THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1890.

CONNELL'S EIGHT HOUR BILL. more than eight hours a day. Now, if this bill becomes a law with this language unchanged, no contractor who furnishes this government with a postage stamp, an en-velope, a sheet of paper, or with any of the supplies which the government needs, can permit his employes to work more than eight Conclusion of the Debate in the House of Representatives. hours. Suppose the government is construct-ing a postoffice building, and the government officer or contractor contracts with a person for supplying stone or lumber or any other TO THE AMENDMENTS MEASURE necessary material. In such a case the gov-ernment officer or contractor must see to it that the persons who furnish this material do not allow their employes to work more than eight nours. Consequently, if the post-office is to be built of brick he must go to the A Thorough Discussion of the Present Labor System in All its Phases, brick manufacturer and say, "you must make brick for this postoffice and for nothing else the Evils and Their Remedies.

In THE BEE of Wednesday was published the speech of Congressman Connell on his eight-hour bill before the house, with a part of the debate on the bill. Below is given the conclusion of the debate

Mr. McComns-If the gentlemen will allow me, I wish to prepare an amendment which I would like to add to that, as an amendment to the amendment, and which I wish to suggest to the gentleman in charge of the bill at the present time, requiring the disbursing officer, on behalt of the United States, to first in-quire, before final payment, whether or not quire, before half payment, whether work have been paid by such contractor or subcontrac-tor, in accordance with the terms of this bill. Mr. Connell—If the purpose of the gentle-man in offering the amendment is to perfect the bill, as it seems to be, I presume there

will be no objection to it. Mr. Farqubar-I would like to ask the gen the words "or manufacturing such material." But, Mr. Speaker, I am asked how I would remedy my objection to the bill. I would remedy it by striking out the whole of the third section. Mr. Bliss-It would kill the bill. Mr. Connell-It would have the effect of killing the bill, as has been suggested, and defeating the year, nurness of the committee tleman from Illinois (Mr. Hill) who propose this amendment, if he would not accept an equivalent and make it a good deal shorter and more expressive? If the gentleman will turn to his bill, at line 18, after the word "and," insert the words: "For the purpose of this act, laborers, workmen and mechanics employed." Mr. Hill-I do not think that would obvi-

ate the objection. Mr. Farquhar-That is the usual legal

form, to save the United States. Mr. Hill-But the gentleman will observe one purpose of this act is to provide that laborers and workmen employed by contract-ors and subcontractors shall be employed only for eight hours a day, so that when you insert the words you propose to after the word "and" it does not obviate the objection that it would still bind the government of the United States. Mr. Connell-The purpose of the gentle

man from Illinois (Mr. Hill) is evidently to perfect the bill, and if any suggestions can be made I presume they will be received with that purpose in view. I now yield five min-utes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. O'Donnell) and reserve the balance of my

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Mr. O'Donnell-Mr. Speaker, I am free to say that I gladly give voice and vote in favor of this bill to enforce the eight-bour law on government premises. By this bill the United States says to all laborers, workmen and mechanics in its employ that they shall not be required to labor more than eight hours per calendar day on public work. The workingmen of the nation demand that the government shorten the hours of toil, that those who labor may have more time for physical and mental improvement and devel-opment of those qualities that fit them to become more intelligent citizens of the repub-Organized labor has for years petitioned and memorialized congress for the enactment of this law, a supplemental statute that will have for its basis justice, humanity and the promotion of happiness of the citi-zens. This will strengthen the act of 1868. Mr. Connell-I now yield three minutes to gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Mcthe

Mr. McComas-In that time, Mr. Speaker I desire to offer an amendment, after the end of line 22, on page 2, and before the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, so as to perfect it. It reads as follows:

Provided further, That any officer of the United States whose duty it is to pay such contractors or subcontractors shall, before payment of moneys due, ascertain and satisfy himself that the laborers, workmen, and me-chanles so employed have been paid by such contractors or subcontractors.

That comes in before the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois: But the government of the United States shall not be Hable for the payment of such Mr. Cutcheon-Mr. Speaker, I want to

or his privilges as a free man are trampled or his privileges as a free man are trampled upon because he can not work twelve hours for the government and get extra pay to the exclusion of somebody else, he has all the wide world over in which to seek another job. He is not under any obligation to work for the government if he does not agree to the terms imposed. Mr. McKinley-Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this ill. It has been said that it is a hill

of this bill. It has been said that it is a bill to limit the opportunity of workingmen to gain a livelihood. This is not so; it will have the opposite effect. So far as the government of the United States, as an employer, is conother cerned, in the limitation for a day's work pro-vided in this bill to eight hours, instead of putting any limitation upon the opportunity of the American freemen to earn a living, it brick for this postoffice and for nothing else; you dare not sell me the brick you have piled up in your yard, because your men may have worked ten hours a day in making those brick, and if I buy such brick I am liable to be put in prison. You must start a new kiln of brick, and you must hire your men to work only eight hours a day; otherwise I can not contract with you." So in dealing with the man who supplies the lumber, this govern-ment officer or contractor must require him acreases and enlarges the opportunity for the workingman to earn a living. [Applause] Eighthours under the laws of the United States constitute a day's work. That law has been on our statute-books for twenty or more years.

more years. Mr. Connell—I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Smith). Mr. Smith of Illinois—Mr. Speaker, while I work from sixteen to eighteen hours a day for my constituents, yet I am willing that all laborers should work only eight hours, un-less they are paid for working beyond that into the two minutes allowed as I have saw mill, work only eight hours a day; for if they work five minutes over that time the contractor or the agent of the government is time. In the two minutes allowed me I have not time to elaborate on this, but it seems to not time to challenge on this, but it seems to me, from the discussion so far presented, that there is a misapprehension of this bill by some gentlemen. It does not prevent a per-son from working more than eight hours, but it does prevent the government, when it em-ploys a man to work eight hours (which, as has been said by the government from Ohio contractor or the agent of the government is liable to be prosecuted and sent to prison. I say, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that the com-mittee would do a wise thing by excluding from the bill the words I have read. A Member--What are those words! Mr. Mutchler--In the fourth and fifth lines of section 2 the words 'or the furnishing of any material manufactured within the United States," and in lines 10 and 11 the words 'or manufacturing such material." But, Mr. Speaker, I am asked how I would has been said by the gentleman from Ohio, constitute a day's work under the laws of the land)—it prevents the government of the United States from receiving his labor for ten hours and only paying him for eight hours. A simple reading of the bill will cor-rect the misapprehension:

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics, etc., except in cases of emergency: Provided, That in all such cases the laborers, workmen, or mechanics so employed and working to exceed eight hours per calendar day shall be paid on the basis of eight hours constituting a day's work.

Mr. Cutcheon-How can they work more than eighthours when they are not permitted o do so t Mr. Smith of Illinois-Section 2 provides,

The Speaker pro tempor-Before that the chair desires to ask the gentleman from Penn-sylvania if he proposes to amend the bill? Mr. Mutchler-I propose, Mr. Speak-er, to strike out in line 4 of section 2, down to and including the words and that is the point that our friends object to:

And it shalt be unlawful for any such corpo of section 2, down to and including the words: "shall" in line 5, being the following words: "Or the furnishing of any material manu-factured within the United States." And also from and including the word "or,"in line ration, person, or persons to require or permit any laborer, workman, or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day. And then they stop. But it says-10, down to and including the word "ma-

to work more than eight hours in any calen-dar day in doing such work or manufacturing such materials except in the cases and upon the conditions provided in section 1 of this act. Which provides that if they have worked more than eight hours they shall be paid extra for it. I am heartily in favor of the

Several members—Question. The Speaker pro tempore—The amendment will be reported by the clerk. Mr. Reilly—I ask consent that the section may be read as it will stand if amended. Mr. Cutcheon-That clause which you refer to refers only to the cases of emergency. Mr. Vaux—Mr. Speaker, very much has been said, and eloquently said, about the rights of the laboring man and against all The Speaker pro tempore—The section will be read in that form by the clerk. The clerk read as follows: that has been said asking congress to protect his rights and protect him in the rights of his own independent judgment I have not a word to say. That is a matter entirely within the discretion of the honorable members of this Sec. 2. That all contracts hereafter made by or on behalf of the government of the United States or by or on behalf of the District

United States or by or on behalt of the District of Columbia, with any corporation, person, or persons, for the performance of any work, shall be deemed and considered as made on the basis of eight hours constituting a day's work; and it shall be unlawful for any such house; but when they ask me to enact class legislation, and that, too, class legislation the most marked of all that has ever been preorrections persons to end with for any such overporations persons to require or sermit any laborer, workman, or mechanic to work more than eight hours per calendar day is doing such work, except in the cases and upon the conditions provided in section 1 of his act sented in my time in federal legislation, and ask that that class legislation be enforced penalties, by fines and imprisonment, I think class legislation has gone about as far as the American citizen is willing it should go. Now, a great deal has been said, and I do The question was taken and the amendnot criticise or traverse the eloquence that has been emitted in this discussion; but I nent was adopted. Mr. McComas-I move to further amend by has been emitted in this discussion; but I ask this house to say whether or not, in ask-ing for this system of class legislation, they are going very far from the old doctrine that we were taught, and that for the benefit of these working-men of this country this class legislation is to be forced by line and imprisonment; yet, so far as I can see, it seems that it does not apply this imprisonment to anybody but striking out the words, in line 6 of section 2, "deemed and considered as;" and in line 8, after the word "persons," insert "under such contract;" so that it will read : contract;" so that it will read: Sec. 2. That all contracts hereafter made by or on behalf of the government of the United States, or by or on behalf of the District of Columbia, with any corporation, person or persons, for the performance of any work, shall be made on the basis of eight hours constituting a day's work: and it shall be unlawful for any such corporation, person or persons under such contract to require or permit any laborer, workman or mechanic to work more than eight hours percalendar day in doing such work, except in the cases and upon the conditions provided in section 1 of this act. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Cutcheon-Mr. Speaker, I want to

not apply this imprisonent to anybody but the government. They say the "government" is to be fined, or anybody "representing the government" is to be fined or imprisoned.

Mr. Evans-Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a practical question! Mr. Vaux-Certainly, if there is such. Mr. Evans-I am in favor of the eighthour law. I simply speak of it so far as it affects contractors. I am employing mechanics and

amendments are disposed of. The clerk will report the next amendment. The next amondment (offered by Mr. Mutchler) was read as follows: Strike out section 3.

Mr. McComas-Mr. Speaker, there was an amendment to section offered by myself, which was accepted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, striking out certain words.

Promy ivania, striking out certain words. The Speaker pro tempore—Those amend-ments have been agreed to. Mr. McComas—It has not been so read. The Speaker pro tempore—They were read probably in the absence of the gentleman. They have been agreed to. Mr. McComas—Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask that section 2 as amended be now read. Section 2 as amended was read, as follows : See 9. That all contracts here after made be

Section 2 as amended was read, as follows: Sec. 2. That all contracts hereafter made by or on behalf of the covernment of the United States, or by or on behalf of the District of Columbia, with any corporation, person, or persons for the performance of any work, shall be made on the basis of eight hours con-stituting a day's work; and it shall be uniaw-ful for any such contract to require any laborer, workman, or mechanic to work more than eight hours per calendar day in doing such work, except in the cases and upon the conditions provided in section 1 of this act. Mr. McComas—That is right.

Mr. McComas—That is right. The Speaker pro tempore—The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentle-

nan from Pennsylvania (Mr. Mutchler), to strike out section 3. C Mr. Hill-Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parlia-mentary inquiry. Ought not section 3 to be first perfected?

The Speaker pro tempore-Undoubtedly; but there is no amendment pending to sec-

Mr. Hill-But I am proposing an amendnent to that section

The Speaker pro tempore-The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to offer an amendment to section 3. Is there any ob-

Mr. Reilly-Let it be read. The amendment was read, as follows: Page 3, line 3, after the word "person." in-ert "intentionally;" so that the clause will end, "or other person intentionally violating my of the provisions of this act," etc. The amendment was agreed to.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Mutchler to strike out section 3, and the peaker pro tempore declared that the .noes

seemed to have it. Mr. Mutchier-I ask for a division. The house divided and the amendment was rejected-yeas 38, nays 107. The next amendment (recommended by the

The next amendment (recommended by the committee) was read as follows: See 4. That all laws or parts of laws in con-flict with this act are hereby repealed. The amendment was agreed to. The bill as amended was ordered to be en-grossed and read a third time. Mr. Butterworth-Mr. Speaker, I do not want to delay the passage of the bill, but cer-tain amendments have been offered -I do not know whether they were adouted or notknow whether they were adopted or not-which will improve the bill. It will only take a moment to read the bill as amended.

The Speaker pro tempore-The gentleman is entitled to the reading of the bill at this stage if he demands it. Mr. Butterworth-Well, I call for the read-

ing; it will take but a moment. I do not ask for the reading of the engrossed copy of the

The bill as amended was read.

The bill was then passed. Mr. Farquhar—On behalf of the committee I move to amend the title of the bill so as to read: "A bill constituting eight hours a read : day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States or by or on behalf of the District of Columbia or by contractors doing work for one government of the United States on the District of Columbia, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions hereof." The amendment of the title was agreed to.

Mr. Connell moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the

The latter motion was agreed to. MORTUARY.

John Rowland.

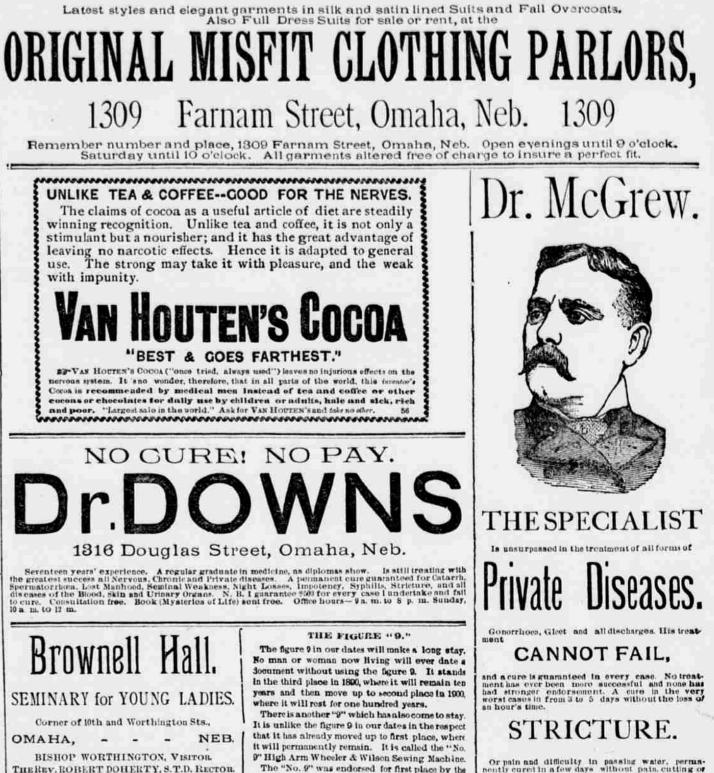
Tuesday afternoon a telegram was re ceived from Deaver by James Balch of the Hotel Barker that John Rowland had died in that city about noon. The announcement occasioned surprise to all of Mr. Rowland's friends because, when last seen in this city, which was but a short time ago, the deceased



other. These we buy in large or small quantities, for ready cash. For example: A suit of clothes costing originally \$40, we can, according to style and quality, sell for \$18 or \$20. Just think of it, a saving of 50 per cent, one-half of the original cost. Many of them are from the leading tailoring establishments throughout the country.

MERCHANT TAILORS' MISFITS and UNCALLED FOR GARMENTS

OUR PRICE LIST AS A GUIDE.		
SUITS.	FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS,	PANTS.
	\$60 custom made overcoat for\$30.00	
\$55 custom made suit for		
\$50 custom made suit for		
\$45 custom made snit for \$20.00		
\$40 custom made snit for		
\$35 custom made suit for \$16.50	\$35 custom made overcoat for \$17.00	\$ 8 custom made pants for \$4.50
\$30 custom made suit for \$14.00	\$30 custom made overcoat for \$13.00	\$ 7 cu tom male pants for\$3.75



Or pain and difficulty in passing water, perma-nently current in a few days without pain cutting or dilating. Those who have been under the dector's treatment for stricture pronounce it a most won-The "No. 9" was endorsed for first place by the experts of Europe at the Paris Expesition of 1869. where, after a severe contest with the leading machines of the world, it was awarded the only Grand Prize given to family sewing machines, all Lost Manhood others on exhibit having received lower awards of gold medals, etc. The French Government also recognized its superiority by the decontion of Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the company And all weaknesses of the sexual organs, timidity or nervourness in their worst forms and most desatful results are absolutely and permanently cured by the doctor, and the patient is soon completely restored to hip usual vigor, ambition and eaeryy. with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. 'The "No. 9" is not an old machine improved but is an entirely new muchine, and the eron, but is an entirely new machino, and the Grand Prize at Paris was awarded it as the grandest advance in sewing machine mechanism of the Female Dieseases age. Those who buy it can rest assured, there fore, of having the very latest and bett.

laborers, workmen, or mechanics employe by contractors or subcontractors.

That gives immunity to the government bond taken by the government to ademnify itself for the contractor's default. If the hours are fixed he gives a guaranty that the wages will be paid and the provision will be made that the government officer shall require the subcontractor or contractor to produce his pay-roll and show specific payments and that the contractor has paid the laborers thus paid for eight hours a day. It further guards the government by providing that there shall be no liability upon the gov-ernment for his failure thus to do, but at the same time enjoins upon an officer of the government in good faith, as part of the duty at-tached, that he shall satisfy himself that the workmen who are worthy of their hire, whose hours are fixed by law, have been paid before the account of the government contractor is

The Speaker pro tempore-The amendment

will be considered as pending. The Speaker pro tempore—The chair recog-tizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Mutchler) to control the time in opposition to

Mr. Mutchier-Mr. Speaker, I am heartily in favor of the proposition to make eight hours a day's labor. I hope the time will come speedily, when eight hours shall constitute a day's laber in all parts of this country But I can not support this bill, and I want to state very briefly my reasons. I think there are serious objections to the measure, and I hope that the committee presenting it will have it so amended that can all vote for it. Let me read from the bill:

That eight hours shall constitute a day's That eight hours shall constitute a day s work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed, or who may hereafter be em-ployed, by or on behalf of the government of the United States, or by or on behalf of the District of Columbia, except in cases of extra-ordinary emergency which may arise in time of war, or in cases where it may be necessary to work more than eight hours per calendar day for the protection of promety or human day for the protection of property or human

Now, gentlemen will observe that whether an emergency does or does not arise is a ques-tion of fact pure and simple. The employer may be of the opinion that such an emergency has arisen, that it is necessary for the pur-pose of protecting property that the laborer shall labor ten hours, and the laborer may be perfectly willing to do that, and may do it. Now, suppose that the laborer afterwards quarters with the employer, or is discharged, what may he do under this bill! He may go before a justice of the peace and have his employer arrested. The employer may be an officer of the United States government but that makes no differ-The man may have him arrested and bound over to the criminal court and compelled to answer for violating the eight-hour law.

The question as to whether he is guilty or not guilty is not a question of law under this bill, but it is a question of fact for a jury to determine. The evidence must be adduced before the jury to show whether or not such an emergency did arise, and if the jury shall an emergency did arise, and if the jury shall come to the conclusion that there was no such emergency, then the officer or employer may be convicted and be made to suffer the pen-alty prescribed by this law. Now, I sub-mit, Mr. Speaker, that this is putting into the hands of the laboring man a power which he ought not to have. And this may be done repeatedly; it may be done by a dozen different employes with one employer. United States officers who are in charge of the construction of any public work of this the construction of any public work of this government, or any contractor, may be annoyed in this way from time to time and arrested a hundred times before his work is done, and each time he will be compelled to come into court and stand a trial, because the full makes it and a trial, because the bill makes it apure question of fact whether the emergency arose or did not arise.

Mr. Farquhar-Anything that will meet the emergency without friction, which will protect the rights of the laboring man same time enable the at the government to complete valuable work in accordance with the exigencies that may arrise, will, think, be entirely acceptable to

Mr. Mutchler-Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to another objection to this bill. In lines 4 and 5 of section 2 we have the words "or the furnishing of any material in lines 10 and 11 of the same section we find the words "or manufacturing such material." The idea implied here is that no contractor, government of the United States govern-ment shall permit the workmen engaged in the procurement of that material to work

the words "or permit," so that it will read: "And it shall be uniawful for any such corportation, person or persons to require any la-borer, workman," etc. There are many in-stances and circumstances that may often and imprisonment under this bill as a crim inal arise where the laborer would desire to work more than eight hours per day. If these words are allowed to remain in the bill he on a government contract cannot do this, even if necessary or desirable for the support of his family. This is a free country, and if a man can carn more money by working longer than eight hours a day ho should be free to do it. If he can better sup port his wife and children, or pay for his house or his land by working beyond eight hours a day, I do not see why he should not have the privilege of doing it. Mr. Connell-In that event he deprives the

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ment officer or contractor must require him to see that the men who cut down the trees, who hew the timber, who prepare it in the

defeating the very purpose of the committee in framing it. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Turner).

The Speaker pro tempore-The chair sug-

gests that the amendment might be passed upon by the house now and save time.

Mr. Mutchler-I hope that will be done.

terial," in line 11.

wife and children of some other laborer of the right to work, the very thing this bill is trying to correct.

Mr. Cutcheon-I repeat, this is a free Mr. Cutcheon-I repeat, this is a free country; and if a man cannot work when he wants to it is not a free country. The great-est crimes against liberty that have been committed have been committed in the name what class legislation is. Mr. Mutchler—I now yield a minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Flower). Mr. Flower-I desire to offer as an addi-tional section to this bill the provisions of the of liberty itself.

Mr. Connell-But this law is for the protection of the workmen themselves. The Speaker pro tempore—The cterk will report the proposed amendment of the gentle-man from Michigan so the house can proceed

understandingly. The clerk read as follows:

Strike out, line 8, section 2, the words "o

Mr. Mutchler-I ask at this time to have an amendment pending to be voted on at o'clock-an amendment to strike out the third section

The Speaker pro tempore-The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to strike out the third section of the bill, and asks unanimous onsent

Mr. Cutcheon-My amendment is pending, I understand, and should be disposed of first. The Speaker pro tempore—The rights of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Cutcheon) will be protected. The gentleman from Pennsylvania in his own time moves to amend by striking out section 3, and asks unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as ments pending at the hour of 5 o'clock. Is there ob-

jection? The chair hears none. Mr. Cutcheon-Mr. Speaker, liberty is equality; and liberty among citizens implies equality in the right to gain a livelihood, Anything that operates to impair or take away that right to gain a livelihood tends toward slavers, not liberty. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. McComas) says that The amendment was agreed to. The next amendment (recommended by the committee) was read as follows: In the same section amend by adding, after the word "work," in line 14, the following: "Provided further. That not less than the current rate of per diem wages in the locality where the work is performed shall be paid to laborers, workase and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States or the District of Columbia; and laborers, workamen and mechanics em-ployed by contractors or subcontractors in the execution of a contract or contracts with the United States or the District of Columbia; shall be deemed to be employed by or on be-half of the government of the United States." The amendment was agreed to. The next amendment (offered by Mr. Methis bill does not apply to materials or the manufacture of materials; that it applies only to the labor which shall be done upon only to the labor which shall be done upon government work. Now, Mr. Speaker, in my district we have many govern-ment works in progress upon rivers and harbors. They consist in the building of piers and building timber cribs, and filling the cribs so built with stone. Now, if this bill becomes a law in its present form, the workmen who are workmen of the vicinity workmen, who are workmen of the vicinity usually, poor laboring men, cannot be per-mitted to exercise the poor privilege of work-ing more than eight hours if they desire to do so. They are deprived of the right which every freeman should have of using his time

to his own best advantage, while the work-men all around them upon the farms, in the mills, in the shops, and in the furnaces may work just as long as they please. But the man filling stone in a government crib, or hewing timber for the government, can not be permitted by the contractor or subcon-tractor to work in excess of eight hours a cerned. day, and if he is permitted to do so the con-tractor or subcontractor makes himself liable to this fine of \$1,000 and the imprisonment

specified in the bill. Now, I claim that to work in excess of eight hours, or at any other time, is a right that every free man should exercise. Every man should have the privilege of saying how many hours he will employ in labor. If he can not get employment at the hours he chooses to fix for himself, then he has nobody to blams but himself. But here you make a restriction that if a man wants to work in excess of eight hours he is prohibited under heavy penalties on the part of his employer from doing so. I am opposed to all such re-strictions, and I move to strike out the words in the eighth line "or permit;" so that it head

shall read:

them the scale of wages agreed upon by seemed to be in the enjoyment of excellent health. analgamated iron and steel workers, molders and mechanics. Would I be subject to fine

The circumstances attending Rowland's death as received from THE BEE's correspondent at Denver are as follows :

Mr. Vaux-Yes, sir, if you employed them "He arrived in Denver two weeks ago. He I ask the attention of the gentleman to the third section : was taken ill and last week took to his room at the Albany hotel. Monday night he died. third section: That any officer of the government of the United States, or any person acting under or for such officer, or any contractor with the United States or other person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall for each of-fense be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1.00, or imprisonment not more than six months, or be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court. So that by this law, every more condensity His remains were taken to the coroner's and held to await the instructions of friends of the deceased at Omaha. Yesterday advices reached Denver that several friends of the dead man would arrive today to take the remains back to Omaha. When first taken sick, Rowland summoned Dr. Niles. He was in a seemingly convulescent state Monday. He was sitting up in a chair in his room. As the chambermaid passed later, she heard a low moan and rushing back found Rowiand in the last stages of dissolution. Manager So that by this law every man employing twenty men who shall unintentionally or accidentally violate this law, these twenty men can apply to have this law pat in force, and he can be fined \$1,000 and imprisoned six months for each offense. If this is not class legislation with a vengeance I do not know Sisson said last evening that he thinks Row land must have been suffering from heart

> Mr. Rowland came to this city in 1879 and was engaged by Mr. William McHugh in building sewers, for which McHugh had the

contract from the city. Later he was employed by Hill & Young in the furniture business and eventually started in that business on North Sixteenth bill (H R 113%) to limit the hours of work of clerks and employes in the first and second class post offices, as follows: class post offices, as follows: That hereafter eight hours' labor shall con-stitute a day's work for clerks and employes in all first and second class postoffices whose salaries do not exceed \$1,400 per annum, for which they ishall, receive not less than the classified salary for a day's work. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provis-ions of this act there is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,782,-655, or so much thereof as may be necessary. If this amendment should not be adonted. I street, which he subsequently discontinued. More recently he was engaged in the stone and sand business and was in Denver in con-nection with the stone trade. It will be remembered that three years ago he bought the entirestock and stone quarries of Boss Stout & others at Louisville, in this state, and for a time seemed to be prosperous under the name and title of Omaha land and stone company, of which a young Englishman, G. H. Roberts, was the principal agent. The quar-If this amendment should not be adopted, I ries, etc., were subsequently sola to a Kansas City company who continue to work them. Mr. Rowland was well-known among the would vote for this bill but for the fact that I am paired with my colleague (Mr. Belden) The Speaker pro tempore-Without objec old timers of the northwest. He was born in Anglesca, North Wales, his parents being owners of the celebrated slate quarries there tion, the amendment will be considered as The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Payson)about forty-three years ago. He came to this country when eighteen years old. He lived in St. Paul for a time and finally drifted to Deadwood, where he invested large sums of money in mines which never proved success-Amend section 1. line 6, by inserting after the word "state" "or by or on behalf of the District of Columbia."

ful. He then went to Yaakton and thence to Fargo, afterwards he came to Omaha Many of the old timers who knew Rowland in the Black hills will regret to hear of the death of an old friend, who, although often thought peculiar, was at heart an honest, charitable and philanthropical Welshman.

Correction.

In N. B. Falconer's local last evening we said Boys Laundried French waists 121 cents each. It should have read 621 cents.

Next Sunday evening Newton Beers will open a week's engagement at the Grand opera house playing "Lost in London" Sun-day, Monday and Tuesday; "Enoch Arden" Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and "Cricket on the Hearth" Saturday mathees and night. The opening piece, "Lost in The next amendment (offered by Mr. Me-Comas) was read, as follows: and night. The opaning piece, "Lost in London," has achieved success the last four seasons. The prices will be popular, 25, 35 and 50 cents for reserved seats.

and the

Will be paid to any competent chemist who will

and, on analysis, a particle of Mercury, Potash,

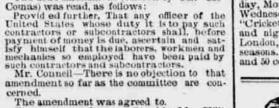
or other poisons in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.)

AN EATING SORE

Henderson, Tex., Aug. 23, 1339 .- "For eigh-

teen months I had an enting sore on my tonguo.

I was treated by the best local physicians, but



Mr. Kerr of Iowa-I object.

The clerk read as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to. The next amendment (offered by Mr. Hill) was read, as follows: At the end of section I as amended add, "but the government of the United States shall not be liable for the payment of such ia-borers, workmen and mechanics employed by contra tors and subcontractors. The amendment was agreed to

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment (recommended by the committee) was read, as follows:

Amend section 2 by inserting, after the word "states," in line 2, the words "or by or on be-half of the District of Columbia." The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment (offered by Mr. Cutcheon) was read, as follows : "Lines, section 2, strike out the words "or

The question was taken on agreeing to the

amendment; and there were-yeas 57, nays

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1890. Foreatalogue and particu -ars apply to the

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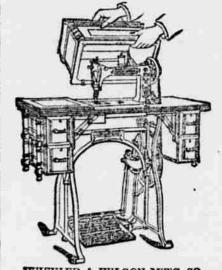


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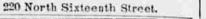
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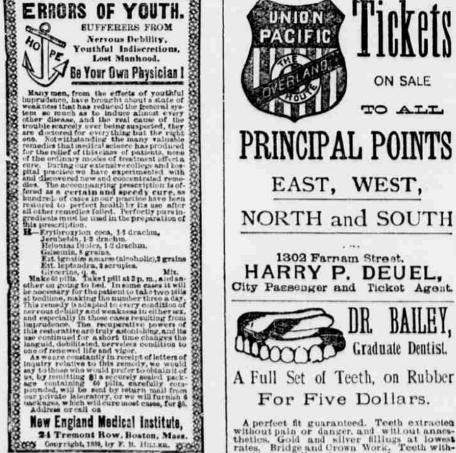
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obtained no relief, the sore gradually growing worse. I concluded finally to try S.S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles, You have my cheerful permission to publish the above statement for the benefit of these similarly afflicted." C. B. McLumonu, Honderson, Tex. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseasenamailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta Ga.

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