

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Both Branches Spent the Day with Bills on Final Passage.

MAXIMUM RATE BILL COMES UP TODAY

Final Struggle on the Great Railroad Measure Will Commence About Noon—House Passes the Claims Appropriation and Packwood Switch Bills.

Lincoln, Neb., March 29.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The regular order was taken up in the senate this morning, and the members confined themselves strictly to business.

Senator North secured the suspension of the reading of the journal and then moved that the senate resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering house bill No. 234, the salary appropriation bill, but a majority of the members wouldn't have it that way, and the regular order of business was again resumed.

Senator Mallen presented two petitions signed by residents of Holt county, praying for the passage of house bill No. 23.

The committee on miscellaneous corporations reported senate file No. 225, by Lobeck, to provide for fixing rates for sleeping cars operated within the state of Nebraska, with the recommendation that it be placed on general file.

The same committee reported senate file No. 257, an act to provide for the more speedy prosecution of claims against railroads, and the corporation with the recommendation that it be placed on general file.

The committee on railroads reported a large batch of bills, with recommendations as follows:

House bill No. 99, by Lynch, to amend the statutes relating to damages, with the recommendation that it be placed on general file.

House bill No. 41, by Lynch, to provide a remedy for persons injured by negligent management of railroads, street railroads and manufacturers, indefinitely postponed.

Board of Transportation Not Safe.

House bill No. 88, by Sheridan, to repeal the law creating the State Board of Transportation, indefinitely postponed. The committee was of the opinion that the bill be placed on general file.

Senator Toft believed that the senate was ready to dispose of the bill at once and moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. He afterwards withdrew his motion and the bill went to the general file.

House bill No. 306, by Latham, to require railroad corporations to transfer freight and cars from one railroad to another, to regulate the charges therefor and to prevent discrimination in respect thereto, went to the general file.

House bill No. 147, by Brockman, amending the statutes relating to corporations, was sent to the general file.

House bill No. 174, by Sheridan, to prohibit pool selling, book making and the keeping of pool rooms and to provide for a penalty for the violation thereof, was placed on general file.

House bill No. 408, by Goss of Douglas, was upon reconsideration indefinitely postponed. It fixes street railroad fares, regulates transfers from one line to another, etc. Senator Stewart presented a minority report in which he offers a substitute for the entire bill. At the request of Senator Mattes the report was laid over for one day.

House bill No. 230, by Higgins, to compel corporations, companies or persons intending to construct or operate railroads in the state to complete and operate fifty miles of their railroads every two years after the expiration of three years from the date of their purchase of the right of way, was, on recommendation of the committee, sent to the general file.

Whitewash Report Adopted.

The minority report of the committee adopted to investigate the charges of cruelty to convicts in the state penitentiary, and especially the death of Convict Powell, was taken up and adopted without discussion. The report ascribes the death of the convict to suicide and completely exonerates Warden Mallon and his assistants from all and any responsibility for Powell's death.

House bill No. 230, which was read the second time and referred to the appropriate committee.

The senate then took up bills on third reading. The bill on the subject of the general appropriation bill when the senate took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The entire afternoon was given up to the passage of the bill.

Appropriation Bill Passed as Amended.

The reading of the general appropriation bill was completed shortly before 3 o'clock, and it was then placed on its final passage. The independent who, in the committee of the whole, had opposed the amendments increasing the appropriations for the several state institutions, voted solidly against the bill, and as several friends of the amended bill were present, a narrow escape from defeat. As it was the measure had but sixteen votes when the roll call was completed, one less than the majority.

A call of the house brought in several of the absentees. The bill then received nineteen votes. As it failed to receive the necessary three-fifths majority, the speaker ordered that clause and sent back to the house.

Senate file 62 was passed. It was introduced by Packwood and provides that districts having less than \$5,000 of assessed valuation to levy a higher rate of tax for school purposes.

Senator's bill, No. 80, to provide for the payment of a bounty for the destruction of wild animals, was read the third time and passed.

Among the other bills passed during the afternoon were senate bills 296, 78, 237 and house bills 104 and 122.

Brought on a Deadlock.

At 5 o'clock Senator Everett brought on a deadlock which expired at 7:30 better than could be expected on the terms of the adjournment. Everett's motion was to the effect that the senate should take a recess until 10 o'clock.

Senator McDonald, by unanimous consent, was given permission to offer a report from the committee appointed to confer with a similar committee from the other branch for the day for final adjournment. He reported that the two committees had been unable to agree on the subject, and recommended that a final adjournment be taken Saturday next at noon, the house concurring.

The report was not adopted, Senators Clarke, Everett, Hale and Thomson voting with the independents to lay it on the table. Senator Mattes then moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were called for and his motion was defeated.

Then the senators on the republican side of the chamber began to filibuster, over the matter taking a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Why They Filibustered.

The friends of the maximum freight bill insisted upon the recess for the reason that they would then be able to continue the order of bills on third reading as soon as the senate convened in the morning, and in this way all the bills ahead of the rate bill would be disposed of and the way cleared for the placing of that bill on its final passage. The opponents of the bill fought for a simple adjournment, which would enable them to take up the regular order in the morning. By this plan they would be able to delay action on the rate bill for several days if they felt so disposed.

Every parliamentary weapon known to the skill and experienced filibuster was called into requisition and the senate was held in session for two hours and a half, neither side yielding an inch in the entire struggle. The regular order of bills and the roll calls on the motions to excuse members from voting.

Sample of the Roll Calls.

A roll call would be ordered on a motion

to excuse some senator from voting and during the roll call some other senator would ask to be excused from voting, and as a matter of fact, before it could be completed another senator would prefer a similar request. And so it went. The last roll call was on the motion to excuse Graham from voting on the motion to excuse North from voting on the motion to excuse North from voting on the motion to adjourn. On this motion six separate roll calls were necessary and they were interrupted by several roll calls on motions to reconsider and two or three calls of the house.

It Will Come Up to Today.

Finally at 7:30 a compromise was effected. The independent who had opposed the bill, agreed to adjournment and on the other hand the republicans who have been making their case against the bill, agreed to adjournment on the condition that the bill be taken up tomorrow at 11 o'clock. The senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Claims Appropriation and Packwood's Switch Bills Passed.

Lincoln, Neb., March 29.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The house devoted the morning to bills on third reading, and passed half a dozen measures, among them the claims appropriation bill. The following bills were passed:

House bill No. 545, by committee on claims, appropriating money for the payment of miscellaneous indebtedness owing by the state of Nebraska.

House bill No. 447, by Van Duvn, to amend section 47, page 95, "Compiled Statutes of 1887," entitled, "Executions."

House bill No. 381, by Kieckhefer, to amend chapter xlv of the General Laws of the State of Nebraska of 1887, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Public Accountants, Errors, Omissions and Defects in Abstracts of Titles to Real Estate and for the Use of Abstracts on Evidence, and providing a Penalty for the Violation thereof."

Senate file No. 60, by Moore, to amend section 3218, Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1887, relating to notaries public.

Senate file No. 48, by Gray, to amend section 3137, chapter xxxix, of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1887, relating to the duties of registers of deeds, and to repeal said original act to provide a penalty for the violation of this act.

The noon recess was then declared.

State Depository Bill Passed.

When the house convened after recess the order of bills on third reading was continued. The first bill taken up was house bill No. 40, by Lynch. This bill makes several important amendments to the state depository bill passed by the senate two years ago. Under its provisions the depository of the present law, banks cannot be compelled to pay interest on any state funds which may be deposited in their vaults, and county treasurers and deposited under the act. Lynch, Davies and Langefelter spoke upon the merits of the bill. It received fifty-four yeas and no nays, and was passed.

House bill No. 194, by Brockman, to amend the statutes relating to corporations, was sent to the general file.

House bill No. 174, by Sheridan, to prohibit pool selling, book making and the keeping of pool rooms and to provide for a penalty for the violation thereof, was placed on general file.

House bill No. 408, by Goss of Douglas, was upon reconsideration indefinitely postponed. It fixes street railroad fares, regulates transfers from one line to another, etc. Senator Stewart presented a minority report in which he offers a substitute for the entire bill. At the request of Senator Mattes the report was laid over for one day.

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about the proposed scheme. These go-tweens usually pose as great men with resolutions to be carried out, and when, as a matter of fact, they have but very little of either."

Cases at Langstaffer's, 1502 Dodge.

LOBASCO WILL LIVE.

Successful Operation Performed on the Wonderful Trotting Stallion.

Lincoln, Neb., March 29.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Dr. Hammacott of Omaha returned here this evening from Beatrice where he was hurriedly called this afternoon to attend the great Nebraska race stallion Lobasco. The horse was suffering from laryngitis, and had choked down several times and nearly strangled to death. The veterinary performed tracheotomy, and successfully inserted a tube in the windpipe, affording immediate relief.

The case was regarded as "hopeless, but it is now stated that the great horse will probably recover. He is valued at \$100,000. The doctor will operate again in the morning and insert another tube, as the one used was not what was wanted, but was the only one that could be secured on such short notice.

Beatrice horsemen are greatly elated over the turn affairs have taken.

Mayo Still Moribund.

Chicago, Ill., March 29.—William Mayo, who was knocked out by Bob Fitzsimmons Saturday evening, is losing caste because of his complaint that "Lanky Bob" played a mean trick on him by pulling out his teeth very four-ounce affairs, "the same as used at New Orleans."

"The gloves," said George Siler today, "were not clean, and they weighed seven and one-half ounces. Mayo evidently knows nothing of the New Orleans fight, for they used live-iron gloves. Mayo said that he had no alternative but to stop the fellow or lose his reputation. Mayo weighs 194 pounds, is as hard as steel and a very powerful blow. Fitzsimmons could hit Mayo to daily with him in fun, when Mayo was so bloodthirsty."

Robey Roberts Arrested.

Robey and M. J. The track resumed business today with a small crowd in attendance, but before the end of the program of five races was reached, six constables from Hammond, Ind., raided the place for violation of the state pool law. But three men, Horace, the proprietor, and two bookmakers, were arrested. They promptly gave bail and were released.

End of the Sale.

Chicago, Ill., March 29.—This was practically the last day of Berry's combination sale of about all the desirable young and undeveloped stock was closed. The remainder of the week will be occupied in selling some of the best educated saddlers and coaches that were sent from Kentucky or Missouri.

Eberhart Goes to Iowa.

Lexington, Ky., March 29.—The noted trotting stallion, Eberhart, has been sold to F. M. Mills of Des Moines for \$15,000. Eberhart has three forty-five trotters and eight pacers in the 2:30 list.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

Union Depot Talk.

South Siders Want the Howe-Stubb Injunction Dissolved.

The citizens of the south side met last evening at Thirtieth and Williams streets and organized an anti-injunction league. John Rush acting as secretary. The report of the committee appointed to secure from the Union Depot company a removal of the depot site to a point one block west of the location at Tenth and Mason streets was read and adopted. This report stated that the companies did not believe the plan feasible and could not comply with the request.

A resolution was then introduced by John F. Coats asking John D. Howe and Ernest Stubb to take proper steps to dissolve the injunction now existing in order that work on the depot may proceed. A lively discussion ensued. The speakers wanted a depot, and that, too, before the present location could be changed, and they were willing to make good their claim to a depot site only that they should waive all claim to the \$150,000 bonds.

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Director Burnham of the World's Fair is Pleased with the Nebraska Building.

Omaha, March 29.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I herewith quote a telegram received from D. H. Burnham, director of works for the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago. Nebraska and Douglas.

The bill received enough votes to make it law as far as the house is concerned.

Packwood's Switch Bill Carries.

Senate file No. 6, by Packwood, was then placed on its final passage. This is the bill requiring the construction of transfer switches at all points touched by two or more railroads. Many of the members who voted against the bill gave as a reason that it required railroads to transfer freight from one road to another without compensation. Notwithstanding the objections, the bill received a constitutional majority.

Wasted in a Wrangle.

Watson then precipitated a discussion which was the only enlivening feature of the afternoon. He moved that the vote by which senate file No. 10 had been indefinitely postponed be reconsidered.

The speaker held that the motion was in order and that fifty-one votes would recon- sider. Langefelter then moved to amend the ruling of the chair and he was backed up by Rhodes, both of the gentlemen claiming that under the rules it would require a two-thirds majority to reconsider the vote. The speaker defended his ruling by stating that the two-thirds rule had been changed early in the session.

Berry amended Watson's motion by another bill, which has been indefinitely postponed, and Kieckhefer followed suit. Other officers of similar amendments were made and the speaker was finally compelled to rule that but one bill would be considered at a time.

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CONTRACTOR SQUIRES TEARS.

Tells How Some Smart People Try to Bleed Him.

When Charles E. Squires, agent for the Barber Asphalt company, was asked what he had to say in reply to Alvin Hessel's charge of attempting to bleed him, he was not inclined at first to unbox himself. After intimating that Mr. Hessel had tried to bleed him, falling, had squaled, Mr. Squires loosened up and said:

"I am in the hole, the fellow was trying to jam me. The facts in the case will probably be made plain when the committee begins the investigation. I will say that as a member of the committee, I have not spoken with any suggestion as to how I should proceed to get the council to pay for the work of the house to their feet and was only until the council got justly to pay it. The trouble with the council is that the habit of taking money out of one fund to pay debts in another has grown to such an extent that we never know when there is any money anywhere to pay the bill. The city clerk, the treasurer, the auditor, and there is hardly a cent in the paving fund with which to pay it. When our claim is hung up this way for a long time, some smart fellows take advantage to make something out of us, and he comes in with a proposition to lobby the clerk through for a certain sum. As a rule, I think the members of the committee, the councilmen as a whole know nothing

UNCERTAINTY IN HONOLULU

Islanders Anxiously Await the Decision of the United States.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN WILLING TO ANNEX

Both Countries Casting Wistful Glances Toward the Garden Spot of the Pacific—Boasts of the British Minister—Affairs in the Islands.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Honolulu, March 16.—The uncertainty which prevails as to the probable fate of the islands, so far as the question of annexation to the United States is concerned, is having a depressing effect here, not only on the general trade, but on the morals of the people, and a feeling of unrest has arisen which will require more than empty assurances to allay.

The Congress on the subject of the Hawaiian Pacific republic, last week, has for its object the avowed purpose of maintaining, as far as possible, the autonomy of the country, shows opposition to annexation grows with delay. The officers and many members of the league were not at first strongly arrayed against the prospect of government from Washington, but dispatches received here telling of apparent doubt existing in the minds of some of the people of the United States as to the justice of accepting the proposals of the provisional government are having effect on the minds of the native Hawaiians, who are naturally prone to change.

Assertions of the Royalists.

Royalists openly state that the public sentiment in the United States is changing in their favor, through the representations of Neumann and Prince David, and they give out that the queen confidently expects information by the steamer Australia, arriving here on the 23d inst. that she has been notified by the British minister that the condition attached to the United States will declare a protectorate. Meetings of the Civil Rights, or "Black Flag" league, are being held in the city, and the patriotic league and Native Sons of Hawaii are being reinforced by meetings of those disaffected with the course pursued by the government, and the Hawaiian republic is being proclaimed. Almost all of these meetings have been held in secret. The patriotic league has sent a delegation to the other islands, and the Hawaiian republic is being proclaimed. Almost all of these meetings have been held in secret. The patriotic league has sent a delegation to the other islands, and the Hawaiian republic is being proclaimed.

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