THE MAXIMUM RATE BILL.

Determined Opposition Manifested Toward Newberry's Schedule.

SENATOR SWITZLER'S SUBSTITUTE.

A Split Among the Independents on the Contest Appropriation Bill—Sherman Memorial Services—Relief Donations.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There is a strong fight being made on the maximum freight rate bill, and when the measure comes up in the senate the strength of the opposition will be made apparent. The fight will not be made solely by the lobby. It will be taken part in by a number of the members on the floor who are opposed to the measure. Evidence of dissatisfaction has accumulated here, having been forwarded by farmers, stock raisers, wholesale dealers and settlers in the frontier counties, who desire the railroads to be extended to their section of the state. Beside those who will vote against the measure because of the objections these classes make to it, there are others who say they will vote against it because they cannot tell whether or not to pass the measure would afford the relief demanded. There is scarcely a doubt that the demand made by THE BEE for railroad legislation is subscribed to by a majority of both houses, but that majority demands a bill which shall be just, wise and practical. It doubts that the measure in question is such a bill.

"What guarantee have we, they ask," "that this amended bill of Newberry's is any better than his first one which raised the rates about 75 per cent above what the farmers are paying now? That bill comprised 112 pages and cost the state hundreds of dollars. That money was squandered. His second bill is just as large and costs just as much. And what is there in it? Simply the railroad information which he has picked up from a cheap attorney who knows no more about the needs of the farmers and shippers than he does about the statutes. That isn't the source whence we are going to get our railroad legislation."

In deference to these objections, Senator Switzler will introduce a maximum freight rate bill in the senate Monday. It will not be a sweeper. It will be so drawn as to make a starter and be intelligible to the farmer and shipper. Its maximum rates will be fixed on corn, coal, lumber and grain. These will be the rates which now govern in Iowa. He will attempt no change in the rates on other goods. Those he will look after, however, in this way, by providing that they shall not be greater than they are at the present time, or the time of the passage of the bill, or until changed by the board of transportation, whichever the legislature may decide upon.

The Contest.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The announcement of the bill for the payment of the expenses of the contestants and contestees in the late election has caused a split among the independents. Some of them will vote for its passage and others against it. The former comprise the radical element, who are ready to vote for anything which may be introduced under party endorsement. The latter are democrats and republicans who feel that as no contest has been authorized by the legislature, no contest expenses should be allowed. They hold that the dissemination of this idea will, in the future, retard individuals from attempting to secure seats to which they are not entitled, especially when they know the people are to foot the bills.

There is some sympathy here, however, for the contestees. They had not sought the trouble and yet were compelled to employ attorneys, stenographers and incur other expenses to defend a title which the people had conferred upon them. This sympathy would impel many to vote to pay the expenses of these men only, but of course the friends of the measure as a whole would not agree to such a discrimination.

It was with the hope of securing the payment of the contestants' expenses that those of the contestees were embodied in the measure. The latter have political friends among the republicans and democrats who desire them to be reimbursed for their expenditure in the contest. But their desire can not be realized unless the measure, as a whole, passes the legislature. These votes, the independents hope to coerce and thus gain their point. The introduction of this bill shows a departure from the plan outlined some days ago by Mr. Edgerton, the candidate for attorney general, who said the independent party would defray the expenses of its defeated nominees. The gentleman, however, was mistaken. The matter was referred to the alliance and there was found to be such a divided sentiment as to the election of the candidates that the money would not be voted. The candidates, therefore, had no alternative but to introduce this bill and take their chances.

This was done without an understanding between them and the contestees or the attorneys of the latter. All of these contestees informed THE BEE representative that they made no attempt to be included in the bill and that they did not instruct their counsel to make any attempt for them. They feel, of course, that they have been imposed upon in being called on to pay out thousands for nothing, but claim that they are satisfied to do so rather than be made the catspaws of the independents to pull so many chestnuts out of the treasury.

It is difficult to determine yet what disposition will be made of the bill. It is certain, however, that the big fees which the attorneys have put in for themselves will find anything but favor, while the stenographers, who have been almost forgotten, will be remembered in a manner commensurate with the work which they have done.

Excluding Soldiers' Wives.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The result of the visit of the finance committee on ways and means to the soldiers' and sailors' home will be shown in an amendment to the law which created that institution.

The legislature two years ago appropriated $7,500 for the erection of cottages for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the law caring for soldiers' wives, widows and children, the last mentioned under fifteen years of age. With this amount there have been built seven cottages, each containing two families. Seventy-eight applications, comprising seventy-two men, seventy women and 144 children, have been made for those cottages. Of this number only fifty-two are now being cared for in these separate structures.

The application of women and children must, under the present law, be endorsed by the commissioners of the county in which they have been residing for at least two years prior to their application, and in which also they must have been dependent upon the county.

It is proposed in the amendment to have this dependency certified to by the district judges instead of the county commissioners.

It is also proposed to receive no woman into the home who is not at least fifty years of age.

There has been found to be good reasons for this change and the state is not without precedent. In the soldiers' homes, under the direction of the general government, no wives are admitted. Among the other soldiers' homes throughout the states there are only three which care for women. It is not improbable that eventually the law will be amended so as to exclude women even from the home now under consideration.

Another amendment will enable pensioned soldiers to remain in the home and pay their board. Now, as soon as a man receives a pension he must go out into the world and perhaps die in the gutter.

Opinions on the Contest Claims.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The prohibition attorneys who made such a disastrous failure in engineering the contest cases are going to have anything but an easy time in getting their claims for fees through the house. The independents as a rule are very guarded in their expressions concerning the matter, and apparently desire to leave plenty of room to "hedge" should it become necessary, but it is very evident that they are not going to allow these enormous fees without a protest. It is hinted that Powers will lose his farm and become a bankrupt unless the state comes to his relief, and some say that the lawyers hold contracts by which the contestants may be held personally responsible for the fees, and that this influence will force the claim through under whip and spur, just as presented. Below will be found some of the expressions of members of all shades of political belief regarding the expenses of the contest:

Williams of Gage (rep.)—The lawyers will have to get that bill through without any help from me.

Gifford (rep.) of Pawnee—That bill is the most cheeky thing before the legislature. They will have fun getting it through the house.

Mathewson (dem.)—Will I vote for that bill? Not much.

Gerdes (dem.)—Let the men who got up this contest pay their own bills.

Wilson (ind) of Adams—My first impressions are decidedly against the bill. I may change my views, but I am not now in favor of paying the attorney fees in the case.

Shipley (dem) of Cuming—The prohibition lawyers got up this contest in order to get their fingers into the public treasury, but as far as I am concerned they are doomed to a terrible disappointment.

Goddard (ind) of Gosper—I will investigate the case before passing an opinion.

Ruggles (ind)—My mind is made up on this fee business, and you will hear from me when the roll is called.

Felton (ind)—We will cut down the attorney fees very materially.

Gale (ind) of Brown—That bill will never go through. I will not vote for it under any consideration. My constituents did not send me down here to squander their hard earned money in any such manner.

Dickerson (ind)—They haven't slipped anything into my pocket yet, and I guess they don't expect any help from me.

Faxon (rep) of Gage—I have just one vote to cast on the fee business and that will be "no."

Porter (ind) was disposed to be facetious. He said that if Strickler and the other attorneys did not think the bill high enough, he would favor allowing them a bonus.

Nebraska Relief.

General Manager Ludden of the Nebraska relief commission issues the following, showing the amount of donations which have been distributed through the association since the passage of house roll No. 70:

Palouse City, Wash., flour, provision, clothing	$ 390 00
County clerk and others in Dundy county, flour and meal	140 00
Citizens of Dawson county, Cozad, provision and clothing	40 00
Citizens of Dawson county, Lexington, provision and clothing	63 00
Lyons, Wakefield, Dakota City, provision, clothing and grain	229 00
Wakefield, provision, grain and clothing	167 00
Dakota City, provision, grain and clothing	219 00
Rev. J. E. Young, cash distributed at Wallace	32 79
Citizens at Daily Branch, provision, clothing and grain	263 00
Citizens of St. Edwards, provision, clothing and grain	400 00
Rev. Robert Leslie, Hudson, Wis., flour at Indianola	10 00
Galesburg, Ill., flour	12 00
W. J. G. & Co., flour	32 00
Springfield, Ill., per Rev. M. E. Troxell, cash	2 19
Mrs. M. A. Canfield, Lenox, Mass., cash	5 00
	$2,354 98

Citizens of Wallace, five packages of clothing; citizens of Plattsmouth, 480 pounds of clothing; South Omaha, two barrels and one box of clothing; Shannon, Ill., two barrels of clothing; Tekamah, Neb., one box of clothing; A. Tabor, Colorado Springs, one box of clothing; G. A. Williams, Chicago, one box and two barrels of clothing; W. M. S., Grand Island, Neb., three packages of clothing.

The amount of goods ordered by the commission to date is as follows:

Paxton & Gallagher, Omaha	$ 408 59
McCord, Brady & Co.	351 51
Hargreaves Bros., Lincoln	6,662 23
Raymond Bros., Lincoln	5,398 99
H. P. Lau	4,738 70
Total	$17,560 02

The Committee Divided.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house committee on finance, ways and means held a lengthy session this forenoon and considered the estimates submitted by the deaf and dumb asylum at Omaha. They cut out the sum of $7,500 for "employes' wages," and allowed $20,000, the amount asked for wages of teachers. The item of $5,000 for hospital was reduced to $1,500, and some minor changes were made. The estimates in the office of secretary of state were allowed with the exception of a reduction in the salary of the "recorder" from $1,300 to $1,000. The committee is not working in harmony. Of the eleven members, Gaffin, Purnell, Stewart, Soderman, Stevens of Fillmore and Shryock of Cass are honestly endeavoring to "hew close to the line" in the matter of appropriations, but are being strongly antagonized by the other members of the committee. It looks as if the fight will be transferred to the floor of the house by the members pledged to reduce the expenditures, where they will at least have the opportunity to put the members on record.

Recommended for Passage.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house judiciary committee room was crowded during the forenoon session with representatives of the Business Men's association and delegates from the Knights of Labor of this city and Omaha. The bill under consideration was house roll 304, introduced by Dunn of Colfax, which provides that merchants may garnishee 10 per cent of the wages of workingmen to liquidate debts incurred by the purchase of the necessaries of life. The committee reported an amendment providing that the law should not apply to existing debts, and by a majority vote recommended for passage by a majority of the committee.

Memorial Services.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Very eloquent and impressive memorial services in commemoration of the death of General William Tecumseh Sherman were held in the hall of the house of Representatives today by Chaplain Diffenbacher. Speaking from the text: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over few things, I will make the ruler over many," the learned divine dwelt upon the signal services rendered to his country by the lamented general in the trying times of war, depicted in glowing colors the wonderful march of "Sherman to the sea," and closed his remarks with a touching tribute to the moral worth of the distinguished veteran. Some excellent music was rendered.

Indefinitely Postponed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house judiciary committee, after some lively discussion, voted to indefinitely postpone house roll 163 by Stevens of Furnas, which provides that "all fines, penalties and license money arising under the constitution and general laws of the state shall belong to and be turned into the state school fund;" also a bill requiring a bond for costs filed in a civil suit by plaintiff in justice of the peace courts before commencing action.

Approve Stanford's Scheme.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following resolution introduced by Vorhees of Hamilton, has been approved by a majority of the house committee on federal relations.

Resolved, by the house of representatives of the state of Nebraska, the senate concurring, That our senators and representatives in congress are hereby requested to use their best efforts to secure the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Stanford providing for the loaning of money by the government direct to the people on land security.

Several independents will oppose this resolution on final passage, and it will likely be defeated in the house.

The Memorial to Congress.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house committee on federal relations has approved and will report for passage the memorial introduced in the senate by Stevens, asking an appropriation from congress for the relief of the drouth stricken sufferers. The memorial is very lengthy, and recites the causes that has led to this condition of affairs, and closes with the following:

"A reliable estimate based upon the returns from the drouth stricken section shows that an expenditure approximating $1,000,000 will be required to supply the varieties of seed needed for planting and a limited supply of grain for feed for teams. To meet this latter demand your memorialists earnestly and respectfully ask that congress may make such early provisions as the exigencies of the situation requires and the business of your august body may permit."

CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

Prospects for an Exciting Finish to Its Busy Existence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Washington is preparing for an exciting close of the Fifty-first congress. It is probable that the last forty-eight hours of this session, which ends at noon on March 4, and consequently a week from next Wednesday, will be as exciting as have ever been witnessed in the great halls of congress. Only by anticipating exceedingly nervous scenes, and only by the rule that it is the unexpected that happens, can the most exasperating moments be averted.

It is not often that one party scores a positive majority in the entire federal complement in Washington. The republicans have often had the presidency and one or the other branch of congress; but they have not often secured both the presidency and both branches of congress at the same time within their history. It will be remembered that when President Arthur was in the executive mansion the republicans had absolute control of the Forty-seventh congress. It was then that the tariff was revised for the first time in many years. There was a great deal of important legislation enacted, but much more reached the very verge of completion and then failed. The close of the Forty-seventh congress was as wildly exciting as a tumultuous mass meeting in revolutionary days. The sergeant-at-arms in the house was for hours at a time sitting silently beside the mace or marching through the aisles of the chamber with that emblem of order and authority in his hands. Often did the speaker direct the sergeant-at-arms to compel members to be in order. Speaker Reed has greater control over the house than Speaker Keifer, and it is probable that the man from Maine will be more successful in preserving order than the gentleman from Ohio, although both in controlling large bodies are of the same general disposition.

It is almost a custom to keep congress in continuous session all night and during all of Sunday whenever it ends its existence before the middle of the week. This congress, expiring as it does at noon on Wednesday, will likely refuse to take an adjournment for any considerable length of time after the close of this month and will probably continue right through Sunday. It undoubtedly looks barbarous to the Christian in the country for the congress to be in boisterous session at a time when the church bells throughout the land are ringing for religious services. It is a lamentable commentation upon the legislative branch of the country that members of the house stand upon the floor of that national body and participate in the most exciting and exasperating debates, frequently shaking their threatening fists at each other and uttering innuendo at the very moment when sacred hymns are being sung in the churches and fervent prayers are going up from thousands of pulpits.

The question may arise in some minds how such proceedings can be made lawful in view of the national as well as state Sunday laws. Sessions of congress running through Sunday appear on record in the proceedings of Saturday. A session of congress would be continuous and would appear on record on the first day of the meeting were it not for the daily adjournment. A session is continuous until there is adjournment. A recess does not break a legislative day. Generally when congress remains in continuous session during its closing days there is an adjournment at noon on each day, and then a minute or two later the body meets in another legislative day. This corrects the journal and keeps the record straight. When there is a continuous session through Sunday, the congress, or the body of it which keeps in session, takes an adjournment just before 12 o'clock noon on Monday, and the legislative day which began at noon on Saturday ends. Thus, the legislative day of Saturday is of forty-eight hours' duration.

When the republicans entered upon their duties with the convening of the present congress in December, 1889, they had manifold duties to perform. They were pledged in their national and state platforms to do certain work. As much of this has been done as was possible. Although the house adopted a code of rules which it was believed would give the majority absolute control of that body, there were divisions between the east and west within the party lines, which made it almost impossible to enact legislation in the exact form which the party had pledged. There have been as many promises kept as possible and as many fulfillments of promises in toto as it was possible with the narrow margin of a majority in the lower branch of congress. One thing can be said of this congress which it is difficult to say of any other, and that is no jobs or schemes of dishonesty have been sent to the president. The legislation which has been enacted has been of a national and clean character, above reproach. There will be no apologies to render for what has been done. It is only necessary for the people to understand that the majority has done as much as it could.

DWYER BROUGHT BACK.

The Alleged Murderer of Connors Grows Very Reticent.

Sergeant Ormsby returned last evening from Davenport with Joe Dwyer, believed to be the man who murdered Connors and stabbed Cushing in the Eleventh street lodging den last Sunday morning. Dwyer is a low, heavy built young man with a smooth face and light brown hair. Although he talked quite freely with Sergeant Ormsby on the way to Omaha, he became very reticent when approached by reporters. In a short conversation with a BEE man last night Dwyer admitted that he was at the place where the murder was committed, and when asked if he did not take a hand in the fight, he said:

"I suppose I did, but I am not ready to make a statement about the matter yet. I have not seen an attorney yet, and don't want to talk to anybody just now."

Dwyer said his people live in Pittsburg. He is twenty-one years old. He said he got out of the lodging house through a small window before the confusion had subsided. He started to leave the city immediately after the murder, crossing the river on the Union Pacific bridge and boarding a Rock Island train as it pulled out of the yards in Council Bluffs early Sunday morning. He stopped off at several places on the way to Davenport and found a traveling companion in the person of a deserting soldier, with whom he entered Davenport and sought a night's lodging at the police station. The next morning the chief of police asked the deserter where they came from, and he said Omaha. Having a card from Chief Seavey describing Dwyer at hand, it was but the work of a moment to discover that the heavy-set young lodger answered to the description exactly, so the chief of police ordered him locked up and a telegram was sent to Chief Seavey. Dwyer appears to be quite nervous and uneasy, and is evidently laboring under the anticipation of severe punishment.

MORTUARY.

Mrs. Mary M. Anderson, the mother of ex-County Commissioner L. M. Anderson, died yesterday, at the age of seventy-four years. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of L. M. Anderson, 1919 Burt street.

Thirty-Seventh Wedding Anniversary.

Rev. and Mrs. J. U. Bradrick of South Omaha entertained a few friends at dinner Friday evening, February 20, the occasion being the thirty-seventh anniversary of their marriage. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Taylor, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Phillippi, Mr. Charles Carson, Mr. Will Bradrick, Mrs. Phillippi, Mrs. Seth Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bradrick.

A Cable Conductor Injured.

C. L. Hopkins, a conductor on the cable line, was painfully squeezed last night while attempting to couple some cars which were being taken to the power house. He was injured in the right breast and was taken to his home at 1911 South Twentieth street in a carriage and a physician called. The injuries, although painful, are not believed to be of a serious nature.

SOME GREAT SPORT ASSURED.

Omaha and Lincoln to Collide for the Entire Gate Receipts.

ROSTER OF THE NEW GATE CITY TEAM.

Larry Twitchell Signed—Men Under Contract—A Prospective Mill—Amateur Athletic Club and Other Notes.

OMAHA, Feb. 19, 1891.—To Dave Rowe, manager of the Lincoln base ball club.—Sir: I hereby challenge you to a series of five games to be played between the Omahas and Lincolns, prior to the opening of the championship season, the winner of the series to take the entire gate receipts of all the games, each club paying its own expenses. If you accept, notify me at once and name the dates.

ED O. BRANDT,
Secretary of the O. B. B. C.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21, 1891.—To Ed O. Brandt, secretary Omaha base ball club.—Sir: Your challenge is hereby accepted most heartily. The first two games to be played in this city Saturday and Sunday, April 4 and 5, the next two in Omaha Saturday and Sunday, April 18 and 19, and the place for the fifth game to be decided by a toss-up.

DAVE ROWE,
Manager L. B. B. C.

Shannon Signs Larry Twitchell.

Manager Shannon signed the last man in Omaha's 1891 team yesterday afternoon in no less a personage than Larry Twitchell of the old champion Detroit club. This now completes the team, and a great one it is. McCauley, first; Shannon, second; Cleveland, third; Walsh, short; Twitchell, right; Willis, middle; Canavan, left; Sharrott, Baker, Knell, Clarke and Eiteljorg, pitchers, and Halligan and Newman catchers. That is an array of talent any city might be proud of, and if they do not take the pennant they will certainly give us an article of ball that will permit of no kicking. In addition to Twitchell's great hitting and fielding qualities he is a pitcher of no mean ability, in fact is a fine all-round man, and will add a tower of strength to the local team. Now let the robin begin to chirp.

The Men Actually Signed.

The men who have thus far actually put their names to an Omaha contract for the present year are McCauley, Newman, Halligan, Sharrott, Baker, Eiteljorg, Canavan, Willis, Shannon and Cleveland, leaving Walsh, Clarke, Knell and Stenzel yet to sign. The probabilities are, now that Manager Shannon has secured such a brilliant array of pitching talent, that Clarke will be sold. This will be no disappointment to the baseball patrons, as they have had quite a sufficiency of his crankiness, and are perfectly willing to give some other city a taste of it. Contracts will be sent out to all the unsigned men this morning.

Omaha vs New York.

The Western association is a big gainer in one particular, any way, by the revolt of the American association against the national agreement, and that is that the world's series next fall will be fought out by the winners of the league pennant and our own. Fancy Omaha bucking up against New York next October. Can we lick 'em? Well, I guess we can—try.

Manager Shannon Next Week.

Manager Shannon will leave Bridgeport, Conn. for Omaha next Thursday. He will stop a day in New York and another in Columbus, O., and will probably arrive here not earlier than Friday. Upon his arrival work upon the grounds and buildings will be immediately began.

Lincoln's Sunday Grounds.

Lincoln's new Sunday grounds will be opened Saturday, April 4, with a game between Omaha and Rowe's pets. This will be the first of the extra challenge series, and Manager Dave says he'll have out a crowd of 5,000 or more.

Adjourned for One Week.

About ninety young gentlemen interested in the organization of an amateur athletic club, met in room 330, Bee building, last evening, but adjourned until one week from tomorrow night without accomplishing anything.

No Lady's Day This Season.

On account of the percentage system adopted by the Western association, the local management will be unable to give ladies' days this season. In lieu thereof, ladies will be admitted to all parts of the grounds for 25 cents.

Scotty Gordon Redivivus.

Arrangements are being made for a finish contest between Scotty Gordon, the man who once upon a time put Paddy Murray to sleep, and a saddle-colored youth, named Moore.

AN ART INSTITUTE.

Possibility That One Will Be Established in Omaha Very Soon.

The idea of erecting and maintaining an art institute in this city originated with Mr. G. W. Lininger some time ago, and there is now a prospect that his plans in this direction will be consummated within the next few months.

The one thing that has made the carrying out of these plans possible at the present time is the liberal offer of Mr. Creighton, who has consented to give a ten years' lease of the property at Eighteenth and Chicago streets, free of ground rent, provided an institute for teaching art and music be erected and maintained. Mr. Lininger has the project in charge and his idea is to have all of the art and musical associations of the city enter into the scheme and subscribe stock toward the erection of the proposed building. The building would be 100x132 feet, two stories high, and Mr. Creighton's only stipulation is that church entertainments shall not be held there.

"It is useless to attempt to do anything in this direction unless all of the associations are willing to take hold and do their part," said Mr. Lininger. "The offer of Mr. Creighton is a very liberal one and we can't afford to let it go by. His offer is worth at least $20,000 and all the lease would cost us would be the taxes, which, I believe, we could get remitted as the institute will be a school of art. I have sketched some plans for a building and an architect stated that he thought that it could be erected for about $10,000 or $12,000. It might possibly cost $15,000, but I would not be in favor of going in any heavier than that amount. If we can't put up a suitable building for that sum I am inclined to think that it would be inadvisable to try to do anything about it. The architect is now figuring on it, and will soon be able to tell us more closely what it would cost. My idea is to have a school of art, conservatory of music and the studios of local artists in the building, together with an auditorium or music hall with a seating capacity of 1,500. Dr. Flood, who is preparing to open an art school in Omaha, will take $5,000 worth of stock in the building, and will pay $1,200 a year rent for quarters for his school. The conservatory ought to pay equal rental. The hall would be used for the annual exhibition of the Western Art association, and the Apollo club, which must enter into the scheme if it is to be carried out, would also give its concerts there. The Western Art association will take $1,000 worth of stock and will pay $300 a year rent for a room in the building. This was agreed upon at the last meeting. The Apollo club and the Ladies' Musical association ought also to take quarters there. I have figured it out that rents would amount to about $7,500 a year after paying expenses. Over half of the stock is already taken, and I anticipate no difficulty in getting all of it subscribed. If the Apollo club will come in I think we can carry out the project. They have the matter under consideration, and a committee has been appointed. We would want them to stand behind the conservatory, as the leading musical organization of the city, and the Western Art association would likewise father the art school. Dr. Flood is confident that he will have 200 pupils when the fall term opens. The school will be run on the same plan as the Chicago school, and will draw from all the surrounding country. All branches of art, including decorating, modeling and sculpture will be taught. This is an opportunity to do a vast deal for the art interests of this part of the country, and it remains for those who should be interested parties to say whether or not we shall take advantage of it."

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

E. E. Meyers, the Architect, Puts In a Characteristic Expense Bill.

Mr. Berlin was the only absentee from yesterday's meeting of the county commissioners.

Bids for furnishing drugs and groceries for the ensuing year were read and referred to the committee on poor farm.

A petition from eighteen property owners of South Omaha to set aside $650 more to pave each intersection on Twenty-fourth street between A and N streets, in order that the work be done at an early day, was referred to the committee on roads. The estimated cost is $1,550 for each intersection, while the county has set aside but $1,178.57. Petitioners ask that if the fund is exhausted they be allowed to use the money set apart to pave the intersections between F and N streets.

A communication from the county attorney regarding Dr. Gapen's communication that the county had no right to care for the stranger sick only as a matter of humanity, and to get rid of them, suggested that they be provided for and sent out of the county as soon as possible.

E. E. Meyers, the architect, put in another of his very characteristic expense bills. It is for meeting the county attorney in Chicago to make affidavit to various matters regarding his connection with the new county hospital as architect, the affidavit being for use in the Ryan & Walsh case now on trial in the district court. The items in the bill are:

Fare from Detroit to Chicago and return	$14 40
Sleeper	2 00
Chair car	1 50
Hotel bill—Palmer house	18 25
Half a day's time	25 00
Whole day's time	50 00
Whole day's time	50 00
Time lost in traveling	50 00
Total	$211 15

The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary.

The finance committee reported having examined the books of the recorder of deeds and found them correct. The same committee also reported favorable to increasing the salary of the deputy county treasurer and the book-keepers in that office as follows:

Deputy, from $1,800 to $2,100.
Head bookkeeper, from $1,500 to $1,800.
Two assistant bookkeepers, from $1,200 to $1,500.

The report of the finance committee was adopted, Chairman O'Keeffe voting no.

Several bridge bids of minor importance were presented, signed by the members of the bridge committee. Mr. Corrigan moved that the chairmanship of the committee on bridges and construction be taken from Mr. Berlin and given to some other member, inasmuch as Mr. Berlin had refused to act in that capacity on the committees designated.

Mr. Timme thought the matter should not be acted upon until Mr. Berlin was present.

"Well, come to think of it," said Mr. Corrigan, "I guess that's right."

The matter was laid over to another meeting.

The reading of a bill for post-mortem examinations stimulated Mr. Timme to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That no more post-mortem examinations other than those authorized by the statutes be allowed.

Mr. Timme said that post-mortems had been performed on bodies where the cause of death was plain to everybody. He thought this a great wrong and hoped that it should be stopped.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Timme then told of his being the only commissioner who was present to meet the city council a few hours previous, relative to arranging for the care of city sick. The council wanted the board, he said, to make two propositions: One at what price they could secure the north wing, and the city run a separate hospital. He said the city preferred the former. Therefore he moved that the city be given a chance to accept either proposition.

Chairman O'Keeffe said he thought it wouldn't do any harm to give to the city such a chance, as he didn't think the council would do either.

Mr. Van Camp and Mr. Corrigan were opposed to turning over any part of the hospital building to the city.

After much discussion the board voted to either give the city the north wing of the building, or care for the city sick at $1 a week per patient.

On motion of Mr. Timme it was ordered that hereafter when a prescription for medicine was given the name and address of the person to whom it is given must be placed thereon.

The regular appropriation sheets were passed.

The Marine Band Coming.

The world famous United States marine band will arrive in this city about the middle of April and will give three concerts, two nights and one matinee. By special permission of the president and the secretary of the navy, the band has been given authority to make a tour of the principal cities of the country and will visit New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.

The band numbers about eighty-five pieces under the leadership of Prof. John Phillip Sousa, a musician of national repute. The band uses both brass and string combined with reeds, and is well known as the finest organization of its kind in the country.

The concerts will be given in the Coliseum. The management of the Coliseum has perfected plans for the improvement of the acoustic properties of the house as well as the appearance. The stage will be enlarged, making it 46x60 feet, with a proscenium opening of 40 feet, and will be well supplied with scenery. The stage will be enclosed in such a way as to throw the volume of sound towards the auditorium, thus overcoming the objection which has been made on this score.

It is the intention to present a series of summer entertainments in the way of light operas by the very best talent and Manager Bush, who recently arrived from Denver to take charge of the Coliseum, is making arrangements for dates for several well known attractions.

Omaha College of Music.

The third students' musicale of the season will be given tomorrow evening. The following programme will be rendered by pupils selected principally from the first and second grades, assisted by their teacher, Miss Lizzie Isaacs:

Piano solo—The Little Wanderer ...... Lange
Master Willie McCaffrey.
Piano solo—Celebrated Rondo in D ..... Mozart
Miss Fredericka Wessels.
Vocal solo—The New Kingdom .... Tours
Mrs. Frank Hoel.
Piano solo—(a) Peasant's Song. (b) Hunting Song. (c) Reaper's Song. ...Schumann
Master Ben Gladstone.
Piano solo—La Femme du Marin—Kalkbrinner
Elma Lohman.
Vocal solo ....
Miss Lizzie Isaacs.
Piano solo—Barcarolle (June) Tschaikowsky
Miss Mermine Biessing.
Piano solo—Operatic Selection .... Dorn
Master Moshier Colpetzer.
Piano solo—Rondo Brilliante . Carl von Weber
Recitation ....
Mrs. Frank Hoel.
Piano solo—Norwegian Bridal Procession .... Grieg
Miss Lizzie Tizard.
Piano solo—Cacoucha .... Raff
Miss Amy Lanyon.

BREVITIES.

Six minor permits, aggregating $1,895, were issued by the superintendent of buildings yesterday.

The Theosophical society meets in room 205, Sheely block, every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. "Self Knowledge" will be the study. All are invited.

"The Owls," a male glee club of twenty-five voices under the leadership of Prof. Kratz, will give a concert at the Trinity Methodist church, in Kountze Place, on Friday evening.

Monday will be observed as a legal holiday by the postoffice department. There will be only the usual morning deliveries of mail by the carriers. The general deliveries will be open only from 10 a. m. until noon.

At the First Presbyterian church this evening there will be a party of native Syrian Christians. The will be dressed in the costumes of their country, and will give an account of the work of Christianity in that land.

THE BIRTHDAY OF A MONARCH

An Imperial City Adorned in Brilliant Splendor for the Celebration.

BERLIN ARRAYED IN ALL ITS GLORY.

How the People of the German Empire Revere and Honor the New Ruler of Their Great Country.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—[Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]—The great city still slumbers. That smiling old dame, the silvery moon, sheds her last benevolent grin over the sea of houses; the glare of the electric light "Unter den Linden" and about the "Lustgarten" gradually fades before the awakening day. One by one the gas jets and electric lights in the streets and squares disappear; a reddish glow mounts in the eastern sky and the spires and domes of the city loom up fantastically in the twilight.

In somber and majestic repose lies the mighty pile of the "Schloss," surmounted by its imposing cupola. But the evening before, till late into the night, every window along the entire front of the great structure had shed a flood of light over the square before it, the occasion being the baptismal feast and christening of the youngest Hohenzollern, who, with great pomp and circumstance, has assumed the significant names of "Joachim Franz Humbert."

As we look up to these endless rows of windows, through which, the night before, we might have discerned the costly decorations, paintings, mirrors, chandeliers and richly colored trappings that beautify the home of the emperor king, we see nothing now but drawn curtains, behind which, we may fancy the young monarch dreaming himself into his thirty second year, just dawning.

But listen!

The clocks in the spires round about have just struck the hour of seven. From the palace cupola above comes floating down, solemnly and with startling effect, the inspiring melody of that grand old hymn, "Nun Danket Alle Gott." The volume of sound increases till it sweeps down with sharp, full and clear emphasis, such as only the silver trumpets of the regimental band of the royal dragoons can produce. Whoever passes beneath, stops still and listens devoutly. While this inspiring music transports the listeners below, the imperial, royal and Brandenburg standards climb aloft on their flagstaffs, unfolding themselves to the breezes.

Thus dawns the birthday of the emperor and king, Wilhelm II.

The palace portal is thrown open and the great "reveille" begins. The band of the Second brigade of guards, preceded by the hautboyists of the Second regiment of foot guards, and led by a mounted adjutant, emerge, their helmets adorned with red horse-hair streamers. With slow and measured tread, amid the sounds of "Freut Euch des Lebens," they march across "Schlossplatz" and "Schlossfreiheit," down along the middle way "Unter den Linden" to the Brandenburg gate and back the same way. Dark masses of humanity form the rapidly increasing escort. The "reveille" had been the signal for the general flagging and suddenly we see the German and Prussian colors fluttering in the morning breezes as far as the eye can reach down the endless streets and avenues.

Nature itself has turned out to do honor to the day. The slush and fog of the preceding days have disappeared and the bright sunshine glorifies the beautiful picture which the city of Berlin presents on the morning of the kaiser's birthday. Some perspectives are simply enchanting, especially that of "Unter der Linden" to the distant city hall tower, at the top of which proudly waves a great German banner. Along Freidrich, Leipziger, Behren and Wilhelm strasse too, there is not a house to be seen but what displays the parti-colored cloth from roof or windows. The hotels of the foreign legations, the palaces of the great banks and the American life insurance palaces do themselves especially proud, displaying their own colors in addition to those of Germany and Prussia. The numberless shop windows are gorgeously decorated, displaying in the center a bust of the kaiser surrounded with laurel trees and the first blooming flowers of spring.

All Berlin and the thousands of strangers within her gates, amongst them this writer, are on their feet. It is a mass movement from circumference to centre, the space between the monument of "Old Fritz" and the "Schloss" being the centre. There the masses meet in one great throng with the one object of witnessing the grand drive to the palace, of the great personages, whose privilege and duty it is to pay court to the sovereign on this day. Mounted police manage with difficulty to keep open a passage for the carriages. At about 10 o'clock the first royal carriage arrives, followed in short intervals by more than twenty of these gaudy equipages. The silver mounted harness of the proud high steppers, the spacious carriages of brown or blue color, highly polished, hung in mighty springs, adorned on the sides with the Hohenzollern coat-of-arms and at the four corners with crowns of silver; the driver's box draped in bright colored velvet or cloth with rich gold or silver trimmings; the drivers and footmen themselves, wigged in costumes of the eighteenth century, fairly incrusted in silver, with cocked hats and nodding plumes, all form an attractive picture.

The soldiers at the guard house are constantly called to arms to salute the persons of rank that pass and the sharp rattle of the drums mingles with the hurrahs of the people as some prince or other dignitary is recognized. When the aged field marshal, Von Moltke is discovered in a plain two-horse carriage, the enthusiasm knows no bounds. The music band of the cuirassiers of the guard, magnificent men, in white coats and glittering steel helmets, who march by towards the palace; the bells of all the churches are ringing in solemn chorus, and a salute of 101 guns is fired at the Koenigsplatz, each report being thrown back from the walls in thundering echo. It is a fascinating scene. A battery of field artillery of the guard, in gala uniform, had performed this service and now takes up its march down through Linden avenue, its mounted band playing the national air "Heil Dir Im Siegerkranz."

Divine service at the palace and the "Grand Cour" being ended, an even more picturesque scene is developed about the "Lustgarten." In long line the state carriages and other vehicles are returning, carrying their occupants, the princes and princesses, foreign ambassadors and other high officials back to their respective homes. Numerous generals and other staff officers prefer to work their way through the crowd on foot. The brilliant uniforms of the cuirassiers, hussars, uhlans and dragoons are glittering in the sunshine. The portal of the arsenal, opposite the palace of the Empress Frederick, is thrown open and all the officers of the garrison pass through it in a gorgeous stream to attend grand parade. The show is over for the day; the great crowd disperses slowly for home or for the many convenient cafes, there to gossip of the events of the morning over a glass of beer or wine.

Night brings out a new throng to view the grandest illumination ever seen in Berlin. Electric light, gas, oil and candles all contribute in great profusion. The incandescent light in globes of all colors produces a splendid effect in such patriotic designs as the imperial monograms, the Prussian eagle, coat-of-arms, etc., which cover the house fronts. The streets are bathed in a flood of light; flags and bunting are clearly seen as by day; sidewalk and roadway are one dense mass of people till near on to midnight. At the theatres gala performances take place and programmes of the concert houses show none but patriotic compositions for this night. All societies, schools, civic and military bodies have celebrated "Kaiser's Geburtstag" in their own way with dinners, speeches and orations, paying glowing tribute to the virtues of the sovereign whose ambition—it is conceded—is to make his people happy and prosperous, and who, to attain this end, breaks with traditional ideas of lofty dignity, and himself steps down from the high pedestal of his ancestors, to initiate movements of reform. Most earnestly does this young emperor labor in the interests of peace, effectually contradicting the predictions of all those who attributed a warlike ambition to him. A prince who believes that glory can be achieved only in war does not, like Wilhelm II., with such energy devote his attention to questions like, for instance, the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes, the reformation of the system of education, the restriction of children's labor in factories, etc.

The emperor is a son of his time and none of the serious questions of the day escape his attention. Free from prejudice he faces the responsible task of governing an empire, led only by the one principle, "that a government should aim to accomplish the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of people." When he ascended the throne he was regarded as the grandson of his grandfather, today he is hailed as the chief, who in serious times with a correct perception recognizes the right and carries it through with a strong arm. The great mass of the people believe in him and have the proud confidence that Wilhelm the Second's reign will foster the welfare and peaceful greatness of the Fatherland.

C. B. S.

TREATING ILLS OF EQUINES.

Observations Made During a Visit to a Horse Hospital.

Such progress has been made in the science of medicine and surgery that it don't evoke much comment these days when some skillful surgeon removes a vital organ from some sufferer, repairs and returns it to its place as good as new, without any serious inconvenience and but little risk to the patient. Such feats, of course, were unheard of a few years ago, and their successful accomplishment now speaks eloquently of the advancement of the profession.

But while the healers of human diseases have made great progress in their calling, they are slow coaches, comparatively speaking, when the healers of the brute creation are considered. A few years ago bots, spavins and the glanders were about the only diseases prevalent among horses. Such progress has been made, however, that his horseship now has bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption, cerebro spinal troubles, croup, chicken cholera and a long list of ailments the cure of which furnishes an excuse for the existence of an army of veterinary surgeons. In the old days when a promising colt was found to have a wolf tooth he was tied down and the offending member knocked out with an ax. Other ills that equine flesh was heir to was given equally heroic treatment. But it's different now. The veterinary surgeon has kept pace with the healer of human ills and the sick horse has his hospital, his private ward and cot, and is given as careful attention as his master would receive from his physician. There are several of these horse hospitals in Omaha and they contain much of interest.

At one of these institutions yesterday the attention of a reporter was attracted by one of the red-headed chambermaids, a man about forty years of age, who was kneeling down at the rear of a stall washing a big horse's hind feet with a sponge. The animal was a fine looking dapple gray and would weigh fully a ton. He was suspended from the ceiling by a wide belly-band, which was connected scientifically to a stout harness which could be adjusted so as to raise or lower the horse at the will of his attendant.

"What are you doing there, Jim?" was asked.

"Attending to my business; why?" was the prompt reply.

"What are you doctoring the horse for—what disease?"

"Well, me lad, if it's anything to you, he's got what we call sore feet," but a more congenial attache of the infirmary was found and the reporter was shown all through the building—from the business office to the laboratory, which is on the second floor.

In the office of the head veterinarian the visitor's gaze meets with a tall, slender wall showcase, which is filled with the surgical instruments used on the unfortunate dumb brutes that are brought to the place for treatment. Then there are all sorts of bottles of liniments, tin boxes of ointments and library of works on how to cure animal ills. Passing out of the office is a long clean alleyway which separates twenty-three box stalls which are about twenty feet square.

"In these stalls," said the doctor, "we place our patients. No matter whether it be a horse, cow, dog, mule, hog or sheep. The floors of each stall are covered with a portable staked floor which is taken out, scalded, scrubbed and thoroughly cleaned after the patient which occupied it last, has been discharged. On top of this portable wood matting is placed a heavy bedding of German peat moss. This moss is very expensive, but we buy it by the car load in New York. It is not only the softest and best bedding we can secure, but it is as good a disinfectant as can be bought. Another thing it can be dried in the sun, sifted out and used a second time."

To the left of the doctor stood one of his assistants holding a rubber hose close to the left hind leg of an ugly mule which had endeavored a few weeks ago to kick the life out of a large steel scraper on a railroad grade. The hose was fed from an expensive water heater in the corner. This heater, by the way, is quite a novelty in itself. The cold water is turned on from the city water plug, but is instantly heated in the large zinc tank of a patent gas arrangement before it can escape.

"It would be impossible for us to get along without hot water, as we use it in almost every case we have," said the veterinarian, as he picked up a corncob and began rubbing the surface on the brain of one of his pet patients. She was a pretty little Jersey heifer that had been sent to the hospital on account of a caked bag. "I just cured this little pets, sister of pneumonia and I am going to send her home tomorrow."

The doctor's patients seemed to be well acquainted with him, as in every stall he entered he was greeted with some sort of a noise or acknowledgement. "Get up there, Dick, old boy, and let me see how you can stand today," he said, as he snapped his finger to one of the prettiest corker spaniels in the city; coal black, not a spot on him, with thick, black curley hair. The poor brute made a desperate effort to stand. But he could not. He looked every word of "wait a few days and I'll go you." Dick was just recovering from distemper when St. Vitus dance set in, but his attendant says he will recover. The dog belongs to a well known Omaha banker.

In an adjacent stall stood "old Charlie," who for the last ten years has been a very active member of the paid fire department. He is suffering from a severe cold which he caught at a recent fire and also has a slight attack of pneumonia, but will be ready for duty before another pay day rolls around. Other horses were being treated for congestion of the brain, blind staggers, epilepsy, string halt, catarrh, pinkeye and epizootic. One cow had hollow horn, another yellows, another blackwater and another was suffering from milk sickness. The attendants were hustling among them vigorously.

Climbing up the stairway the reporter was shown into the laboratory. Such labels as "Plumbi Corb," "Pv. R. Zingib," "Ammon Carb," "Pv. Cantha," "Cupi Sulph.," "Sod Bicarb," Sp. Aeth Nit," "Fer Sulph.," "Pv. R. Gentian," "Alcohol," were stuck on the raft of bottles. Then there were great massive demijohns, rows of bottles, cans, jars and a regular drug store outfit. This is the room where the doctor compounds his animal restoratives, bottles them and pastes on the label.

In the rear of the laboratory is a large cold storage room where all kinds of feed is kept for the stock in the infirmary.

In a separate case from the more common instruments is a more smaller one with a black velvet back ground. It contains a large pair of docking shears for clipping horse tails, immense syringes, hobbles, shears, etc., but the most ghastly looking thing is the forceps, used in extracting horse teeth. They are as large as ice tongs.

Canadian Reciprocity.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Montreal correspondent of the Empire (government organ) telegraphs that he learns that the reciprocity resolutions pushed by Mr. Hitt of Illinois in the American house of representatives were formulated as the result of correspondence between the Canadian liberal leaders and their allies at Washington. The resolutions will be passed in order to give an air of veracity to the claim of the liberals that the United States is in favor of unrestricted reciprocity.

Aid for Parnell.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—It is announced that Cecil Rhodes, the millionaire premier of Cape Colony, now in London, has expressed his adherence to Mr. Parnell in the Irish contest and has given Mr. Parnell substantial proof of his regard, besides promising further aid. Parnell has also received offers of financial assistance from America and Australia.