have it made $100,000. He thanked God, however, that there had been enough members to keep it down to $50,000. He wished that it had been cut a great deal more. He was satisfied that the result would have been the same if the commission had been given $500,000 and the state would still have had nothing to show for it. He declared that the time for preparing for a creditable exhibit had been frittered away, and that it was now too late to hope to do anything in that line. He realized that it was sad commentary on the state of Nebraska, which deserved something much better.

Felton, likewise, took up the cudgels against the commission and declared that he was opposed to voting another cent for this commission to handle. He believed that if the whole matter was taken away and placed in the hands of one man to be appointed by the governor, something might yet be done.

Too Late to Do Anything.

Howe replied that the governor had already considered that matter, and had consulted with ex-Governor Furnas, who was one of the best men in the state to take charge of a matter of that kind, and he had said that it was everlastingly too late. Nebraska would have to be misrepresented at the World's fair in spite of anything that could be done.

Suter declared that it was out of the question to think of allowing the commission any more, but said that the stockmen would still endeavor to make a showing.

The bill was about to be re-committed when Oakley made a plea to wait and see if something could not be done and it was re-committed to the committee.

Started by Watson.

It was then 6 o'clock and the house was ready to adjourn when Watson spring a resolution that caused a deal of trouble and kept the body in the liveliest kind of activity until nearly 10 o'clock. The resolution stated:

Whereas, The majority of the senatorial investigating committee had declined to allow Judge Thurston to appear before it after he had been besmirched, and cross-examined witnesses who testified against him, and

Whereas, The chairman was in favor of granting the request

Resolved, That the house sustain the chairman and grant Mr. Thurston the desired permission.

Beal immediately moved to adjourn, but it was defeated on roll call and the fight was on.

Porter declared that the matter might just as well be settled now as in the morning, and Soderman said he was not afraid to meet Thurston before the committee. If Thurston thought the boodle hat fitted his head he might put it on, and he was in favor of letting him into the committee as soon as he wanted to come.

Purely Parliamentary.

Barry at once raised the point of order that the matter had not come properly before the house, as the committee had not reported and the house did not know that any request had been made or refused. He refused to yield the floor to Howe, who was anxious to talk on the matter, and a parliamentary wrangle ensued between the pair, during which Howe got in what he wanted ta say under the guise of questions to his opponent. This continued until Barry refused to answer any more questions.

The chair finally sustained the point of order, and Watson immediately appealed.

The appeal carried and the decision of the chair was set aside.

More parliamentary skirmishing ensued, during which Watson moved the previous question, and it was recognized by the chair.

Rhodes moved to adjourn, and demanded a call of the house.

Watson raised the point that a call of the house was not in order under the previous question and demanded an immediate ruling.

Gaffin in Close Quarters.

Twenty members were at once clamoring for recognition and the chair was compelled to call upon the sergeant-at-arms to clear the floor and seat every member before he could make himself heard.

Rhodes demanded that no ruling be given until the great chandelier was lighted, so that he could read from the rules and enlighten the speaker. He was allowed to go to the desk and convey his information, after which the chair ruled that he would entertain the motion to adjourn and also a call of the house.

Watson and Howe appealed.

Barry warned the republican leaders that the same tactics might be employed against them some day, and that they would then have to take their medicine.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," quoted the gentleman from Nemaha, and the chair then recognized Porter, who expressed the belief that every member wanted to be fair.

"The chair don't seem to want to," retorted Watson, who immediately renewed his demand for a ruling.

The chair intimated that the gentleman from Otoe aspired to rule all questions, to which Watson replied, "No, I want you to rule and rule promptly and fairly."

Had a Call of the House.

Porter argued that it would be a dangerous precedent to establish to allow a minority to overturn the rules and carry a point against a smaller minority and deny them the right of a call of the house.

Howe made a speech and asked for a ruling as to the situation. The chair began his reply by stating that he wanted to be fair, to which Howe nodded a vigorous assent and said, "I believe it, I believe it." But when the chair in the next breath held the call of the house in order, Howe threw up both hands and exclaimed, "Great God, what a ruling, what a record this house will have."

Watson attempted to ask a question, when Stevens rose to a point of order, and before he could state it, Watson, who was vigorously roasting the speaker whenever the opportunity offered, declared, "There is plenty of opportunity for them on these rulings."

The clerk was ordered to call the roll on the call of the house and eighty-four members responded. Jensen at once moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call, but before putting the motion the chair stated that it would take fifty-one to raise the call of the house.

Watson again appealed.

Took a Whack at Thurston.

Stevens availed himself of a momentary lull to correct what he declared to be a wrong impression. He said that Thurston could come before the house and plead his case even though denied before the committee, and could get full justice without persisting in his present course, which was disgracing him before the whole state, as he was trying to get before the committee simply to pettifog and befuddle witnesses. The committee would allow him to come as a witness to set himself right, but not as a lawyer to conduct the examination.

Despite vigorous protests the chair maintained that fifty-one votes would be necessary to sustain an appeal in this case, as it would reverse the action of the house. The appeal was put and it carried by a vote of 46 to 39, but the chair declared that it had not received the necessary votes and was lost.

Tired of Putting Appeals.

Watson once more entered an appeal and called for the yeas and nays, but the speaker for the first time since he has been the presiding officer of the body showed that the supply of "cheerfulness" with which he had promised on the day of his election to put appeals was exhausted.

Sutton insisted that if the speaker persisted in maintaining that position the corporations could buy and hide away a couple of members at any time, thus blocking legislation, and that the house would have to remain in session until doomsday.

"That's about the size of it," laconically retorted the speaker.

Howe concluded that it was about time to adopt new tactics and stated that in order to show that the members of the republican side desire to be fair they would consent to have the resolution so amended as to empower the investigating committee to employ an attorney at the expense of the state, to offset Thurston's legal ability. The proposition was received with shouts of approval from all parts of the house, and Watson moved that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

Valley County's Genius.

There was a chorus of seconds, but the irrepressible Rhodes was again on his feet with another point of order, which was as poorly founded as were the general run of his objections. He was met by a storm of protests, but, nothing daunted, this expounder of the constitution raised his voice into a shriek and excitedly insisted that his point be heard before the motion to suspend the call was put to the house. It was to the effect that during a call of the house no motion could be entertained.

"What's that?" yelled the house in unison.

"Can't we put a motion to suspend the call of the house?" demanded several.

"No, not even to suspend a call of the house," retorted the Valley county statesman, and then pandemonium broke loose again.

In the midst of the general confusion Keyes sprang to his feet and demanded, "Is it possible that Valley county has sent a man down here who claims to know more than the other ninety-nine members of this house put together?"

The sally was greeted with shouts of laughter which merged into a howl and roar when Howe solemnly asked, "Mr. Speaker, do I understand that Valley county is represented in this house?"

"You fellows who find out before you get through me," yelled Rhodes, who, white with rage, wildly waved a copy of the constitution in one hand and Cushing's manual in the other in the direction of his intensely tickled opponents from Sarpy and Nemaha.

Suspended the Call.

When quiet was in a measure restored the speaker held that Rhodes' point of order was not well taken, and the roll call was ordered on the motion to suspend further call. Many of the independents voted with the republicans and the motion carried by a vote of 67 to 19.

It was then 9 o'clock and the doors were thrown open. The question recurred on the motion to adjourn, which had been interrupted after the previous question had been demanded. The house, by a vote of 49 to 28, refused to adjourn, after which Beal's motion to lay the resolution on the table was voted down with a large chorus of ayes.

Will Let Thurston Come On.

Then, after three hours of continuous wrangling, parliamentary sparring and filibustering, the previous question was put and, with but one dissenting vote, the house decided that the main question should be submitted.

The resolution as amended by Howe was then read, but before a vote could be taken Barry nearly precipitated another riot by insisting that the phraseology of the resolution be changed so that it would cast no aspersions upon the good intentions of the committee.

Horst backed him up by declaring that unless the author of the resolution would consent to a change he would raise a row which would keep the house in session until daylight.

McKesson read from the stenographic report of the proceedings of the committee to show that a majority had denied Thurston's request as alleged, and Barry was then satisfied. The resolution was then adopted by a viva voce vote, and shortly before 10 o'clock the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Darner's Bank Bond Bill Takes Up Much Time in Committee.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—All of the senators were in their places this afternoon except Clarke and Lobeck, and after the preliminary and devotional exercises the general order of business was taken up.

From the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills Senator McCarty reported that house files Nos. 35 and 14 had been correctly engrossed.

Senator Johnson from the committee on miscellaneous subjects reported house roll No. 11, prohibiting the employment of Pinkertons, with the recommendation that it do pass. The bill went to the general file.

Senator Darner from the committee on internal improvements reported back senate file No. 19, with the recommendation that it be placed on general file. This is Darner's irrigation bill, and next to the Clarke maximum rate bill is the longest of the session.

Senator Dale wanted to know what had become of his bill. He said he didn't remember what it was about nor what its number was, but he introduced it early in the session and it hadn't been heard from since. As no one seemed to know any more about the missing bill than the senator who introduced it, the matter proceeded no farther.

Senator Darner then called up his resolution of Friday, to the following effect:

Whereas, It has officially come to the notice of this body, through the legal opinion of the attorney general submitted to this body, that the retiring state treasurer is liable on his bond for the state funds which were on deposit at the Capital National bank at the time of the failure of said bank; and.

Whereas, The interest of the state demands that steps should be taken to enforce the recovery of the funds deposited with the Capital National bank, in order that the state may not suffer loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, the house concurring, That the attorney general be and is hereby instructed to immediately commence proceedings against the retiring state treasurer and his bondsmen for the recovery of state funds so deposited by him in the Capital National bank.

Discussing the Resolution.

Senator Graham wanted the resolution referred to some one of the regular standing committees and made a motion to that effect. In explaining his motion he said that he hardly thought it proper for the senate to take a step in this direction without giving the matter some serious consideration. Two state officials, the attorney general and the secretary of state had recommended action against ex-Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen. These same officials had also approved the bond by which Treasurer Bartley had designated the Capital National bank as one of the state depositories. It seemed to him, he said, that the senate should not be in too much of a hurry to adopt the suggestion. He further stated that Treasurer Bartley had carried in his pocket for two weeks a statement showing the exact amounts of state money deposited in different banks, and if he had had any desire to examine into the condition of the Capital National bank he had plenty of time to make a thorough investigation. Notwithstanding this fact, and his knowledge that nearly $300,000 of the state's money was in that bank, he elected to make the Capital National bank one of the state depositories. He believed the senate should try to find out which of the treasurers bonds was liable before it went any farther.

Senator Darner stated that he had no objection to the resolution being referred to a committee and would only stipulate that there should be no unnecessary delay. He believed the resolution would facilitate matters and help unravel the complications.

Senator Pope said that the question was whether it required a resolution of the senate to compel the attorney general to do his duty. He considered the resolution an unintentional slap at the attorney general. He believed that the attorney general would adopt the right course at the proper time, but that he would of necessity be compelled to await the report of the receiver and the examiner before he could know officially just what the amount of the shortage was. When these reports were made he believed the attorney general would move at once and in the right direction.

The motion to refer the resolution to a standing committee was carried without further debate and the president directed its reference to the committee on judiciary.

New Bills Brought In.

The following bills were introduced and read for the first time:

By Everett—To fix reasonable maximum rates upon the transportation of live stock, grain, lumber, lime and salt, making an average reduction of 20 per cent in present rates.

By Packwood—To amend the law relating to the levying and collection of taxes.

By Stewart—Relating to the manner in which county treasurers shall make settlements with the state treasurer.

By Gray—To amend the state depository act.

By Johnson—To tax sleeping and dining cars.

By Babcock—To reimburse W. L. McCague for money paid to the state for lots No. 6, 14 and 15, block 47, in the city of Lincoln.

By Babcock—To amend the statutes relating to cemeteries.

By Eggleston—Amending the free school book law.

By Correll—To provide for the free passage of fish in Nebraska streams.

By Smith—To provide for the incorporation of street railways.

By Packwood—To provide for levying and collecting taxes in cases where an injunction has been decreed against the levy.

Bills That Were Passed.

Senate file No. 35, by Thomsen, was read the third time and passed. It provides that but one-fifth of the road tax collected in counties under the township organization law shall remain in the hands of the road overseers, the other four-fifths to go into the township treasury for the benefit of all the roads in the township.

Senate file No. 14, by Moore, was also read the third time and passed. It provides that if any person shall purposely, or in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any rape, arson, robbery or burglary, or by administering poison, kill another, or if any person by willful and corrupt perjury shall purposely procure the conviction and execution of any innocent person, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first degree and upon conviction shall suffer death or imprisonment for life in the discretion of the jury.

The senate then went into committee of the whole to consider bills on the general file, with Senator Gray in the chair.

Darner's bill, No. 18, requiring all banks of deposit to give bonds to the county boards for the benefit of the depositors, came up for a lively discussion, in which considerable feeling was engendered.

Senator Tefft moved that when the committee rise it report the bill with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Darner met the motion with an amendment that the committee recommend that the bill pass.

How it Affects the Banks.

Senator Darner went over the arguments in support of his bill that he made last Thursday. He referred to the great number of bank failures and said that the most doleful circumstance in connection with all of them is that the poor people are always affected the most, and claimed that it was as just, right and lawful that the state should render the same protection to private depositors in banks that it seeks to give the state.

Senator Moore made an extended argument against the bill, in which he pointed out the fact that if it became a law it would compel all the savings banks of Omaha and Lincoln to go out of business. He further contended that the bill would have a tendency to injure state banks and give national banks the ascendency.

Senator Pope called attention to the fact that the bill provided no manner in which depositors in broken banks could secure the money recovered by the state on the bond of the defunct banks. Darner admitted the force of the argument and undertook to remedy the matter by an amendment, but it failed to receive a second.

Senator Tefft replied to the arguments made by Darner in a humorous speech and wound up by declaring the bill impracticable.

The senate then, by a vote of 17 to 6, indefinitely postponed the bill.

The committee then took up and considered successively senate files Nos. 42, 63, 60, 44, 77, 40 and 10. All were recommended for passage.

The committee then rose and senator Pope by common consent introduced senate file No. 112, to establish a state banking board.

Darner Doesn't Like Morton.

Senator Pope offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The president-elect of the United States has seen fit to select for a member of his cabinet one of the most distinguished citizens of this state, and

Whereas, J. Sterling Morton, one of the pioneers of Nebraska and the originator of Arbor day, is particularly well equipped for the position to which he is called, and we believe that he will fill it with honor to himself and credit to the state; be it

Resolved, That this body, irrespective of politics, present its thanks to the president-elect, Hon. Grover Cleveland, for the honor conferred upon the state of Nebraska;

Resolved, That the secretary is hereby instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the president-elect.

Senator Darner objected to the resolution and further consideration went over until tomorrow.

The senate then adjourned until tomorrow morning after voting down a motion by Gray to the effect that hereafter the senate shall commence work promptly at the hour named in the rules.

Penitentiary Contract.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Following is a copy of the statute extending the contract for leasing the penitentiary, passed March 2, 1887:

Section 1.—That the contract leasing to W. H. B. Stout the penitentiary, the penitentiary grounds and convict labor of the state of Nebraska, executed on the 22d day of September, 1887, and which has been by said Stout assigned and transferred to C. W. Mosher, subject to all the conditions and provisions contained in said original contract; provided, that said Mosher shall receive 40 cents per day in cash for each convict in full for his compensation under said contract.

Provided further, That upon the taking effect of this act, the said Mosher shall enter into a bond with the state of Nebraska in the penal sum of $100,000, with good and sufficient sureties conditioned for the faithful performance of said contract, and upon the execution and delivery of said bond and the approval of said sureties the Board of Public Lands and Buildings shall endorse upon said original contract, a statement that the same has been extended to said Mosher for the period of ten years from the first of October, 1889, according to the provisions of this act.

Provided, That under the extension of said contract the convicts shall not, nor shall any of them, be employed in the manufacture of cigars, brick, or in the cutting of stone, except such brick and stone as may be required in making repairs and improvements at the penitentiary, and in the erection of buildings and walls for the confinement of convicts and for the use of officers and guards, nor shall any of said convicts be employed upon any public building, except buildings for penitentiary purposes;

Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall in no wise impair or invalidate any contract now existing.

Sec. 2.—All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Amendments May Carry.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The counting of the ballots cast at the last election for the two constitutional amendments is progressing with a rapidity that insures the completion of the work within the time specified by the act which authorized the recount. Thirteen clerks are employed, and they are divided into two sections, one of which reads the vote and the other tallies the result. Today the clerks counted the ballots of Douglas and two smaller counties, 30,000 in all and discovered a difference of about 1,000 in all in favor of the amendments. Friends of the recount believe tonight that the amendment relating to the investment of permanent school funds will be found to have carried, and they claim the railroad commission amendment is likely to carry also, although the chances are not so greatly in its favor. It will take a gain of about 7,000 votes to overcome the votes against the amendments. The returns from Dawes county were found to be incomplete, as the county clerk, through some inadvertence, burned a portion of the ballots. No estimate can be made of those destroyed.

OMAHA GUARDS.

New Officers—Increasing Membership—To Visit the World's Fair.

The annual meeting of the Omaha Guards was held at the armory last evening: Following are the officers chosen for the ensuing year, most of whom were re-elected: Captain, F. E. Bamford; first lieutenant, H. B. Mulford; second lieutenant, C. H. Wilson; clerk, W. B. Christian; financial secretary, Eli Hodgins; treasurer, H. B. Mulford; chaplain, Dean Gardner; surgeon, Dr. E. W. Chase. The board of directors will consist of the company officers, together with W. B. TenEyck, A. P. Cone, J. G. Lund and E. N. Bovell.

The new constitution was ratified. The principal change is the abolition of the monthly company meetings, the business being left to the board of directors. The company meetings will now be held only twice a year.

The guards begin another year of their existence with very bright prospects. There are now ten applications for membership on file and more are constantly coming in. A great deal of interest is taken in the entertainment to be given at the Boyd opera house in the near future by the Lincoln guards. The committee having charge of the matter reported last night that the date for the entertainment would be either March 11 or April 8, and recommended the latter date, but no definite action was taken.

Arrangements are in progress for the trip of the guards to the World's fair next summer. They will go as a military company and camp on the grounds, thus reducing the expense of the trip to a minimum. It is possible that they will be accompanied by the Lincoln Guards.

The Fire Record.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The National Wall Paper factory on West Twenty-third street, burned Sunday morning. Loss, $200,002.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Feb. 20.—Hudnut company's hominy mill burned this morning. Loss, $100,000; insured.

Movements of Ocean Steamers February 20.

At Liverpool—Arrived—British Prince, from Philadelphia.

At New York—Arrived—Aurania, from Liverpool.

CARNIVAL OF COMMERCE

Winter Display of the Nebraska Manufacturers and Consumers Association.

LINCOLN THE SCENE OF THE AFFAIR

Five Hundred People Witness the Opening—Much Enthusiasm Developed in the Interest of the Home Patronage Movement.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"Patronize Home Industry" is the shibboleth of all Lincoln and a portion of Nebraska this evening. The winter carnival of the Nebraska Manufacturers and Consumers association, which opened at 8 o'clock tonight, was the primary cause of this enthusiasm for the home patronage movement.

The three floors of the big Hovey & Peck building at 235 North Tenth street were crowded from basement to dome with the samples of Nebraska's products, and one-fourth of the floor space was occupied by animate specimens thereof. The building was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting and multi-colored lights, while decorations made of various manufactured articles added a unique charm to the ensemble.

The first and second floors are devoted to exhibits entirely, while on the third is an improvised stage and auditorium, and a restaurant and refreshment bazaar under the direction of the Women's Relief Corps.

Opened by Vice President Stewart.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Vice President Stewart called the assemblage of some 500 to order and introduced Mayor Weir, who welcomed the Manufacturers association to Lincoln and extended to them the freedom of the city.

President Page of Omaha responded at length, detailing the subjects and aims of the association, the causes which led to its formation and the wonderful results that have followed the systematic work pursued. In closing he cordially welcomed the people of Lincoln to the exposition.

He was followed by Attorney General Hastings, who dwelt on the early legendary history of Nebraska, and said that while Coronado had failed to find within the borders of this state the gold and silver he had hoped to discover, yet he had found soil that has proven itself richer than all the gold of California or the silver of Montana.

Chancellor Canfield was unable to be present on account of illness, and the closing remarks were made by Governor Crounse, who concluded an interesting talk on the commercial and manufacturing development of Nebraska by stating that when he died he wanted to be buried in a Nebraska-made coffin and laid to rest under Nebraska's soil.

It was then 9 o'clock and the governor, in accordance with the programme, stepped to the front of the stage and pushing an electric button, started the machinery of the first winter carnival of the Nebraska Manufacturers and Consumers association.

Very Artistic Displays.

The displays are numerous and many most artistically arranged. Harpham Bros., manufacturing harness men of Lincoln, have twenty men at work in the building, while the prime feature of the mammoth displays of the W. A. Page Soap company of Omaha is the champion soap wrapper, a pretty young lady with defiant fingers. Among other exhibits are the house of candy, containing the display of Lasch Bros., manufacturing confectioners of Lincoln, and that of the Punty Extract company.

Other exhibits are made by Mark & Mooney, store fixtures, Fremont; F. S. Johnson, flour, Milford; C. C. White, flour, Crete and Nebraska City cereal mills. Lincoln is represented by exhibits from the Lincoln Pottery company, the Gulick bakery, J. P. Todd, signs; Camp Bros., carriage manufacturers; Nebraska Mantle and Cabinet works, the Model Mop, Pail and Wringer company, Lincoln Paint and Color company, Farmers and Merchants Insurance company, State Journal company, Howard Manufacturing company, Lincoln Coffee and Spice mills, Capital City Shirt factory, Thorp Novelty works, Chemical Manufacturing company, R. W. Maxwell, candy manufacturer; C. J. Roman, carriages; Western Mattress company, Lincoln Packing and Provision company, Lincoln Range and Furnace company, H. Wobker, cigar manufacturer, and Buckstaff Bros., harness makers.

Expect a Crowd Wednesday.

Both President Page and Secretary Holmes are well pleased with the interest shown in the exhibition and anticipate an immense crowd Wednesday, when the meeting of the association will be held.

Following is the program for the week: Wednesday evening, a beautiful tableau under the direction of Mrs. Smith and Miss Parker, with exhibition drill by the Young Men's Christian association gymnasium classes; national songs will be sung by quartets and duos, and supper served in eighteenth century costumes. Thursday evening, a concert by the faculty of Lincoln Normal college's musical department. Friday evening, a tableau, "Scenes from Life," by society ladies. Saturday evening, the Lincoln light infantry will furnish a drill, with music. Wednesday will be children's day. A rate of one and a third fare has been secured on all railroads and tickets will be good to return the 26th inst.

District Court News.

The Exchange bank of Franklin, Pa., began suit in district court against the Capital National bank today to secure possession of a $5,000 note executed by the Western Manufacturing company in July last and by the bank sold to the plaintiff. The petition sets up that on the 12th of January the Capital National sent the Exchange bank a draft on the Chemical National of New York for $5,000 in payment of the note, which draft went to protest when presented for the reason that the Capital bank had no funds there. The plaintiff asks the court to decree that it is still the owner of the note.

John Patterson and William Winninger, two turkey thieves, were given eighteen months in the penitentiary today. A new trial was refused John Helser, convicted of assault with intent to kill, while Mike McCann pleaded not guilty to a similar charge, and had his case set for Monday next.

The garnishees in the several cases instituted against the Capital National bank and Mosher and Outcalt were today peremptorily ordered to answer by tomorrow morning and give an account of how the securities came into their possession.

John J. Davis sues the Elkhorn for $200, damages to a case of millinery sent from Blair to Lincoln, while W. O. Allen asks $150 from the Rock Island for killing a horse belonging to him last October.

City in Brief.

The Burlington board of directors have appropriated $84,000 for the purpose of enlarging its plant at Havelock. Work will be begun on three new buildings as soon as the weather permits. One will be used as a boiler shop, another as a round house, and the other as a storage building. All will be of brick, and their completion means a large increase in the working force at Havelock.

The records show that the Home street railway has not been sold to the Lincoln street railway, as generally supposed, but has been transferred to F. W. Little, president of that company. It will be run as a separate line.

The examination of A. J. Downer, the Ashland sewing machine agent charged with violating a postal law, has been continued until Thursday.

Hon. Sam Elder swore out a warrant today for the arrest of a neighbor's boy on the charge of having unduly and unlawfully thumped Elder junior.

More Elevator Room Needed.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A large number of farmers and merchants met today at the Clother house and adopted articles of incorporation of the Farmers and Merchants Elevator company of Columbus, capital stock $10,000, for the purpose of buying, selling, shipping and storing all kinds of grain.

Coroner Heintz held an inquest yesterday over the body of a boy named Charles Berberg, 8 years old, accidentally shot by his brother Fred, 14 years old. The family are Swedes, living near Lindsay. The boys, with other children of the family, were standing around a stove in the house at the time of the accident, and the coroner says it is a wonder more of them were not killed.

Joseph Mather is under arrest on a charge of stealing $25 from his employer, a farmer near Monroe. Mather is supposed to be the man who robbed a safe in Platte Center some time ago and is feeble minded. He pleaded not guilty.

In the Interest of Railroad Men.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Good audiences gathered at the Methodist Episcopal church in this city in response to announcements of special meetings in the interest of the railway department of the Women's Christian Temperance union last Saturday evening and Sabbath afternoon. The presentation of this great and growing work by Mrs. Woodward, national superintendent, was particularly appropriate, and evidently met the approval of railway men and others present.

As soon as the noon intermission at the B. & M. shops is lengthened to a full hour, having been out forty-five minutes during the winter, Mrs. Woodward promises to return and institute weekly noon meetings similar to those now being so successfully conducted at the Union Pacific shops at Omaha, at the Havelock shops and at many other great railway centers in the United States.

Injured While Inspecting a Cave.

ASHLAND, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Several Ashland young men visited Sanford cave on a prospecting tour Saturday. Everything went well until one of the number, Stanley Pickett, son of Postmaster Pickett, fell from a cliff a distance of fifty feet. His companions were very agreeably surprised when reaching the young man's side to find that he was but slightly bruised and able to mount his pony and ride home. Aside from a bruised knee the young man is apparently unhurt.

Bennett Revival Services.

BENNETT, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Methodist Episcopal church of this place has just opened a series of very interesting and profitable revival meetings. Rev. A. C. Calkins, assisted by his estimable wife, have charge.

Beginning Sunday, February 26, the Presbyterian church will begin holding revival meetings nightly.

While Feeding a Corn Sheller.

TALMAGE, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Antone Johnson, a young man 23 years old, had his hand torn off and arm crushed while feeding a corn sheller on the farm of Fred Scrimscher this morning. It is thought the arm will have to be amputated.

ATHLETIC CLUB AFFAIRS.

Steps Taken to Infuse New Life Into the Organization.

The members and ex-members of the Omaha Athletic club held a business meeting at the club rooms last evening. There were in the neighborhood of 100 gentlemen in attendance, and the unanimous feeling prevailed that the club should be perpetuated at any cost. President Ames was in the chair, and on order being called stated the object of the meeting, viz.: to devise ways and means of paying off the indebtedness of the club and again establishing it substantially it on its feet.

The present membership is 226, and the entire indebtedness of the club $2,200, $1,100 of which is for back rent due Judge John J. Redick, with no funds on hand.

Mr. Redick stated that he felt a good deal of interest in the club, but intimated that the only way it could be maintained was by protecting itself in the squaring of its debts.

Motions to make the monthly dues $1.50 and $1 were voted down, leaving the dues as they already stood at $2. A motion that the chair appoint a committee of five to solicit memberships was carried, and Messrs. Flanagan, Blair, Montmorency, Peculell and Metz were appointed.

Also a motion for a committee of three of the directors to confer with the Roadster, Kennel and other clubs with the view of consolidation.

Messrs. Wells, Sudborough and Millard were selected.

It was further resolved that old members who had resigned by reason of the much talked of $10 assessment should be admitted on payment of said assessment, their dues to begin with the time of their readmission.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Roeder, Tuthill and Mullen was appointed to solicit life members at a cost of $150.

A $25 subscription list was also started for the purpose of assisting in the immediate liquidation of the club's debt, and this was signed by Messrs. Ames, Sudborough, Wells, John I. Redick, Chat Redick, Cooke, Millard and Roeder. A general subscription for any amount was also put in circulation with encouraging success, after which the club adjourned to meet March 3.

Odds on the Big Fights.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—Betting opened today at the track on the coming glove contests. The following were the odds posted at the opening: Fitzsimmons, 7 to 10, on; Hall, 11 to 10; Goddard, 1 to 4, on; Smith, 5 to 2; Ryan, 4 to 5, on; Dawson, 9 to 10.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS RIOT.

Strikers and Nonunion Men Engage in a Scrimmage with Guns.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A serious riot occurred this morning at the Catsburg Coal company's mine in Monogahela City between striking and colored nonunion miners. Over 100 shots were exchanged, but fortunately no one was injured. The colored miners were finally driven from the mines. An application for deputies will at once be made to the sheriff of Washington county. The situation in the fourth pool is growing serious. The men have been on a strike nearly six months and are becoming desperate, as the operators have decided to start their mines with nonunion men.

Minnesota Remembers Her Soldiers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 20.—The house today, in committee of the whole, favorably acted on the bill appropriating $15,000 for the erection of suitable memorials to Minnesota troops on the battlefield of Chickamauga.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Generally Fair with Northerly Winds Are the Predictions for Nebraska Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—For Nebraska—Generally fair; northerly winds.

For Iowa—Fair, preceded by local snows in northern portions; westerly winds; slightly warmer in eastern portion.

For South Dakota—Generally fair; northwesterly winds; slightly colder in eastern portion.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA Feb. 20, 7 p. m.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of past four years:

	1893.	1892	1891.	1890
Maximum temperature	42°	38°	34°	11°
Minimum temperature	20°	27°	23°	*8°
Average temperature	31°	32°	21°	2°
Precipitation	.00	T.	.26	.00

Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1892.

Normal temperature	26°
Excess for the day	*8°
Deficiency since March 1	515°
Normal precipitation	.03 inch
Deficiency for the day	.03 inch
Deficiency since March 1	3.65 inches

* below zero

Reports from Other Points at 8 p. m.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Max. Temperature of day	Precipitation	State of weather
Omaha	39	42	.....	Cloudy.
North Platte	42	52	.....	Cloudy.
Kearney	42	52	.....	Part cloudy.
Chicago	18	26	.01	Cloudless.
St. Louis	34	36	.....	Cloudless.
St. Paul	22	22	.01	Snow.
Davenport	22	22	.....	Cloudy.
Kansas City	36	38	.....	Cloudless.
Denver	42	46	.....	Cloudless.
Salt Lake City	38	38	.....	Cloudless.
Rapid City	34	46	.....	Part cloudy.
Helena	40	42	.....	Cloudy.
Calgary	28	34	.....	Part cloudy.
Bismarck	28	36	T	Snow.
Qu'Appelle	22	24	.....	Cloudy.
Minnedosa	24	34	.01	Cloudy.
*St. Vincent	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	32	38	.....	Cloudless.
Miles City	36	40	.....	Cloudless.
Galveston	64	.....	T	Cloudy.

* not reported.

GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.

CHIEF SEAVEY AT THE BAT

Presents Statistics About Saloons, Gambling and Prostitution.

KNOCKS A COMMISSIONER OUT OF THE BOX

Chief of Police Declares Omaha's Management of Social Evils to Be Excellent—Action on Anti-Vice Petition Postponed a Week.

Quite a crowd of curious people attended the session of the fire and police commissioners last evening, no doubt expecting to hear a discussion of the petition referring to saloons and gambling houses, which was referred to the board by the council.

After the routine business had been disposed of the resolution of Mr. Hascall, passed at the last meeting of the council, was read, and thus the petition was brought to the notice of the board.

Mr. Gilbert moved that a copy of the document be referred to Chief Seavey, along with instructions to comply with the requirements of the law. As no one offered to second the motion Chief Seavey laid before the board a roll of manuscript, saying:

"I have a report to make, and some statements to back it up."

The chief's report was taken up and read.

Chief Seavey's Saloon Statistics.

"Your honorable body issued licenses to 237 saloons for the year 1892, to 242 saloons in 1893. During 1892 the police and citizens complained of twenty-nine saloonkeepers for violating the laws, and the city prosecutor filed no complaints. Consequently no warrants were issued.

"In 1892 fifty-three saloonkeepers were arrested for violations of the liquor law. These cases were all dismissed but ten, which were taken to the district court.

"A statement herewith shows that saloons are always kept open on Sunday as follows: On account of having restaurants, 12; on account of having boarding houses, 6; on account of having billiard and pool tables, 16.

"There are hotels that are licensed to sell intoxicating liquors in this city, and I have reason to believe that there never has been a Sabbath day since the passage of the Slocum law but that some person connected with every hotel in Omaha has violated that law.

"There are 154 wine rooms and eighty-six saloons in this city.

Gambling Rooms.

"After the law went into effect, June, 1886, making it a felony for 'every person who shall play at any game whatever, for any sum of money or other property of value,' the police arrested and locked up gamblers, from the wealthiest down to the 'tin horn,' rich and poor, citizens of all classes, as follows: 1888, 48; 1889, 37; 1890, 81; 1891, 356; 1892, 167; total, 848. Of this number three were found guilty and paid a fine of $100, while all the rest were discharged.

"I have caused the police to break down doors five inches thick and batter down brick walls a score of times during my administration and arrest twenty to forty men of a night. I have had as much as $4,000 worth of gambling fixtures in my office for nine months at a time.

"All cases against gamblers were prosecuted by the state, as it was held that the city ordinance was faulty.

"City ordinance No. 3079 was passed May 28, 1892, and after the passage several gambling houses were opened and the managers came to the police court and paid a fine of $150 every month since they opened. Eight gambling houses are now running, which pay $1,220 into the police court.

"Since the opening I have had my captains and sergeants visit them and make a weekly report as to the manner in which they are conducted. There has been less complaint against gambling since last June than any time since I have been in office. No drunkenness, no disorderly conduct, no gambling on Sunday, no minors, drunks or vagrants are allowed in any of these houses.

"While I am opposed to gambling in any form, I have to say that from a police standpoint there is less to complain of against gamblers and gambling houses the way they have been conducted the last nine months than previous to that time, when gambling was going on in club rooms, hotels and other places behind closed doors.

"When a warrant was issued for the arrest of gamblers they frequently found it out before the police arrived, and then all evidence of gambling was out of sight. As no money was furnished me for this kind of detective work, and as the complaining witness had committed as much of a crime as the fellow who had fleeced him, he would not swear in court against himself. I mention these facts to show how easy and how unfair it is for people to censure the police for not doing their duty when we are handicapped in so many ways.

"Seven policy shops pay $297.50 into the police fund every month.

The Burnt District.

"There are twenty-two houses of prostitution and two assignation houses, whose inmates number 198. These houses, with the exception of two or three, are all located in what is known as the "burnt district," the boundary lines of which were established in a written order issued to me by ex-Mayor Broatch, September 29, 1888, and are as follows: East of Tenth street from Capitol avenue south, and east of Twelfth street between Capitol avenue and Chicago streets.

Section 44 of chapter xlii., Connell's compiled city ordinances, makes it the duty of the chief of police to report to the police judge in writing on the first day of every month the names of all keepers or inmates of houses of ill-fame and the names of all prostitutes in the city, and directs that I make a complaint against and cause the arrest of all such without delay.

"The police judge usually gives these women until the 10th of the month to come to court, plead guilty and pay their fines, which are as follows: Assignation housekeepers, $45 per month; landladies, $16; all others, $8. Those who do not pay their fines by the 10th of the month are arrested during the night time by the police, and the judge fines or imprisons them for violating the law, the same as other criminals.

"I have visited police stations during the last fifteen years in a large number of the principal cities of the United States and other countries, and from what I learned and saw