THE CHAIL DAILY BEEN FREELY, JANUARY

McKeeby insisted on knowing the countles

senate could easily comprehend the purport of the amendments suggested by the comlittee by having the secretary read the rules as amended. He believed there was a disposition on the part of some of the senators to feel that the rules committee was endeavoring to inject into the rules something that the senate did not want.

Crane reminded the senator from Lancaster that as yet not one had suggested that any attempt was being made to railroad anything through the senate. The committee on rules had deliberated for more than a week over its proposed amendments and the result was contained on a single sheet of paper. It was known that the sessions of the committee had not been harmonious. It was hardly fair to ask the senate to comprehend in ten-

Watson reported that the committee acted

the strength of the opposition to the report

of the committee on rules. On the aye and nay vote the motion to table was defeated by the following vote: Аусв-

Hitchcock, McKesson, Caldwell. Nays-Black, Bower, Campbell, effries. Smith, Sprecher, Stewart, Wright-18. Lehr, McKeeby, Mitchell, Noyes, Crawford, Dale,

Sprecher then accepted Caldwell's amend-ment, and the motion instructing the secretary to furnish copies of the rules of 1889 was carried Pope moved to adjourn, but the senate declined.

After a considerable delay Pope moved that the secretary be requested to have the ules printed for the use of the senate. Smith then moved an adjournment, and the senate agreed.

## HOUSE MAKING SOME HEADWAY. Almost Ready to Make the Salary Appro

introduced, No. 71 is printed and will come up the earliest for action. It was advanced by the speaker, who directed attention to it and suggested that, as some of the members might want to pay board bills the bill would better be pushed. Burns of Lescaster was late in his arrival is morning, but when he appeared it was

seen that he was loaded for bear. His first move was to introduce, by unanimous consent, a pedigree of the Burns family, going back four or five generations and spreading over two continents, which, as he said he understood the matter, was in conformity with the resolution of Chapman adopted at yes-terday afternoon's session. This resolution was to inquire if any of the house employes are related to any of the members. Howard arns, a young representative of the last Burns generation is a page in the house he pedigree was ruled out of order.
All resolutions for the purchase of news

papers for the members finally culminated in allowing each member three copies of daily or their equivalent in weeklies or semi-weeklies, at regular subscription rates and none to be paid for except those ordered y the members in writing. So far the progress made is not indicative o

since yesterday morning but few of the members have been seen in the house. On the contrary they are devoting their best energies o work in the committee room. With the standing committees announced and

Brockman was first in the field with

On motion of Davis a resolution to employ carpenter for service in the house was int 1,000 copies of the governor's message German and Bohemian shared the same

Speaker Richards requested Munger to take the chair, as he had a resolution which he desired to introduce. But before he could to supply each member with a copy of "Rob-ert's Rules of Order." This brought on an nated debate. Cramb was in favor of it and Haller opposed it bitterly in a speech of some length, the longest one yet made during the session. The result was indefinite post-

From his seat on the floor at Munger's desk Speaker Richards sent up a resolution that before any claims for supplies to the house are allowed the same shall be duly verified by affidavit, or otherwise, and the price of same certified, which was carried without op-position. Then followed the introduction of bills on first reading, while the house grev

Bills on second reading was the first order of business at the opening of the afternoon nual allottment of desks was made Tuesday session. Twenty-four were put through and night Thomas was absent. His was the referred to committees. On motion of Burns of Lancaster a resolution passed authorizing the printing of 500 cards bearing the names of the standing committees. The joint resolu-tion of McBride concerning the bill of United States Senator Allen's to appropriate \$300,000 from the national treasury for seed grain for Nebraska, and urging the passage of the bill, was laid over for further action. Harrison of Hall presented a memorial from Grand Island citizens, which was referred to the relief committee, asking that immediate aid be extended sufferers from drouth. Following the first reading of new bills the

BILLS ON FIRST READING. House roll No. 137, by Brockman, a memorial and joint resolution to congress.

House roll No. 138, by Jones, to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in the state of Nebraska.

House roll No. 139, by Allan, entitled an act to amend section 145 of an act entitled "An Act Incorporating Metropolitan Cities and Defining, Regulating and Prescribing Their Duties, Powers and Government," approved March 30, 187, and as subsequently amended, and to repeal said section as heretofore existing.

proved March 30, 1887, and as subsequently amended, and to repeal said section as here-tofore existing.

House roll No. 140, by Rhodes, to amend sections 175 and 176, chapter xviii, of an act entitled "An Act to Establish a Criminal Code," passed March 4, 1873, and to repeal said original sections.

Heuse roll No. 141, by Rhodes, to amend section 215 of chapter vii of the Consolidated Statutes of 1891, entitled "Chattel Mortigages," and to repeal said section 215.

House roll No. 142, by Rhodes, to protect the health of employes in factories and workshops, to prevent the practice of sweating the employes and the manufacture of

clothing and garments in dwelling and tene-

McKeeby insisted on knowing the counties from which each employe was appointed. The list as read, including a few absentees, showed that of the lucky forty-seven employes so far appointed eighteen resided in Lancaster county, four in Douglas, and the rest scattering. Senator McKeeby called the attention of the senate to the obvious discrimination in favor of Lancaster county, but no further action was taken.

The lieutenant governor announced the appointment of Captain Masterman of Lincoin sa an assistant junitor, thus quieting the storm raised by a few ostensible friends of the old soldier.

The senate then took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The afternoon session was not entirely without its surprises. During the intermission a number of the republican senators agreed among themselves to reconsider the forenoon's work in reference to the report of the committee on rules, adopt the report, announces the standing committees and go to work in earnest. They were destined to a surprise.

Immediately after roll call McKeeson withdrew his objection to the present consideration of the report of the committee on rules, adopt the report, and moved that that report be made the special order for consideration at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Crane moved that the report be made the special order for consideration at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

McKesson was of the opinion that the senate could easily comprehend the purport of the amendments survessed by the company the surveying the section 1.759 and section 1.759 and sections 1.750. And the original sections 1.750. And the statutes of 1830 (Cobbey's Consolidated Statutes of 1830 (Cobbey's 2 and to repeal sections; 1.750 and 1

adopted.

House roll No. 152, by Cramb, to amend section 4,550 of the code of civil procedure and to provide for the final settlement of the county board with all county officers within one year after the expiration of said

office.

House roll No. 153, by Munger, to amend section 3,678 of chapter xiiv of Cobbey's Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska, 1893, and repeal said original section.

House roll No. 154, by Munger, to amend section 3,04 of Cobbey's Consolidated Statutes of 1893 and to repeal said original sec-

lon.

House roll No. 155, by Higgins, providing or a bill of exceptions from justices of the eace in certain cases.

House roll No. 156, by Higgins, providing or a hearing on disputed claims against counties.

House roll No. 157, by Harte, to provide for the office, appointment, duties and salaries of a plumbing inspector and an assistant plumbing inspector in cities of the metropolitan class.

House roll No. 158, by McNitt, to amend sections 451, 452 and 453 of the code of civil proceedings.

Lands and Buildings," and to repeal said section 3,821.

House roll No. 162, by McNitt, to establish a state board of education and to define the powers and duties of said board.

House roll No. 163, by Jenness, to protect employes from being blacklisted through the machinations of guarantee bond companies.

House roll No. 164, by Becher, to amend section 6 of chapter xxv of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, being section 1,422 of Cobbey's Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska.

House roll No. 165, by Burns of Lancaster, to provide for the lease and sale of the penitentiary lands belonging to the state of Nebraska.

House roll No. 165, by McBride, a concurrent resolution.

House roll No. 165, by McBride, a concurrent resolution.

House roll No. 167, by Brownell, to repeal section 35 of chapter lxxiii. Annotated Statutes of 1891 (by Wheeler), entitled "Real Estate," and to legalize acknowledgments and oaths administered by the commissioner of deeds.

House roll No. 168, by Burch, concerning imitation butter and imitation cheese; defining the same, prohibiting their being colored in semblance of butter and cheese, regulating their manufacture, shipping and sale and protecting the consumers at the table, and prescribing penalities for the violation thereof.

Noyes' Police Commissioner Bill. LINCOLN, Jan. 10 .- (Special.)-The bill introduced in the senate today by Noyes of Douglas, making a radical change in the method of appointing the members of the Almost Ready to Make the Salary Appropriation—Work of the Day.

LINCOLN, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—This is the niuth working day of the session. One hundred and sixty-eight bilis have been introduced, and 160 passed the second reading. But one of them, a bill appropriating \$85,000 for immediate payment of members and employes, has so far made any material advance. It is house roll No. 71, and despite the fact that a relief bill was the first one introduced, No. 71 is printed and will come introduced, No. 71 is printed and will come introduced, No. 71 is printed and will come introduced. buildings and attorney general, sitting as an appointive board, of which the governor shall be ex-officio chairman. The law dishall be ex-officio chairman. The law directs that the appointing board, within
thirty days after the passage of this act, appoint three commissioners, at least one from
each of the two political parties casting the
largest number of votes for city officers at
the last preceding city election. One of
them shall be designated in the appointment
to serve until December 21, 1895, the second
to serve until December 31, 1897. For
ficial misconduct the appointing board may
remove any of the commissioners. Any person aggrieved by any official act of said
commissioners may file written charges
with the appointing board, and such board
shall within a reasonable time investigate
the charges upon testimony produced.
The other provisions of the bill do not
differ from the law now in force.

SETTLING A KNOTTY QUESTION. Interesting History of a Damage Suit Now

· in Court. Vesterday afternoon Judge Ambrose listened to arguments in a mandamus suit brought by August Felder against the city. Felder claims that during the month of February. a short session. The committee on relief appears to be doing conscientious work, and providing for the grading of Fourth street from Pierce street to Poppleton avenue, where he owns property. He further alleges that the street was filled up and that he was awarded \$300 damages. On July 21, he further states the ordinance was repealed, and the city has 136 bills passed the second reading the house never paid the award, having ignored all his this morning was in good shape to proceed claims. On the other hand, the city claims expeditiously with current business of the that the street was filled in 1892, a year or the ordinance authorizing the grading, and that the sult is only a scheme memorial favorable to the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. It was ordered to the files as a house roll. engineering department, the street was used as a dumping ground for the dirt taken from streets that were being graded down. tabled with a rush. Brockman's resolution to city never authorized the contractors to fill print 1,000 copies of the governor's message the street, but allowed them to do so, as it would have to be done in time to come. After the street was filled a councilman rushed an ordinance through the council, authorizing the grading of the street, but the ordinance was repealed at the next meeting, when true facts became known. Since then the city has offered to remove the dirt and lower the street to its original level, but the offer has been refused. If the case is lost by the city it is said that other suits will be instituted by people in the same neighborhood for damages aggregating from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

## WOES OF A COUNCILMAN.

Lost a Seat and Was Not Recognized on

Committee. There is one councilman in Omaha who feels that there is a large lump of justice somewhere of which he did not get the share to which he was entitled. When the anthird name called, but as he did not respond it was passed, and the remaining gixteen members chose their desks, leaving one remaining away off on the outside left hand corner. Thomas had come in in the meantime, but his name had been passed and he was given no opportunity to state a preference. Now he declares himself the victim of a conspiracy, as he received no notice that the scats were to be selected at that time, and when his name was called no one jumped into the breach and reserved him his old desk. By some mistake the sewerage committee, of which he is chairman, was not included on the typewritten list that was furn'shed to the press, and altogether the member from the Seventh like a man who has been handed the hot end of the poker.

. Through a Hole in the Ice. SALINA, Kan., Jan. 10 .- While attempt ng to cross the river on the ice two boys samed Hendrickson and Nord slipped into a hole and were drowned. The bodies were re

LOCAL BREVITIES. The county personal taxes will become de-

All day yesterday the employes of the county treasurer's office busied themselves in filling up a big box with old clothing for the poor and suffering in Deuel county. Almost everybody in the court house, from the judges to the janitors, contributed some article, or articles.

ALTGELD SCORES THE COURTS

Illinois' Governor Sees a Menace in the Actions of Various Judges.

DANGER IN THEIR USURPATION OF POWER

Republican Government Giving Place to a System of Government by Injunction -One-Sided Consolidation the Fenture of the Age.

SPRINGFIELD, III., Jan. 10 .- Governor Altgeld's message was delivered to the Illinois legislature today. It is a lengthy and carefully prepared document, in which a timely warning is given against the encroachment of power by the United States COUPES.

In beginning the governor devotes much space to the review of the condition of the various state institutions and makes numerous recommendations. Among other things he takes up the question of capital punishment and asks whether the death sentence does any practical good: if we are any better off than those in states which long ago abolished it; whether it is not barbarous and degrading in its effects and whether it would not be better to have a more rational system of management of our prisons and abolish

capital punishment entirely.
On the question of civil service the governor says there is urgent need of legisla-tion that will relieve executive officers, both state and municipal, of the constant and overwhelming importunity of office seekers. He doubts the wisdom of a system that forever keeps the same men on the pay rolls, for it is not calculated to produce the highest degree of proficiency. A mean should be struck between the retention of the competent and the distribution of spoils.

Watson reported that the committee acted upon the theory that some members of the senate were better able to comprehend the contents of a single page.

Smith objected to the present consideration under the rules.

Sprecher brought the controversy to a head by moving that the secretary of the senate the proposed amendments. To this motion Caldwell offered an amendment directing that the rules of 1889, together with copies of the maintenance of experimental station of justice. The whole amounts to a denial of justice. The whole system should be revised and simplified at once. The governor also calls attention to the conditions surrounding police and justice. The whole system should be revised and simplified at once. The governor also calls attention to the conditions surrounding police and justice. The whole system should be revised and simplified at once. The governor also calls attention to the conditions surrounding police and justice. The whole system should be revised and simplified at once. The governor speak at the declared in its pract especially looking to the proper assessment of corporations. He calls attention to the act providing that companies formed for the publication of newspapers shall be assessed as the property of private individuals is assessed. When carefully examined it is found that only the tangible property can be assessed and many newspaper corporations which have not much tangible property, but do a large business in goods that would sell for cash in the market and which make enormous profits, practically escape taxation. DANGER OF DESPOTISM.

Coming down to the settlement of labor

troubles, the governor says the question of dealing with them is a difficult one. No practical method of enforcing a decree of compulsory arbitration has been found, but there is no difficulty in the way of making a compulsory investigation in every case and this alone would be a great preventative as well as corrective. Promptly ascertaining and making public the actual conditions in each case arouses a moral sentiment that often forces a settlement. The governor strongly urges legislation on this subject and also to prevent laborers being brought into the state by squads, as they generally have to be to displace an equal number, who, being suddenly thrown out, become a public charge.
Governor Altgeld speaks in terms of highest commendation of the work of the Illinois National Guard during the troubles of the past year. Taking up the question of the great strikes, he reviews the many reports which have been made and says the placing of the United States troops on duty in Chl-cago under the conditions existing presents a question of the most far-reaching impor-tance. The old doctrine of state rights is in no way involved. Nobody for a moment questions the supremacy of the union. The great civil war settled that we should not have anarchy. It remains to be settled whether we shall be destroyed by despotism. If the president can, at his pleasure in the first instance, send troops into any city town or hamlet in the country for the purpose of enforcing the law with his judgment as sole criterion, there can be no difference in the powers of the president and Emperor William or the czar of Russia. If the acts of the president are to stand unchallenged and thus form a precedent then we have undergone a complete change in our form of government and whatever semblance we may keep up in the future, our career as a re-public is over. We will have a rapidly in creasing central power controlled and dom-inated by class and corporate interests. "It is a matter of special regret to many of our patriotic citizens," says the governor, "that this blow at free institutions should have been struck by a president who was placed in power by a party that had made local self a cardinal principle for more

than a century. "GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTIONS." "Government by injunctions" is dealt with severely by the governor, who says the usurpation of power on the part of the federal usurpation of power on the part of the federal judiciary has assumed a form where it is destroying the very foundations of republican government. These injunctions, he says, are a very great convenience to corporations when they can be had for the asking by corpora-tion lawyers, and these were the processes of courts to enforce which the president sent federal troops to Chicago. Governor Altgeld speaks of the numerous arrests for "contempt of court" made under these injunctions and of the fact that the federal government, in spite of having at hand in Chicago the complete machinery of justice, found it necessary to retain another attorney, and he an employe of one of the railroads involved in the strike, and adds: "Never before were the United States government and the corporations of the country so com pletely blended and never before was the goddess of justice made a mere handmaid for one of the combatants. It is evident that if the attorney general of the United States did not outline and advise the policy pursued, it received his approval and was carried out through his assistance."

When the interstate commerce law was turned out on the courts a few years ago these same federal judges proceeded to hold section after section to be unconstitutional until they had made the law as harmless as a dead rabbit. Then after annulling an act of congress intended for the protection of the people they turned around and made is a club to break the backs of the men who oil with their hands. If both the constitution and our past experience are to be dis-regarded and the federal courts permitted to set up this new form of government it will be equally proper for the state courts to do and we shall soon have a government by injunction from head to toe. All affairs will be regulated, not by law, but by the personal pleasure, prejudice or caprice of the mutititude of judges.

"The marked feature of the sge," says the

governor, "has been consolidation. As they grow more powerful these trusts get beyond the control of the government. Prompted by the instinct of self-preservation the laborers of the country are trying to form combina-Trust magnates are opposed to this Federal courts that have been the special guardians of the corporations and trusts seek to crush labor organizations. In recent years the constitution seems to have become an insurmountable barrier to every measure intended for the protection of the public, while its most plainly expressed provisions for the protection of the liberty and the personal rights of the citizens are blown away with a breath. This subserviency on the part of the federal judiciary when dealing with corporations, followed by usurpation of power when dealing with men who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, is not calculated to produce respect for the law or its machinery. If these conditions are to continue the fate of the American laborer is sealed. He must be reduced to the lowest condition of existence and this must destroy that very capital which is now push-ing him down, for with the destruction of the purchasing power of the American laborer will disappear our great American market. Further, this process must produce discontent, disturbance and hatrel and will greatly increase the expet so of government and con-sequently taxes. Russianizing a govern-ment is an expensive business and has never yet succeeded, not even in Russia. Our thr government is not in the slightest danger from the anarchy of a mob. Our danger comes from that corruption, usurpation, inso-lence and oppression that so hand in hand uno

BLACKLISTING DENOUNCED. Governor Upham Condemns Conspiracy

Among Employers. MADISON, Jan. 10.-Governor Upham's message, which was presented to the legisla-ture today, deals carefully with more than a score of different state subjects for probable new laws. The use of the black list by large corporations is one of the topics treated at great length. The governor says: "It is for the public interest that, so far as may be, every industrious, sober and competent man should be employed. I cannot but regard an arrangement among a large number of employers not to employ or permit to be employed, if they can prevent it, competent and faithful men simply be cause they quit the service of some other employer, as a conspiracy which should not be tolerated by the law. The employer has no more right to be protected by the law against a conspiracy on the part of employer than employes have to be protected by lav against a conspiracy on the part of em-ployers. This exemption of employes or laboring men from persecution by employers for quitting is peculiarly important in this day of commercial distress."

The Lexow crusade is indirectly referred to by Governor Upham. The governor says: The revelations made by investigating com-mittees in several of the large cities recently serve to emphasize the necessity for radical changes in some of the methods of

municipal government." The government. The government an appropriation to assist the fire sufferers from the great forest fires by providing seed for spring planting and urges that the Massachussets statute regulating the sale of eleomargarine be enacted in Wisconsin

BUDD DECLARED ELECTED.

Inauguration Ceremony Will Take Place Today. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 10.-Both assem bly and senate today adopted a concurrent esolution fixing noon tomorrow for the inauguration of Governor-elect Budd. Resolutions were introduced petitioning congress for two appropriations of \$100,000 each for the improvement of the San Joaquin and Sacra-

mento rivers. Lieutenant Governor Reddick called the joint assembly to order. The vote by counties for governor was read without objection, showing Budd's plurality to be 1,206. was then declared elected amid loud cheers. The inauguration ceremonies will be preceded by a military parade, which will be reviewed by the governor-elect.

It is now proposed that Lieutenant Gov-

ernor-elect Millard, who is still ill at his home in Los Angeles, shall be sworn in at oon tomorrow by telephone from the assem bly chamber. Ingails May Go Back to the Senate. ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 10 .- A petition is being circulated in Atchison county, and generally signed by city and county officers, politicians and business men, regardless of politics, that may cause a stir in the senatorial fight at Topeka. The paper is addressed to Captain John Seaton and Hon. Andy White, the Atchison county representatives in the legislature, requesting them "to employ every honorable and consistent means in their

power for the return of their townsman, John J. Ingalls, to the United States senate. Mr. Ingalls is now in Illinois on a lecturing Dolph Claims to Have a Certainty. PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 10.-The contest or United States senator thus far has been carried on in this city. C. W. Fulton of Astoria and Thomas H. Tongue of Hills-Astoria and Thomas H. Tongue of Hills-boro have announced their candidacy and have opened headquarters in this city. Sen-ator Dolph's friends claim that he will have a majority in caucus and is certain of re-election. Probably two-thirds of the legis-lature, which meets next Monday at Salem, are now in the city, but none of the candi-dates are prepared to give any figures.

Testing Woman's Right to Vote in Indiana. LAPAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 10.—The suit brought by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar to determine the rights of women under the constiwas begun at Lafayette today before Judge Everett. At the last election Mrs. Gougar attempted to vote, and on being refused sued the election board for \$10,000. She is president of the Women's Suffrage associ-ation. On motion of Captain Rice, Mrs. Gougar was admitted to practice law, waiv-ing leval examination. ing legal examination.

Bills Introduced in Michigan LANSING, Mich., Jan. 10 .- A joint resolution has been introduced in the Michigan senate appropriating \$10,000 for placing a status of Michigan's great war governor. the late Austin Blair, in representative gallery at the national capitol, also a bill for taxation of all church property similar to that introduced two years ago aimed at the Roman church, and which was killed in the

Charges of Padded Expense Bills. BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 10 .- Senator Haggart created a sensation in the legislature demanding the investigation of charges of fraud in the shape of padded vouchers, etc., made against the penitentiary manage-ment by Governor Shortridge. The expense bills of the penitentiary have not been paid since April. The discussion of the matter was very warm. Senator Haggart also in-troduced a bill to do away with prohibition.

Fixing Pullman's Prices for Him. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 10 .- Repre sentative Phipps of Kansas City introduced in the house today a bill to reduce Pullman berths to \$1 per night, and \$1.50 for a day and night. Also a general telephone bill fixing the rate for telephones for residences and stores at \$20 a year, and \$30 a year for public telephones.

Repealing the Mormon Test Oath

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 10.-In the legislature oday a bill was introduced absolutely reealing the Mormon test oath. Two year ago that part of the oath was repealed which made it retroactive in form. Previ-ously no one could vote who belonged to any organization that ever taught polygamy. now proposed to wipe out all referer Says Elkins' Election is Sure WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 10.-Hon, C. B

Hart, editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, elegraphs his paper tonight from Charles ton that the nomination of Elkins for United States senator by the republican caucus to-morrow night is assured. All but four re-publicans have signed the caucus call.

Chandler Renominated in New Hampshire CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.-Hon, William Chandler was nominated tonight in a republican caucus of the legislature to suc-ceed himself as United States senator for the term of six years. He received 224 votes to fifty-six for Henry W. Blair.

STONEMASONS ADJOURN.

Made No Changes in the Constitution and Elected a New Corps of Officers. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10 .- The fifth annual

convention of the Stonemasons International union, which has been in progress the past eight days, has completed its deliberations and adjourned. The changes in the constitution which were advocated during the ses sessions of the second day were not adopted. and by an almost unanimous vote the cor stitution was adopted without changes or amendment. The question of delinquent members and unions was disposed of by granting them until the last week of next June, at which time the semi-annual reports of the officers are made, to pay their arrears. The officers elected are as follows: dent, John McGregor of Indianapolis; vice president, R. D. Williams, Toronto, Ont.

secretary, George W. Jones of Pittsburg, Pa. treasurer, R. D. Mackay, Denver Miners Willing to Arbitrate. PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.-The miners dis-

rict convention today developed a strong sentiment for allowing the miners to work for anything they pleased until the annual meeting at Columbus next month, and the result of the day's discussion was the adoption of a resolution announcing the miners were ready and willing to abide by the decision reached by the Joint convention of miners and operators two weeks ago. The resolution adopted at that meeting was one presented by W. H. Rend, calling for an arbitration board composed of three miners, three operators and three reputable citizens to investigate the condition of the district. Before adjourning the miners appointed their representatives on this board. The carrying out of the plan will be insisted upon by the miners. entiment for allowing the miners to work

with the vast concentration of wealth wielded by unscrupuling men, and it behooves every friend of republican institutions to give these things most serious consideration."

South Omaha's Council Receives Testimony on the Recent Expose.

NOTHING BUT SPOTLESS RAIMENT THERE

Accused City Officials and Gamblers Take Turns in Exonerating Each Other-Breath of Suspicion Had Never Tainted that Locality.

The investigation into the charges of bribery and corruption in office of the mayor and city councilmen was started in the council chamber last evening. Councilmen Conley, Mullaly and Meis were not present when the roll was called, and Chief Brennan was sent out to hunt up the missing members. City Attorney Farnsworth had charge of

the investigation, E. H. Doud retained Attorney J. H. Van Dusen to look after his interest. Court Reporter H. M. Waring made a stenographic report of the proceedings. From the size of the lobby up to 8:30 clock it was evident that the general public

took but little interest in the proceedings, but later quite a crowd drifted in and stood behind the railing which separates South Omaha's lawmakers from the common herd. When the mayor finally rapped for order the following councilmen were in their seats: Bulla, Koutsky, Morgan, Ryan, Walters, Mullaly. Mayor Johnston stated that the principal business of the council was to investigate the charges of bribery against the mayor, chief of police and six councilmen. The mayor then called Councilman Morgan to the chair and took a seat upon the floor. Attorney Farnsworth said the trial would be conducted under the provisions of ordinance

Mr. Bulla made a motion that the mayor be authorized to employ a stenographer to take the testimony, and that the testimony thus taken be printed in the Tribune. Chairman Morgan then swore E. H. Doud and the investigation begun. Doud stated that he was an attorney and had lived in the city seven years. Addressing the witness Farnsworth asked him: "Do you know of any money having been paid to the mayor or any of the councilmen in the last three months by a man by the name of Deaver?

"I do not," was the answer. "By Berlin or any other gambler?"

'Do you know of any municipal officer having received any money in the last three months?" Again the witness answered that he did Attorney Van Duzen objected to such broad estions and the objection was sustained. "Do you know anything about the charges

made by The Bee and heard on the streets? NEVER HEARD OF CORRUPTION. "I have no knowledge of any money paid any gambler to the mayor or any city offiial, either through me or otherwise.

Doud was then asked to make a statement egarding The Bee charges. He said that for the past two years he had cted as Deaver's attorney, and frequently oaned him money. The witness related how Deaver came to him and told him that he had a chance to sell his place and wanted Doud to draw the paper and assist in the sale "Deaver brought in Mr. Condon and intro-duced him to me. Condon said to Deaver: 'Have you explained to Mr. Doud what we want?' and Deaver said that he had not. Condon agreed to take the place for \$950, providing a contract promising police protec-tion and that not more than four gambling houses would be allowed to run. I refused to draw any such contract, and Condon grew indignant and said: 'I hope you don't doub

that I am a gambler?'
"I told him that I did not, and then Condon agreed to have Brick Murdock or Jack Mor-rison vouch for him. When the contract was being written by my stenographer I called Deaver out and told him I did not believe that Condon was a gambler. Deaver and Condon then departed.

During the evening Deaver called on and we waited for Condon to come, but he did not show up, and I again told Deaver that I feared Condon was not right. New Year's day I made an inventory of Deaver's stock. Condon had been to Deaver early in the morn ing and exhibited a telegram which purported to come from Chicago. It was signed H. L. Davis, and said: 'Don't close deal unil I come. Be sure about police protection. This sentence made me leary, because gambler would hardly mention police prote tion in a telegram. About 5 p. m. Year's day I met Condon and Deaver in wine room and Condon said to Davis, referr ing to me: 'This is the man who acts a

DOUD'S GREAT CARE. "We then went to my office. I was satisfied that Davis was not a gambler. Condor then made some remark about police protec tion. I told them that I would not discuss that subject. Then Condon wanted to take the contract, which had been drawn up, out to consult some one. This I of course re-fused, but gave him my memoranda I had made of the fixtures in the gambling house Condon and Davis then left, saying they would return in thirty minutes. Deaver to follow them, and he did. We then satisfied that the transaction was not

'I know of no police protection to Possibly Deaver did make the state ment that he had the mayor and polic fixed. If he did it was in order to boos the trade along."

Mayor Johnston then asked Doud what Deaver's position was at the last election Doud answered that Deaver was in of Schultz for mayor and was quite officious against Johnston during the campaign. "Have you ever paid me any money the interest of the gamblers of this city

asked the mayor of Doud. "No, sir, not a dollar." One of the councilmen then asked, "Did ou ever pay the reporters any money?"

On cross-examination Doud admitted tha explained to Condon the "donations" the gamblers made to the city for protection, and stated what the arrangement now in force was. Before leaving the witness stand Doud positively stated that he never knew of any money being paid by gamblers to the mayor or the Bee or World-Herald report.

DEAVER ON THE STAND. George Deaver was next called. He denied sitively that he had ever paid any money to the mayor, councilmen or reporters for the privilege of operating his gambling house other than the \$50-donation paid to the city treasurer. Witness said Doud's statement of the case was practically correct He had never paid Doud money other than for legal services or what he owed Doud, as the attorney held a chattel mortgage on his gambling house.

Deaver admitted having made the state-

ments published in The Bee to Condon, but said he made them to help the sale along. He had fought Johnston at the last election. Had told Doud "not to contradict anything I had told Condon as I had told him some things that were not true." Witness denied having told Condon that he had once thrown the captain of police out of his gambling

porter of the World-Heraid, followed Deave and stated that the charges made that money had been paid to him by the gamblers was not true. He knew of no money ever having been paid by the gamblers to the mayor or any city officials.
"Doud never paid me any money to sup-

press any news about the gamblers."
Witness said the mayor had never paid him any money for any purpose whatever.

John M. Tanner was sworn. He said he knew nothing about any money being paid to any of the city officials by the gamblers and denied having ever received any money from Doud or the gamblers to suppress

office he had never received any money from the gamblers to protect them from arrest. He never had any agreement with the

gamblers, Doud never paid witness any money in behalf of the gamblers. Mayor Johnston was called. The prosecutor stated the charges made in The Bec The prose Witness said the charges were absolutely false as regarding himself. He never knew any money to be paid to any city official by the gamblers. Out of the donations made by the gamblers two hydrants costing \$1,13 were placed in Brown park. Doud never paid him any money nor discussed the gambling business with him. He had merely carried out the arrangements with the gamblers he found in vogue when he came into office.

BALM FOR DOUD. Doud asked the mayor if he had stated to Mr. Rosewater that his (Doud's) reputation was not the best. In reply the mayor said: "Mr. Rosewater is mistaken about that. I

Captain Connell said that he did not know

Captain Connell seld that he did not know anything about money having been paid to city officials by the gamblers. Deaver never threw him down stairs. Doud never interceded with him in behalf of the gamblers. The next witness was Councilman Meis from the Second ward. He had never received any money from the gamblers, had no arrangement with Doud and never had according to the gamblers of projection. contract with the gamblers for protection. All of the other councilmen then stood up false as far as he was concerned. He had never received a cent from the gamblers. Conley said he never promised to protect the gambiers and that The Bee charges were

referred to Mr. Deaver."

false as far as he knew. J. S. Walters, councilman from the Fourth ward, testified that he had never been paid any money by gamblers for pro-He knew nothing about The Bee

W. P. Mullaly of the Fourth ward was like the others. He never knew of the gamblers paying money to the mayor or city officials. Councilman Bulla also knew the charges

were false. If money had been paid he knew nothing about it; he certainly had nover received any of the gamblers' money. Frank Koutsky from the Second ward related that he had never received any oney from the gambling houses and never had any agreement with gamblers.

Councilman Morgan swore that he had no knowledge of the gamblers paying city officials any money. He had never known

of Doud acting as a go-between for the gamblers and city officials, Ex-Councilman Pat Rowley testified that he had never paid the mayor or any other city official any money in the interest of the gamblers, nor had he ever paid the reporters

any money to suppress news.

Thomas Hoctor, city treasurer, said that as far as he knew the bribery charges in The Bee were false. The city treasurer then explained that since the summer of 1892 the gamblers made monthly donations Mayor Johnston had never received a cent of the money paid into the city treasury

by the gamblers. by the gamblers.

Police Judge Frank Christmann was the next witness. The judge testified that he had never known of gamblers having paid the mayor any money. In his official capacity he had nothing to do with the gamblers. Witness said the mayor had never remitted the fine of a man charged with gambling.

with gambling. The city attorney here stated that sub-poences had been issued for Condon and Davis, but did not know whether they had been served yet, and therefore asked for a continuance until Friday evening.

Ezeta Preparing to Return Home. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 .- Colonel Jorge R. Quehl, who came from Salvador to inluce General Antonio Ezeta to return to duce General Antonio Ezeta to return to that country, has departed for home. Ezeta says he will return to Salvador, where he has every assurance the poeple will welcome him back. He says he will remain here for two or three months longer, because the government is not to be thrown over in a day, and he must perfect his plans for starting his revolution, for which he believes the Salvadoreans are now ready.

Death of the Pioneer Watchmaker. death of Alvin L. Dennison at Birmingham,

England, has been received. He was known

The reception committee having the ar-WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 10.-News of the England, has been received. He was known throughout the world as the father of the rangements in charge for the comfort and American system of watch making. He was entertainment of the visitors comprised W. R. American system of watch making. He was born in Freeport, Me., March, 1812. In 1850 he started the Roxbury watch factory, and in March, 1854, the Waltham Improvement company, which he projected, was incorpo-

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Premier Taillou of Quebec is dangerously United States Marshal Frank L. Everett of Macon, Ga., is dead. D. W. Hayes, treasurer of the New York Stock exchange, is dead A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Westmeath, Ont., yesterday. Dr. Joseph Field of Slater, Mo., committed suicide at El Paso, Tex., yesterday. The California wine growers will make an exhibit at the Bordeaux exposition.

The president has signed the act granting a pension to the widow of General Banks. The walls of the burned Toronto Globe pullding fell yesterday and killed one man. The Cotton Growers association recommend that planters decrease the acreage of that product.
"Buddy" Wooden and George Mappe, the

murderers of Marion Ross, will be hanged in the jall at Cincinnati today.

The house committee on public buildings has favorably reported a bill for a building at East Liverpool, O., to cost \$75,000. The National League of Commission Mer-chants met at New York yesterday and elected officers for the ensuing year. James Appleman, on trial at Woodland.
Cal., for complicity in the Southern Pacific wreck during the strike, was acquitted.
While attempting to save a raft of logs at Shepherdsville, Ky., W. S. Bowman, Tom McClure and Will Brentwood were drowned.

Ex-Deputy Marshal Swain of Purcell, I.
T., In a quarrel yesterday shot and killed
Carl Vincent and was himself shot and
killed by Charles Vincent, a son of Carl's.

The weather forecast at Pittsburg predicts another rise in the river soon, which
will reach fully as high as the late flood.
The river at that point is now falling. The discovery of a fence at La Grande, a suburb of Chicago, the police think will result in unearthing a gang of burglars who have been operating all over the country. The president has signed the bill exempt-ng from duty exhibits at the Portland ex-osition, and also the bill for a bridge erross the Missouri river at Jefferson city,

Mrs. Sarah Aired of Gleveland, Okl., quar-reled with I. T. Leahy, to whom she was engaged, over the disposition of a crib of corn, and shot and killed him. She was The Missouri Good Roads association I in session at Jefferson City. The meetin was addressed by General Ray Stone, chie of the road division of the Department of

The churches of Warrensburg, Mo., and vi-cinity have declared war on the dance, and several members of various churches have been dismissed from membership for en-gaging in that pastime.

gaging in that pastime.

The judiciary committee of the house, to which was referred the Blair resolution to investigate lynchings in the south, has decided the proposed investigation does not come within its province. An effort is being made to prevent the return from Oklahoma of Thomas E. Burlingame, president of the defunct Bank of Commerce of Springfield, Mo. His attorneys have sworn out a warrant of habeas corpus.

O. M. Rollins, and his wife were found dead in their residence at Minneapolis yesterday. They had not been seen for several days, and neighbors broke into the house. Escaping coal gas is supposed to be the cause of their death.

cause of their death.

The ministers of Little Rock have passed resolutions condemning the recent utterances of Governor Pishback on the social evil. The governor is out in a reply in defense of his position that the state should attempt to regulate the evil. A mass meeting will be held in San Francisco to protest against the refusal of the United States district attorney to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington for violation of the interstate commerce law during the recent strike.

Captain Schmittherage, who greated and

Captain Schmittberger, who created such a sensation before the Lexow committee in New York, was before the grand jury yesterday. His attorney states that he told the grand jury all he knew, which was much more than he told the committee.

The Board of Trade case of Lawren Bree.

The next witness was A. D. Fields, a member of the gambling fraternity, who denied ever having paid any money to the mayor, councilmen, chief of police or the reporters, for protection. Never had any transaction with the mayor or city officials direct or through a third party.

When John Rock was called he testified that he did not know of any money having been paid to the mayor or city officials for the privilege of operating a gambling house. Carter and Berlin were called, but did not answer to their names and Chief of Police Brennan took the stand.

The chief said that since he had hean in

LOOKING OVER THE GROUND

State Board of Agriculture Pays a Visit to Omaha.

PROPOSED SITE FOR STATE FAIR VISITED

accompanied on the Trip by a Large Delegation of Citizens, the Members of the Board Express Themselves as Being Well Pleased-Other Blds.

Omaha wants the state fair. That much vas demonstrated yesterday when upon the shortest possible invitation seventy repreentatives of the commercial and professional life of the city assembled at the Webster street station to accompany a committee from the State Board of Agriculture to West Side on an inspection of the grounds offered for state fair purposes. It was an exceedingly harmonious body of men who went out to Ruser park, and from the enthusiasm displayed it was very apparent to the committee and were sworn. Ryan of the Third ward that for once Omaha business men were said the charges in The Bee were entirely in earnest in their efforts to secure the locain earnest in their efforts to secure the location of the state fair for the next five years. The train hauling the committee and guests was run special over the Missouri Pacific, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent J. O. Phillippi, Superintendent Harry Gilmore, City Passenger and Ticket Agent T. F. Godfrey and Freight Agent H. B. Kooser representing the company, the run from the Webster street depot to Ruser's park being made in thirteen minutes. Carriages were in waiting to take the committee to the grounds, which lie on the Belt line and near the Elkhorn and Burlington.

The committee of the Board of Agriculture, composed of President R. H. Henry of Columbus, Secretary R. W. Furnas of Brownville, Judge H. L. Hayward of Nebraska City, S. W. Barker of Silver Creek, J. B. Dinsmoro of Sutton, E. A. Stewart of Blair and S. C. Bassett of Gibbon, together with J. W. Lee of Oxford and Mr. Whittaker of Kearney. were given every opportunity to inspect the site. The boundary lines were marked with flags and so thorough were all the arrange-ments and so delightful was the day that the committee, it is safe to say, was im-pressed with the advantages offered. Secretary Furnas was outspoken in praise of the ground, which he said was sufficiently rolling to permit of the erection of buildings on the upland, while the track was admirably laid out and with some grading could be made one of the greatest tracks in the country. He to the city for which a receipt was given.
Mayor Johnston had never received a cent of the money paid into the city treasury said: "When the World's fair commissioners had before them the site for the Colum-bian exposition, three locations were presented, the lake front, Jackson and Lincoln parks. When Jackson park was mentioned and we were told it was eight miles from the city some of the commissioners stood aghast at the proposition to go to Jackson park. But a Chicago man tersely said in reply to the question of distance, 'It is not miles, but minutes that count,' and so we went to Jackson park. With the facilities offered by the railroads and trolley lines I do not believe distance in this case cuts very much of a figure." Mr. Stewart and Mr. Henry were both

taken with the possibilities offered, and for that matter the !whole committee spoke favorably of the ground as an ideal location

OMAHA'S MAKES AN OFFER. After looking over the grounds thoroughly the train was run to South Omaha, where the Union Pacific, with Superintendent P. J. Nichols on board, took the party to Council Bluffs to show the committee what ad-vantages the city on the east bank of the Missouri presented in handling the crowds that might come in from western lows. And at 5 o'clock the party was landed at the

Bennett, chairman; George W. Kelley, R. S. Wilcox, D. V. Sholes, G. N. Hicks, Jeff W. Bedford, S. A. McWhorter, H. K. Burket, John A. Brady, Charles Coe, John D. Creighton, W. A. Paxton, jr., James Walsh and Martin Dunham. In addition to these there were in the party J. G. Gilmore, John E. Utt, L. A. Bradford, O. N. Davenport, S. B. Payne, Chris Hartman, B. H. Robinson, D. Mount, Alvin Saunders, J. E. House, K. C. Morehouse, P. J. Nichols, Frank Colpetzer, W. R. Bowen, G. W. Lininger, Chris Hepner, E. McCrary, G. W. Poynter, F. P. Kirkendall, W. S. Balduff, D. C. Patterson, Thomas Creigh, G. W. Wattles, Z. T. Lindsey, John Kelley, J. J. Smith, E. B. Branch, E. M. Andreesen, Joseph A. Connor, A. P. Tukey; W. E. Nason, Oscar Picard, J. A. Weaver, C. F. Weller, F. A. Ober, A. H. Comstock, W. S. Wedge, Benjamin Gallagher, Dan A. Farrell, John M. Barrie and R. G. Fisher. At South Omaha the party was further augmented by representatives of the Stock Exchange and packers, John S. Knox, W. B. Cheek, D. S. Parkhurst, T. C. Shelly, J. A. Hake, W. J. Stephen, Scott Harrell, James Foley, Louis spetz, Hugh Hake, and Messrs. Dudley and

Last evening the committeee left for Grand Island to personally examine the bid offered by Grand Island.

The Omaha Driving Park and Fair association offered 160 acres of ground, agreed to put up speed stables, stalls, cattle, horse, hog and sheep pens, an agricultural hall, manufacturers' hall, fish exhibit building, poultry building, art hall, dairy building, textile fabric hall, bee exhibit hall, office buildings, police headquarters, and all necessary stands, sheds offices, etc., together with a mile or half mile track, all enclosed by an eight-foot board fence. They also agreed to provide proper railroad transportation facilities and roofed and seated ampitheaters for each, cattle, horse and swine and show ring. The bid was accompanied by a \$50,000 subscription list Grand Island offered 120 acres of land and all necessary buildings.

Lincoln's bld for the state fair is in detail, a proposition to repaint and repair the present buildings, put the track in good condition, make an ad-

sary, put up another big building. This was accompanied by a \$10,000 bond.

dition to the poultry building, and, if neces-

Hundreds of People are too apt to treat with indifference a

common cough. "It's a little cold," they say, "and will soon wear off." Fatal mistake! Too often it is the first approach of the destroyer. Neglected It leads, sometimes rapidly, again slowly, to consumption. How important then to attend to every common cold! This can be accomplished quickly and radically

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Cod Liver Oil and Gualacol. It checks the cough and prevents serious complications. If disease has got hold of you it stops waste, kills the germs of disease, and rapidly builds up the system. It is easy to take; does not nauseate produces no eructations. It is

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For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, the after effects of Pneumonia and La Grippe and all Fulmonary Complaints; Scrofula, General Debility, Loss of Flesh, Anaemia, and all Wasting Diseases.

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