seconding the previous question and once more the roll call proceeded.

The previous question was ordered—ayes, 53; nays, 45.

Modie demanded a call of the house, which, being objected to by Watson, was ruled out of order by the speaker.

Shrader moved to lay the resolution on the table, but Watson maintained that the motion was out of order, pending the previous question, and read the rules sustaining his position.

The speaker sustained the point.

Kruse then arose to a point of order and demanded a call of the house.

White insisted that the call of the house could not be made after the previous question was ordered.

The speaker overruled the point and decided that the roll call on the resolution must proceed. [Wild cheers from the republicans and democrats.]

Kruse endeavored to appeal from this decision, but the clerk, having called the name of "Mr. Albert" and received a response, the chair ruled that the appeal came too late and the roll call proceeded.

When the name of Mr. Gale, the mover of the resolution, was called he arose and said in support of this resolution: "I desire to say that its adoption is but an act of courtesy to Governor Boyd and in conformity with all the acts of this legislature and our solemn oaths to support the constitution and the laws of our state. It does not appear to me that any one's rights are jeopardized in this resolution, and it is a fitting time for this body to place itself on record on the side of law, order and justice.

"Ever since the work of this body began not a day has passed in which James E. Boyd has not been recognized as governor, not only by individuals of this body, but by this house in its organized capacity, and now it seems to me that ordinary horse sense should prevail and school boy foolishness and mulish obstinacy no longer rule and ruin a body of so-called law makers." [Shouts and cheers from democrats.]

When the name of Porter was called that gentleman arose and said he proposed to read some law in explanation of his vote, which was met by a shower of objections from the other side of the house. Both sides shouted defiance back and forth till they were hoarse. The speaker's gavel finally produced some semblance of order, when the roll call was resumed.

Scott (ind) claimed that the resolution was unconstitutional and it was the duty of every true man to vote "No."

Stevens (ind) of Fillmore had never tampored with his honor and esteemed it the proudest privilege of his life to vote no. [Great cheers from the independents.]

Stevens (ind) of Furnas—As this is no violation of the constitution nor any mandate of the supreme court I vote "No." [Derisive cries of "Good!" from the republicans.]

The roll call on the resolution inviting Boyd to read his message before a joint convention of the house and senate had been completed. The secretary was going over the list of absentees. Intense silence prevailed and every eye was upon the officers of the house, who, it was feared, were anything but satisfied with the call. Fifty people kept count on the latter.

Suddenly the secretary discontinued the call of absentees and turned to the speaker. Beside the latter stood the third assistant secretary. Upon him the chair depended for coaching.

Up rushed Stevens (ind.) of Furnas. Then a second and then a third until finally the speaker was concealed from view. The latter was studying the constitution of the state and the manual and Stevens was scanning the resolution upon which the vote had been taken.

In the meantime everybody in the house ascertained that the vote had gone against the independents, and it became apparent that they had resolved to prevent the announcing of the same on the ground that the resolution was in violation of the constitution.

Stevens at the chair took the type-written copy of the document, and in a whisper to the chair said, referring to the joint convention referred to in it: "That's a mistake—a very serious oversight"—and returned to his seat.

Watson (rep)—Why don't you declare the vote, Mr. Speaker!

Stevens of Furnas (ind)—This resolution is an illegal one and we appeal to the decision of the supreme court. You who thought so much of the supreme court a few weeks ago, why do you want to trample it under foot now?

Watson—You people are the constitutional lawyers now and we've educated you up to it.

Everybody by this time began to grow excited and half a dozen members tried to get the speaker's attention. But that dignitary was in a study, with half a dozen friends prompting him to decline to declare the vote.

Calls were made for another reading of the resolution and the secretary responded to them.

Church Howe then approached the secretary's desk and in insinuating and pacificatory tones asked: "Why don't you declare the vote. There are fifty-five votes cast for the resolution. We've all kept track. You can't change the result."

The chair, after some deliberation and considerable prompting, announced that the resolution was unconstitutional, and as such it could not be further considered.

Watson—Do you decline to announce the vote? That's the question.

The Speaker—The chair holds that this house cannot invite Mr. Boyd to attend a joint convention with the senate, over which it has no control.

White of Cass—Never you mind. We'll take care of that. All you've got to do is to declare the vote.

This was greeted by cheers from the democrats and republicans and groans from the others.

Several more demands were made for a declaration of the vote and a number of independents moved to adjourn.

"Call the roll," yelled the Boyd men.

"The roll call is demanded," said the chair.

"I rise to a point of order, shouted Stevens of Furnas.

Watson—There can be no question of order or any other thing raised pending a roll call.

Howe—Every man here is intelligent. He knows how this vote has gone, and you have no right to sit there (to the chair) and refuse to announce the result.

The Chair—I do refuse to announce the vote.

Cries for adjournment and yells of derision by the independents, and peals of laughter from the north side of the chamber greeted the announcement.

White—You may adjourn if you so desire, but I want to tell you that there are fifty-five people here who will remain and run this legislature and let you folks take the consequences. We don't propose to be bulldozed by you (the chair) or any one else.

The Chair—It would be unparliamentary to declare a vote like this under the circumstances and because of the unconstitutionality of the act.

Howe—I appeal from the decision of the chair.

Numerous cries of "second the motion" greeted this announcement.

McKesson of Lancaster—I am satisfied that our chairman is a fair man and I don't think he ought to attempt to be unfair in order to support his party. But he ought to realize that he can do only one thing now, and that is to declare the vote like an honest man.

The Chair—It has been moved that the question shall be referred to the supreme court.

Cries of "No! No! Roll call! Roll call!" The last from the democrats and independents.

Ford of Douglas—I have only one word to say, and that is that we ought to be fair as men. We have not had everything our way on our side of the house, but when I was beaten I lay down and admitted it. Now you men (looking at the independents) have been beaten and should admit it like men.

Mr. Ford stood in the main aisle as he delivered this advice and was greeted with cheers for his trouble.

"Why don't you call the roll, Mr. Clerk?" asked Howe.

"I wasn't permitted to finish it," was the answer.

Up went some more prompters to the chair.

Watson again repeated his admonition that nothing could be done except to have the chair announce the vote, and again demanded whether or not the chair refused to do so.

Again the chair refused and repeated that the matter would have to go to the supreme court.

Watson—Then I appeal from the decision of the chair.

This was the second appeal and brought nearly every Boyd man to his feet. Nearly half of the independents had also risen, but most of them appeared dazed and all of them seemed more or less discouraged. They clung mainly to the hope that the resolution was, as their leaders claimed, unconstitutional. Among the leaders were Stevens of Furnas, Porter of Merrick, Stevens of Fillmore and Scott of Dawson. These literally bombarded the chair with all kinds of motions. They hoped, seemingly, to strike one which might enable them to knock out the majority, which was slowly but surely pressing them into a corner whence they could not escape.

The leaders of the Boyd men—Howe, Watson and McKesson—were as placid as men conscious of victory could be. White, however, peregrinated from his seat up and down his alley and then to the main aisle with his omnipresent pencil traveling between his mouth and fingers.

By this time the news of the fight had gone abroad and the gallery was packed with excited and interested spectators.

In reply to Watson's appeal from the decision of the chair the latter said: "Under our construction of the constitution there can be no appeal."

This declaration was greeted with derisive yells and peals of laughter by the Boyd men.

Scott of Dawson vociferated several points of order, but they fell on the unlistening speaker's ears.

Howe—Will the clerk please tell how the vote stood as far as it went?

The clerk, however, anticipated the effect even such an announcement would have on the jubilant Boyd men and again evaded the question by replying: "The roll call was not completed."

Howe—Why don't you complete it, then.

Oakley of Lancaster, (in response to a number of dilatory motions)—You know, Mr. Speaker, you can not reply to those, and you are reversing your own ruling of yesterday.

The Chair—I am acting under the rules and the constitution.

Oakley—Can the rules and the constitution be in error. It is preposterous.

White—I rise to a point of order. Under your ruling of yesterday no business could be transacted pending a roll call. Now, why don't you hold so now? We'll stay here any way and organize ourselves.

Watson—Yes, and we'll answer no roll call either until this roll call is made.

This determination had a most depressing effect upon the independents. They resolved themselves into bunches of twos, threes and half dozens and quietly admitted that they had been beaten.

This discouraging effect was intensified by Gale of Brown, who rose in the midst of the independent camp and said: "This side has continued this fight long enough. It evidently does not like the vote that has been taken. If it persists in impeding the progress of business and overthrowing the authority of the majority it is taking in its hands the rope which will hang it. [Loud cheers from the Boyd men].

Stevens of Fillmore—You are not the kind of a man to find shelter on this side of the house.

Gale—I am a man who stands on his own bottom.

Scott of Dawson—Those fellows a few days ago wanted us to appeal to the supreme court. Now that we have done so this is what we get. [Cheers from the independents].

Porter of Merrick—I have no wish to continue this filibustering. We have given you a dose of your own medicine. But I'll agree that if you rescind this resolution so far as it relates to the joint convention with the senate and bring in a resolution relating only to this house I'll vote with you. [Cheers and laughter].

But no, the Boyd men would not budge. Every one of them wore a smile. But the smiles had faded from their opponents.

The chair was white in the face, expressive partly of disappointment and partly of mortification. He was ruling to please his party, though it was not apparent that he was not also ruling according to his own convictions. His people were deserting him. Some importuned him to retire. To them it seemed the only manner in which to bring the unequal strife to a close.

This move spread like wildfire, and accordingly, after a short and hurried conference on the part of the independent leaders, Taylor retired from the chair.

There was silence of the most impressive character in the chamber for a moment. The Boyd men saw that they had mortally wounded the leader of the opposition, but with kindly consideration for the fallen did not glory over their own victory or his defeat.

The next instant the tall form of young Kruse of Knox appeared in front of the speaker's chair. He rapped the stand with the ivory gavel and the house came to attention. "The clerk will proceed with the roll call," said the chair.

Mr. Johnson complied, calling the names of Smith and Weiner, absentees. There was of course no response. He then added the affirmative and negative votes and announced that fifty-five votes had been cast for the affirmative and forty votes for the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Albert, Alden, Ames, Bertrand, Breen, Brennan, Capek, Clapp, Cornish, Crano, Decker, Dunn, Faxon, Feichtinger, Felker, Flamme, Ford, Frost, Gardner, Gerdes, Gifford, Gillilan, Hail, Heath, Hinkle, Howe, Huse, Johnston, Jones, Lamp, Lomax, Matheson, McKesson, Moan, Nelson, Oakley, Olson, Pohlman, Purnell, Ritchie, Shappel, Schotfeldt, Severin, Shipley, Shryock, Sternsdorff, Stewart, Vandeventer, Waldron, Watson, White, Williams of Franklin, Williams of Gage, Wilson—55.

Nays—Arnold, Bartholomew, Carpenter, Curtis, Beckerson, Dobson, Felton, Fulton, Gaffin, Goddard, Gunnett, Hennich, Herman, Henry, Johnson, Krick, Kruse, McCutchen, Modie, Mullen, Newberry, Nichols, Olson, Porter, Riley, Rohan, Ruggles, Schelp, Shrader, Scott, Soderman, Smith, Stebbins, Stevens of Fillmore, Stevens of Furnas, Stevens of Platte, Storms, Taylor of Butler, Taylor of Johnson, Voorhees—40.

Absent and Not Voting—Bredeson, McReynolds, Parker, Werner—4.

Independents Voting in the Affirmative—Dunn, Feichtinger, Gale, Jones, Lomax, Olson, Purnell, Stewart, Waldron, Williams of Franklin and Wilson—11.

Speaker Elder said he did not know whether he had voted or not.

The chair announced the result of the vote and the announcement was received with a yell.

With a complacent smile Walson of Otoe moved to adjourn and the motion prevailed, and Boyd's friends retired victorious from the field, the fight terminating at ten minutes to 8 o'clock.

In the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The joint committee of the two houses appointed to wait on ex-Governor Thayer and inform him that the legislature was ready to receive any information he might desire to impart reported that they had performed that duty and that Thursday, February 5, at 2 p. m., was the hour agreed upon for the delivery of the message.

A large number of petitions in favor of municipal suffrage for women were presented.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Oakley—Creating a state board of pardons and describing the powers and duties of said board. The bill provides for three commissioners, to be appointed by the governor, who shall serve without salary.

By Gillilan—A bill entitled "An act to enable the board of public lands and buildings of the state of Nebraska to build sewers for the insane asylum, penitentiary, home of the friendless and other state buildings, and to appropriate funds for the same."

By Dunn—Compelling railroad companies to complete and put in operation their lines of road, within four years after they have obtained the right of way thereof, and in case of failure so to do, the said right of way shall become vacated, and all rights thereunder cease.

By Howe—To render chattel mortgages void that are tainted with usury.

By Cornish—Authorizing the constructive service of legal process in the case of non-resident parties and notice by publication when required of inquests, appraisements or sales to be made in a weekly law journal or other newspaper, one in the county, two in the district if there are none in the county, or three in the state where there are no such publications in the county or district where notice has to be given.

By Krick—To compel adjoining land owners to bear equal share of the expense for maintaining line fences.

By Storms—An act to require telephone companies to erect and maintain telephone lines and exchanges in cities paying for twenty-five instruments, and regulating the charges for the same; and to provide penalties for the violation.

By Bartholomew—A bill for an act for the relief of Daniel E. Beckwith by payment to him of $200, being the amount of a reward offered by the governor and earned by said Beckwith.

By Dunn—A bill for an act to establish, locate, erect and maintain a hospital for the inebriate at Schuyler, within the state of Nebraska, and to appropriate $50,000 for the same.

By John—A bill for an act to control stock yards and regulate the charges of the same.

By Shrader—A bill for an act declaring it to be unlawful for any number of persons to become associated and incorporated within the state of Nebraska, or for any foreign incorporated company to do business within the state whose object shall be to acquire or hold land if any interest therein for gain or speculative purposes, and to provide for the winding up of the business and the dissolving of all such bodies corporate now existing or doing business within the state.

By Scott—A bill for an act to repeal section 12 of chapter 2 of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska.

By Pohlman—An act to provide for the wants of the poor.

By Pohlman—An act to punish vagrants.

By Pohlman—An act to punish the head of a family for neglecting to provide reasonable maintenance for his family.

Mr. Shrader introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, There exists within the state numerous incorporated companies whose sole object is to acquire and hold real estate for gain or speculative purposes merely; and

Whereas, It is against the public policy of the senate, to allow such companies to hold large bodies of land, as it tends to create titles in perpetuity, therefore be it

Resolved, That the secretary of state be and he hereby is requested to furnish this house, with the least possible delay, a list of the names of all land companies, now existing or doing business within the state, as may appear of record in his office, together with the names of the incorporators, amount of authorized capital, and the principal place of doing business.

The resolution was agreed to.

House adjourned till 4 p. m.

At the afternoon session the report of the joint committee to wait on Governor Thayer was adopted, and Thursday, February 5, at 2 p. m., fixed as the time for receiving the governor's message.

Bills on final reading were taken up.

The following were passed:

By Vandeventer—Requiring railroads to build cattle guards and wings at private farm crossings same as public crossings.

By McKesson—Providing that the matriculation and diploma fees of the state university shall constitute the library fund.

By McKesson—Accepting on the part of the state of Nebraska for the benefit of the agricultural and mechanical departments of the state university of a donation from the United States government.

By McCutcheon—Repealing the bounty of 1 per cent on sugar.

Many members explained their votes on this bill.

Breen and Brenner thought that the industry should be encouraged until Neoraska produces enough sugar for home consumption.

Felker (dem.) thought that beets are a sure crop for the farmer, and when you protect the farmer you help the city, therefore he voted "no." Gale (ind.) said he was opposed to encouraging an industry when the managers could not afford to pay enough for the beets to justify the farmers in pulling them, therefore he voted "aye."

Carpenter and Hinkle did not believe in taxing one industry for the support of another.

The bill passed—ayes 78, nays 16.

In the Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following committee reports were made:

Miscellaneous subjects—Recommending the passage of Hill's senate file No 22, providing for the printing and distributing of ballots at the public expense and to regulate voting at state and city elections.

Judiciary—Favoring the passage of Beck's senate file No. 12, providing for the issue of a levy of 1 mill on assessed valuation of counties for the purpose of draining swamp lands.

Same—Recommending the passage of Mattes' senate file No. 82, legalizing the issuing of bonds for internal improvement in precincts containing cities of the second class.

Finance—Recommending the passage of house rolls 79 and 81, appropriating $100,000 for the relief of people in the drouth visited districts, and $100,000 for the purpose of purchasing seeds for destitute farmers.

Miscellaneous corporations—Recommending that the bill providing for the weekly payment of wages be indefinitely postponed.

Same—Recommending the passage of Coulter's senate file No. 68 for the repeal of state bounty for the manufacture of beet sugar.

Finance, ways and means—Recommending the passage of house roll No. 80, appropriating $75,000 for the payment of the members and employes of the legislature.

Privileges and elections—Recommending the passage of Poynter's senate file No. 70, promoting the independence of voters at public elections, enforcing the secrecy of the ballot and printing and distributing ballots at public expense.

Same—Reporting favorably upon concurrent resolution No. 6, providing for the setting of a time at which to listen to the contest against state officers.

The joint committee of the house and senate, through Church Howe, reported that the committee appointed to confer with ex-Governor Thayer with respect to delivering his message to the legislature had called upon the gentleman and been informed by him that he had prepared a message in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and that he is and has been ready to deliver the same to the legislature, whenever it may be disposed to hear it. The committee suggested that Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock be set for the hearing of the message.

The following bills were read the first time:

Senate file No. 111, by Senator Randall, providing that when it is necessary to employ extra officers for the purpose of preserving the peace of the state, no person shall be employed who is not a citizen of the state. The bill also provides against the importation of armed men in the preservation of order. This is directed against the employment of Pinkerton and similar forces.

Senate file No. 112, providing that when more than $6 is received for interest for one year on $100 the personal representatives of the payee may recover all over and above the amount named.

The Omaha charter was read a second time and referred to the committee on municipal affairs.

The senate went into committee of the whole with Senator Poynter in the chair, and reported recommending the passage of house roll No. 79, for the relief of western sufferers.

After the members had considered house roll 81, appropriating $100,000 for seed for needy farmers, Senator Collins of Gage said that something had been overlooked in the bill. No provision had been made requiring people who sought relief to show that they were in actual need of the same. Neither was there anything in it which required the county commissioners who delivered the relief to insist upon proof that it was needed.

Senator Switzler moved that when the committee rose it report that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of supplying the defect.

The committee also reported in favor of the passage of house roll 80, appropriating $75,000 for the payment of members and employes of the legislature.

House rolls 79 and 80 were then read a third time, and passed, the members present, thirty-two in number, voting in the affirmative.

Senator Horn of Hamilton introduced a resolution to the effect that a committee of one be appointed on the part of the house to act with a similar committee on the part of the senate to fix an hour on February 5, at which there would be held a joint convention to receive the message of ex-Governor Thayer.

Senator Switzler moved that the motion relating to the so-called message of the so-called Governor Thayer be held over until tomorrow.

Senator Horn wanted the rules suspended.

A seemingly close vote was followed by a call for division, when it was discovered that more than two-thirds of the house had voted for suspension.

Senator Switzler then asked for the reading of the resolution, which was complied with.

The report of the joint committee was also called for and furnished.

Senator Collins moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read "ex'-Governor Thayer."

Senator Switzler moved to amend the report so as to include a message from existing Governor Boyd.

Senator Mattes raised the point that it was not possible to amend the report of a committee, which could only be adopted or rejected.

At the suggestion of a friend Senator Horn withdrew his resolution and moved the adoption of the report of the joint committee on the governor's message.

Senator Switzler raised the point of order that other business having intervened since the introduction of the report the latter was not now before the senate.

Senator Warner of Fillmore moved the suspension of the rules and the consideration of the report of the joint committee on Thayer's message.

The president announced the question and this brought Senator Switzler to his feet. He said that he was not opposed to hearing the report of Governor Thayer. It contained, he thought, very valuable material. The senate, however, had placed itself on record and he thought in a respectful way. The proposition came from the house to the senate in the matter of Governor Thayer's delivery of his annual message. That concurrent resolution was adopted, not a senator objecting to the appointment of the committee. After the senate had met the committee of the house on the question of receiving the message of the outgoing governor, the senate thought that the present governor, according to law, should be heard. There was unanimity in the action of the senate regarding the adoption of the motion that the committee be appointed in behalf of the senate to wait upon the governor-elect or de facto, and that the gentleman exercising and claiming the right to exercise the office of governor be invited also to deliver his message. This was nearly unanimously adopted. It was carried into the other house where it was sat upon. "I hold that as gentlemen of respectability, who know their own will and as men who are ready to advocate what they think proper in the way of procedure that it was a direct affront to the senate of the state for the house in taking the action which it did. I say regardless of party affiliations that it was the duty of the senate and house to hear that message. I am of the opinion that it is not proper to sit here and allow the other house to run the affairs of the state, to allow them to say the house will have what it sees fit, and the senate must take what is given it. I misjudge the senate if it submits to such a state of affairs. If this report is adopted it will have the effect that the senate advocates the procedure which the house has inaugurated, and, as members of the new party and members of the republican and democratic parties I do not believe that we should inaugurate a new system. We ought not to proceed contrary to the regularly established custom. We have been put back into the proper method of procedure by the highest authority in this state. I am opposed to any element in the legislature which tries to drag us into anything that is beyond the custom and authority of law. This report ought to be voted down for the simple reason that we have not had from the house a respectful report of its action upon the concurrent resolution which we sent to it. They simply shelved it. They have not even sent it back, and let us know what they did with it. They paid no respect to it whatever. Are we to recede from the position we took in this matter? Let us call for two messages and not recognize a man who for a month at least has not been in the office of governor. This report ought to be reported back to this committee with instructions to proceed in the regular way. If we adopt this report, we commit ourselves to the order of affairs which the house has recommended. I say this, not because there is any special reason or desire for the message of Governor Boyd to be put in here by him, but I believe there are senators who know some of the contents of that message, and I believe that they know that there is matter in that message which this senate would be glad to hear unanimously and so glad to receive. So I say, let us take the position that we started out in this matter to let the report be laid upon the table and ascertain what the house did with our resolution asking for a concurrent committee to wait upon Governor Boyd. I think it is unwise to adopt the motion of the senator. It will have a far more reaching effect than he anticipated when it was introduced."

Senator Collins said that if the senate refused to adopt the motion it would take the same undignified stand toward the ex-governor of the state which the house did when it went back on its own record. If the house wished to assume an undignified attitude let it also assume the responsibility for the same.

Senator Keiper thought that while the action of the house was to be regretted he felt that the joint resolution ought to be adopted.

The motion prevailed, only a few votes being distinguished in the negative.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

USURIOUS INTEREST RATES.

A Perplexing Problem for the Legislature to Solve.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There is no more perplexing problem before the legislature than how to prevent the banks from charging usurious rates of interest. The platform of the independents is clear and explicit in demanding relief from the "chattel mortgage fiends," and "2 per cent sharks," but the members of that party are almost hopelessly divided as to the method of reaching the much desired result.

Last evening the house judiciary committee gave audience to ex-Senator E. E. Brown, a leading banker of Lincoln, who argued at length that all usury laws should be repealed and competition would then regulate the value of money. He urged that money, like hay and grain, was worth all it would bring in the market, and held out the idea that this "free competition" among loan brokers would have a strong tendency to reduce the rates of interest, and in the end be much more effective than the most stringent usury laws that can be devised.

The majority of the committee were not able to agree with these views, but all efforts to unite upon any of the numerous bills now pending were fruitless. Some of the members favor forfeiting both principal and interest to the borrower, while others think both ought to go to the school fund. A few advocate making the loaning of money at usurious rates of interest a felony, or at least a high misdemeanor, punishable by both fine and imprisonment. The committee has practically agreed to let the legal rate remain at 7 and 10 per cent for contracts.

The bill finally agreed upon by the majority of the committee will quite likely provide for forfeiture of both principal and interest to the borrower, with a fine equal to the principal for the benefit of the school fund. The introduction of the bill will be followed by a prolonged discussion, and it is by no means certain what the final outcome will be.

COST OF THE WAR.

Bills Incurred by the Militia and the Proposed Appropriations.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4—[Special to THE BEE.]—This afternoon there was a meeting of what is known as the military board of the Nebraska National guards, to audit the bills presented as the consequence of the guards' going to the front during the late Indian war at Pine Ridge.

Those present were General Vifquain, General Colby, Major Bates of Beatrice, A. A. G., Colonel Brett of the First, Colonel Bills of the Second regiment and Captain Wilson, brigade quartermaster, Tekamah. Captain Hedges of Shelton was to have been present, but was prevented by death, his demise having taken place Monday night. No action was taken regarding the captain's death, but it was generally deplored. All the members present held that it was the result of overwork and exposure during the late campaign. The captain's duties kept him going day and night yet he never retired without having his reports of each day closed and perfect. The studious manner in which he attended to the duties of his office was remarked by all around him, everyone of whom congratulated himself that an excellent man had been selected for a trying place.

On his return with the troops he parted from many of the boys who were going south, at Fremont, and almost prophetically remarked that he felt very fatigued and that he was glad to get home to rest. The rest, however, which came to him was that which may never be disturbed.

General Vifquain says that the first action which will be taken regarding Captain Hedges's death will be by the officers of the brigade, who will be called together before long.

The bills presented to the board aggregated $40,000. They came from two or three firms in Lincoln and a couple of firms in Fremont. They cover everything used by an army in time of war. Some of them are also from private individuals who were compelled to purchase articles of clothing in order to fit themselves for the field. The bills, however, will not be included in the recommendation of the board. A bill providing for an appropriation of $40,000 to liquidate the indebtedness incurred by the late war has already been introduced in the house.

This bill and the action of the board suggests a consideration of the appropriation which will be asked in order to support the national guards the next two years.

The appropriation for the last two years was $20,100, and that amount was consumed in hall rent and other things the first year after it was available. This leaves a deficit which must also be provided for. It is thought that an appropriation of $40,000 will be asked from the legislature, and from this amount it is hoped that enough may be saved to repair the present uniforms of the force and supply the men with winter clothing.

What Independents Say.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—After the battle the followers of Burrows in the house are bowed down with sorrow and disappointment over their miserable failure to prevent a formal recognition of Governor Boyd, and maledictions are being piled upon the devoted heads of the eight or nine independents who broke away from the party caucus and stood up for law and order. The senators come in for an equal share of blame, and to all appearances the independent party is hopelessly divided and complete disintegration may result before the session closes.

The most bitter feeling has taken possession of some of the radicals and especially of the employes. One of them expressed the wish that when the weak-kneed fellows got home they might be strung up:

Shrader says:

"It is no use for us to fight when our boys won't stand together."

Stebbins of Buffalo—I was in favor of standing by our guns and throwing this responsibility back upon the senate, where it belongs.

Rohan—When men won't stick together what can you expect of them?

Kruse says—There is no use talking; we were done up. After the roll call commences we could not honestly do anything else than complete the vote and announce the result. Taylor might have saved it once or twice, but he did not see the point. All the independents, with a few exceptions, concede tonight that the game is up, and business will be resumed in the morning with no outward sign of the wild and disorderly proceedings that marked the closing hours of today's session.

Resolved Against Injunction.

O'NEILL, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A representative meeting was held in the court house here tonight to discuss the action of certain citizens of this township who have instituted proceedings in court to restrain the county treasurer from paying any of the interest or principal of the Gratton township bonds voted in aid of the Pacific Short Line. Mayor McBride presided and County Clerk Hazlet was secretary. The action of the parties who brought suit was roundly denounced in a number of speeches and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Certain nominal taxpayers, insignificant in number as in the amount of their taxes have instituted proceedings looking to the repudiation of the bonds voted in aid of the Nebraska & Western railway company; and

Whereas, Said railway company has fully complied with the conditions on which said bonds were voted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting composed of its heaviest taxpayers and most progressive citizens of O'Neill, hereby disclaim all sympathy with said proceedings, and denounce such action as not only dishonest, but short-sighted.

[Signed] N. MARTIN, D. A. DOYLE, A. U. MORRIS, N. BRENNAN, J. L. MACK, C. C. MCHUGH, Committee.

A Meritorious Claim.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—One of the few claims before the legislature, that possess any real merit is the claim of Daniel A. Beckwith of Antelope county for $200 reward offered by Governor Thayer, for the arrest and conviction o Nicholas Foley.

In June, 1889, Foley entered the residence of Pomeroy Clark, three miles south of Elgin, at the hour of midnight and shot Clark in the side, wounding him severely. He then went on the outside, raised a ladder to the chamber window and deliberately murdered Mrs. Clark by shooting her in the forehead. Not content with this devilish deed, he stole one of Clark's horses and rode away. The governor promptly offered $200 reward for the apprehension of the cold blooded villain and Mr. Beckwith, who was then deputy sheriff in Antelope county, succeeded in making the arrest. The prisoner was identified by Mr. Clark and a grown up daughter, and confessed his guilt, but before the trial came off a mob took forcible possession of the red handed villain and strung him up to a tree. Mr. Beckwith was not therefore able to claim the reward because the prisoner had not been "convicted by due process of law," as required by the governor's proclamation, hence he comes to the legislature for relief. This claim will meet with no opposition in the house.

To Remove County Seats.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house committee on county and township organization after a stormy session decided to report in favor of the bill repealing the law requiring a three-fifths vote to remove a county seat, so that hereafter county seat questions will be settled by a majority vote.

The committee also concluded to report a bill with a favorable recommendation, allowing a county to be divided by a bare majority.

An Important Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—One of the most important bills before the legislature was introduced in the lower house by Mr. Schappel of Pawnee. The bill provides that all unimproved land adjoining improved farms or lots shall be listed for purposes of taxation at the same figure as the improved land. Mr. Schappel says that over thirteen thousand acres of wild land in Pawnee county is owned by John W. Bookwalter of Cleveland, O., and about 4,000 acres by Ford Lewis of Jerseyville, Ill., and it is the object of this bill to insure the assessment of all such land at the same rate as the adjoining farms, by the improvement of which these wild lands are becoming more valuable each year. The committee on revenue and taxation have this bill under consideration, and a favorable report on the measure is confidently predicted.

Howe's New Usury Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Church Howe introduced another usury bill in the house this morning. The bill is aimed at the "chattel mortgage fiend" and to entitle anyone to foreclose a chattel mortgage hereafter it shall be essential: That some default in the condition of said mortgage shall have occurred; that no suit has been instituted for the collection of the debt secured by the mortgage; that such mortgage containing the power of sale has been received; that the debt covered by such mortgage did not contain usurious interest when made.

The last clause is the principal change in the present law.

Legislative Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—One of the most important positions about the legislature is that of timekeeper. Two years ago the employes came and went very much as they pleased, some of them being absent for weeks at a time and still drawing their regular per diem from the state. This session a new leaf has been turned over, and Mr. J. C. Swartzley, the time keeper, keeps an eye on every employe, and unless they are on hand at regular hours their time is cut down. Mr. Swartzley is the right man in the right place.

The resolution passed by the house, expressing the feelings of that body for the untimely death of Secretary Windom, was introduced by Mr. Breen of Douglas.

Hon. A. Roberts of Butler county, who was a member of the famous legislature of 1871-72, which impeached ex-Governor Butler, was a house visitor today.

When the memorial relative to the Paddock pure food bill came up for action in the house there was no question where Speaker Elder stood on this important measure.

The house has fallen into the habit of holding committee meetings from 2 till 4, and regular sessions from 4 till 7, and often followed with other committee meetings lasting from 8 till 11. At this rate the business in the house will be well out of the way before the contest begins.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Tomorrow's Price Current will say: The western packing has been considerably reduced the past week, although 100,000 in excess of the corresponding period last year. Returns indicate 440,000 for the week against 535,000 the preceding week and 340,000 last year, making a total of 6,605,000 since November 1, against 5,675,000 a year ago. The leading places compare as follows:

Cities.	1890-91	1889-90
Chicago	2,250,000	1,855,000
Kansas City	788,000	500,000
Omaha	452,000	305,000
Indianapolis	284,000	240,000
Cincinnati	265,000	210,000
Milwaukee	275,000	230,000
St. Louis	242,000	200,000
Sioux City	194,000	208,000
Cedar Rapids	255,000	180,000
Cleveland	180,000	80,000
Ottumwa	105,000	95,000
Nebraska City	90,000	78,00

How to Break Up a Severe Cold.

From the Virginia City, Mont., Madisonian: When we find a medicine we know to possess genuine merit, we consider it a duty, and we take pleasure in telling the public what it is. Such a medicine we found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. By the use of this syrup we have relieved, in a few hours, severe colds, and in the course of two or three days, entirely broken them up as has several of our friends to whom we have recommended it. It is all it is represented to be by the manufacturers. If you have a cough and want to stop it, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will do the work. For sale by all druggists.

INVADING THE STRIP.

Two Thousand Boomers Reported in the Cherokee Reservation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—A newspaper correspondent just returned from a trip through the Cherokee strip reports having found dozens of families living in caves dug into the high banks along the streams, with a tree or bushes hiding the entrance, and many are living in caves in the open prairie. There are at least 2,000 boomers occupying the choicest quarter sections in the strip.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Impaired Vitality

and weakened energy, is wonderfully successful.

War on Ohio Gamblers.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 4. — [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The common pleas judges of Ohio have practically agreed to suppress gambling as far as lies in their power. In pursuance of this plan Judge Johnson of this district instructed the grand jury to indict all known gamblers and they returned twenty-five indictments on this charge this morning. Judge Johnson had the indicted parties arraigned and fined them from $100 to $500 and made them promise to quit the business and deliver up their paraphernalia to the sheriff to be destroyed, or else he would send them to the workhouse. All promised and a big bonfire has been made of thousands of dollars worth of gambling fixtures. Dozens of gamblers have already left the city.

Are you a lover of champagne? Do you wish a superior article? Try Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. It is fine.

"Molly Maguires" Revived.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thomas Levans, inside foreman of the Hammond colliery, and three of his miners, Alfred Kitte, Richard Stack, sr., and Richard Stack, jr., all residents of Girardville, a small town about five miles from this place, have received anonymous letters warning them to leave the county within fifteen days under penalty of death. The notes bear the skull and crossbones, a coffin and blood spots, and are written in tones similar to those of the letters distributed by the "Molly Maguires" in the seventies. Great excitement prevails. A few days ago ex-Postmaster Glick of Giradville received a similar letter.

Gessler's Magic Headache Wafers. Cures al headaches in 20 minutes. At all druggists.

A Canadian Wreck.

SCHREIBER, Ont., Feb. 4.—A sleeping car on the west-bound express on the Canadian Pacific railroad was thrown from the track by a broken axle near here today. Nine passengers were injured, but only four seriously.

Fatal Collision.

MASSILON, O., Feb. 4.—A rear-end collision on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad at Beach City this morning between two freights killed the fireman and fatally injured a brakeman.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Senate Amends and Passes the Fortification Bill.

EDGAR ATKINSON SEVERELY CRITCISED.

The Military Academy Bill Passed by the Upper House—Reciprocity with Canada Talked of in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—In reference to the presentation of petitions as to the Conger bill, a colloquy took place going to show that all these petitions eman