Floods of Oratory Let Loose in the House of Representatives.

NEWLANDS DECLAIMS FOR SILVERITES

Declares Himself Strongly in Favor of Protective Tariff.

SAYS 'TIS NECESSARY FOR PROSPERITY

Holds that Free Silver is the Balm of Gilead for Farmers.

DOLLIVER OF IOWA SP. AKS ELOQUENTLY

Defends the Proposed Tariff Measure in a Ringing Speech that Rouses Great Enthusiasm in

the House.

publican of Tennessee, was the first speaker. He devoted himself to a general argument in favor of protection. Mr. Dockery, demoerat of Missouri, who followed, said it was not a matter of surprise to him that the discussion of the bill thus far had been tame and uninteresting. "The truth is," said be, "the people of this country want more money and less taxes (democratic applause). This bill does not represent the issue of the late campaign. The people would prefer to see \$113,000,000 more money put in circulation than to see that amount absorbed by the treasury.

Mr. Dockery said it did not lie in the mouths of the republicane to criticise the bond issues of the last administration. "Mr. Cleveland was criticised on this side of the house," said he, "while you endorsed his policy in the last congress. Your com-mittee on ways and means refused to give the house an opportunity to vote on the senate resolution prohibiting bond issues, be-cause your leaders had been notified by

fifty republicans from the west that they would be compelled to vote for it."

Mr. Dockery ridiculed the idea that the present tariff law was the monster which had destroyed our industries. It it had done so, why, he seked, had the republican members of the ways and means committee lifted the metal and cotton schedules almost bodily from this monstrous law. He denied that there was an era of prosperity for labor dur-

ing the existence of the McKinley law, and instanced the Carnegie strike.

"That catastrophe," interrupted Mr. Dalzell, "was the result of a contest between organized labor and the opponents of organized labor. The McKinley law had noth-ing to do with it."

ing to do with it."

"Yes, and the protected employer hired Pinkerton detectives to shoot down organized lahor," retorted Mr. Dockery. "A distinguished republican senator, then a member of this house, told me at the time that that was the worst disaster the republican party had experienced in twenty years."

Mr. Dockery was especially sarcastic in his remarks on the absurdity of giving allowed.

remarks on the absurdity of giving allege protection to agricultural products. Of \$569,009,000 of products exported by United States last year, \$504,000,000 was agricultural products. In conclusion he said the rolley of protection had driven our flag from the high seas, impoverished the laboring men and multiplied farm mortgages.

WHAT NEWLANDS SAYS. Mr. Newlands, free silver republican of Nevada, discussed the tariff bill from the standpoint of the silver men who quited with the democrats and populists during the last campaign in opposition to the republicans. "This alliance," he said, "still continued and was likely to amalgamate the combined forces into one strong party with giver as the supreme and dominant issue all other questions being subordinate to it and the largest tolerance being exercised as-to the difference of opinion on other ques-tions which had hitherto divided the various elements constituting the silver forces. Much depended in the future upon the tolerance. the wisdom and the conservatism of action of the ailled parties, and he proposed to address himself to the question as to what line of party action would best promote the cause of party himetallism, which, he said, all regarded as the only radical cure for existing conditions.

ugh," he continued, "It is sometimes difficult to determine the exact issues settled by a campaign, there can be no question that as to tariff the popular verdict at the last election was in favor of protection. The democratic party declared silver to be the dominant issue and nearly matched victory from the most desperate conditions. The democratic victory would have been com-plete had not the democratic party presented other unnecessary issues, which handicapped bryan's candidacy, furnished pretext for misrepresentation and abuse, and really divided the friends of silver. As it was, however," he said, "the people had declared in favor of protection and had given the republican party a contract for processity and publican party a contract for prosperity and that party should, in his judgment, proceed without obstructions and with expedition."

SILVER THE FARMERS' PANACEA.

Mr. Newlands went on to discuss the policy which he thought would best protect Amerlean industry. He declared that both indus-trial and monetary legislation were not necessary, and that of the two, the latter was the most necessary. "Tariff legislation," he asserted, "would not give relief. Producing, as we do, a surplus of wheat, cotton exportable surplus is fixed in Liverpool and the Liverpool price fixes also the domestic price. In Liverpool markets these products come in competition with the products of India, Russia, Argentina and other countries, none of which are upon a gold basis. These countries are willing to arrest the old silver price for their preducts. The old silver price around today one half of the old gold price, so we have the price of our farm products cut in two by the competition of these constries. Restors the old gold price of sliver, \$1.29 per ounce, and we himse diately restore the old gold price of our farm products, and this means, he said, protection to the American farms and plants. thus just as the tariff law means projection to the factory. We have, he continued an odustrial system in this country which makes it the object of attack from all other coun

"Our wages are much higher than other countries and the unit of all values here is the daily wage. A general reduction in wages would bring about readjustments of bridges would bridge about reasilest ments of raines that would be destructive to property bruces; producers and delicers. We need therefore," he said, "a tariff law to protect us against the products of cheaper later else-where. The protective measure that will protect us against the existing agricultural connections and the threatening agricultural apetition and the threatening insulfactur-g competition of silver countries must be e legislation which will restore the old the legislation which will restore the old relative value of silver and gold. Such a law would be equivalent to a tariff of 100 per cent on the products of silver countries, or it would increase to that extent the gold test of such products. The competition of Europe is insignificant as compared with the existing and threatened competition '. Asia. Is believe," he added "that the true collection of the country is combined and the Policy of the country is combined tariff and tilver legislation, the one protecting us against Europe, the other against Asia." He argued that the recent rise in whose proved that the price of that staple depends upon the price of sliver, just as the exception proves the rule. He contended in conclusion that "the area of distress, for years confined to the mining belt, the wheat belt and the cotton belt, had now extended to the middle and eastern states, which were suffering from the loss of the consuming capacity of the western and southern states. The increase of protection to the factories would not materially add to their prosperity unless the consuming capacity of these regions were restored. That could not be done by a tariff legislation, but could only be accomplished by legislation that would stop the appreciation of gold and thus relieve our wheat and cotton industries from the destructive competition of silver countries. The restoration of bimetallism conjointly The restoration of bimetallism conjointly with reasonable tariff legislation would, in his judgment, protect every American in-terest and thus bring back a revived pros-perity to our home industries, our mines,

as well as to the commercial, transportation and bank industries, which were dependent upon them. LOST CASTE WITH HIS PARTY.

our farma our plantations and our factories.

Mr. Lacey, republican of Iowa, the next speaker, commented on the abuse of Presi-dent Cleveland by democrats and populats and said in the debate not one word bad been said in behalf of the only man who

Mr. Handy, democrat of Delaware: "Is it not pretty tough for the republican party to turn on the gold democrats who belped it

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There were less than fifty members on the floor when the house entered on the second day of the tariff dehate at 10 o'clock. There were only a few stragglers in the galleries. As the day advanced the stragglers poured in and the galleries became crowded. Mr. Gibson, republican of Tennessee, was the first speaker. bonds, but for the policy that made them

necessary."
Mr. McLaurin, democrat of South Carolina, a member of the ways and means committee, was the next speaker. Mr. McLaurin's speech was on protective lines for southern industrics. He advocated a duty on cotton to keep out Egyptian grown cotton and also favored protection on manufactured cotton and other articles of southern production.

CAUSES A MILD SENSATION. Mr. McLaurin's demand for a duty on cotton created a mild sensation, but it was heartily applauded by several of the democratic members from the cotton belt. While Mr. McLaurin was contrasting the vast wealth of the manufacturing states of the east with the poverty of the farming states wealth of the manufacturing states of the east with the poverty of the farming states of the south, Mr. Linney, republican of North Carolina, asked him what was to hinder the people of the Carolinas from building factories and sharing in the spoils, instead of "cussing" their more enterprising rivals.

"The state of affairs produced by the exist-ence of the republicans and the populists in the Carolinas," replied Mr. McLaurin, "prevents the investment of capital."
"Is not free raw material the pet doctrine

of the democracy?" asked Mr. Linney.
"It is the pet doctrine," responded Mr.
McLaurin with emphasis, "of the democracy represented by Cleveland and Carlisle and those who have prostituted the name of domocracy and who were your aides and allies in the last campaign."

A large proportion of the democrats on the loor applauded this statement. "Did not William J. Bryan vote for free 'William J. Bryan,' retorted Mr. Mc

Laurin, "was responsible for his vote to his constituents and John I. McLaurin is responsible to his." Mr. Dolliver, republican of Iowa, a mem-ber of the ways and means committee, who was the next speaker, drew the instant at-tention of the members and the spectators in the galleries. Mr. Dolliver is one of the

most polished orstors of the house and his glowing words have often electrified the members and the people in the galleries. DOLLIVER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dolliver spoke as follows:

DOLLIVER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dolliver spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I propose to state in the time allotted to me some or the reasons why the pending measure will, in my judgment, meet the approval of the American people. First, about the bill, I like its name. For the first time since the first net of the first congress a protective tariff bill has had the candor and openness to state its purpose in its title, and that may be taken as ample evidence of the complete ascendancy of the protective tariff doctrine in the public thought of these times and of the general acceptance by the public of the old-fashioned republican idea that the true way in this sommtry to produce a national revenue is to protect the national industries.

For the first time since 1816 every great employment of the American people is united in a common recognition of the importance and value of a reasonable discrimination by our laws in favor of our own people—the farmers because nearly everything that he has for sale must be sold here or not sold at all; the manufacturer, because he has found it impossible to sell home-made goods in a market place that has already bought tiself poor at the "bargain counters" of Europe and Asia, and commerce, because a nation like this that gaes past the closed doors and broken window lights of its own factories to the ends of the earth for what it buys is in a condition that is completely fatal to all commerce, domestic and foreign.

In the early stages of the tariff controlers, the battle two generations ago, and for fifty years he has been the most resolute supporter of the protective tariff system. He stood by the side of Henry Clay throughout his great career and us was found with William McKinley in the decisive contest of the last campaign. (Applause on the republican side).

On the very day when the millionaires of the Rocky mountains were riding in their carriages to the voting places and ensert politics for the mistrable years, walked in the rain to the politics places of the Mississippl valley aga

HE GROWS FACETIOUS.

But the farmers of the Mississippi valley again yindicated the credit of the American farmer by choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people that pay their bills than to endure the advantages of 18 to 1. (Laughter). They did not have to go to Chicago to find out what the issue was. They remembered that curlous spectacle in this house which most of us herpresent saw, when Prof. Wilson had finished his specta on the tariff law which for want of competition will probably always bear his name (laughter), and a young democratic charter, who has since monopolized nearly the entire visible supply of democratic enthusiasm, plunged his in the assic amid the enthusiastic yells of this associates. Iffice the exhausted statesman to his shoulders, and hore him kicking and protesting to the seclusion of the cleak room, so that a few months afterward when the same gallant young leader than a savertism camps our people and handed believed with the farmers of the trigidle west usan illustrated remedies for their troubles warranted to kill or cure, tool only knew which, the farmers of the trigidle west usan illustrated there wis somewhat diminished figure of Prof. Wilson will have her for their troubles warranted to kill or cure, tool only knew which, the farmers of the trigidle west usan illustrated there wis somewhat diminished figure of Prof. Wilson will have been remoted argument of free trade has managed argumen HE GROWS FACETIOUS.

Mr. Chairman, I like this bill because it is neither eastern nor western, nor northern row southern. It is American through and through, dreplauses, opening the doors of opportunity to every section and to every state. My friend from South Carolina quoted a line from a German it was passer of Berlin saying this bill was a slap in the face of Europe. Your committee centlemen, without fear or favor towards any foreign country, has conscientiously undertaken to make this bill a batriotic act of good will loward the United States of America. (Great applicase). The farmers of the United States, my brethren, are

(Continued on Pifth Page.)

South Omaha.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The senate was unexpectedly precipitated into a civil service debate today. It proceeded for two ice debate today. It proceeded for two hours, the civil service act and the commissions, the civil service act and the commissions of the time. The proceeded for two ice debate today. It proceede

Mr. Gorman of Maryland called attention had carried the democratic party to power in a quarter of a century. The populists who of hungry place hunters and expressed pro-abused the democratic party in 1892 were its over the restrictions of the civil service system. The discussion came up on a resolution to investigate federal removals at the

South Omaha, Neb., office. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire characterized the civil service system as a humbug, and declared he would be glad to cast his vote to blot out the system. There was continued applause in the galleries at this state-

service act a "monumental humbug," and Mr. Wilson, republican of Washington, said was a "humbug, a delusion, a snare and a Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, while defend-

Mr. Allen of Nebraska called the civil

ing the principle of civil service, said its practice had been attended with glaring in-Mr. Stewart of Nevada regarded the civil service commission as "an office brokerage establishment." The Massachusetts senators,

Messrs. Hoar and Lodge, defended the law.

The resolution directing the Civil Service commission of the senate to investigate the South Omaha, Neb., removals was broadened by an amendment instructing the committee to inquire into the general operation of the law, and to report whether it should be con-

tinued, amended or repealed.

During the day, Mr. Berry of Arkansas, received a telegram that 500 Mississippi river flood sufferers had landed at Helena, Ark. He secured the adoption of a joint resolution for the purchase of 1,000 tents for the use of the sufferers.

Mr. Turple of Indiana spoke at considerable

length in advocacy of the election of United States senators by popular vote, detailing the uncertainties and frequent scandals attendng the present method of choosing sena-

SENATOR TURPIE'S SPEECH. Mr. Turple of Indiana then took the floor speak in favor of his joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people. After reviewing the historical points he spoke directly upon the subject of the cases now pending in the senate, in which two of the legislatures failed to elect and the senators were appointed by the governors of the states. It is not now uncommon, he said, that the legislature of a state spends the whole of its session in attempting

clect a senator and aljourns without effecting this object, thus submerging the rights and interests local to the people of the state. Under the present method of electing senators many of the states have been de-prived from time to time of their equal suffrage in the senate, which would disappear by the change he advocated. He then spoke of what he called the usurpation of wer by trusts and the influence they ex-

rted over state legislatures, "This is an instance of despotism so edious and offensive, so contrary to the inborn freedom of mannood, in such deadly hostility o liberty and justice, as could only have cen invented and enforced by the shame-ess insolence and audacity of the syndicate of trusts. The defeated 'force bill' had been lenounced by the press as infamous, but the ater force bill of the syndicate of trusts as tenfold more worthy of such designation "The oligarchy of the thirsty trusts proesses intense opposition to free lumber, free wool, free coffee, free coinage, but it abhors

with most perfect hate the free ballot ! The senator said he did not include all orporations. Some of them had acted quite enorably, but they were not considerable The plotters in this tyrannic trust have not alled to avail themselves of the terms of he public laws; they have not made a preence of authority. They skulk behind secret orders, hide among the shadows of the inorporated ghosts, who, unseen and unknown duct this insidious raid against the fran-

Mr. Turple closed at 3:10 p. m. and the enate went into executive session. The pen session was resumed at 3:20. The bill was passed to establish the official survey of rtain lands in Nebraska, west of the Nio-

oll, which was reported favorably, was made the unfinished business, thus giving it right of way after 2 p. m. daily. f way after 2 p. m. daily. A resolution by Mr. Chandler was agreed demnity for personal injury from mobs and bether efforts had been made to secure reimolence occurred.

At 3:45 p. m. the senate adjourned. McKinley Receives the Scribes.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- President Mc Kinley today gave a reception to the newspaper correspondents stationed in Washingon and the representatives of the local press. Although it was a busy day in con-grees, at least 150 representatives of the leading newspapers of the country had gathered in the east room when the presi-dent entered at 3 o'clock. During his fourteen years' service in congress, Major Me-Kinley had become intimately acquainted with a number of the correspondents, and with a number of the correspondents, and although some of them entertain political views at variances with his, it was plainly manifest that for him personally, they all entertain the highest respect. His cordial greeting of his old acquaintances was a pleasant festure of the reception. The correspondents were introduced by Mr. Bunnell, the chargings of the standing. he chairman of the standing committee landshaking, the president mingled freel with his collers, and again expressed his pleasure in neeting the correspondents of Washington, whom he had so pleasantly nown in days gone by.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—(Special Tele gram.)-Leave of absence to Post Chaplain

rville J. Nave has been extended four conths. Private Lucian Woofter, company Swelfth infantry, has been ordered from I Niobrara to Fort Crook, for medical treat-Private Frank D. Mitchell, company H.

First infantry, now in confinement at Fort Urook, will be transferred on expiration of entence to Twelfth infantry, ort Niebrara for assignment to company.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-As a recogniion of their feelings and regard for ex-Sen ator Dubois and his efforts in behalf of the silver cause, a number of the senators and presentatives of that faith in this congress cendered him a dinner at the Weilington botel tonight. Those present included Sen ators Cannon, Mantle, Pettigrew, Turner and Stewart and Representatives Hartman, joint session temorrow.

Shafroth, Jones (Washington) and Newlands. A number of those present made addresses, including Messrs. Cannon, Pettigrew and Stewart, and Mr. Dubols responded. The Several Senators Give Voice to Their gard to the tariff and the money question Serious Eituation at Many Points on Lower

was discussed. CONDITION OF THE OMARA BANKS.

Comptroller Eckels Gives Out the Abstract of Their bast Report. WASHINGTON, March \$3 .- (Special Telegram.)-Comptroller Eckels today gave out an abstract of the reports of the condition on March 9 of eight national banks in Omaha. The principal Items are as follows: Leans and discounts, \$7,783,290; value of tocks, securities and banking houses, etc.,

The following have been admitted to practice as attorneys and agents for claimants before the Interior department: Nebraska Lon Just across the river grows more alarm—Samuel L. Brass, Juniata. Iowa—Frank S. Towan Poskford: Bell, Salem; Adolph F, Kroeger, Rockford; Otto H. Montzheimer, Primghar; George H.

Congressman Greene of the Sixth has Intro-

retire John Tempany and for the relief of Charles A. D. Wiswell of Alnsworth.

New York, will be retired April 2. It seems settled that Major General Wesley Merritt, stationed at Chicago, in command of the Department of the Missouri, will be transferred to New York, and that one of

For the Old Soldiers. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The national Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met here. Preparatory action was taken for the erection of a new branch home at Danville, 111., for which an appropriation of \$200,000 will become available shortly. The board also provided for the distribution of the appropriation in aid of the homes in the twenty-six states maintaining such institutions

Appointments in the Departments. WASHINGTON, March 23.-Theodore S Swayzee of New Jersey has been appointed chief clerk of the Treasury department. Mr. Swayzee had the same office under President Arthur. Captain William A. Rogers of Ohle has been appointed chief of division in the office of auditor of the War department, vice Eugene Speerry.

Changes in Treasury Department. WASHINGTON, March 23,-Scott Negbitt. chief of the appointment division of the treasury, has been transferred to the position of disbursing officer of the Coast and Geodetic survey and Major Brackett of Baltimore has aion in his stead.

Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The presiden nas nominated Bernard Bettman of Obio to be collector of internal revenue for the first listrict of Ohio and Chester H. Brush of Connecticut to be recorder of the general land office. Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The senate excutive session today confirmed Willis Vandevanter of Wyoming to be assistant attorney general; also Captain Charles Schaler to be major in the ordnance department of the

Brigham Takes Onth of Office. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- J. H. Brigham of Delta, O., took the oath of office as assistant secretary of agriculture today and immediately assumed his duties.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- Today's state ment of the condition of the treasury shows: The Available cash balance, \$218,562,442; gold reperve, \$151,571,001.

SAYS SILVER IS AN ISSUE STILL. Ex-Governor Boies Talks on the Po-

litical Situation. SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 .- Ex-Governo Horace Poics of Iowa, who has been sojourn-, calling on the secretary of state for in-rmation as to the amounts paid to allens as past on the advice of his physician, is here. His stay will be short, for he intends going resement from the states where the mob directly home by way of Ogden the latter part of the week. "The financial question Mr. Petrigrew called up the bill to amend an eart repealing the timber culture law. Some opposition was manifested, Mr. Settled yet. The defeat of Bryan has not cuttigrew said: "This bill passed the sente and the house at the last session, but it alled to receive the president's signature as low was too busy fishing." The bill was then passed. standard money. They will reach that end in some way or another before many years. The defeat of Mr. Bryan does not mean that the people are opposed to having silver go hand in hand with gold as the basis of

our American financial system."

Governor Boies believes that trusts and combines abould be wiped out of existence. "The protective tariff the McKinley administration is now preparing," he went on to cay. will not be logically true or correct. Better times always follow our panies, regardless of tariffs, but prosperity will not be permanent until our financial system is changed to give silver proper recognition as a standard money along with gold."

UPSETS HUNTER'S CALCULATIONS.

Vote Shows He Cannot Win Without a Struggle. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23 .- A special the Evening Post from Frankfort, says: Today was the first on which separate ballots could be taken for a United States senafor to succeed Senator Blackburn, under the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Worthing-All morning rumors were rife of the bolting of six republican members, who would not support Congressiuan Godfrey W. Hunter, the nominee of the caucus, and of a combina-tion between a tew republicans and democrats to re-elect Governor Bradley to the United States senatorship, thus causing a vacancy in the governor's office and making an opening for the democrats. Hunter has been hard at work using federal patronage on the bolters, and at 10 o'clock announced he would certainly win on the first ballot. This insertion, however, proved to be untrue. A 12 o'clock the two houses balloted with the 12 o'clock the two houses bandled with the following risult: In the senate the vote stood: Blackburn (free silver democrat). 14: Hunter (republican), 15; Boyle (republican), 5; Davis (sound money democrat), 6; total, 36. In the house the vate was an follows: Blackburn, 34; Hunter, 53; Boyle, 15; Davis, 5; Modray, 1; Buckner, 1; it Davis, 5; McCreary, 1; Buckner, 1; sloane, 1; necessary to a choice, 70. The result shows that Dr. Hunter cannot win in The

LAID WASTE BY THE FLOOD same period for many years. This has greatly interfered with hauling corn to mar-

Mississippi.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IS GREAT

River is Eighty Miles Wide in Many Places and All Chances for an Early Crop Are Bestroyed.

ST. LOUIS, March 23 .- A special to the The river rose here one inch and a quarter during the last twenty-four hours, and consion being under fire most of the time. The debate assumed added significance, owing to the recent change of administration, and the attendant demand for offices.

Mr. Gorman of Maryland called attention

The following have been admitted to practice. The significance of the situation and the date of the last report, December 17.

The following have been admitted to practice. The significance of the sign tinues to weaken the levees. The situation Otto H. Montzheimer, Primghar; George H. Onthaunk, Grinnell South Dakota—Albert H. Henneous, White Lake; Robert E. Mc-Dowell, Yankton; Samuel H. White, Chrinberlain; Alvah T. Bridgeman, Springfield; Henry W. Carl, Salem.

Senator Allen secured the passage through the senate today of his bill to establish a legal survey of Ponca reservation land.

Congressions Greene of the Sitty has latter. three relief tugs, many have lost all their stock, all of which were picked up by one of Congressman Greene of the Sixth has intro-duced bills to pension Andrew J. Bolton and Andrew Snowden of Buffalo county, and to 1 200 feet wide and the market 1,200 feet wide and the water is pouring into remove the charge of desertion from the name of H. T. Bain of Rushville.

Senator Thurston has introduced bills to upper end of the country. Contrary to expectations, this water is now driving families out in the water is now driving families out in the upper end of the county. The Verona is now near Tyler and is expected here with another barge of people and stock. These people have suffered more than those from the break Charles A. D. Wiswell of Alnsworth.

Applications for army chaplaincies are pouring into the War department, three already being credited to Nebraska, Rev. O.
L. Ramsey of Crawford, Rev. J. B. Carnes of Grand Island and Rev. Warren F. Eastman.

Merritt to Succeed Ruger.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Major General
Washington, March 23.—Washington, March 23.—Washingt

the people are able to keep ahead of the rise, which they hope to do. The water is now eighteen inches above the crown of the old levee. Every square inch of available room is ecupied by refugees from the flooded disthe brigadier generals will succeed General Merritt in command of the Department of the Missouri.

Sector of the Merritt in command of the Department of the new jail. The Methodist church is full

and refugees are now occupying the two gin and grist mills. WASHINGTON, March 23.—The national There is six inches of water in the board of managers of the National Home of Gayeso courty court house. Only two houses

> ST. LOUIS, March 23.-Captain W. R. Mc Coy of the Anchor line steamship Bluff City returned today from a trip through the entire overflowed valley south of Cairo. When asked concerning the damage and loss of

life. Captain McCov said: "So far the damage in the flood district around Memphis has not been as great as the general public supposes. In the district around Memphis there has been heavy loss from the drownings of hogs and cattle, but as a general rule there have been very few horses lost.

"In front of Memphis the river is forty miles wide, having broken through the levee. and spread out into a vast lake, reaching clear across to Madison in an unbroken stretch. The town of Marion, Ark., is under water and the only railroad that is running is the Iron Mountain. The overflowed district, as it stands at present, extends from eighty miles below Memphis to Point Pleasant 150 miles above the Bluff City. The iverage width is probably eighty miles and the average depth, except in the bed of the river, is from three to seven feet. There will be no early crops from that region this year. This will constitute the heaviest part of the

flood losses, I think. "As we came up I noticed breaks in the levee at Sans Souci, Nodena, Butlers and Drivers, while the water is sceping over at Modoc. This caused a slight decrease in the rise at Memphis, in spite of the fact that the river is rising at Cairo. There are no breaks below Memphis. The levees are higher and better than they have ever been, which ac counts for the river being higher than usual and still not doing the amount of damage that has been done in the past with a lower stage of water. This rise has demonstrated that the levees between Cairo and Mamphi must be raised, as the water went over the top of them. In the river north of Cairo

At 6 o'clock this evening the gauge regis-tered 11.3 feet above low water mark. HEAVIEST SNOW OF THE SEASON

Farmers All Agree that it Insures

Bountiful Crop for Nebraska. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., March 23.—(Spe cial.)-The spring farming operations came to a sudden termination Saturday evening. when a regular March blizzard struck this place. A fine snow fell most of yesterday, accompanied by heavy wind. Today it is freezing hard. The warm weather of the last week had removed most of the frost from the ground and the farmers had commenced to plow. The prespects for crops in this county this year are very bright. The ground is in excellent condition. Many of the old farmers here say that the ground was never known to be in better condition. A larger acreage of small grain will be planted in this county this year than ever before. The corn crop will also be large. The acreage of alfalfa will be doubled. The price of live stocks is in-creasing rapidly, consequent on the very largely increased demand. Calves fortyeight hours old bring from \$4 to \$6. All of the desirable irrigated farms in the county have tenants, and inquiries are being made every day for such piaces to rent. The business men in North Platte say that the demand for goods is steadily increasing and to ray, "will not restore good times. I demand for goods is steadily increasing and believe better times are coming. The republicans will say their high tariff was the All of the merchants have laid in heavy cause of the better times, but such a claim stocks of goods. One merchant today bought

carload of binding twine.
FALLS CITY, Nob., March 23.—(Special.) -The heaviest snow that has fallen in this place for several years fell last night and this morning it lies twelve inches deep on the level. The wind drifted the snow somewhat. All trains are delayed.

DUNBAR, Neb., March 23.—(Special.)—
Snow has been falling continually since last

evening, accompanied by a high wind. The snow, being wet, is not drifting much. FARNAM, Neb., March 23.—(Special.)—The snow which began falling here Saturday night ceased on Sunday afternoon and since then it has been freezing hard. s about five inches deep and, although it has drifted a little, the ground is pretty gen-erally covered. Farmers have been very busy for a week sowing spring wheat and are exultant at the thought that their labors will meet a merited reward. The ground, already in fine condition for crops, is conciderably improved by this fall of snow. The area of winter wheat is larger than usual in this vicinity and considerable territory will be devoted to spring wheat, oats, barley and

NEBRASKA CITY, March 23 .- (Special.)-Snow fell uninterruptedly all last night and the greater part of today, reaching a depth of nearly six inches on the level, the heaviest call of this season. Railroad and street car traffic is seriously impeded. The storm was coompanied by little wind and a mild tem

BRADSHAW, Neb., March 23 .- (Special.) During the past thirty-six hours at least ave inches of wet snow has fallen here. The frost is all out of the ground, which was thoroughly wet by previous rains and snows. The roads have been in worse con dition for the past month than during the

DUNCAN, Neb., March 23.—(Special.)—The enow has melted into the ground. Fall grain tooks fine and the ground is in the fines shape possible for spring work. All land i

engaged for crops this season and a great many will farm short on account of being unable to get sufficient land STELLA. Neb., March 23.—(Special.)—A loient storm is raging this morning and the now has drifted five feet deep in places, the lighest for funcial years. It is not freezing

hard, hower hard, hower hard, hower with the control of the contro

EXET = cb., March 23.-(Special.)-A snow, with occasional rain, here Sunday morning just be-t. The storm continued until heavy. ning, when it began clearing, a strong northeast wind during ne of the atorm. The weather the ground was never in finer condition

LOUISVILLE, Neb., March 23.—(Special.)
—Snow has been falling almost constantly
since yesterday forences. At first it melted,
but now it is colder and the ground is covered. There is a brisk north wind this morn-ing and the snow is drifting a little. BENNET, Neb., March 23 (Special.)— Snow has been falling in squalis since Sat-urday night. It has melted as fast as it has fallen. As soon as the ground is it shape the farmers will begin to sow grain A few have already begun to sow wheat. WAUNETA, Neb., March 23.—(Special.) The worst snow storm that has visited this section for four years commenced last Sat-urday evening. Snow fell to a depth of twelve to eighteen inches on the level. It is very wet and not badly drifted. This moisture is considered by the farmers as very encouraging for crops, as it will put the ground in excellent shape for spring planting. The weather is turning warm and

o damage will result to stock.
TECUMSEH, Neb., March 23.—(Special.)— Fully five inches of snow fell here during last night. A hard wind blew most of the night and the snew was considerably drifted BLUE SPRINGS, March 23,—(Special.)—

The heaviest snow of the winter fell here last night and this morning the ground was covered to a depth of five or six luches. Today it is clear and sunny and the snow is nelting rapidly.

STERLING, Neb., March 23.—(Special.)— heavy damp snow commenced falling last night at 7 o'clock and continued until 9 o'clock this morning. A strong northwest wind is blowing and the snow is drifting badly, with prospects of continuing. Wheat has been doing finely the past week.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., March 23.—(Special.)—A heavy enow storm visited this vicinity last night, being the heaviest of the winter. It is estimated that from eight to ten inches fell. This will make spring work

HILDRETH, Neb., March 23 .- (Special.)-A heavy, wet snow has been falling here for seventy-two hours. There has been very lit-ile drifting. Fall wheat is in excellent condiion and the fields are beginning to show green. Some spring wheat was sown last

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Neb., March 23 .-(Special.)—A severe snow storm is prevail-ing this morning. The ground was covered early this morning and more is falling,

WOMAN DROWNS IN THE BIG SIOUX. Rising Waters Surround Her Home and She Fails in Escaping.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 23 .- (Special Telegram.)-The water in the Missouri river at this point fell two feet today, but it is be- just before the senate adjourned. leved that a part of this fall is due to large gorges, which have formed above Sloux City. Reports from up the Big Sloux river indicate that another rise in that river may be expected. Today a Mrs. Maxsey, who lived a short distance above Sioux City, attempted to leave her house, which was surrounded by the water in the Sloux, and was drowned. CEDAR RAPIDS, in., March 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Not since 1884 has the Cedar river been as high here as it reached today. At 10 o'clock this morning the gauge showed the water had reached a mark twelve feet the water had reached a mark twelve feet above low water mark. It remained there mail this evening, when it commenced to slowly recede and it is believed that the worst is over. A large portion of West Cedar Rapids is under water, in some places being from three to five feet deep. Many families have been compelled to move out of their homes and not less than 200 houses are entirely surrounded by water. Sidewalks are floating everywhere and boats are being used. there is not very high water and the loss is comparatively nothing."

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 23.—The Missouri river at this point has risen twenty-six inches within the past twenty-four hours. resulted. The mills have been compelled to close down and the big engines at the Sinclair packing house have been kept going since early morning to prevent flooding of their cellars. A blinding mow storm has prevailed here all day. Reports show that it is general all over castern lows, although in northern and northwestern lows, although in northern and northwestern lows, although in northern and northwestern lows although in northern and northwestern lows, although in snow or rain. From four to sight inclies have fallen all over this part of the state. CHEROKEE, Ia., March 23.—(Special Telegram.)—The Little Sight viver is not quite within its banks, but it has recorded sufficiently to reveal the fact that an enormous committee recommending it for third reading committee recommending it for third reading. esuited. The mills have been compelled to ciently to reveal the fact that an enormous mount of damage has been done to wagon nd railroad bridges in the county; also to grades. Nearly all small bridges on small streams which lead to the river are gone, and approaches to several iron bridges have been swept away.

The damage to the Illinois Central road on the north and south branches cannot be estimated, as the water is still high. Down near Onawa Superintendent C. K. Dixon and his curps of assistants are out with special trains follow-ing up the flood, repairing bridges on the Chawa branch, and another construction train is busy on the Sioux Falls division. It is thought the danger is past here unless the weather should turn warm and melt the snow which is plentiful north of here. The water works was fired up again today and families are returning to vacated houses. The loss to stock in the country cannot be

YANKTON, S. D., March 23.-(Special Telegram.)-At 2 o'clock this afternoon the ice in the Missouri gave way and has been movin the Missouri gave way and has been moving steadily out since, and tenight one of the channels opposite this city is oractically clear. The gorge below has steadily weak ened, as the water here has fallen twelve inches since moving. No danger is now apprehended from the Missouri. The limits apprehended from the Missouri. clear. The gorge below has steadily weakened, as the water here has fallen iwelve
inches since moving. No danger is now
apprehended from the Missouri. The Jim
river is still bank full. A flood is sure
in this stream as soon as the weather warms
up north. Nearly all the farmers in the
Jim river valley are well prepared for high
water.

Of four years, and that all county officers
now in office shall hold said offices without
further election until 1809. In other words,
the proposed law extends for two years the
term of office of all county officers.

The committee made short work of the
bill. After it had been read Mr. Fritz offered
an amendment which limited the tenure of
water.

mark since 1881, but seven feet below the mark of that year. Milwaukee railroad officials arrived at noon with dynamite to blow out the big gorge which holds fast above the town. Two men started in a boat across the bottomy to fix a telephone wire. An ice floe crushed the boat like an eggshell and the

Memphia is announced tonight. This very slight drop in the high water here is no

considered by the weather bureau officials

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BRINGS A BILL BACK

Senate Takes Occasion to Undo Some Hasty Legislative Work.

RECALLS PERU DORMITORY APPROPRIATION

Measure Railroaded Through Last Week Must Take Its Chances.

IRREGULARITIES BRING THEIR REWARD

Effort to Secure Surreptitions Legislation Defeats Its Object.

SENATE REFUSES TO LET MATTER DROP

Rulings of the Lieutenant Governor Voted Down, Rules Suspended and the Bill Finally Landed on General File.

LINCOLN, March 23 .- (Special.)-The senate this morning became involved in a parismentary tangle over the bill providing for new dormitory for the Peru Normal school. The improper and irregular methods employed by the officers of the senate in passing the bill last Friday afternoon brought their own reward. The president and secretaries of the senate, the chairmen of the committees on university and normal schools and on engroused and enrolled bills were all parties to the method by which the dormitory bill was railroaded through the senate and it is not to their credit that they worked under the guidance of the hickory-shirted statesman of Peru, who himself appeared on the floor of the senate and took personal direction of the campaign against one corner of the state treasury.

Last Thursday the senate by a decisive vote refused to allow the dormitory bill to be ordered to third reading. It was instead referred to the committee on university and normal schools, of which Mr. Graham of Frontier is chalrman, Friday Mr. Graham sent to the secretary's desk just before the noon recess a report on the bill. It lay on the desk until after dinner. Immediately the desk until after dinner. Immediately after calling the senate to order after recess the fleutenant governor announced that several committee reports would be read. Nobody listened to the reading of the report and there was nothing in the reading to in-dicate what the bill was. It was read while many of the cenators were just coming into the room, while the members of the sifting nomittee, seven in number, were away. An our or so afterward, while the senate was on the order of bills on third reading, the bill was placed on its final passage ahead of at least twenty bills which had the right of way. The bill was passed and within a mo-ment or two the secretary of the senate was on his way to announce the fact to the house. he bill was railroaded through the senate nd back to the house was exposed and the ote by which the bill was passed was, on notion of Mr. Heapy, reconsidered and the secretary of the senate instructed to recall the bill from the house. The bill was not, however, returned until yesterday evening

UNDOES ALL THIS WORK. This morning as soon as the preliminary xercives of the senate were over Mr. Mutz. of Keya Paha, one of the supporters of th

dermitory bill, sent to the secretary's desk and had read the following:

Mr. President: I rice to a point of order with reference to house roll No. 198, which is as follows. That the motion to reconsider was out of order and could not be parliamentarily entertained at that time, for the reason that the report of the passage of the bill and the bill uself had been delivered to the house by the secretary of the senate when the motion to reconsider was made, and no motion or sproceeding was in order at that time, except a motion to recall the bill from the house, as provided by rule No. 19, which reads as follows: "When a question has been made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message or report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone our of the possession of the scuate announcing their decision."

The lieutenant governor held that the point committee recommending it for third reading was agreed to by common consent. Mr. Ransom then moved that the report of the committee be not concurred in. This also was agreed to. Mr. McGann of Boone ended the long forenoon's disturbance by moving that the bill be sent to general file, which was agreed to. The bill is now in the hands of the sifting committee. If the numerous votes taken this foreneou are to be used as a safe guide, the vote in the siftin aittee against reporting the bill will stand

4 to 3. IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. The senate took up regular routine work The senate took up regular routine work this afternoon. As soon as it had been called to order the senate went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Gondring of Flatte in the chair, to take up the consideration of senate file No. 279, which had been made a special order for this afternoon. Mr. Fritz of Thurston, author of the bill, tried to have the name of Mr. Feitz of Keith substituted for that of Mr. Gondring, but the motion failed to carry, and Mr. Gondring notion failed to carry, and Mr. Gondring

water.

VERMILLION, S. D., March 23.—(Special Telegram).—The Missouri has fallen two feet today. No garges exist near here, and the ice is flowing freely.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 23.—(Special Telegram).—The Big Sloux at 6 o'clock this evening was existent incles lower than the same hour yesterday, which was high water mark eince 1851, but neven feet below the agreed to by a vote of 14 to 7. Mr. Beal moved that the committee rise and report the bill back to the senate with the recommendation that the bill be indefinitely postponed. To this Mr. McGann offered an amendment that the bill be recommended for passage. Mr. McGamp's amendment was rejected and the bill would undoubtedly have been indefinitely postponed had not its au-thor, Mr. Fritz, asked that it be recom-

thore Hopeful at Memphis.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., March 23—Another fall of one-tenth of a foot in the river at Memphis is announced tonight. This very slight drop in the high water here is not recorded the high water here is not the council to the committee on judiciary. The mitted to the committee on judiciary. The senate agreed and the bill goes back to the judiciary committee. It is generally conceded that it has no possible chance of passing the senate this year.

The committee of the whole then rose and the senate took up bills on third reading. Senate file No. 2, the anti-compact insurance bill, introduced by Mr. Haller, was placed on its final reading and passed by a vote of 28 to 1, Mr. Talbut of Lancaster furnishing the negative vote. The bill was the audiciary committee. It is generally conceded that it be recommittee on judiciary. The senate agreed and the bill goes back to the judiciary committee. It is generally conceded that it be recommittee on judiciary. The senate the senate this year. noon. It applies to Omsha and Lincoln, as well as to all other cities in the state. Senate file No. 251, placing all express,

relegrath and telephone companies under