second legislature, and house roll No. 269, appropriating $34,000 for the payment of expenses incurred by the national guard in the Indian outbreak at Pine Ridge.

The following bills were passed: House roll No. 105, compelling railroad companies to name their stations after the towns in which they were located; house roll No. 22, requiring county clerks to keep a fee book; house roll No. 402, requiring county treasurers to register warrants in the order in which they are presented; house roll No. 403, providing for the permanent investment of the school fund; house roll No. 199, regulating schools in Metropolitan cities. This refers especially to Omaha.

House roll No. 104, making eight hours a day's labor was passed with the following vote:

Yeas—Beck, Christofferson, Collins, Coulter, Dysart, Hill, Koontz, Michener, Moore, Poynter, Randall, Sanders, Smith, Stevens, Turner Van Housen, Williams, Wilson—18.

Nays—Brown, Day, Eggleston, Keiper, Mattes, Schram, Shumway, Starbuck, Switzler, Thomas, Warner, Woods—12.

Senate file No. 206, limiting the state board of transportation to the governor, secretary of state and the lieutenant governor, was killed.

Senator Moore explained his vote in the negative by stating that as the gubernatorial contest had not been decided, it was yet uncertain as to who would fill the gubernatorial chair. It might be the present lieutenant governor. If such should be the case, it would leave but two members for the board of transportation. This was not sufficient, and he was accordingly opposed to the measure. The vote on the measure was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Brown, Christofferson, Collins, Coulter, Dysart, Hill, Keiper, Michener, Poynter, Randall, Stevens, Turner, Van Housen, Warner, Wilson—16.

Nays—Messrs. Eggleston, Koontz, Mattes, Moore, Schram, Shumway, Smith, Starbuck, Switzler, Thomas, Williams, Woods—12.

A recess was then taken till 2:30 p. m.

On reassembling the body went into committee of the whole to consider bills on the general file. The following bills were recommended for passage:

Senate file No. 266, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle.

The House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house ordered senate file 232, by Coulter, providing rules and regulations for the government and control of the soldiers' home, to a final reading without amendment.

The following bills were lost on final passage: Senate file 182, by Keiper, establishing a normal school at Pierce, in Pierce county—yeas, 27; nays, 49. Senate file 25, by Wilson, locating a state normal school at Chadron, in Dawes county—yeas, 40; nays, 42.

The house passed the following: House roll 318, by Cornish, providing that warrants on school districts when not paid for want of funds shall be registered and paid in the order of registration—yeas, 75; nays, 3. Senate file 180, authorizing cities having over 5,000 inhabitants to issue bonds not to exceed $25,000, to construct a system of waterworks. Senate file 80, by Moore, the amended Lincoln charter—yeas, 88; nays, 2.

A recess was taken till 2 p. m.

In the afternoon the house adopted the report of the special committee of Wilson, Riley, Shryock, Schelp and Heath on the constitutional amendment advertisements. Bills for the latter were sent in by a number of newspapers and ran from $12.50 to nearly $1,000. The recommendation of the committee was that each of the claimants be paid $100.

The committee report on senatorial and legislative apportionment was read, the former feature being the same as was published in this morning's BEE.

As soon as the report was read Howe jumped to his feet and moved that it be engrossed and passed to third reading.

Scott moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Then ensued a scene of disorder, half a dozen members being on the floor and endeavoring to catch the speaker's eye at the same time. The motion to indefinitely postpone was carried.

More confusion ensued. Howe yelled to catch the speaker's ear, Watson shouted points of order, the sergeant-at-arms rapped the nearest desk with his cane, Modie walked up and down the main aisle eating popcorn and the chairman kept up the devil's tattoo with his gavel.

Finally Mathewson moved to reconsider the vote by which the postponement had been adopted.

Howe said that the postponement of the report would necessitate the calling of a special session of the legislature.

Moan of Dakota took the same view of the matter.

Cramb said that if a special session was called the governor would be responsible for it, and not the legislature, if the latter should adjourn after refusing an apportionment by a majority. He did not think that the state would be injured if the matter should be left over till the next legislature.

Breen said it was no joking matter to fail to comply with the constitution, especially by people who had sworn to support it.

Stevens of Furnas held that if the apportionment were not made at this time it could not be made until after the next enumeration. The governor had no right to call a special legislature for the purpose in view.

White defended the bill and was subjected to half a hundred questions by representatives whose counties had received black eyes in the apportionment. He said that it was no easy matter to make an apportionment bill, and that was shown by the fact that no member outside the committee had attempted to make one.

More confusion followed, Elder at times making running comments upon motions and suggestions of members which kept the house in a roar.

The apportionment bill was indefinitely postponed. The Scott bill took its place, but when the latter comes up for action all of it, save the enacting clause, will be stricken out, and the apportionment report by the committee will be substituted.

At 7 o'clock the house adjourned.

HE FLIMFLAMMED THEM.

How Omaha Councilmen Were Buncoed in Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—And now it transpires that the members of the Omaha council have been buncoed by an eminent lobbyist who is now on the Omaha city pay roll. Each member of the council chipped in $10, sum total $180, to engraft upon the charter on the sly a little joker that would extend their terms for one year. This change was actually made on the engrossed bill, but was discovered in the house just in time to be knocked out again.

The enterprising lobbyist is reported to have blown in his swag in a quiet game of poker at Lincoln. When he returns to Omaha he will probably tell a woeful tale.

Pat Ford went before the committee on cities last night and denounced in unmeasured terms the tampering with the charter by which the councilmen at large were to hold over until 1893. He said most emphatically that he had not come to Lincoln to elect any councilmen nor to unmake any councilman.

World's Fair Art Institute.

CHICAGO, March 31.—An ordinance was passed by the city council last night permitting the art institute to be erected on the lake front. Two hundred thousand dollars are already pledged toward the building. The art institute will furnish $250,000 and the world's fair will give $100,000. The building is to cost not less than $600,000 and may be $1,000,000.

The board of control of the world's fair is in session here, but no important business is being transacted. The national commission is scheduled to meet tomorrow, but it is not now thought a quorum will be present then.

Ex-President Gage of the local directory is quoted as saying that there will be a radical change in the next board. It is understood that this will result largely from discontent with the action on the site question. Trade interests that were not organized at the first election are now working together and will, it is expected, cut a large figure in the election.

The national board of control will report to the commission that the president consents to a reduction of his salary to $5,000, Vice Chairman McKenzie takes $5,000 off his and Secretary Dickenson cuts his $10,000 in two. These reductions alone will effect a saving of $14,000.

Kean Indicted for Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The grand jury today returned an indictment against Banker S. A. Kean. It charges him with embezzlement in having accepted deposits of money within thirty days of the failure of his bank.

Kean appeared this afternoon and gave bail in the sum of $5,000.

ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Merit System of Making Appointments Carefully Considered.

By Theodore Roosevelt, Member National Civil Service Commission.

By reform in the civil service, we mean the introduction of the merit system of making appointments in the public service, as opposed to the old spoils or patronage system. The essential difference between the two systems can be summed up by saying that the merit system is that which eliminates favoritism, whether political or personal, in making appointments, and aims to fill all the subordinate offices of the government solely with reference to the capacity of the applicants to perform the special duties of the places which they seek; while the spoils, or patronage theory of making appointments, on the other hand, implies that a man's fitness for the place to which he is appointed is purely a secondary consideration, and that the first consideration is his fealty to the party in power, or to some influential political chief.

The merit system is thoroughly American, thoroughly democratic and republican. The spoils, or patronage system, is thoroughly unAmerican, thoroughly undemocratic and unrepublican. The spoils system fosters the growth of a special privileged class, that is, the class of political workers. The merit system, or system of civil service reform, prevents the growth of this class, and fills the public service with people who are really the servants of the whole public, not the servants of any particular individual or particular party, and who keep their offices only so long as they serve the public faithfully and well, without regard to the influence of their party packers or the fate of their party friends. The spoils system inevitably produces a caste or class of men who go into politics for a livelihood, and who make the business of office getting their only aim. These men care little for the questions which really make up political life. They are only subordinately interested in protection or free trade, bimetalism or monometalism; what they care for is the offices. It is a matter of bread and butter with them to manage the primaries and control the elections, and as they have an active personal interest in the matter the chances are always in their favor as against the mass of honest non-officeholding citizens. Accordingly under the spoils system the great caste of officeholders exercise a most noxious influence on politics. Probably there is no other one influence in American life, not even the influence of the rum shops, which has produced so much degradation in our political life as the system of spoils appointments, the theory that to the victors in a political contest belong the spoils, for which the whole people pay.

I hold that the radical introduction of the reform system of making appointments would measurably improve the public service, and would immeasurably improve public life. It would sound the death knell of a host of cheaper and viler politicians; and they naturally regard it with peculiar hatred and abhorrence. There are of course misguided men of honesty and ability who are opposed to reform, and there are a great many good people who are indifferent or hostile through sheer ignorance. But nineteen-twentieths of its active opponents, whether in congress or elsewhere, are sure to be men whose mere presence in our political life is a curse to the country; men of narrow minds and defective consciences, who feel a natural and sour hatred toward any system that means good government and honesty. The immense horde of office-seekers and of officeholders under the patronage system furnishes these base political leaders with a mercenary army, compact and well disciplined. Their opposition to the form system is strenuous and bitter because they realize that it strikes at their power.

On the other hand, the average good citizen has but a general interest in its success. He has no special interest or concern in the matter. His interest is simply that of all good citizens, and hence is less effective than is the concrete and selfish hostility of the spoilsman. It is this which accounts for the comparative slow progress of the reform.

It is noteworthy that the opponents of the reform never under any circumstances speaks the truth in opposing it or advances a single argument against it which is worth refuting; his weapons are merely slander and misrepresentation. He has no case, and he knows it and therefore takes refuge in mendacity. One of his cheapest falsehoods persistently indulged in, although continually exposed, is to the effect that the examinations for entry into civil service are impractical. The man who asserts this, either asserts what he knows to be false or else he is so ignorant of the subject that he has no right to speak about it. Our examinations are absolutely practical, and the questions we ask are absolutely relevant to the duties the various candidates are expected to perform. Nine-tenth of our positions are filled from examinations for clerk, copyist, letter-carrier, and the like. A clerk or copyist we examine in spelling, penmanship, copying, letter-writing, and simple arithmetic. These are precisely the subjects in which a man has to possess proficiency if he wishes to be a good copyist or clerk. Similarly, a stenographer is examined in stenography, a typewriter in type-writing. A railway mail clerk is tested in his knowledge of the railway mail systems of his division and of the geography of the United States. A letter-carrier is tested as to his skill and speed in reading adresses and his knowledge of the local delivery of his city. All our questions are absolutely practical, absolutely relevant, and experience has shown that they test in the best possible manner the capacity of the candidates. The offices wherein the civil service law is best observed, are precisely the offices in which the public is best served and the interests of the community received most prompt and intelligent attention. The best postoffices in the country (to take a few examples out of many), those like the postoffice at Boston, under Mr. Corse; at Brooklyn, under Mr. Hendricks; at Philadelphia, under Mr. Field; at Indianapolis, under Mr. Wallace; at Chicago, under Mr. Sexton, where the civil service law has been observed in spirit and letter.

The law is long past its experimental stage. It has been tried faithfully for seven years, and wherever it has had a fair chance it has worked admirably and has produced the greatest improvement over the old system. At present about a fourth of the offices of the country are under the law—that is, are in the classified service, as it is called. Thus nearly thirty-two thousand places are withdrawn from the degrading and demoralizing effects of the spoils system. It is earnestly to be wished that this system may in the end be extended so as to cover the entire public service of the government, excepting the few positions where the duties are really political. The thorough elimination of politics from the civil service under the United States government would be of all reforms the most beneficial, and would produce the best and most lasting results in purifying politics throughout the country.

Fatal Hotel Fire at Dallas.

DALLAS, Tex., March 31.—The Georgia hotel burned this morning. James McAllister was burned to death. Mrs. W. E. Baird and son, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Davis, Pat McCarthy, Ed Kreen and others were badly burned or hurt by jumping, but none fatally.

The Cartridges Thawed Out.

MOSCOW, Idaho, March 31.—An explosion of dynamite at Taylor's stone quarry today killed Bartemus Sweops and Frew Crano and fatally injured William B. McGrew. The men were thawing cartridges on their cabin stove.

A Forester Disappears.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31.—G. W. Porter, chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, has disappeared. His wife says he deserted her and has gone away with another woman. Members of the Foresters say he has embezzled the funds.

Granted Four Years' Extension.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The Whitney car wheel works, with assets of $736,457 and liabilities of $558,240 were granted a four years' extension by their creditors today.

Alloting Indian Lands.

GUTHRIE, Okl., March 31.—The agents appointed to allot lands to the Sac and Fox Indians in severalty have begun their work.

ITALY ON HER HIGH HORSE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

in Italy as well as in one section of the Italian colony in this country to secure the recall of Mr. Fava. He has been accused of all sorts of unpleasant things, among which were the alleged sale of the decoration of "the cross of the crown of Italy," with being mixed up in the padrone system, and in a tobacco contract, under which it is charged that he and some other Italians defrauded the Italian government out of several millions of francs. It is possible that his recall is connected with these charges, but if this were the case it would have been in order for him to have announced the name of his successor at the time of presenting his recall to the secretary of state. This he did not do.

The utmost reticence is maintained among the officials of the state department as well as by the members of the Italian legation, all of whom positively decline to say anything at all on the subject. In diplomatic circles the affair is discussed from the standpoint assumed that Fava is recalled on account of a hostile feeling among the Italian authorities towards the United States, and the most astute diplomat in the corps does not hesitate to pronounce the action of Italy as injudicious, unwise and petulant.

Conversing with your correspondent tonight one gentleman, who has been in the diplomatic service for more than twenty years, said: "Had this incident occurred in any European government everyone would have expected to see immediate preparations for open hostilities. The next step would have been a declaration of war. But here all is different. No one looks for war. We shall see another minister accredited to the United States in short order. It cannot be possible that the king of Italy will so far forget what is due to the officials of your state department as to sever all diplomatic relations because some of his subjects are supposed to have been murdered. We have all watched the proceedings in New Orleans with the utmost interest, and it seems that no one has yet proved that a single subject of the Italian king has lost his life. Until the allegiance of the murdered men is clearly proven it is not within the province of any foreign power to demand redress for supposed injuries."

The scare head which appeared over the account of the affair in the local paper which had the news naturally created the greatest excitement in Washington. It was the sole topic of discussion in the lobbies of the hotels, the clubs and upon the streets. Army and navy people were besieged with inquiries as to the strength of the Italian army and navy, and legal books upon the subject of international law were more eagerly read and examined than ever before. Italy is the third naval power in the world at the present time, and this fact was not reassuring. But among the officials of the government not a shadow of alarm was manifested. The few senators and congressmen who could be found laughed at the idea of any serious consequences resulting from the recall of the diplomat.

Probably the most rational explanation of the somewhat extraordinary action of Italy was made tonight by a gentleman who is thoroughly posted in Italian affairs. He said: "The Italians as a people are greatly worked up over the killing of their countrymen in New Orleans. They know nothing of the real situation and they have no idea of the difference between the state and federal governments of this country. The anti-administration party in Italy has fostered the idea that the United States has not taken proper steps towards securing redress for the wrongs of the people, and the result is that the greatest feeling of animosity towards the party in power is manifested. It has become necessary to do something. The authorities fully understand the dual system of government prevailing here, but the people do not, consequently, in obedience to the popular demand for immediate action of some sort, the minister has been recalled. There is no reason to suppose for a moment that Fava's recall means hostile action on the part of Italy. On the contrary, the fact that a secretary of legation is left at the legation shows that Italy will continue to be represented, and, while Fava will probably never return, there is every reason to believe that some one else will be sent in his place very shortly."

Attorney General Rogers Talks.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31.—An Associated press reporter called upon Attorney General Rogers tonight and asked him for an expression of opinion upon the recall of the Italian minister and also the status of the case in so far as the legal department was concerned. Judge Rogers said the aspect of the case was unchanged. He was unable to say what the outcome would be. The matter is now entirely in the hands of the grand jury, and until it submitted a report he could not say what the line of prosecution would be. The state of Louisiana, he felt, was fully capable of enforcing its laws. There had been no new proceedings between the state and Secretary Blaine. Not a word had been received from Mr. Blaine since Governor Nichols wrote his reply and Governor Nichols has sent no supplemental communication to the state department. Judge Rogers did not care to discuss the significance of the recall of Baron Fava or the likelihood of hostilities.

An Associated Press reporter called at the residence of Governor Nichols, but was informed that the governor was ill and could see no one.

News of the recall of the Italian minister when received was promptly posted on bulletin boards and printed in newspaper extras. The newspaper offices were surrounded by crowds during the evening and the news was circulated from one end of the city to the other. There was much talk touching the possible international complications and the likelihood of hostilities prevailing. Sentiment here, however, is unchanged respecting the act of the citizens in lynching the assassins.

Mayor Shakespeare this evening deemed it inadvisable to make at extended statement of his views at present. He thought if the worst came to the worst the United States would be fully able to protect itself. Personally, he apprehended no serious trouble and felt certain Italian ships of war could not possibly approach near enough to New Orleans to inflict injury upon her.

Feeling Among Chicago Italians.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Prominent Italians in Chicago discussed the report from Washington tonight with much interest. Editor Durante of L'Italia said: "I do not believe the Italian government has recalled Baron Fava with any hostile intent, nor do I believe there is any danger of war. As to what Italian citizens here would do in case of war, I cannot say. I would not be willing to take up arms against my native country, nor would I fight against my adopted one. If the Italian government is making demands for some more active movement toward reparation, it is only what might have been expected after the feeble letter of Governor Nichols."

Dr. Volini said that in case of war he thought most of the Italians in the United States would return to Italy. He does not, however, expect any trouble.

New York Italian Paper Comments.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Italian paper, Progresso Italo Americano, referring to the recall of Baron Fava, says it is but a natural consequence of the opprobrious manner in which the state of Louisiana answered Secretary Blaine, of the weakness of the supreme federal authority in the face of the arrogant bearing of Governor Nichols, of the infamous, incredible impunity accorded to the lynchers and the instigators of the lynching. In conclusion the editorial says Italy has done its duty and the colony has cordially approved.

Bayard Treats it Lightly.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 31.—Ex-Secretary of State Bayard treats the Italian matter lightly. He says that if Baron Fava had been recalled it is likely he had done something to displease his government and that he had simply been relieved. This is indicated by his leaving a secretary in charge of the location. "It is absurd," said Mr. Bayard, "to regard the recall of a minister or the suspension of diplomatic relations as evidence of war."

New Orleans Editorial Opinion.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31.—The Times-Democrat in an editorial referring to the recall of Baron Fava, says: "There was no question of any unfriendliness to Italy or Italians. Eleven brigands and assassins were executed, of whom nine were American citizens, and two are said to be subjects of the king of Italy. It would not have made the slightest difference had these latter two been Russians or any nationality, for the race question did not enter into the matter in the slightest degree. The people of New Orleans rose to suppress an association of assassins."

Not Recalled for Personal Reasons.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Dispatches from Washington to the newspaper Il Progresso Italo Americano, received from private sources, indicate that Baron Fava will leave Washington tomorrow and sail for home. The editor said tonight that the recall of Baron Fava was decided upon by the king and cabinet only after they had become convinced that the administration of President Harrison was unable to resent the alleged insult offered in the letter of Governor Nichols. The editor said that Baron Fava was not recalled for personal reasons.

From private sources at Washington Eco d' Italia learned that Baron Fava had sent telegrams to all the Italian consuls in the country. The editor had not been able to ascertain the subject of the dispatches, but presumed it was a formal notice of the baron's recall.

Hardly Courteous.

LONDON, March 31.—The Herald says of the Italian matter that viewed from any point the action of the Italian government is as unwarranted as it is hasty and extraordinary. To the United States it is hardly courteous and might be construed into an affront.

Italians Released on Bail.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31.—On motion of counsel those of the Italians in jail who escaped the slaughter of March 14 were released today on bail.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions were granted today to the following Nebraskans: Original—Obediah S. Ward, Paul N. Nelson, Myron Davis, Andrew G. Wickham, Robert M. Sears, Oliver Osborn, Albert Wiltse, Matthew B. Reid, Elijah Tuttle, William Wilson, Albert A. Bouton. Increase—Lewis Taus, Joseph S. Frank, Daniel W. Camp. Reissue—John S. Hulbert.

Iowa: Original—John M. Porter, Joseph A. J. Nichols, William S. Persh, William H. H. Norris, George C. Shaffer, Henry C. Shell, Joseph Barney, John Trasak, Andrew Bergen, George H. Bush, Isaac McHenry, Orrin G. Bond, James D. Rhoades, Harrison Wilson, Julius W. Bacon. Navy—Lawitz Peter, Amasa F. Haradon, Ezra Bailey, John Royer, Merritt Rowe, Dwight Manwaring. Additional—John G. Blessing. Increase—Thomas Maze, John P. Merry, Henry F. Nicholson, John A. Wilfoat, John McDonald, John D. McKim, Robert Good, James N. Miller, John Love, Willis Nine, Felix W. Vinson. Reissue—Edwin Chapel, John I. Bridges. Original widows, etc.—Mary A., widow of John Burke; Emily T., widow of Alvah Lane; Hannah W., widow of Charles R. Brown; Edward B., father of Leander Dusenberry.

Patents to Western Inventors.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Patents were issued to residents of Nebraska and Iowa today as follows: George O. Brewer, Shenandoah, Ia., harness; Thomas C. Cunningham and L. A. Funk, Sigourney, Ia., stump puller spool; Carl G. Grunz, Grand Island, Neb., fire escape; David Hawksworth, Plattsmouth, Neb., door opener; John W. Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia., and B. L. Harris, Pittsburg, Pa., assigners to J. W. Kennedy, trustee, butter jar; Bernhard Koeppe, Kearney, Neb., water trough; Charles F. Murray, Cedar Falls, Ia., car coupling; Jesse M. Nichols, Ansley, Neb., grinding mill; William Smith, Mystic, Ia., stump puller; Daniel H. Soloman, Glenwood, Ia., river channel plow, also a device for preventing banks from caving; Joseph Trity, Burlington, Ia., rocking meat cutter; Samuel H. Warren, Keosauqua, Ia., feed rack.

The Kincaid Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Kincaid trial this morning the defense confined itself to an attempt to prove that Taulbee made threats against Kincaid and that those threats had been communicated to the defendant. The most important witness was Mrs. Mary Williams, who testified that on the day of the shooting Donnelson had told her of the difficulty between Taulbee and Kincaid and had said that Taulbee had warned Kincaid to arm himself. He had also told her that he had been with Taulbee a good part of the day in order to keep him away from Kincaid.

Before adjournment a number of other witnesses testified as to threats made by Taulbee against Kincaid, of Taulbee telling him he had better arm himself, etc.

American Horse Not Hostile.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has just received the following from Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full blood Sioux and government physician at Pine Ridge agency in South Dakota: "Papers have been reporting me as saying there will be trouble in the spring. There is no danger. I am more confident of this now than when I saw you. American Horse says that he, too, has been reported as becoming hostile. He denies the truth of these reports emphatically."

The Intercontinental Railway.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The final arrangements are now nearly completed and in a few days instructions will be issued to the parties authorized by the international railway commission to survey the route of the proposed railway between this country and South America.

An Iowa Postmaster Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The postmaster general today appointed B. Volterton postmaster at Kenwood, Crawford county, Ia., vice E. T. Fenton, resigned.

Carter Goes to Work.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Ex-Representative Carter of Montana this morning took the prescribed oath and entered upon his duties as commissioner of the general land office.

Student Harris Arrested for Murder.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Detectives this afternoon arrested Student Harris, charged with having caused the death of Miss Potts. Harris stands charged with murder in the first degree. Counsel for the prisoner asked that bail be fixed, but Judge Fitzgerald replied that it was not within his province to fix bail and referred counsel to a supreme court judge. Harris was then taken to prison.

FREEING SUGAR.

Omaha Wholesalers Getting Their Stuff Out of Bond.

By a provision of the McKinley bill the duty, which amounted to about 2½ cents per pound upon good grades of sugar, was removed on April 1. The refineries of the east and south were permitted to ship hundreds of cars of sugar to various parts of the United States in bond, without paying the duty, in order that the jobbers and wholesale merchants might have a supply on hand at interior points when the drop in price took place.

These cars have been arriving in Omaha for nearly a week and last night there were over one hundred cars of sugar standing upon the tracks of the various railroads in Omaha. It was the duty of the surveyor of customs to release these cars from bond on April 1, and so anxious were the jobbers and wholesale men who had bought the sugar to get the cars released and on their way to the retailers throughout the west that Mr. Alexander decided to begin the work of releasing and inspecting at midnight last night.

The office of the surveyor of customs was a busy scene at midnight. The leading wholesale firms of the city were all represented, and there was a general demand for prompt action on the part of the surveyor.

Mr. Alexander, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Crumb and a few deputies began the work soon after midnight. They visited the yards of the various railroads and opened, examined and released the cars as rapidly as possible.

The firms most deeply interested in getting the sugar released from bond were Paxton & Gallagher, McCord, Brady & Co., D. M. Steele & Co., Allen Brothers and Meyer & Raapke.

The rush will probably not be over for a couple of days at least.

HARMONY AND HAPPINESS,

Session of the Council Characterized by General Good Feeling.

SEVERAL VETOES WERE SUSTAINED.

Morearty's Eight-Hour Ordinance Dies and Comes Back—Madsen Must Show Cause—Other Official Actions.

There were sixteen members at the session of the city council last night, and, contrary to the usual custom, harmony was the principal feature, though it will not always be so. Councilman Specht succeeded in getting through a resolution compelling Councilman Madsen to attend at the next regular meeting and report upon the Ballou electric light ordinance that has slumbered in his pocket for months.

The mayor vetoed the ordinance granting the Union Pacific railroad permission to lay tracks on Jones street between Twelfth and Thirteenth. The veto was sustained, after which a protest against laying the tracks was presented and filed.

When the veto on the eight-hour ordinance came up for consideration the mayor was sustained by a vote of 10 to 4.

The mayor also vetoed the milk ordinance, giving for his reasons, that a number of important clauses had been omitted. This veto was also sustained and the ordinance referred back to the committee to make the corrections, after which it was read a first and second time.

Edward Katz's contract for grading South Tenth street was presented and approved. The work will be done under the three-fifths clause, and it is understood that the county will pay the city's share of the cost.

Comptroller Goodrich filed a communication, suggesting that the $3,000 available for building cross-walks should be expended at this season of the year, when cross-walks are most needed. The communication was referred to the board of public works, with power to act.

Davis & Cowgill were given permission to manufacture the dog tags to be used by the city at $25 per 1,000.

The committee appointed to appraise and report on the damages resulting from the change of grade of St. Mary's avenue and Howard street from Sixteenth to Twentieth street reported damages amounting to $42,941.

A petition requesting the removal of the express and hack stand at Fourteenth and Douglas streets was referred to the committee on fire and police with power to act.

The board of health reported sixty-eight deaths and 133 births within the city during the month of February.

Officers of the Western street lighting company were before the council with a kick. They had erected a street lamp in the council chamber, and during the day, they claimed, some person had tampered with the lamp in a manner that prevented its working satisfactorily. Permission was granted to remove the lamp.

E. S. Root, president of the Metropolitan street railway, filed a communication stating that under the provisions of the ordinance granting the charter, it will be impossible for his company to go on with the work of constructing the proposed lines.

On account of a proposed change of grade, the chairman of the board of public works was instructed to withhold the paving of Commercial street until further notice.

By a resolution introduced by Elsasser, the Union Pacific railroad was instructed to bridge the roadbed over Fourteenth street and remove the old piling that has become a nuisance. The same action was taken with reference to the Burlington, where its tracks cross Fourteenth and Twentieth streets.

C. E. Squires was instructed to at once commence sweeping streets, under the 1890 schedule.

The councilmen from each ward were appointed a committee to redistrict the city into voting districts preparatory to carrying out the provisions of the Australian ballot system. Attorney Poppleton was called upon for an opinion. He regarded the new law as expensive one, as it will necessitate the creation of at least ninety voting precincts. He thought the precincts should be kept as near the maximum population as possible. The committee will report at the next meeting of the council, it being the intention that no district shall have less than 200 and not more than 275 voters.

The fire and police commissioners were instructed to buy a buggy and harness for the chief of the fire department, at a cost of not to exceed $175.

The ordinance regulating the number of clerks in the comptroller's office was passed. This ordinance provides for: One deputy at a salary of $1,800 per annum; one bookkeeper at a salary of $1,500; one assistant bookkeeper at a salary of $1,300; one tax clerk at a salary of $1,000, and one register clerk at a salary of $900.

The contract for printing the compiled ordinances was awarded to the Pokrok Papadu at 88 cents per page.

In the matter of paving North Thirtieth street, from Ames avenue to the city limits, the city attorney rendered an opinion, stating that he did not think the city can legally let J. B. Smith go on with the work. Smith secured this contract last year, but did not execute the same until January of this year. The opinion of the attorney was accepted.

The following ordinances were introduced, read a first and second time: Granting the Belt line railway the right-of-way to lay tracks on Fifteenth street, from Izard to Cuming; regulating the hours of labor in the street commissioner's department. This was Morearty's ordinance, and is similar to the one vetoed by the mayor, with the exception that the title and the body of the ordinance are in harmony.

Tonight another meeting will be held, at which the monthly appropriation ordinance will come up for passage.

Deny Coercion.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 29.—To the Editor of THE BEE: There is considerable feeling existing in this city concerning the Newberry maximum rate bill. Immediately after the passage of the bill by the senate the railroad employes sent a petition to Governor Boyd asking him to veto the measure. Other parties interested in having the bill become a law have circulated petitions asking that the bill be signed, and use as an argument that the railroad employes were forced into signing the petition which they sent. A telegram has been sent Governor Boyd by the agent and general foreman of the Union Pacific refuting the charge that the employes were coerced into signing the petition, and asking him to veto the bill.

The following petition is now being circulated and signed by the employes:

"It having come to our knowledge that certain citizens have circulated a petition requesting your excellency to sign the Newberry bill relating to railroads, and that they have secured the signatures of many prominent business men and citizens of Grand Island thereto by representing that we, employes of the Union Pacific railway company, were coerced into the signing of the employes' petition lately sent you soliciting your veto on the above mentioned bill by threats of dismissal or otherwise.

"Now, therefore, we, the undersigned employes of the Union Pacific railway company, do most emphatically assert the statement that any of us were threatened or in any way coerced to sign the said employes' petition is utterly false, and that each and every one of us signed the said petition of our own free will and choice, deeming it to be for the best interests of ourselves and the public at large that the said bill meet with the veto of your excellency, and we would still most earnestly entreat your excellency to consider our former petition favorably and veto the said bill."

T. A. HATHAWAY.

Army Matters.

Lieutenant Colonel Perry of the Tenth cavalry, who was recently promoted from the rank of major of the Sixth cavalry, will take a leave of absence of a few weeks before joining his regiment at Fort Apache.

Captain Ray, judge advocate of the department of the Platte, is hunting ducks up along the Platte.

Major Tupper of the Sixth cavalry, who was a member of the Catley court-martial, is dangerously ill at 1812 Chicago street. His wife has been called to his bedside. The illness is a serious case of la grippe.

Colonel Guy V. Henry is enjoying a short furlough before resuming his duties at Fort Robinson.

ASSAULTED A WOMAN.

Mrs. C. T. Somers Beaten by an Unknown Coward.

Mrs. C. T. Somers, a lady fifty-five years of age, residing at 415 North Fifteenth street, was assaulted on Capitol avenue last night.

Mrs. Somers was passing along Capitol avenue and when near Fifteenth street a man rushed out from a dark corner and struck her on the face with his fist. As the lady fell the ruffian struck her again, bringing a stream of blood.

She made an outcry and two gentlemen near by rushed to her rescue. They felled the assailant, but he, quickly regaining his feet, managed to make his escape in the darkness.

Dr. Hayes attended Mrs. Somers, but her injuries are not of a serious nature. No cause can be assigned, by friends of the family, for the assault.

ENGLISH GOES OVERBOARD.

Jeff Megeath's Deputy Steps Off the Outer End of the Plank.

For a few moments last evening there was a small sized riot in the register of deed's office.

It was given out early in the day that Deputy Will H. English would have to walk when the hour for closing rolled around. The other clerks in the office knew what was coming and waited for developments.

Just before the clock struck 5 Jeff Megeath walked over to where English was counting the cash and said: "You will not need to report tomorrow."

English demanded an explanation and was told that he was discharged.

For a moment there was blood on the face of the moon, while English walked over to Megeath and, shaking his fist in his face, said: "You are a d—d thief, and I can prove it."

"You can't do it," returned Megeath, as he edged behind a counter.

"If he can't, I can," chipped in Ed Shelby, who had dropped in from the treasurer's office to see the fun.

"I am just as honest as either of you," continued Megeath, as he kept a pile of blank books between himself and the two men.

The war of words continued for some time, or at least until Megeath drove the whole force out of the office, after which he passed a commission into M. H. Horner's hands, appointing him deputy.

Horner is the man who was discharged from the Omaha National bank a few months ago for in a playful manner sending a check through the clearing house, purporting to have been signed by Jay Gould. He explained that it was only a joke, but it cost him his position nevertheless. He has been employed in the register's office about a month.

Megeath, in giving his reasons for discharging English, said: "He was working against me and doing me dirt upon every occasion. Not only this, but he was trying to set the other clerks against me."

English says there was nothing of the kind, and that he always served Megeath to the best of his ability. He also says that now he will go after the register and show up some very crooked transactions in connection with the management of the office.

THE CRACK OF CARBINES

Will Be Heard at the Bellevue Range Next Month.

Rifle practice will begin at the Bellevue range the first week in May.

The four companies of the Second infantry will go, two at a time, for a five weeks shoot.

The department competition will begin about the first of August, when the best marksman from each company will come to the range to compete for the position of distinguished marksmen in the department team.

Major Benham is not yet certain as to whether the cavalry practice will be held this year at Bellevue or at the new range being prepared at Chicago. For two years past the cavalry practice for this division has been held at Bellevue on account of the excellence of the camping ground and the range. It is quite probable that it will come to Bellevue again, because it would be an expensive proceeding to ship horses from Nebraska to Chicago for use at this practice and there are no cavalry troops stationed near Chicago, so the horses would necessarily have to be shipped from Nebraska or some point in the west where the cavalry troops are stationed. Horses have been brought down from Fort Niobrara the past two years for this purpose. Soldiers could do nothing with green horses at target practice. The horse that has been accustomed to the crack of the rifle and revolver is an absolute necessity for this purpose.

There will be a change in the silhouettes used this year. Instead of the figure of a man on foot the soldiers will blaze away at the figure of a man on horseback.

These silhouettes will be set in a line about four rods apart and the marksmen will ride past them, but will follow a line constantly growing nearer to the silhouettes. The first figure will be twenty-five yards from the line from which the cavalrymen must shoot, the next twenty yards, the third fifteen, the fourth ten and the last one of the five only five yards from the trooper's path.

The cavalry practice is by far the most interesting to those who look on from a civilian's point of view and a large number of people from Omaha usually visit the range to witness the work of the marksmen on horseback.

DASCHUNDS AND POINTERS.

Dogs and Their Breeding Talked Over by the Kennel Club.

The Kennel club met last night at the club rooms over 214 South Fourteenth street to listen to a talk by Max Baehr upon the merits of the "Daschund," a peculiar breed of dogs used with great success in Europe for rabbit hunting and ferreting out small game.

Mr. Baehr had one of the dogs with him, and, although he did not give any formal talk upon the daschund, a general conversation was indulged in by the members present for more than an hour and the merits of this short-legged canine were thoroughly discussed.

Charles Sabins was present with a very fine specimen of the Great Dane breed. The dog is very large and was much admired by the gentlemen present.

A. Kerner led a very fine English pointer into the rooms and his fine points were dwelt upon. The pointer is only a pup, but he is sufficiently developed to show many excellent points.

Suffocated in a Lime Kiln.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 31.—George Texter and A. Roper were suffocated to death in an air tight room at a lime kiln.

M'CARTHY WHIPPED BY DIXON

Boston's Colored Boy Scores a Victory in the Twenty-Second Round.

A VERY PRETTY FIGHT THROUGHOUT.

The Sheriff Prevented from Interfering by an Injunction—Dixon the Favorite in the Betting—The Affair by Rounds.

TROY, N. Y., March 31.—The great glove contest between Cal McCarthy of Jersey City and George Dixon of Boston came off tonight, and the colored Boston lad is the victor.

Crowds came from all directions and the rink was packed to its utmost capacity. Prominent sporting men from all over the country were in the audience. The betting was free, but the odds were all on Dixon. This is probably accounted for by the fact that a rumor prevailed all day that McCarthy had been drinking and was not taking proper care of himself.

The fight was for the featherweight championship and $4,000. Side bets were plentiful and great exc