possible to identify them. Nearly all known to be killed leave large families.

HAD WORK FOR THE RESCUERS.

Immediately after the explosion Superintendent Bradbury telephoned to Evanston for all the physicians with an extra train. The relief corps, carrying lanterns, got ready to descend in hopes of rescuing alive some of the victims. The blacksmith shop was turned into a deadhouse, with four bodies lying there, one disfigured with its head blown off, the others less mangled. Brave men had tried to descend some of the air and escape slopes without success, and it was not until three hours after the explosion that a volunteer party entered the main entrance to the slopes and soon afterwards returned with two bodies. They reported that caves stopped further progress down the slope. Then a party went down to clear away the caves, after which the searching party again entered. This slope being down 2,000 feet with nine levels, each one and a half miles long, it will probably require several days to reach all parts of the mine. A few lives were saved because of the time of the explosion. The miners quit work at 6 o'clock and it is customary for them to be near the entrance and come out just as the whistle blows. A number of men had come out and some had just left the entrance to the mine slope, away from the working tunnel, when the explosion occurred, thus escaping death. Zeke Baker and his father and a brother came out five minutes before the explosion. Zeke was thought to have been killed with the Crawford boy, but he was not much hurt. John Hannama, a carpenter, had just come out and was talking to Neex and Brewer when they were killed, he being burned slightly. A. Weigher was the only person in the power house not killed, he but slightly burned, except the engineer, who was blown through the window and escaped with slight bruises.

All the men employed in the Union Pacific mine on the Bear river, one mile from the Red Canon mine, left the pit this morning to assist in the work of rescue, their pit being closed to allow them to lend their services on behalf of their comrades.

Around the mine is a population of about 2,000. Many families are bereft of their fathers or sons. A more sorrowful community could not be found, where children and women mourn the loss of husband, father and brother.

The explosion has been described by many as most terrific, shaking the whole town and causing women and children to run into the streets crying, "Oh, my husband!" "Oh, my papa!" with raised hands, imploring for the safety of the beloved ones. The explosion is supposed to have come from a blast setting fire to dust, making a dust explosion, since the mine has been supposed to be free from gas, having been well ventilated. The Rocky Mountain company, generally designated as the Central Pacific mines, has two mines, Nos. 5 and 6, with one mile face, making two separate mines with 150 pillars separating them. This leaves No. 6 unharmed, but deprives the company of over half its capacity.

This is the third disastrous explosion in this vicinity. In 1881 No. 2 mine, Rocky Mountain, exploded, killing thirty-six Chinese and four white men. In the spring of 1886 Union Pacific mine No. 4 killed thirty-six men. Newell Beeman, manager, arrived from Salt Lake City last night. He is doing all he can for the injured and bereaved.

MANY WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

DENVER, Colo., March 21.—A special to the Times from Evanston, Wyo., says: The details of the explosion mark it as one of the most horrible in the history of coal mining in the west. There are forty men lying dead at the bottom of the mine at this writing covered with debris. As many men as can are working to recover their bodies. The bodies of nineteen have been recovered. Fifty of the dead men were married and nine single. There are fifty widows and 250 orphaned children as a result of the disaster.

About thirty of the men killed belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which order they were insured for $2,000 a piece.

The greater part of the men who have perished are covered with debris at the seventh level, where they were gathered awaiting the car. Work is being pushed with all possible speed to uncover the dead. There is no fire in the mine.

EXPLOSION WAS DUE TO COAL DUST.

Mine Had Been Considered the Safest in the State.

SALT LAKE, March 21.—A special to the Tribune from Evanston, Wyo., says: Ever since the explosion at Red Canon mine work has progressed steadily in gaining access to the mine, bringing out dead and caring for bereaved families. Not one in the mine at the time of the explosion escaped, all being instantly killed. There may be more than sixty killed, but that is the number shown, after carefully checking the roll. Of those who were injured around the mine Dr. Gamble, the resident physician, has about twenty-five under treatment.

This morning David G. Thomas, state inspector, arrived and will remain until all the bodies are recovered, and will thoroughly inspect the mine. He says he considered this the best ventilated and safest mine in the state, being free from gas and having plenty of safety appliances. All agree that the cause of the explosion was a miner putting in a large charge of powder to throw down a big amount of coal for the next morning. This charge set fire to what is known as dust. This dust is composed of minute particles of coal mixed with air and makes a dangerous compound, which caused the destruction of property and carried so many men to instant death.

The work of bringing out the dead is necessarily slow, since after getting the few men in the manway lying near, the remainder were so far down. Besides those killed in the manway the balance met death on the seventh and eighth levels, one-third of a mile down the slope, which is so steep as to make the work difficult and laborious. Some of the bodies were partly covered with the caves, hence requiring searching to find them, but most of them were lying fully exposed.

W. J. Cassin, coroner of Uintah county, impaneled a jury, which viewed the remains brought out, identified them and permitted the relatives to take possession of the bodies.

Salt Lake and Omaha were telegraphed for coffins, and the burial of the victims will occur as soon as possible. The distress of the bereaved calls loudly for aid. Of the fifty-one women who have been robbed of the protection and support of husbands, they, with their families, probably make a total of 300 persons, fully worthy of the deepest sympathy. There remains yet in the mine about forty bodies.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' STRIKE OFF.

Men Gain Nothing But an Earlier Date for the Eight-Hour Day.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The electrical wire men's strike, which commenced on February 18, was declared off today. With the single exception of having the eight-hour day started on May 1, instead of May 15, the strikers have not gained any privileges which they had not enjoyed prior to the strike. Bishop Henry C. Potter, president of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, and Prof. Felix Adler of the same body were mainly instrumental in bringing about the settlement, which was signed on Wednesday evening by the representatives of all the organizations interested. The basis of the settlement was that all electrical workers at present employed be subjected to an examination as to competency, in accordance with the rules hitherto prevailing in the trade; that the Electrical Workers' union declares its readiness to accept into their union all persons who have successfully passed such examination, irrespective of their action in the present strike, but the men employed at present by the Electrical Contractors' association shall, if they wish, join the union, without interference with their employers or penalties imposed by the union. The Electrical Contractors' association agrees to grant the eight-hour day on May 1, 1895; that all other matters at issue be subject to mutual agreement between the Electrical Contractors' association and the Electrical union, represented by their employes.

ARBITRATED AGAINST THE STRIKERS.

Electrical Workers Go Back No Better Off than When They Quit.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The strike of the electrical workers which began some weeks ago, has come to an end. The result is a complete victory for the Electrical Contractors association. The settlement was brought about through the mediation of the New York council of mediation and conciliation of which Bishop Potter is the head.

WILL PAY A DOUBLE BOUNTY

Senate Provides for Fostering Beet Sugar and Chicory Industries.

SENATOR CRAWFORD'S SIGNAL VICTORY

Pop From Holt County Heads a Gallant Fight for a Local Interest and Wins Against Heavy Odds—Debate on the Bill.

LINCOLN, March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The senate today, after a few hours' debate in committee of the whole, agreed to pass the beet sugar bounty bill already passed by the house, but with an amendment providing for the payment of a bounty of five-eighths of a cent a pound upon chicory manufactured in this state, providing the manufacturers pay $10.50 per ton for the chicory beets at the factory.

The adoption of the chicory amendment was a surprise to even the senate itself. It was offered by Crawford, one of the populist senators, from Holt county, and it was pressed by the populist senators more as a forlorn hope against the sugar bounty. Crawford himself was a sincere supporter of the amendment. The turn of sentiment from a feeling of uncompromising hostility to open friendliness was one of the interesting phases of the day's discussion. The inside history of this remarkable change of sentiment may perhaps remain one of those mysterious legislative secrets deposited with so many of the bills now musting away in the basement vaults of the capitol. It is only known that for some reason the friends of the sugar bounty and the representatives of the sugar interests of the state did not care to throw the chicory bounty overboard. The representatives of the sugar interests on the floor of the senate were scarcely unable to conceal their perturbation over the situation, and they put in the day in an effort to reconcile the warring interests on the floor of the senate.

CRANE ASSAILED THE BILL.

The feature of the afternoon debate was the savage assault made by Crane upon the house bounty bill. He asserted that the house bill proposed to take the money out of the pockets of the people and pour it into the coffers of the corporations owning the sugar factories, and he warned the republican senators that the party they represented would be held responsible. The secret of Crane's hostility to the house bill lies in the fact that he had introduced a substitute for the house bill which the senate declined to even read. In the end Senator Crane voted to recommend the house bill for passage.

Crawford precipitated the discussion on the bill by offering an amendment providing for the payment of a bounty of five-eighths of a cent per pound to the manufacturer of prepared chicory.

Caldwell of Hall county led in the opposition to the amendment, saying that it would almost certainly defeat the sugar bounty, as the house could not be induced to again take up the question, especially in view of the fact that tomorrow is the sixtieth and last day of the house's legal existence.

Stewart of Dawes county, one of the uncompromising foes of the sugar bounty, bitterly opposed the house bill under discussion. He said that it would be far better for the interests of the state that the present session should close today rather than it should pass a law under the whip and spur. "We are here arguing a question of considerable importance. It is a question entrenching upon the property rights of the people. It is proposed to reach into the pockets of the people and take therefrom large sums of money, not for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the state government, but to enrich a private corporation." He believed the bill was an infringement upon the state and national constitutional rights of the people.

Sloan was of the opinion that if the chicory interests of the state were of sufficient importance no difficulty would be experienced in inducing the governor to send in a special message recommending the passage of a bill. There were also other methods familiar to the senators by which a bill providing for the payment of a bounty on chicory could be brought before the senate.

WHAT ABOUT CHICORY?

Crawford of Holt county, the author of the "chicory amendment," in defense of his proposition, made his first address since the session. The chicory industry, he said, was comparatively unknown to the people of the United States. The use of chicory as a substitute for coffee was general in Europe, and France alone consumed $124,000,000 worth every year. The United States imports $8,000,000 worth of chicory annually. There are but three chicory factories in the United States, one of them being located at O'Neill, in Holt county. Chicory beets are purchased by the O'Neill factory from $8.50 to $9 per ton, and the average yield is from six to eight tons per acre. It requires about seven tons of chicory beets to produce one ton of chicory. A chicory factory can be erected and equipped for about $10,000. The Holt county senator was of the opinion that the chicory industry, at the rate of its present growth would in a few years amount to $100,000,000 annually. Every county in the state is adapted to the production of the chicory beet, and there is no reason why Nebraska might not in a few years have an industry that would leave millions of dollars in the state annually.

The remarks of the senator from Holt county made a marked impression upon the minds of all the republican senators. This fact was very evident from the change in the drift of sentiment as the discussion proceeded.

Sloan first asked the senator from Holt if he was acting in good faith in offering the amendment.

Crawford answered in the affirmative. He believed there was a great industry waiting for development in Nebraska in the chicory.

Sloan then replied that the matter was entirely new to him. He admitted that he was favorably impressed with the prospect held out by the senator from Holt county. If Crawford's amendment could have been brought in as a separate bill he would feel inclined to support it. He was in favor of fostering, encouraging and protecting any industry that promised such results as those predicted by the author of the amendment.

Graham suggested that Crawford's amendment might be substituted for senate file No. 86, a bill introduced by Hollbrook and providing for a bounty on sugar.

McKesson raised a question as to the probable constitutionality of the bill in the event that the Crawford amendment was added to the house bill.

Stewart again opposed the bounty bill in his usual vigorous eloquence.

Akers rose in reply to the senator from Dawes. He said that there were many reasons why he was in favor of voting a bounty on sugar. Being a patriotic American, he believed that it was his duty to encourage the growth and development of any great industry that promised so much benefit to the whole people. Nebraska was particularly adapted to the production of beet sugar, and the state could easily manufacture millions of dollars worth of sugar, in addition to the amount necessary for home consumption. In addition to this, each of the two factories already established employ an average of 1,000 men in the production of the beets and the manufacture of the sugar. If the bill under discussion became a law he believed that Nebraska would have five additional factories within the next eighteen months.

LESSON FROM SAXONY.

Graham made an extended argument in favor of the bill. He said that Nebraska might well learn a valuable lesson from Saxony. Fifty years ago Saxony much resembled the sand hills of western Nebraska. It was a rough, rugged, sandy country, and its people lived only upon their herds of sheep and goats, which fed upon the coarse wild grasses indigenous to the soil. Fifty years ago it was discovered that the soil was well adapted to the production of sugar beets. The government encouraged the development of the sugar industry, until today Saxony, with a territory but little more than twice as large as Lancaster county, from being one of the poorest provinces of Europe had become one of the richest. This change had been accomplished by the fostering of the sugar industry alone. Nebraska could easily become one of the greatest sugar producing provinces of the world. It was only a question of the proper encouragement. As far as the chicory bounty was concerned, the Gage county senator was not in favor of jeopardizing the success of the sugar bill by tacking on the amendment proposed by the senator from Holt county. He was not unfriendly to the chicory interests of the state and would cheerfully vote for a bounty if it could come up in a separate bill.

At the conclusion of Graham's remarks the senate took a recess until 2 o'clock. After recess the discussion of the sugar bill was resumed. Speaker Sprecher opposed the bill and intimated that the senators on the republican side had been hypnotized by the sugar lobby.

Several senators spoke for and against the chicory amendment. It was evident, however, that the opposition, which had been so formidable in the earlier part of the day, was rapidly disintegrating. Nearly every senator on the republican side had spoken in favor of the chicory bounty, even if they had expressed doubts as to the advisability of including a provision for such a bounty in the bill under discussion.

It remained for Watson to strike the blow that broke up the opposition entirely. He said that there was no use for his republican colleagues, that they could not hope to go before the people and escape criticism if they did not act perfectly fair. He was convinced that the chicory industry was as much entitled to the bounty as was the sugar industry. The senate was clearly willing to extend the aid of the state to the chicory industry. The only way it could be done was by adopting the amendment offered by the senator from Holt county. He did not believe that any other way could be legal or fair. He was in favor of adopting Crawford's amendment.

Pope also favored the adoption of the Crawford amendment.

The action of the Otoe and Saline county senators threw the opponents of the chicory amendment into some little confusion. There was evidently a serious break in the republican ranks. There was no time for a caucus. Whatever was to be done must be done at once, and so most of the republican senators gathered in a group in one corner of the senate chamber, put their heads together and discussed the situation in hurried whispers. The result of the impromptu caucus was scarcely harmonious. Akers then undertook to secure a recess until 4:30 o'clock, but his motion to that effect did not meet with the approbation of the senate. The motion to adopt Crawford's amendment was put to the senate, and upon division fifteen senators voted yea and thirteen nay. The amendment was declared adopted, and after one or two amendments made necessary by the sudden enlargement of the scope of the bill the committee rose and Stewart offered the following amendment:

Provided, That if any manufacturer of sugar or chicory shall enter into any agreement with any other manufacturing company or corporation engaged in the manufacturing, sale or handling of these articles, or enter into any agreement with any such parties, or with any transportation company or carrier, with the purpose to in any way, directly or indirectly, control the market price of said sugar or chicory in the state, then and in that case said manufacturers shall not be entitled to any of the bounty herein provided for.

The amendment was voted down by a strictly party vote, and the report of the committee was adopted.

ROUTINE OF THE MORNING.

It was strictly business with the senate this morning. The reading of the journal was dispensed with and bills on third reading immediately taken up. The following bills were read the third time and passed.

House roll No. 531, appropriating $40,000 for the payment of the incidental expenses of the present session of the legislature. The bill as it passed the house only appropriated $25,000, but the senate believed that an extra $15,000 would be needed.

Senate file No. 132, by Wright of Lancaster, to regulate the organization and operation of mutual benefit associations.

Senate file No. 192, by Wright, repealing the law creating sanitary districts in the city of Lincoln.

The senate then resolved itself into committee of the whole to take up the five bills recommended for consideration by the sifting committee. The bills were acted upon as follows:

Senate file No. 340, by McKesson, to permit guarantee companies to furnish bonds for persons holding public or private trusts. It was ordered engrossed for third reading without discussion.

Senate file No. 100, by Steufer, granting to administrators of estates power to mortgage property belonging to such estate in order to pay off mortgages falling due. It received no opposition and was recommended for passage.

House roll No. 41, by Wait of Otoe, to pension members of volunteer fire departments who are permanently injured while in discharge of their duty. Like the others it met with no opposition and was recommended for passage.

Senate file No. 104, by Hahn of Adams, providing for the listing of whole, half or quarter sections in one description when advertised for delinquent tax sale. Recommended for passage.

House roll No. 67, by Burns of Dodge, providing for the payment of a bounty to the manufacturer of beet sugar, after being amended was ordered engrossed for third reading.

CONFERENCE RELIEF BILL ADOPTED.

After the sugar bill had been disposed of the sifting committee reported five more bills for immediate consideration. The conference committee's report on the $200,000 relief bill was received and agreed to. The report was quite lengthy, but in substance it provided that the money appropriated by the state shall be distributed by the auditor under the direction of the State Relief commission. The house bill placed the entire amount at the disposal of the Relief commission, while the senate substitute apportioned the amount directly to the counties, to be used as each county deemed best.

Rathbun offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to act with a like committee to be appointed by the house to fix a day for final adjournment. The senate refused by a large majority to adopt the resolution.

After considering one or two bills in committee of the whole, the senate adjourned. The only bill recommended for passage was the one providing for the election of county commissioners at large instead of by districts.

Amount of Claims Allowed.

LINCOLN, March 21.—(Special.)—The house committee on claims, which has completed its work, has had under consideration 1,620 claims in all. Three of these, house rolls Nos. 254, 255 and 391, were passed this morning. A few of the others recommended for indefinite postponement have been revised and given a life on the general file, but the figures here show the action of the committee on all measures which have been brought to its attention:

Total amount claimed as per bills..	$103,629.01
Total amount allowed.....	79,755.23
Total amount deducted.....	5,815.83
Total amount rejected.....	18,048.95

Orders for Relief Supplies.

LINCOLN, March 21.—(Special.)—The purchasing committee of the Relief commission placed orders with various mills today for forty and one-half tons or flour and thirteen and one-half tons of corn meal.

WILL ADVANCE THE TRIAL OF DEBS.

Attempt to Have the Rehearing a Week Earlier Than Was Intended.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Edwin Walker and Thomas Milchrist of the special counsel and United States District Attorney Black had a conference with Judge Grosscup today about the trial of Eugene V. Debs and the other Railway Union Officers, which has been set for a rehearing on the first Monday in May. It was agreed to advance the trial one week if the counsel for the defense will agree. Mr. Walker will confer with Messrs. Darrow and Gregory concerning the matter. Mr. Walker left for Washington today to be present at the hearing before the supreme court on the habeas corpus application testing the constitutionality of the act under which Judge Woods committed the officers of the union to jail for contempt.

The action of the court in setting a date for the trial dissipates the belief, which was general in labor circles, that the case would never reach a hearing.

His Grandfathers Were Old-Timers.

POMEROY, O., March 21.—William W. Hubbel died last night at the age of 73 years. His grandfather was the first to bore for salt water in Meigs county, and the first to run a steamboat from Marietta to New Orleans, thence to New York. Deceased made an overland trip to California in 1850. One of his grandfathers was in the revolutionary war and in the war of 1812.

HOUSE RUSHING ITS WORK

Approaching End of the Session Acts as an Energetic Stimulant.

SPECIAL CLAIMS BILLS QUICKLY CARRIED

Individual Legislation Gets Prompt Consideration—University Library Appropriation and Benedict's Age of Consent Bills Passed.

LINCOLN, March 21.—(Special.)—Tomorrow is the sixtieth day of the Twenty-fourth session, and the last for which members of the house can draw $5 per diem. With this fact confronting them the members showed that they could in a comparatively short period of time transact a good deal of business.

This morning the sifting committee recommended in its report, which was adopted, that the house hold a night session this evening, and it is likely this plan will renew the recommendation daily until final adjournment. That members are now active in the interest of special legislation was illustrated this morning in the number of private relief bills passed. The complexion of the personnel of the sifting committee is being sharply criticised. Members point to the fact that with thirty-five farmers in the house but two of them received recognition on the committee.

Among the bills last night recommended for passage by the committee is house roll No. 500, introduced by Crow. The bill was drawn by State Auditor Eugene Moore. It provides for a uniform system of vouchers for use for all disbursements of state's funds through the auditing and treasury departments of the state and for the fixing of an oath or affirmation thereto by the claimant. As the law now stands the sheriffs' offices alone require oaths or affirmations to claims filed therein, while any one can file a claim against the state and secure a warrant without swearing to the same. The bill provides that all vouchers shall be issued in original duplicate or triplicate forms, as the necessities of the especial institution may require. Original vouchers must be printed on white paper and marked "original." Duplicate vouchers are to be printed on blue paper and marked "duplicate." Triplicates on red paper, and so marked. The oath prescribed in the bill is very binding in its language, terse and distinct in its meaning.

The committee of the whole got to work late in the afternoon on the general irrigation bill, house roll No. 443, but it immediately rescinded its former action in recommending that section 2034 of Cobbey's Consolidated Statutes be repealed. This section prohibits the crossing of one irrigating ditch by another without the consent of the owner of the land.

The important measures passed by the house were Rouse's bill for a supervisor of public printing, Benedict's age of consent bill, the claims committee's bill for miscellaneous indebtedness, Munger's measure appropriating money for payment of the maximum rate case expenses, Merrick's bill for a branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Milford, the $73,000 appropriation for completion of the library building at the State university, and house roll No. 611, the committee's miscellaneous claims bill.

EXCLUDED THE LOBBY.

Speaker Richards enforced the rule this morning and excluded all visitors from the floor of the house, ladies as well as gentlemen. He said that this was absolutely necessary, owing to the confusion which had prevailed of late during the deliberations of the house. The sergeant-at-arms escorted one lady to the gate and none others were admitted.

The following bills were read for the third time and passed:

House roll No. 430, Rouse's bill providing for a supervisor of public printing and designating the duties of the same.

House roll No. 501, by Ashby, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Clay county to compromise with the taxpayers the unpaid taxes for the year 1874 on certain lands in the county.

House roll No. 80, by Perkins, for the destruction of the Russian thistle.

House roll No. 254, by Rouse, appropriating $86.40 for the relief of William Weise.

House roll No. 255, by Rouse, appropriating $57.60 for the relief of Henry Luebs.

House roll No. 291, by Hairgrove, to prevent counterfeiting of sterling and coined silver goods and wares.

House role No. 391, by Conaway, appropriating $51.20 for the relief of Charles A. Hubbell.

House roll No. 434, by Munger, to authorize foreign corporations maintained as institutions of learning to issue diplomas.

House roll No. 344, by Chapman, providing for commissioning graduates from educational institutions within the state when they have military departments of the United States.

House roll No. 348, Benedict's age of consent bill, raising the age from 15 to 18 years, by 94 yeas to 3 nays.

House roll No. 556, by Ricketts, providing for the suppression of mob violence.

Senate file No. 160, by Holbrook, providing for the creation of a board of bank commissioners in cities of the second class having more than 5,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants.

The house took a recess until 2 p. m.

PASSED SOME CLAIMS BILLS.

The following bills were passed in the afternoon:

House roll No. 612, making appropriations for the payment of miscellaneous items of indebtedness owing by the state, including the wolf bounties.

House roll No. 208, by Munger, appropriating money for the payment of expenses already incurred in the prosecution of the maximum rate cases, and for further expenses likely to be incurred. The bill, as amended and passed, strikes out the claim of E. S. Dundy, jr., as master in chancery, $2,618.05, and appropriates $6,000 to J. L. Webster for services performed and $4,000 for contingent services in carrying the case up to higher courts. The bill passed by a vote of 84 to 5, Cooley, Jenkins, Roddy, Moehrman and Wait voting in the negative.

House roll No. 284, by Merrick, providing for an appropriation of $8,000 for a branch of the Soldiers' home at Milford.

House roll No. 494, by Burch, appropriating $73,000 for completion of the University library building. The vote on the bill was 74 yeas to 15 nays.

House roll No. 288, by Zink of Johnson, providing for a bounty for the scalps of wild animals within the boundaries of the state.

When house roll No. 611 was reached, appropriations for miscellaneous claims, Howard moved an amendment that the claim of $1,000 by Attorney Charles O. Whedon, for legal services in case of Union Pacific railroad against Board of Transportation, restraining the road from enforcing rates of transportation of persons and property over the Union Pacific and Omaha & Republican Valley railroads, be rejected by committing the bill for the purpose of amendment. The effort failed, on roll call, by 58 to 28. The bill was then put upon its passage. In explaining his vote Cassher said that, while he was opposed to some of the items in the bill when it was considered in committee of the whole and voted against it, he could not feel it right to vote against just claims for the sake of hitting unjust claims. He voted aye, as did Horst, who made the same explanation. Van Houseu voted against the bill, and said that he would never vote for a measure which would not bear the search light of the committee of the whole. There were a great many items skipped in the committee of the whole, the house voting to dispense with the reading. The bill passed by a vote of 73 to 21.

House roll No. 383, by Suter, authorizing county boards to make special assessment or levy for the benefit of drouth sufferers.

Senate file by Watson, legalizing acts under the charters of cities of more than 8,000 and less than 25,000.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The house then went into committee of the whole. House roll No. 443, by Schickedantz, the general irrigation bill, was considered for a few minutes, and the repeal of section 2034 reconsidered, and the section left in the law as it now stands.

Senate file No. 274, constitutional amendment No. 4, authorizing the merging of county and city franchises, was recommended for passage.

Senate file No. 280, constitutional amendment No. 8, amending section 1, article ii of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, relating to the right of suffrage, was attacked with an amendment by Suter incorporating woman suffrage. This was quickly disposed of by defeat, and a debate sprung up on the educational qualification. The provision of section 1 is that no person who shall not be able to read his ballot in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this state. Davies supported this provision, and said that the most populous state in the forty-four, New York, had such a section incorporated in its constitution. This was in reply to the objection of Miles, who said that it would have a tendency to prevent people from coming into the state.

All amendments in the way of changing of the provisions of house roll No. 280 were voted down, and the bill was recommended for passage, the committee of the whole rose, reported, and the report was adopted.

The house reconsidered the recommendation of the sifting committee for a night session and adjourned until tomorrow at 9 a. m.

ALLEGED LYNCHERS TAKEN TO BUTTE.

Six of the Accused in the Scott Case in Boyd County.

O'NEILL, Neb., March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Sheriff Standiford and deputies left this city this morning about 8 o'clock with the six prisoners charged with the lynching of Barrett Scott and reached Butte about 2:30, and thus the Scott matter is ended for about forty days, or until the case of the accused comes up in Boyd county May 7.

BUTTE, Neb., March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Sheriff Standiford and Constable Hooten arrived at Butte this afternoon with Mullihan, Oherle, Roy, Elliott, Pinkerman and Harris, under arrest for being implicated in the Scott murder. Stanton was brought in under arrest last night, making the seven arrests that warrants were sworn out for. Mullihan, Elliott, Roy and Harris were arraigned before the county judge this evening at 7 o'clock. By special stipulation of the attorney general and M. F. Harrington, attorney for the defense, the prisoners were to waive examination and be released on $5,000 for their appearance at the next term of district court, which convenes May 7. The county judge requested a qualified bond, and only four of the prisoners were able to secure bonds tonight. Owing to the lateness of the hour court adjourned until tomorrow, at which time the rest of the prisoners will undoubtedly secure bonds. Everything is quiet here. The prisoners are well treated and no trouble is anticipated.

Attorney General Churchill leaves for Brocksburg tomorrow to take charge of the lynching case there.

LINDSAY GOES UP FOR TWO YEARS.

Fletcher Robbins' Slayer to Be Taken to the Penitentiary This Week.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Pugilist James Lindsay, found guilty in this city recently of manslaughter on the charge of killing Fletcher Robbins while engaged in a prize fight here last summer, was taken before Judge Chapman this morning and sentenced to two years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Lindsay's counsel filed a request with the court that a supersedeas bond be fixed and a stay of execution granted pending an appeal, but the same was denied. The defense then gave notice of appeal. His attorney hurried to Lincoln this afternoon to appear before the supreme court tomorrow, when he will file a motion for a stay of execution. In case the latter is refused Sheriff Eikenbary will take Lindsay to the penitentiary within the next few days.

William Hanlon and William Doolan, the two crooks who were nabbed at Louisville a few nights ago while attempting to rob a store, appeared before Judge Chapman this morning, and upon entering a plea of guilty were each sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Out of the last eight felony cases docketed in the district court of this county seven of the defendants have been persuaded to plead guilty, thus saving the county quite a sum which otherwise would have been expended in conducting the several prosecutions.

Demise of Thomas Clark.

BEATRICE, March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Thomas Clark, a pioneer of this county, died yesterday at his home on Mission creek. The deceased was 82 years of age. He was born on the island of St. Helena, his father being one of the guards of Napoleon I. He leaves nine children, fifty-two grand children and thirty great grand children to mourn his death.

Smith Declined to Run.

FALLS CITY, Neb., March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Henry C. Smith, who was nominated for mayor on the republican ticket Saturday night, withdrew today. Lewis Wirth has been nominated to fill the vacancy. Smith was nominated by a saloon man and it is thought he was scared into this step by members of the other ticket.

Brakeman Horribly Mangled.

UNION, Neb., March 21.—H. S. Warner, a brakeman on the Lincoln freight, was found horribly mangled in the switch yards at 5:30 this morning. He was not missed until his train had reached Weeping Water. How he met his fate is a mystery.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Fire destroyed the residence of Walter Cook at Wayne, causing a loss of $800.

Forty families have arrived in Cheyenne county to locate in the Belmont ditch country.

The Philharmonic society of Columbus ras been disbanded and the property has been sold.

Several farmers in Scotts Bluff county lost a quantity of hay as the result of a prairie fire which started from a spark from a stovepipe.

A male patient escaped from the Norfolk insane asylum the other evening, but was recaptured and after spending a night in jail was returned to the asylum.

Thieves tapped a car of relief corn standing on the track at Stuart and carried off a large quantity. They bored a hole in the bottom of the car with an auger and let the shelled corn run into their sacks.

George Phillips, a Superior sport, was so elated over shooting a goose that he had a fit and fell into the water. He lost his gun, but he retained a death grip on the goose and was rescued by a party of men who saw the accident.

Fire destroyed a two-story business building at Alliance with all its contents, causing a loss of $2,000. People sleeping in the second story barely escaped with their lives. The ground floor was occupied by Mrs. E. K. Gesford as a restaurant.

Rev. Dr. Harsha has resigned the pastorate of the Tecumseh Presbyterian church in order to devote all his time to the Omaha Theological seminary. He will preach his farewell sermon March 31 and will then remove to Omaha with his family.

Albert Walker, a Custer county farmer, tried to ride a horse without a bridle and was thrown into a ravine, both arms being broken. He was forced to walk a mile before he could secure assistance and for a time it was feared that his injuries would prove fatal. He is now on the road to recovery.

The officers of Baron Hirsh's Emigration society are corresponding with parties in Cheyenne county with a view of buying land and locating a colony of Russian Jews on it. The plan appears to be to start a co-operative dairy farm with twenty families of them at first, and send more as there is room to get them started.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Governor McKinley is sick with a cold at Thomasville, O.

The Interior department has decided that the townsite of Hartman, Okl., belongs to Daniel F. Stiles.

Lockhart, Staley & Willard, dry goods dealers at Columbus, O., have assigned. Troubles between the partners is the cause.

No definite information concerning the lynching of a woman in Tennessee has been received. The body has not been found and some believe she has simply left the country.

The police officials of Denver who were arrested charged with opening a letter belonging to ex-Police Matron Liberos, have been discharged. Judge Hallett ruled the letter was not private property.

Mrs. Belle Trout of Findlay, O., has recovered a judgment for $3,500 against gamblers and the landlords of the building in which they operated. The claim was for money lost by her husband gambling.

GADD CHARGED WITH THEFT

Broken Bow Land Office Clerk on Trial at Lincoln.

LANCASTER BAILIFF WITH A STRONG PULL

Officer Stephenson Severely Reprimanded for Leaving the Davis Jury and Visiting the Office of Interested Parties but Retained in Office.

LINCOLN, March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The important case in the federal court today was that of Nathan T. Gadd, formerly a clerk in the United States land office at Broken Bow. There are four indictments against him, charging theft of public records, theft of letters belonging to the land office, impersonating officials, and embezzlement of public money.

District Attorney Sayer said, in opening the case, that the government would show that during the last year of Gadd's stay in the land office he took from the mails and express office at various times sums of money ranging from $14 to $200, which had been forwarded to the receivers of the land office by parties desirous of making final proof of entry. The indictments do not specifically charge forgery, but the government will try to prove that, although Gadd availed himself of a large number of final receipts signed in advance by the register for the purpose of facilitating the business of the office in his absence, he on three different occasions sent out final receipts to parties whose money he had intercepted and converted to his own use, bearing the forged signature of the receiver.

Counsel for defense said they had little or nothing to say at this time, desiring to take up the examination with the statement only that the defendant is not guilty as charged. Many sympathetic glances were toward Mrs. Gadd, and a pretty little curly headed daughter of 7 years, who were seated behind the defendant and his counsel.

IN BEHALF OF OUTCALT.

The hearing of the motion to quash the several indictments against R. C. Outcalt was put over for a time. The first indictment charges Cashier Outcalt with aiding and abetting Convict Mosher in the crime of making false entries on the books of the defunct Capital National bank, and makes specific charges. Practically the grounds of the motion to quash are those which knocked out the indictments against ex-Congressman Dorsey, namely, that various offenses are combined and duplicated in the same count, and that the offenses of Mosher are combined with those of Outcalt in the same count.

Judge Holmes, in the district court, this morning devoted himself to an investigation of the charge against Bailiff Stephenson, who left the jury in the Davis murder case at a hotel, and visited the office of the leading counsel for the Rock Island road. Stephenson and the attorneys for the defense told their stories. Stephenson admitted the charge, but said in extenuation that he went to Green's office for the purpose of apologizing for having given him a short answer in the morning on the street when Green had asked him how the jury stood. The court severely reprimanded the bailiff, but did not dismiss him from his position.

Hon. W. J. Bryan was a visitor on the floor of the house today, and held quite a little reception to his democratic and independent friends in that body. Mr. Bryan will enter the mayoralty campaign in behalf of Judge Broady, and make six or seven speeches. Arrangements for a big citizens' mass meeting in the interest of municipal reform in Lincoln will be held next week, either Wednesday or Thursday evening.

Fighting Over a Big Estate.

ORD, Neb., March 21.—(Special.)—An interesting case is now on trial in the county probate court. Some time in February Hans C. Sorenson died in Lincoln, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. Sorenson was an old settler in Valley county, and quite well-to-do. He died intestate and his relations, three brothers and some minor heirs, put in a petition to have an administrator appointed. A widow named Mrs. Ellen Ferguson put in a cross petition, claiming to be the widow of the deceased Hans. Hans was a bachelor and kept house by himself and needed a feminine hand to straighten up his home occasionally. He employed Mrs. Ferguson, a neat, tidy little woman, with four children, who makes what she can by taking in washing and housecleaning, to put things to rights for him twice a week. This state of affairs ripened into a marriage without the formality of a certificate, she claims. The contest is liable to be a hot one, as the estate amounts to some $20,000.

Receiver for a Defunct Beatrice Bank.

BEATRICE, March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Bush has appointed Alfred Hazlett receiver of the American bank of this city. This action was taken in compliance with a request of creditors of the defunct concern after the officers had failed to settle the bank's affairs and pay 100 cents on the dollar, as they gave bonds to do so after the bank closed in July, 1893. The effects of the bank are now in the hands of the sheriff and will be turned over to Hazlett upon his filing the bond of $20,000.

SHE FAILED TO GET HER DIVORCE.

Grace Saxton and George Avery's Romantic Marriage Revealed.

EDGAR, Neb., March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The Avery divorce case, which excited such widespread interest in this part of the state, was decided in the district court at Clay Center today. George Avery and Grace Saxton, the parties in the case, were secretly married in Lincoln October 25, 1893, while the former was a student in the State university and the fact did not become known till August of the following year. For some reason the couple did not live together, and this term of court the wife applied for a divorce on the grounds of non-support. The court refused to grant the prayer of the petitioner. Owing to the high standing of the parties the case has been watched with much interest.

DISTRIBUTED CAKE TO THE BOYS.

Wedding of a Popular Seward Girl the Occasion for a Demonstration.

SEWARD, Neb., March 21.—(Special.)—The marriage of Mr. A. J. Stewart and Miss Mattie Woodward, which occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Woodward, in this city, last evening, was very pleasantly "announced" to the railroad men passing Seward today by gifts of wedding cake, the boxes containing it being wreathed in smilax and tied with white ribbon. The bride has lived in Seward from childhood, is much beloved, and for four years has been secretary of the railway department of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, of which her mother, Mrs. C. M. Woodward, is superintendent.

Coroners of Three Counties Busy.

NEBRASKA CITY, March 21.—(Special.)—The coroners of Otoe, Nemaha and Cass counties are holding inquests on the bodies of three men who have since last Sunday met death on the Missouri Pacific road. The Nemaha county coroner is investigating the case of Patrick Costello, who was killed Sunday at Julian.

Otoe's coroner will tomorrow inquire into the case of Michael Casey, who met his death in this city last night, and Cass county's official will hold an inquest over the body of a brakeman named Warner