show a decrease. These stations are located in Texas, Nevada, New Mexico, Indian territory, California, Arizona and Kansas. In conclusion he says:

"The chief signal officer does not hesitate to express the opinion that the trans-Mississippi and trans-Missouri rainfall is slightly increasing as a whole, though in certain localities it may be slightly decreasing from the causes set forth above, and it seems most proper for him to put forth his strong conviction, even if it be not a certainty, when, as in this case, it will tend to reassure the agricultural population in the lately drought-stricken districts of the west. There appears no possible reason to believe that the scanty rainfall of the past year or two will not be followed by increasing precipitation in the next few years, which will maintain its annual rainfall of these sections at an average, or even increase it. It is believed that the interests of the entire country will be subserved by the publication of a large edition of the rainfall charts and tables accompanying this report.

"I have used St. Patrick's pills," says Mr. J. Reynolds, of Mayfield, Ky., "and pronounce them superior to any I have ever before used. I do not hesitate to recommend them, knowing them to be reliable." They are thorough, yet gentle in their action and leave the system in splendid condition. As a cathartic, or for disorders of the liver, St. Patrick's pills have no equal. Sold by all druggists.

Webster's Cool Effrontery.

LONDON, March 24.—Lewis, solicitor for the Parnellites, calls attention to the "amazing and important misstatement" with reference to Pigott, which was made by Attorney General Webster in the commons last Friday. He said that the letter referred to by Webster as having been placed in Sir Charles Russell's hands five days before Pigott's appearance in the witness box was a letter from Soames, solicitor for the Times, to Pigott, and that two other letters from Pigott to Soames, in which Pigott admitted that he feared to undergo a cross-examination, were withheld by the Times' lawyers. Lewis says it is a fact that neither the counsel or solicitor for the Parnellites had notice of the co-existence of these two letters until Pigott had decamped.

Attorney General Webster, replying to Lewis, writes that he believes that he handed to Sir Charles Russell the letters to which Lewis refers, but that he will have to refer to his short hand notes for confirmation. In any case he says the matter is not important, because none of the letters would have justified the withdrawal of Pigott from the witness box; and further, Sir Charles Russell elected not to have the letters read until Pigott was in the box.

Soames' letter to Pigott contained a promise that no harm would come to Pigott through the latter's testifying before the Parnell commission. There was no allusion in the letter to the character of the evidence to be given by Pigott.

Obstreperous Youth.

CINCINNATI, O., March 24.—This morning thirty-five out of one hundred and sixty boys at the house of refuge made a break for liberty. They were from ten to fifteen years old and were under four leaders, chief of whom was a negro boy. The boys marched in a body, armed with base ball bats, to the front entrance, where four guards were stationed, and demanded free passage, but were driven back. They used bats and rocks, breaking windows and doing other damage. They were so noisy that their whooping and shouting excited and alarmed people in the streets and caused wild rumors to spread, which caused the police to send two patrol wagons, with fifteen officers, to the scene. In less than three-fourths of an hour from the outbreak the four ringleaders were locked up in their rooms and everything was quiet. No one was hurt. The ringleaders were participants in a similar outbreak two years ago.

By its mild, soothing and healing properties Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cured the worst cases of nasal catarrh, also "cold in the head," coryza, and catarrhal headaches. 50 cents, by druggists.

Will Settle With Mataafa.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Cologne Gazette says that neither criminal nor civil proceeding is applicable to the case of Klein in America. It only remains for Germany to bring evidence against him before the tribunal at Apia, including the American consul. It may be assumed that when Herr Stubel, the newly appointed consul, arrives in Apia satisfaction will be demanded from Mataafa.

MORE TROUBLE.

Residents of North Sixteenth Street Are Fighting the Railways.

The street railways are in more trouble. Another injunction against them was issued at midnight last evening. At one minute past 12 o'clock attorneys for property owners on North Sixteenth street, or Sherman avenue, appeared at Judge Doane's residence and secured a temporary restraining order enjoining the Omaha Horse railway company, the Omaha Railway Cable company, the Omaha Cable Tramway company, the Cable Tramway Company of Omaha, and the officers of these various street railway corporations from excavating, laying tracks or entering Sherman avenue for the purpose of constructing street railways in any manner. The injunction was issued on application of James O. Slatter, Mrs. Susan Rich, Isaac Tomset, Robert O. Backus, Hobart Williams, William Seaman, Edward C. Erfling and Thomas Gentleman, all residents of north Sixteenth street.

Judge Doane set the case for hearing for next Saturday, after granting the temporary injunction.

The different railways are now restrained from going on the avenue between Nicholas and Clark streets. The companies had a large force of men at work excavating and preparing to lay tracks at the midnight hour, but the sheriff detailed Deputy Grebe to be on the spot to serve the summons of the court's order. Messrs. Smith and Tucker of the horse railway company were on hand and were much surprised when service was had on them.

SOUTH OMAHA.

The School Board Vacancies.

The following communication of particular public interest at the present time, was handed in by a prominent South Omaha citizen with a request to have it published in THE BEE:

I think that Mr. John A. MacMurphy, who last spring was elected a member of the South Omaha school board, should hand in his resignation. He has often expressed his intention of so doing. Since early last fall Mr. MacMurphy has not been a resident of South Omaha, has been living in Omaha, has his residence there and is building a home in that city. In common justice to the citizens and taxpayers Mr. MacMurphy should resign so that his successor could be elected at the coming municipal election. This is the common expression that I have heard many persons make in speaking of this matter.

Democratic Primary Offices.

The democratic city central committee met in Chairman D. F. Bayless' office Saturday afternoon and named the following judges and clerks for the democratic primaries:

First Ward—Judges, John Russle and C. T. Van Akin; clerks, George Klingman and A. H. Miller.

Second Ward—Judges, Oscar B. Hill and Michael Hart; clerks, Al Keenan and George Donally.

Third Ward—Judges, Michael Whalen and John J. Gorman; clerks, William Kelly and Charles King.

Fourth Ward—Judges, D. R. Scott and John C. Walters; clerks, Ed Cullem and Harry Hittinger.

A. B. Holey for School Director.

"A. B. Holey," said one of the leading professional men of the city, when asked who would be the best man to place on the school board, "is my choice. Mr. Holey is a popular and successful merchant, has had business experience and that to my mind, while the schools are increasing as fast as they are, new properties being bought and new buildings being erected, is one of the most essential requisites of members of the board, and I am for Mr. Holey because he fills the bill better than any other man I know of. Further, he has sufficient property and business interest to make his interest the interests of the school district."

Business Men to Organize.

The following is the call to President John P. Evers, of the Grocers association:

We, the undersigned business men of South Omaha request that you call a meeting for Monday evening, March 25, for the perfecting a business men's association.

GRATIOT & CO.,
W. H. KYNE & CO.,
A. W. SAXE,
JOHN F. RONSHAR,
HOLMES & SMITH,
WRIGHT & BALDWIN,
HUBBARD & MARTIN,
LAMSEN & WALKER,
BREWER & SULLIVAN,
Z. CUDDINGTON.

Henry McKendry For Police Judge.

"If the people of South Omaha only knew Henry McKendry as long and well as I have," said a citizen, "they would be very partial to him for police judge and would know that they would not vote amiss in casting a ballot for him. He is in every way competent and a finer young man, with better judgment and a cleaner life never came to the Maric City to make the place his home. His only drawback is his short residence here and lack of acquaintances, but he makes up in his clean life and engaging manners even this as far as he meets people. I know him and have known him for years and in every way he is a thoroughly competent man."

Notes About the City.

Richard O'Keefe and Patrick O. Hawes spent Saturday in the city, helping run local politics.

The democratic city central committee met Saturday and filled the vacancy in the Second ward by electing Thomas M. McGuire, vice David Bander, vamoosed.

S. M. Press, who has been in Chicago for ten days, will return this evening.

Failing to get a quorum of the school board present there was no meeting Saturday afternoon. A meeting will be held at the high school Wednesday afternoon, the 27th, at 2 o'clock.

A. K. Walla, of the Adamant Wall Plaster company, has brought his family here to live.

Pat King, one of the candidates for police judge, is one of the best known men in the city. He has long been prominently identified with the stock market and has made many friends both there and among the business men of the city. He has a strong following among the men in the houses, where it is claimed Mr. McHenry's name is in circulation. It is said, however, that the latter is advanced in the interest of Stratman, with the hope of drawing away some of King's supporters. McHenry's friends, nevertheless, are also favorable to King and will it is said, when the fact becomes known, turn and support him. King's supporters say that he has already filled the position of police judge in Crawford county, Illinois, and that he has an excellent knowledge of the law, having previously made a study of it before coming to this city.

There are nineteen metals more valuable than gold, but no remedy which will compare with Bigelow's Positive Cure for coughs and colds. A prompt and pleasant cure for throat and lung troubles. 50 cents and $1. Goodman Drug Co.

Thrown From a Carriage.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—While out driving this evening, Dr. William M. Garrard, receiver of the United States land office, and Mrs. C. M. Larsh, were thrown from their carriage by a runaway horse. Dr. Garrard was badly cut about the face and head. Mrs. Larsh was stunned by the fall and was unconscious for some time after the accident occurred. While serious, the injuries of neither of the occupants are of a dangerous character.

Secure a sound mind, which seldom goes without a sound digestion, by using the genuine Angostura Bitters of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. All druggists.

The Death Record.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 24.—John W. Moore, aged eighty-two, formerly a publisher and writer on the subject of music, died yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 24.—Hon. John Scott, president and one of the receivers of the Allegheny Valley railroad, died this morning of pneumonia in his sixty-ninth year.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

A LUXURIOUS OPIUM JOINT

Scenes in a Fiend's Paradise Where Fashionable Smokers Resort.

WHAT THE GIRL REPORTER SAW.

Private Rooms Where Veiled Women and Their Escorts Inhale the Fumes of the Drug—Strange Midnight Sights.

Gilded Votaries of the Pipe.

Nell Nelson, one of the New York World's brilliant lady reporters, recently visited one of the fashionable opium joints in the metropolis and gives the following graphic account of the strange sights she saw there:

The apartment, or joint, as it is called, resembles as near as can be described the interior of a sleeping car, omitting the upper berths and all partitions. At either end were the private rooms, just about the size of the state room in a sleeper, each closed and locked on the occupants, and beyond, extending the whole length of the floor, were the open bunks extending down both sides of the narrow aisle. Some idea of the contiguity of these bunks can be had when I tell you that the overhanging feet of the men in the opposite sections almost touched as they smoked, and in adjoining beds men caressed the hands of their reclining neighbors who dosed under the influence of the drug.

The den proper is at the rear end of the place and is as large as all the small rooms put together. Before the door leading to this room hangs a Chinese portiere of porcelain beads arranged so as to represent a hanging garden. Along the wall on each side, at intervals of about fifteen inches, small gas-jets appear, covered by green and red globes. These lamps are lit early in the evening, and as the smokers rapidly fill the place they are extinguished, as a sufficient light is given by the small cottonseed oil lamps used by the smokers in cooking the drug. Sometimes the gas jets are left burning by a careless attendant who has become a slave to the habit, and with their sickly green and flaming red hues flickering away, almost hidden by the dense smoke of the opium, the place has a weird and horrible appearance.

The bunks are laid out with the heads commencing at the wall. Therefore on each side of the room there extends a huge bunk. The two bunks almost meet each other at the end, and it gives the appearance of a second flooring, with a small isle cut through the center. This passageway is so narrow that two persons cannot walk down it abreast, and difficulty is often experienced in passing. The bunk is not divided into compartments and the early comers have the choice of soft spots on the hard cushions. The pillows, however, are very soft, and are covered with bright red jute cloth. The walls are papered very gorgeously, and from the center of the ceiling hangs a group of Chinese lanterns, whose weird and mellow light greatly add to the unnatural scene.

We were assigned to a bunk at the extreme end of the den, where the gloom favored observation and protected our scrutiny. The men threw themselves across the bunk, with the bolster for their headrest, and we arranged ourselves Turk fashion on the other side. Presently an attendant appeared with the layout—pipe, lamp, shell of opium, sponge and cigarettes on a hammered tray. Jim proceeded to cook a pill and we women gazed about with wonderment, almost afraid to use our eyes. The scene baffles description. There were in all about sixty people, twenty of them young women.

In one bunk lay a beautiful girl, her head resting on one man's breast, her feet across the knees of another, who was holding the pipe. Her dress was unfastened, her hair fell about her face and neck, and her eyes were closed as she inhaled the burning pill: Her companion on whom she rested was as nearly like dead as any living being could be posed. Adjoining this couple was a trio less stupified. The man must have been a Titan, for his feet extended beyond the edge of his bunk. He had removed coat, collar and shoes, and the extreme dilation of the pupils of his eyes was proof enough of his semi-intoxication. He supported himself on his elbow and with one hand held the pipe over the lamp, packing the pill into the orifice with the other, while a woman, possibly thirty, exhausted it. She, too, lay with her dress open, her hair tossed and her eyes closed, utterly insensible to anything but the estacy of the draught.

Six men were coiled about one another like human snakes in a third bunk and all were partially undressed. About 1 o'clock the crowd began to come in, a burr burr like the alarm of a telephone announcing each newcomer. But they were not newcomers, as their manners showed. Both men and women began disrobing the moment they reached the "joint," and collars, gloves, hats, shoes and wraps were stowed away in a corner and the "layout" impatiently demanded.

Two young women were admitted to a private room, and shortly three men joined them. A girl in beach shoes and a blue veil came in with two society men, who were in evening dress and had promised to teach her the fun. They occupied a room together and were served with cigarettes, wine and cake. Every tray had a package of cigarettes, and between turns all smoked, the women as excessively as the men. They smoked lying on their backs, often expelling the smoke through their nostrils and ears.

I saw a man drop his pipe to extinguish a spark that had fallen from his friend's cigarette and was burning in her yellow hair. The women may or may not have been of the unfortunate class, but all showed evidences of refined surroundings, and their stockings—for all feet were unshod—were silk or fine thread, their skirts were billowy with lace edges, the average dress had the stamp of artistic skill, and while there were no gorgeous toilets there were no home products.

Now and then a veiled lady appeared, ulster wrapped, attended by one or two men in evening dress and quietly entered one of the private rooms. It was hinted that they came from the theater, but that is a question. All classes were represented by the men—artists, actors, artizans, bankers, merchants, authors, club members and men about town generally. The most lamentable sight, however, was that of the young men scarcely twenty-one, who came from dances, clubs, the play and the opera in groups of six and less. One paid the parson, another bought the drinks and the rest made up a purse for a carriage. Scarcely a sound was to be heard; barring the low moan of some girl pleading for "a pill" or remonstrating against the annoyance of a mischievous comrade. "Give me a button-hook!" "Tie this!" "Help me on with my coat!" "Put on my gloves!" or some similar request comprises the general conversation heard through the thin partition or from an open bunk.

The sole proprietor I understood to be James McNally, who, prior to opening the joint, had made all arrangements for "police protection." This McNally is a well-known character, having been closely identified with the "green goods" business and other crooked affairs for years. He formerly ran a pool-room in this same apartment in violation of the law, and was raided there by Anthony Comstock.

It is stated that he pays $75 a month for the rent of this apartment and $100 a month for police "protection." The profits of the establishment are enormous. The shell of opium that he receives fifty cents for costs about nineteen cents, the quantity being, in Chinese weight, "ten-foun." When it is understood that three cans of opium, costing $8.75 per can, and containing 400 foun each, are consumed every twenty-four hours, a fair idea of the rush of business may be gained.

At the extreme end of the apartment is an ill-looking room called the "office." Here are kept the paraphernalia, opium and refreshments, and the presiding genius is a beetle-browed individual who answers to the name of "Stokesy." His duty, aside from preparing the pipes and "lay out," and weighing out the opium, is to officiate as bartender.

Here I might mention that any liquor, from champagne to soda water, is sold at all hours of the day and night, evidently without legal authority, for I carefully scrutinized every part of the room and could see no license. Cigars and cigarettes of various brands are also sold under the same conditions.

A BIG RAILROAD DEAL.

The Wisconsin Central Leased by the Northern Pacific.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—A reporter for the Enquirer to-day learned from a well-known railroad man that the Northern Pacific railroad company has at last secured control of the Wisconsin Central railroad, and through it an entrance to Chicago. The Enquirer will give the following details of the lease:

C. C. Wheeler, formerly general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, has spent three months in an examination of the property, connections and accounts of the Wisconsin Central company. He went over every mile of the main line and its allied branches, and inquired into its resources and traffic connections. The result of his investigations has been an exhaustive report which will be submitted to the board on Wednesday. In it he recites the reasons why the acquisition of the Wisconsin Central road will be an advantage to the Northern Pacific company. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Northwestern and St. Paul and other lines entering at Chicago are reaching out westward for traffic, and will, in his opinion, ultimately reach the Pacific coast and become trans-continental lines. The Canadian Pacific has a Chicago outlet, and so have all the Pacific coast lines. If the Northern Pacific is to maintain its position it must have equal facilities, and Wheeler sees no other line but the Wisconsin Central that can afford the Northern Pacific the needed outlet. The road, he says, is in first-class condition; it possesses good terminals, has a growing local trade and is self-supporting. With the influence of the interstate commerce law to steady rates, he believes that the road will be a profitable one.

The lease is for a comparatively short time, either for thirty-three or ninety-nine years. The period has not been determined yet. It is an operating lease; that is, the Northern Pacific is to operate the road and pay as a rental 35 per cent of the gross receipts. Of course, all the Northern Pacific's Chicago business will be thrown upon the Wisconsin Central's line instead of being divided up between roads between Chicago and St. Paul. The lease will add to the Northern Pacific system 767 miles of road including 344 miles of the Wisconsin Central railroad, 187 miles of leased lines and 236 of affiliated roads. With it also comes possession of extensive terminal facilities at Chicago, formerly owned by the Chicago & Great Western railroad, which are, constantly increasing in value, as well as valuable terminals at Milwaukee.

Justifying Germany's Course.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on the Samoan question, says that owing to the attitude of America it is natural that Germany should seek a full agreement with England before the Samoan conference meets.

Although many remedies are pushed into the market by spicy advertisements Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup takes the lead, and druggists sell more than ever before. Price only 25 cents.

Mrs. Crow: "Chile, buy a bottle de Salvation Oil, it cure your rheumatis sar t'in." 25 cents.

A Vicious Prize Fight.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 24.—A prize fight for a purse of $500 took place near here this morning between Jack Burgess, of Boston, and Tom McDonald, of Elkhart, Ind. The battle was a vicious one, and McDonald was knocked out in the eighth round by a terrific right hand blow, which stretched him out senseless with a broken jaw.

He Emphasized the Assertion.

PARIS, March 24.—De Lonlay and Gernult Richard fought a duel to-day. The former was slightly wounded in three places. Richard had attacked De Lonlay in a newspaper article, charging him with plagarizing the work of M. Duquet.

Holland's King Unconscious.

THE HAGUE, March 24.—The king of Holland is unconscious.

Robbed a Soldier.

Hattie Duer, a colored woman, got away with $40 belonging to William H. Johnson, a soldier. She spent the night in the police station.

Born.

To John B. and Lillian A. Krenser, No. 612 Pierce street, March 22, 1889, a boy.

THE CONFEDERATE HOME.

A Meeting Under the Auspices of the New York Committee.

NEW YORK, March 24.—There was a meeting at the Academy of Music to-night under the auspices of the New York citizen's committee, in aid of the national confederate soldiers' home at Austin, Texas. General Barnum presided. Many Grand Army men were in the audience, including General Chittenden and General Carl Schurz. There were also a number of confederate veterans present. Major Joseph H. Stewart, one of the directors of the home, was the principal speaker. Among other things, he said:

"Sectionalism is being fast obliterated from the minds and hearts of men, and the foemen of twenty-five years ago now march shoulder to shoulder in the struggles of civil conflict. We rejoice that many thousands of union veterans are now upon the pension rolls, and that about fifteen thousand are maintained by the government in comfortable homes and at an annual aggregate expense of about $10,000,000, and that they are honored wards of the nation. But what may be done for the hapless confederate soldier who left the army and freely shed his blood as a willing sacrifice upon the alter of a country that had no sponsor at its baptism among the nations of earth, and which was destined to sink like some bright planet of the heavens never more to rise again. It might be an unwise, and possibly a dangerous, precedent to aid, at the public expense, those who fought against the old flag; and the southern man in both branches of our congress have expressed disapproval of this policy. But may we not find sympathetic hearts and generous hands to aid us with their bounty?"

After reviewing the great commercial prospects of the south, its dependence upon the north, and the negro question, Stewart concluded as follows:

"While we would fight and die—yes, we mean it, die, if need be—to maintain the honor and integrity of that grand old flag, we will ever cherish the tenderest recollections of the 'lost cause' and the flag that was never destined to float among the emblems of the nations."

"THE BEE" NEWS STANDS.

Where "The Sunday Bee" and "Daily Bee" Can be Had Regularly.

HOTELS.

Paxton Hotel News Stand.
Globe Hotel News Stand.
Millard Hotel News Stand.
Murray Hotel News Stand.
Arcade Hotel News Stand.
Merchants' Hotel News Stand.
Metropolitan Hotel News Stand.
Windsor Hotel News Stand.
Canfield House News Stand.

NORTH SIDE.

Joplin & Co., 308 North Sixteenth.
Dick Castello, 506 North Sixteenth.
C