A RAILROAD LOBBY VICTORY.

Passage By the Senate of the Forceless Commission Measure.

FILIBUSTERERS WASTE TIME

A Whole Afternoon Spent in Considering the Location of the Soldiers' Home-House Work on Appropriations.

Senate Proceedings. LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The senate first took up consideration of the Mr. Majors' protest. Mr. Keckley moved that it be expunged from the

Mr. Brown seconded, because the protest charged the legislature with back pay grabbing when the people had expressed their will at the ballot box favorable to the ques-

Mr. Vandemark said: "Let it stand as a monument for his shame, ignorance and cowardice. The gentleman wants to encumber our journals with this protest, yet he voted for the original proposition to recount the ballots and authorize by law the proceed-ings just closed. Now he wishes this protest spread upon the records, that he may refer to it at some future day for campaign powder. Let it stand as a monument of inconsistency and shame.

Mr. Casper had opposed the amendment in joint convention because he had not fully looked into the matter. He had since found that his county had voted largely for the amendment and also that the committee appointed to recount the ballots were prejudiced against the amendment. He was now confident that the people wanted the twenty day extension and hence there was no ground for extension and hence there was no ground for the charge of back pay grabbing. He was not opposed to a protest, but he was opposed to that charge and to the senate swallowing the dose without a murmer. It was a direct insult to every member of the senate.

Mr. Lindsay held that the senate had no right as a body to say that explanation of a vote in the joint convention should go upon the records of the senate.

Mr. Snell opposed the motion to expunge.

There was nothing in the protest to injure him or any one else.

Mr. Majors said he had nothing further to say as to the protest. He made it because he

Mr. Majors said he had nothing further to say as to the protest. He made it because he thought it was right and proposed to stand by it. He resented the inputation of the gentleman from Saunders impunging his motives. He had stood up four years in defense of his country before just such men as he, and had never yet been accused of cowardice. It was true that he voted for the bill authorizing the recount, but the ideas expressed in his protest were the result of a better understanding and a further study of the case. It was not in the mouth of any man who stood in a senator's place on this floor, and was charliably recognized as a senator to say that he was a coward. No man who had long and notoriously embodied the characteristics of an imbecile dared stand before him with the charges of cowardice. He would resent it as an individual and as a senator.

The protest was expunced from the record

a senator.

The protest was expunged from the record.

The bill appropriating \$3,089.80 for the relief of Chas. A. Johnson was passed and the senate took a recess till 2 o'clock.

Senate took a recess till 2 o clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A communication from citizens of Milford,
Seward county, was read. It offers 640 acres
of land on the banks of the beautiful Blue,
including springs, natural lake, timber, etc.,
also \$6,000 as an inducement for the soldiers'
home to be located there.

Mr. Wright for Seward offered a resolution

agreeing to extend the session ten days in addition to the forty days without pay, and that the recount making it lawful to hold sixty-day sessions be considered as applying to all future sessions; but as the recount and proclamation enforcing the provisions of the constitutional amendment were not made until near the close of this session they should apply only to future sessions.

Mr. Wright moved the adoption of the reso-

Intion.

Mr. Brown-Mr. President, this is certainly out of order. I have pay in my pocket for the additional twenty days.

Mr. Conger—So have 1.

Mr. Wright said he would be willing to work ten days without pay if the session could then be closed.

Mr. Colby moved that the resolution apply only to the gentleman from Seward.

Mr. Snell moved to lay on the table. Carried.

Senate file 41, the forceless railway com mission bill, was then read a third time for

passage.

Mr. Sterling moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out, but the chair ruled him out of order.

Mr. Fuller moved to recommit the bill to committee of the whole, which was lost.

The bill was then put upon its passage, the vote resulting as follows:

Yeas-Honesteel Brown Burnham Camp-

vote resulting as follows:
Yeas—Bonesteel, Brown, Burnham, Campbell, Colby, Conger, Heartwell, Holmes, Kent, Lindsay, Linn, Majors, McNamar, Moore, Robbins, Schminke, Shervin, Snell, Vandemark—19.
Nays—Casper, Duras, Fuller, Higgins of Cass, Higgins of Colfax, Keckley, Lininger, Melklejohn, Sprick, Sterling, Tzschuck, Wolbach, Wright—13.
Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill to limit the number of officers and employes of the senate

number of officers and employes of the senate to fifty.

Mr. Conser then moved that house roll 247,

Mr. Conser then moved that house roll 247,

Mr. Conver then moved that house roll 247, the soldiers' home bill, be taken out of its place and considered first.

Mr. Colby moved that it be made a special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Casper objected. He had been captivated by this special order of business at first, but he had learned a trick. There was no such thing as a regular order on general file. Some of the senators were favored and could get their bills up at will, and there was no reason why house roll 247 should not be considered at once.

considered at once.

Mr. Robbins said there was no reason why
this bill should be advanced
when there are half a dozen more important

bills claiming consideration first. Other propositions should be considered that the state might choose the most favorable one offering the most money. This legislature was proposing to pass appropriations a million and a half in excess of those of previous legislatures. vious legislatures.

Mr. Vandemark said a peculiar streak of

million and a half in excess of those of previous legislatures.

Mr. Vandemark said a peculiar streak of economy had come over the gentleman.

Mr. Meiklejohn favored the bill as passed by the house. The methods resorted to were purely to defeat the bill in the senate. He hoped Mr. Conger's motion would prevail.

Mr. Conger spoke of the advantages of Grand Island. There were probably no better grounds for the home in the state, and they could not be purchased for less than \$30 cer acre. This was the soldiers' location. They have often been there. It is their choice. This bill passed the house by ninety-four votes, which showed an overwhelming sentiment for Grand Island. There was hardly a dissenting volce. If we defeat it here it will put a cloud over it that the house will not clear away. There is nothing meant in this pettifogging but defay. I want it distinctly understood that the location of the soldiers' home is not for sale. Where the people want it it should go.

Mr. Majors was sorry to see any exhibition of temper on the part of his military friend from the sand-bar district. The senators, in consideration of this question, had not struck at the merits of it. The people were called upon to heate a home for veteran soldiers. The taxpayers were called upon for an appropriation sufficient to make that home comfortable. That is the question—not that it be located at Grand Island, Milford or Wymore. It should first be determined that the financial condition of the state would justify an appropriation of that kind. He would favor Grand Island if that could be shown to be the best place. The other propositions should first be considered. The argument of the gentleman from Sherman presupposed that Grand Island was the only place. He believed it was proper to take care of the old veterans who made this country a possibility. He was not sure, however, that Grand Island was the proper place.

Mr. Sterling thought the time in the session had arrived when the claims for adhering to regular order should not hold.

Mr.

home to the old soldiers and sailors and their

home to the old soldiers and sailors and their families, they should be permitted to express their views. They had not expressed themselves in favor of Grand Island or any other location. He then taked at length upon the question, being repeatedly interrupted with the charge of talking against time.

All the opponents of the bill spoke long and often upon the question of location, although the question was whether the bill should be considered at once and taken out of its regular order for that purpose. Motion after motion was made, upon which the fill-busters each spoke until time was called, during which the bill was discussed to death, but when a motion for the committee to arise but when a motion for the committee to arise was carried the committee had no report to make, or, in other words, the whole afternoon had been spent in filibustering and talking against time without accomplishing any-thing

thing.

When the committee arose Mr. Sterling moved that house roll 247 be taken from the general file and considered by the senate.

Mr. Conger called for the previous question, which was carried, as was also that of

Mr. Sterling.
Mr. Lininger then moved that house roll
247 be ordered to third reading and called for the previous question. The two propositions were voted on separately, that of the previous question being carried by a vote of 25 to 7. The bill was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of 26 to 6, after which the senate adjourned.

This is a fair sample of how six obstructionists can absent the senate and of a true.

tionists can cheat the state out of a great deal of time and deter the expression of the will of a large majority. The outcome is a great victory for Grand Island. The fight was the longest and hottest of any yet fought by the senate.

Mr. Fuller, who did not vote on the proposition to favorably recommend senate file 41 favorably, voted against the bill on final passage to-day.

The galleries were full to-day to hear the debate on the soldiers' home bill.

His excellency, the governor, listened to the soldiers' home debate this afternoon.

Doings in the House. LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—[Special Teleram to the Bre.]—On a resolution by Mr Smyth of Douglas, in the house, Fred. C. Erskin and Bert Conner were placed upon the pay roll, the latter having acted as page since the opening of the session.

Mr. Eggleston of Lancaster moved that the Lincoln charter be referred to the Lancaster delegation. This brought Mr. Caldwell to his feet with the hope that the motion wouldn't prevail. Their delegation, he was sorry to say, was divided, the three country members being in antagonism to the members from the city. It was selfishness on the part of the former. He did not want the matter sent back to the delegation because he felt the house could settle it.

Mr. Jeary of Cass asked Mr. Eggleston to

explain his motion.

Mr. Eg. leston said it was to have the delegation settle the difference between them which he thought could best be effected in

private.

Mr. Raymond of Lancaster said there was but one point of difference, and he couldn't see the wisdom of this delay because the Lincoln council had its ordinance ready to commence paving under the new charter. The charter was referred.

The question at issue between the two factions is section 53, relating to the road and bridge fund, all of which the city men claim the country folks want.

Mr. White of Cass called up the report of the special committee on employes, and moved that its recommendation that all the house employes be discharged and re-employed as

that its recommendation that all the house employes be discharged and re-employed as needed be adopted.

Mr. Watson of Otoe moved that the minority report be accepted.

Mr. Agee opposed the discharge and re-employment of cierks and assistants as foolish, and wanted the committee to report who ought to be discharged.

Mr. Cole said the majority of the house wanted to do away with useless employes and wanted the committee to state who they are. In reply to Mr. White, Mr. Wilsey said that if he had asked the members of the committee instead of the chairman of the same, he would have learned how many useless cierks there were.

Mr. Smyth of Douglas—I could have discharged my clerk long ago if he had not been occupied in correcting improperly drawn bills by the gentleman from Cass.

Mr. White refused to act again, and the committee was authorized to report all employees not needed, and enlarged to consist of the following. Peters Gilmorg, Dickenson

following: Peters, Gilmore, Dickenson, Newton, Latta, Minnix, and Underhill. On motion of Mr. Agee, Minnie Fuller was placed on the pay roll.

The following bills were indefinitely post-poned: 463, 457, 454, 119, 144, 163, 368, 468, 217, 218, 320 and 445.

The following were recommended for pas-saze: House roll 437 and 59.

The committee on privileges and elections made majority and minority reports on the Snell-McKenna contest case, the former rec-ommending Snell for the seat now held by

McKenna, the latter supporting McKenna. The subject was made special order for 7:30 to-night. AFTERNOON SESSION. The house went into committee of the whole on the appropriations for charitable institutions, with Mr. Caldwell of Lancaster

in the chair.

Mr. Watson's house roll 15, for the erection and furnishing of a main building at the institute for the blind at Nebraska City, and a boiler and laundry connected with the same, was called. It provided for an appropriation of \$50,000.

Mr. Harrison of Sounders moved to amend by substituting \$20,000.

Mr. Watson of Otoe hoped the amendment would not prevail because, in the opinion of in the chair.

Mr. Watson of Otoe hoped the amendment would not prevail because, in the opinion of the board of public lands and buildings, as also of the governor, the improvements suggested were required. It would be poor policy to expend a smaller amount.

Mr. Harrison said the present institute was erected ten years ago for \$12,000, when it was well known that labor and material were more expensive than at present, and he had no doubt that \$20,000 would be ample to make the improvements suggested.

the improvements suggested.

The amendment was carried by a vote of

Section 4, setting the bond of the contractor at \$35,000, was amended by substituting \$10,000. Mr. White of Cass said that the pians now

Mr. White of Cass said that the pians now on file in the office of the board of public lands and buildings were made upon the basis of a cost of \$50,000.

Mr. Watson of Otoe said that such was the case and regretted that members voted without understanding the merits of the case.

Mr. Kenney of Webster moved to reconsider the vote amending section 1 of the bill.

Mr. McConaughy held that the blind institute was one of the most deserving of state institutions, and it would be false economy not to allow the \$50,000 sought.

Mr. Knox of Douglas and Mr. Agee of Hamilton favored the reconsideration.

Mr. Miller of Butler did not know how much should be appropriated, but feit more ought to be allowed than inad been given, He wanted some person to advance facts to warrant a greater appropriation.

Mr. Keiper said he did not know how a \$50,000 building could be erected with a \$22.

Mr. Keiper said he did not know how a \$50,000 building could be erected with a \$20,000 appropriation.

Mr. Newton of Clay moved that when the

Mr. Newton of Clay moved that when the committee rise it report the bill for passage. It was so ordered.

The bill of Mr. Andrews of Buffalo providing for the erection of two family buildings, one laundry, one bakery, three outhouses and one coal-house at the reform school at Kearney was called. The amount asked was \$35,000.

Mr. Andrews moved that the bill be reported for passage.

Mr. Andrews moved that the bill be reported for passage.

Mr. White objected on the ground that two years ago an appropriation had been made for buildings at the same place and he did not feel that they should keep on erecting structures there every two years.

Mr. Wlisey of Hamilton said the reform school was doing good work for boys and girls, keeping them from the penitentiary. The buildings sought were needed and some of the present structures were in a demoralized condition.

Mr. Agee showed the number of inmates as 155, and that before the next session the school, unless enlarged, would be too small to accommodate those who desired admission,

in which event they would be compelled to go to the penitentiary.

Mr. Cole of Adams said he knew the school was well mana ed and that in November, 1886, there was less that \$300 to the credit of the institution in the state treasury.

Mr. Andrews of Buffalo said that it was

Mr. Andrews of Bulfalo said that it was necessary in order to continue the usefulness of the school that the buildings proposed be erected, because the increase of commitments was in excess of the accommodations.

Mr. Nichol of Antelope believed the school might need one new building, but he would rather vote for none at all than for two buildings now. They did need the laundry and bakeshop, but only one of the other

buildings.
Mr. Pemberton of Jefferson favored taking a part of the money asked and putting it to taking care of young children to prevent them from going to the reform school. If the full amount were allowed he would op-pose giving any to the home for the friend-Mr. Slater felt from the evidence that one

Mr. Slater felt from the evidence that one building was needed.
A vote on Mr. White's motion, that the bill do not pass, was lost.
Mr. Whitmore favored an appropriation for the pakeshop because he knew the structure was hable to tumble down. He favored dividing the sum for the main buildings and giving part for a home for little wayward children.
Mr. Slater felt that it was the sense of the house that one of the buildings was needed and would accommodate the commitments for the next two years.
Mr. Andrews' motion to report for passage was carried.

Mr. Andrews' motion to report for passage was carried.

Mr. Eiseley's bill appropriating \$95,700 to erect two wings to the main buildings of the hospital for the insane at Norfolk came up. The items are as follows: Wings, \$49,000; kitchen, bakery and chapel, \$14,000; engine and boiler house, \$15,000; barn, \$3,000; smoke-stack, \$4,000; boilers, etc., \$10,000.

Mr. White moved to amend by placing the cost of the smoke-stack at \$500 instead of \$4,000.

\$4,000. Mr. Eisely of Madison said there were 1,000 insane people in the state. The Lincoln asylum is now full. The Norfolk asylum cannot accommodate the remainder of the in-sane people. The buildings asked, there-fore, are badly needed.

Mr. Ballard of Filmore favored the strik-

Mr. Ballard of Filmore favored the strik-ing out of the appropriation for the two wings. They had already made an appro-priation for the asylum for in curable insane at Hastings. He did not therefore, feel that the Norfolk buildings were necessary. He moved to allow \$2,000 for smoke stack instead of \$4,000. This was carried.
Mr. Nichol's amendment to make it \$3,000

surerceded.

Mr. Ballard of Fillmore moved to strike

Mr. Ballard of Fillmore moved to strike out the \$49,000 for the two wings.

Mr. Keiper of Pierce wanted to know what they were going to do with the unprovided-for insane. It would take two years before the wings or the asylum at Hastings could be completed. By that time they would have 900 unprovided-for insane in this state. In fact there must be now 300 incurable insane people in the state. These wings would cost but 25 cents a man, and that easily be afforded.

afforded.

Mr. Slater of Wayne said the buildings as contemplated would accommodate 300 pa-tients. They could put the money asked to no better use than to erect the wings pro-posed. The demand for the accommodation of patients has been made and ought to be heeded.

Mr. Pemberton made several amendments,

Mr. Pemberton made several amendments, one suggesting one wing instead of two wings. He did not believe there was any need for the latter number.

Mr. Nichol of Antelope beneved every dollar asked for was needed. The present building is the best one in the state for the money. There are now 400 applications of insane people for admission to the asylum, and the present building can accommodate less than one-fourth that number.

Mr. Peters of Boone opposed Mr. Pemberton's amendment on the ground that the plant was already established, and that at this time the improvements asked could be made more economically than at any other time.

Mr. Harlan did not feel that all the people of Nebraska had yet to be provided for in lunatic asylums. While the insane deserved the sympathy of the people, who could not return faise assessments, who had to pay for the improvements. All these sums grad-

the improvements. All these sums grad-ually raised the aggrezate to a great amount, and he was opposed to the appropriation until he knew what was going to be done with the Hastings bill. What had the house done for the poor people of this state, for the producers of this state? There were hun-dreds of them who lived in sod houses which were tumbling down about them. These a sweep of the pen and jump into a mansion.

These ought to be considered in this matter of the expenditure of the money which they was forced to furnish

were forced to furnish.

Mr. Keiper of Pierce sald that the oppo-nents of the bill offered no statistics. The latter were presented by its supporters. This building would help the poor because the unfortunate insane could be supported more cheaply within its walls. He hoped in the of humanity the appropriation would

Mr. Caldwell of Lancaster said it was false Ar. Caldwell of Lancaster said it was talse economy to try to put in boilers, engine, pumps and machinery for \$6,000 when \$10,000 were needed. So with the other items. The structures and necessaries should be provided with a view to the future.

Mr. Pemberton's amendment to erect but one building was lost.

one building was lost.

Mr. Ballard's amendment to strike out the ppropriation for both buildings, \$49,000, The full appropriation of 879,000 was allowed by a vote of 36 to 26. Mr. Andres alone of the Douglas delegation voted, and he in the affirmative. The bill was recommended

to pass.

The committee arose and reported.

Mr. Watson moved to amend the report of the committee of the whole by making the appropriation for the blind asylum \$35,000 instead of \$20,000. This prevailed.

Mr. White moved that the report of the committee as amended be not concurred in. The ayes and nays were called and the motion was lost by a vote of 56 to 25.

Mr. Watson's motion prevailed and the appropriation for the blind asylum was made \$35,000.

The report of the committee on the appro-The report of the committee on the appro-

priation of \$95,700 for the Norfolk asylum and \$96,000 for the reform school was adopted.

no objection being made. Adjourned.

NOTES.

There is every prospect of a lively wrangle when the report of the newly appointed special committee on employes shall be made. As above shown, it was both enlarged and strengthened by the addition of five men. Mr. Peters of Boone, the chairman, is anxious for his work to lead to ridding the base. Mr. Peters of Boone, the chairman, is anxious for his work to lead in ridding the house of a crowd of supernumeraries who, as clerks and pages and in other disguises, have been doing nothing at the expense of the state for forty days. The astounding assertion has been made that some of these eighty-live employes have not dipped a pen for the house in all that time, and yet they are supposed to be "under pay." There are fourteen pages on the roll in the house and nobody has ever seen half that number there.

the roll in the house and nobody has ever seen half that number there.

Chesterfield some years ago "put himself on record," as a member of the house would say, as being opposed on general principles to razing upon the soles of another's boots at any time, more especially when covering their wearer's extremities. Some of the members of the house "beg to differ' from the gentleman mentioned, and as a consequence the attitude of many of them, at times, forcibly suggests Mark Twain's Nevada representative, whose lotty contempt vada representative, whose lotty contempt for the chaplain's prayers was equalled only by the height of his legs above his head when in his seat.

Thayer Had Signed the Bill. LINCOLN, Neb., March 3 .- [Special Tele-

gram to the BEE. |- The delegation of three from the Knights of Labor in Omaha who came to the capital to-day, bringing a petition to the governor against the convict labor bill, had an audience, but as the governor had affixed his signature to the bill no results in favor of the delegation could be reached. The large majorities given the measure in both houses, coupled with the fact of the discussion brought forth and that the state as-

sembly of the knights had secured important amendments to their original bill, are understood to be the grounds largely upon which the governor acted. The endorsement of the state board of public lands and buildings for the measure, and the manner of caring for the convicts, has also been considered as a favorable influence for the bill in its passage. A number of Omaha Knights of Labor are in the city to-night,

SENATOR HOAR CIVES NOTICE

Usurpation of Rights of Congress Submitted To For the Last Time.

SPEAKER CARLISLE SCORED,

His Reeping Back Appropriation Bills Characterized as Monarchial -Beck to the Defense -- An All-Night Session.

WASHINGTON, March 3.- The senate reassembled as if in continuation of yesterday's session at 10 o'clock this morning. Messages from the president were laid before the senate in reply to resolutions heretofore adopted, one as to the terms on which cable companies have been permitted to land their cables on American shore and as to their contracts with each other and with the telegraph compapies; the second as to the services of Count Pulaski in the war of the revolution. The latter was accompanied by a report from the secretaries of state, treasury and war. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

A message from the house announcing non-concurrence in senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill was presented and a conference ordered. Messrs. Hale, Allison and Beck were appointed conferees. As the committee on appropriations had reported very few amendments to the bill and those of but little importance, there was no delay, and at 2:30 the bill passed with a few amendments.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock the senate closed the legislative day of Wednesday by adjournment, and at 11 opened the last legislative day of the Forty-ninth congress. The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a select committee of five senators to examine into the business methods of the executive departments at Washington, the causes of delay in the transaction of bus-

iness and as to the necessity for additional buildings, etc., was taken up and after some debate agreed to. At 11:30 the senate proceeded with the con-

At 11:30 the senate proceeded with the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation, voting on the amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations as they were reached.

The Pacinc railroad inquiry bill has been signed by the presiding officer of the senate and speaker of the house and was immediately taken to the president.

Mr. Hoar said that he desired to call the attention of the sanate to what remained in substance a revolutionary change in the constitutional methods of the government. What he asked was the effect of the holding back of the appropriation bills until the last seven or ten or infeen days of the session of congress? The result was that, unless the house and senate both submitted to the dictation of some three or four men who happened to be members of the that, unless the house and senate both submitted to the dictation of some three or four
men who happened to be members of the
committee on appriations in the house of
representatives on the majority side, the
great appropriation bills tail and an extra
session became necessary. It is perfectly
notorious, Mr. President, that this body has
passed bill after bill with substantial unani mty, having no political significance—bills
matured by able men on the other side of this
chamber and having the endorsement of their
great authority—and ye occause three or four
persons, clothed with the authority of the
house of representatives, choose to oppose
these bills, they could not get consideration
in that body, although there is no manner
of doubt that nine-tenths of the members of the house would be in
their fuvor if they were brought up.
That is a condition of things which,
in the time of our fathers, would have caused
a revolution. After referring to the action
of the speaker of the house (not named) in
refusing to recognize certain members be-

of the speaker of the house (not hained) in refusing to recognize certain members be-cause he (the speaker) did not approve of the measure the member wished to move, Mr. Hoar said: "Henry Ciay was supposed to have a pretty strong will. He would no more have dared to assert such an authority when he was speaker of the house than he would have ventured to cross the Niagara river twenty rods above the falls. Binine, under whom many of us served in another place, is generally supposed to have a pretty strong will and a pretty strong desire to have ac-complished in the administration of the country the things which he thinks ought to be done. I served in the house of represen-tatives with that accomplished gentleman

be done. I served in the house of representatives with that accomplished gentleman for eight years, for six of which he was speaker, and the humblest democrat (when we had a majority of three-fourths or four-fifths in that body) was permitted to make his motion to suspend the rules every Monday and every day within the last six days of adjournment. They used so put us on record with all sorts of contrivances and all manners of ways by calling the yeas and nays on questions which they thought the republicans would not like to commit themselves on. It is true that occasionally, when business pressed during the last twenty-four or forty-eight hours of the session, Speaker Blaine would exercise his selection of the person to be recognized, in accordance with what he believed to be the will and desire of the house, and that was all. But whoever heard of Blaine, if a member desired to be recognized to move the adoption of a measure that would pass unanimously or nearly unanimously if proposed, informing that member that the presiding officer had determined that it was not expedient to have any measure of that kind proposed during that session of congress? Mr. President, this is a question which goes clear down to the fundamental rocks on which our constitutional structure is erected. I would rather have the Emperor of Russia or King constitutional structure is erected. I would rather have the Emperor of Russia or King Bomba to rule over me than to have, under

Bomba to rule over me than to have, under the pretense of constitutional form, the right denied to my representative to utter the will of the American people when constitutionally expressed by the voice of the majority in each branch. We have not thought it desirable in the state of public feeling, or the condition of public business, in the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to insist upon an extra session of congress, and I wish for one to give notice that in my judgment this is the last time that that usurpation will be submitted to."

Mr. Beck—I was called out of the chamber for a while and was only in time to hear Mr. Beck—I was called out of the chamber for a while and was only in time to hear what seems to me a most remarkable tirade against the speaker of the house of representatives. That gentleman needs no defense at my hands and I had supposed that in the senate of the United States, under the rules and proprieties of the occasion, comment upon the action of the speaker would not be indulged in. I have only this to say—that there is no man in Massachusetts or outside of Massachusetts who will attack either the integrity, the honesty, or ability of the speaker of the present house with impunity in his presence. There are 150 partisans of the senator from Massachusetts on the floor of the other house, all of whom have the right to make whatever attack they please, and if they do they will receive a response befitting to the attack.

Mr. Hoar—I ask the senator from Kentucky whether he does not fact that I have made—whether he does not agree with me in my opinion of this matter, and whether he does not think that it is an invasion of the constitutional power of senate and house?

invasion of the constitutional power of sen-

and whether he does not think that it is an invasion of the constitutional power of senate and house?

Mr. Beck—I have no right to know on this floor whether statements made by the senator from Massachusetts are true or not. If they are true, and if they are invasions of the rights of the house of representatives, there are representatives there able to take care of themselves. I do not believe that the distinguished speaker of the house has done any wrong intentionally, and I do not believe that any man will date to say in his presence what has been said on this floor behind his back without having an answer which he would not like to hear and which would be a thorough vindication.

After further remarks the discussion closed, and then the question was put upon the conference report, which was agreed to without division.

Upon motion of Mr. Teller the house bill to organize a land district for No Man's land, previously passed by the senate with amendments, was recalled and the votes by which senate amendments were adopted were reconsidered. The senate amendments were

then rejected and the unamended house bill

was passed.

The conference report upon the bill to provide for the bringing of suits against the United States was made and agreed to.

The vetoed bill for a public building at Sioux City, Ia., was passed over the veto— The vetoed bill for a public building at La-fayette, Ind., was passed over the veto-38

to 18.

The vetoed bill for a public building at Lynn, Mass., was passed over the veto-07 Mr. Plumb submitted the conference report upon the postoffice appropriation bill, the re-suit being a disagreement with respect to the

subsidy feature.

Mr. Hale reported from the committee on appropriations the deficiency bill. This is the last of the regular annual appropriation bills remaining to be acted upon by the Recess.

When the senate reassembled the con-ference report on the postoffice appropriation bill (a disagreement) was taken up. The only point of disagreement is as to the South American mall service,
Mr. Harris moved that the senate recede. Rejected.

Mr. Harris moved that the senate recede. Rejected.

The senate insisted on its amendment and the same conterees (Plumb, Mahone and Beck) were appointed.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the house bill appropriating \$6,900,000 for the payment of pensioners of the Mexican war. Passed.

The senate then took from the calendar the house bill to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the revised statutes with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The substitute provides that whenever three-fourths of the national banks of a city of 50,000 population shall apply to the comptroller of the currency to have the name of that city added to the list of "reserve" cities named in section 5191 and 5192 of the revised statutes, the comptroller shall have authority to grant such request, shall have authority to grant such request, but the banks must keep in their vaults at least 25 per cent of their deposits. In like manner and on like conditions cities with 200,000 population may become, like New York, places for banks of redemption, or "central reserve" cities, as provided in sec-

tion 5195.

Mr. Williams moved to add San Francisco to the latter class of cities. Agreed to.

The bill then passed and a conference was

The bill then passed and a conference was asked.

On motion of Mr. Allison of Iowa the vote of last evening by which the bill to amend the act in reference to the jurisdiction of the United States courts was passed was reconsidered, and the vote agreeing to Mr. Cullom's amendment fixing the salaries of judges at \$5,000 and prohibiting the appointment of relatives as court officials, was also reconsidered, and then the bill was passed and a conference asked.

onference asked.

Mr. Plumb presented the conference report on the bill to adjust railroad land grants heretofore unadjusted. Agreed to,

A message from the house at 10 p. m. announced the passage of the urgent deficiency bill, and the presiding officer laid the bill before the senate.

fore the senate,

Mr. Edmunds—1 object to a second reading
of the bill. (The objection, if insisted on,
prevents the consideration of the bill at the

prevents the consideration of the bill at the present session...)
At 10:30 the senate proceeded to the consideration of the deticiency bill, consisting of 104 printed pages.

Mr. Cockrell objected to the items allowing compensation to the Pacific railroads for the transportion of supplies, etc., for the government on the ground that the roads owed the government many millions of dollars. After further remarks by Messrs. Cockreil and McPherson, who said these items were extrpordinary in view of the recent action of congress, the first of the items in question was agreed to. in view of the recent action of congress, the first of the items in question was agreed to. Various amendments for the Central and Southern Pacific railroads, which are governed by the action of the senate on this amendment, aggregated about \$700,000. An amendment of the committee to pay to the Central and Southern Pacific railroad companies about \$300,000 for service to the war department in 1885 and 1886 (on the non-aided lines) was agreed to.

House. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Mr. Grosvener of Ohio called up the vetoed bill granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley. The house refused to pass the bill over the veto-yeas. 123; nays, 122-not the constitutional two-

thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Cox of North Carolina moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill renealing the tenure of office act. The motion was agreed to and the bill was passed-yeas, 172;

pays, 67. Mr. Adams of Illinois moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill authorizing the secretary of war to accept from the Commercial club certain lands known as the High tract near Chicago for military purposes. Mr. Adams said that this project had originated with General Sheridan, who wished to have an army post near the railway center. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed—14 to 21.

The house then took a recess until 8 EVENING SESSION.

The senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Mr. Burnes of Missouri, under instructions from the committee on appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and pass the urgent deficiency bill. The bill appropriates for deficiencles in the postoffice department, \$493,000; in the treasury department for printing one and two-dollar silver certificates and United States legal tender notes, \$27,000; in the department of justice, \$25,000; and for payment of certified claims, \$693,255.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois thought that the presentation of this measure looked as though the gentleman from Missouri had made up his mind before the general deficiency bill come back from the senate to disagree with the senate amendments and then to save his party from disaster by falling to save his party from disaster by falling

back upon the pending bill.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Anderson of Iowa moved to suspend Mr. Anderson of lowa moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to Mary S. Logan, widow of the late John A Logan, and addressed the house in support of Mrs. Logan's pension bill. He had called that bill up, he said, in obedience to the promptings of his own heart and the overwhelming sentiment of the country. There were precedents for his bill. Similar pensions had been granted to the widows of Admiral Farragut and Generals Similar pensions had been granted to the widows of Admiral Farragut and Generals. Thomas and Hancock. General Lozan, when he died, died rich in everything except property. When he left Mrs. Logan a widow he left her poor in nothing save property. To-night congress was confronted with the simple question, "Will this noble woman, this widow of the republic, left to us because of the devotion of her husband to the country, be denied the recognition demanded by the volunteer survivors of the union?" He trusted not.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois believed that it would be a good policy to give the widow of

vivors of the union?" He trusted not.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois believed that it would be a good policy to give the widow of General Logan a \$2,000 pension. He did not stop to inquire whether she was on the verge of poverty. He did not place this case on that ground, but rather on the ground of a tribute on the part of a grateful country to the widow of a man who served it well, and as an incentive to those who were to follow in his footsteps.

Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania said he had voted to give the widows of Generals Thomas and Hancock \$2,000 a year. They had been exceptional cases, and he was ready here tonight to make an exceptional case on behalf of the widow of John A. Logan. Applanse.] He could detect no line of difference in the heart beats or the nerve pulses of the United States in behalf of the union except in this—that two of them had been in the regular army and that there were precedents for granting pensions to their widows. He proposed to make a precedent in behalf of the volunteer army of the United States. Applause!. He spoke the sentiments of the people he represented.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—yeas, 145; navs, 113—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Blount of Georgia reported further disagreement of the conference committee on the postoffice appropriations bill.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the senate amendment relative to compensation for the carrying of foreign mails to South and Central America known as the subsidy amendment. Lost, yeas, 95; nays, 137. A further conference was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Breckenridge of Arkan.

sas the senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Grand Tower, Ill.

At I a. m. the house is doing little business beyond the passage of various private bills and the reception of conference reports on measures of local importance ought, It is rather noisily awaiting the action of the conference commissioners on the appropriation bills.

BANDEMONIUM DELONG CURRENTS

appropriation bills.
On motion of Mr. Andrews of Ohio the house passed, over the president's veto—yeas, 183; nays, 63—the senate bill for the erection of a public building at Dayton, O.

Bills Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 3,-The president has approved the act to authorize the president of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels trading in the British dominions of North America, the Indian appropriation bills, the act to establish agricultural experi-mental stations in connection with colleges established under the act of colleges established under the act of July, 1802, the act providing for a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky mountains, the act relating to the division of Illinois into judicial districts and to provide for holding terms of court of the northern districts at Peoria, the act relating to contested elections, and the act granting right of way through Indian territory to the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad company, the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the actic restrict the ownership of real estate in the territories to American citation bill, the act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the territories to American citizens, the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river between Kansas City and Sibiey, Mo., and the Pacific railroad inquiry bill, to authorize the printing of the culogies delivered in congress upon the late John A. Logan, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river between Omaha and Council Bluffs, Ia.; to repeal certain sections of the revised statutes relating to the appointment of civil officers (the tenure of office act); proof civil officers (the tenure of office act); providing an additional circuit judge in the second judicial circuit, to convey to and confirm in the city of Aurora, Kane county, Ilis., a small island in the Fox river located within the limits of said city, and twenty-pension and relief bills, including one to pension General Speed S. Fry.

Cleveland Will Stay at Home.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-The president has decided not to go to the capitol to-morrow for the purpose of acting on measures which may be passed by congress during the last hours of the session. He advised the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of his decision in this respect early last evening and added that the executive office would remain open all night and up to the very hour of adjournment at noon tomorrow for the reception of all matters requiring executive action. In accordance with this plan the president and most of the members of his cabinet will remain on duty at the white house nearly all night and the consideration of a large number of important bills which passed the senate yesterday and to-day will occupy their entire time and and to-day will occupy their entire time and

Laws by Limitation.

WASHINGTON, March 3,-The bill for the redemption of trade dollars and the antipolygamy bill have become laws without the president's signature by reason of the expiration to-night of the constitutional limitation of ten days within which he should have returned the bills to congress in case of disapproval. Both bills were carefully considered by the president, and while they contained some provisions to which he preferred not to commit himself, he was unwilling to defeat the objects of the measure by a veto.

tained some provisions to which he preferred not to commit himself, he was unwilling to defeat the objects of the measure by a veto.

Pacific Raitroad Appropriations.

Washington, March 3.—Among the items added by the committee on appropriations to the general deficiency bill are the following:
For the Union Pacific railroad for transportation services for certain years, \$135,000; for the Central Pacific or Southern Pacific, for transportation services, \$422,497; for salaries and expenses of the Mississippi river commission, \$15,000.

mission, \$15,000.

RAILROAD MEETINGS. Leading Officials of Various Lines Meet to Adjust Matters.

NEW YORK, March 3.-One of the largely attended conferences of transcontinental raticoad managers ever held in this city was closed to-day. It lasted two days. The roads represented were the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Southern Pacific. The con-ference discussed questions, first, as to the requirements of the inter-state commerce bill and, second, how the transcontinental roads can get into harmony with the law and meet the demands of public sentiment. The result of their deliberations was that two tariffs for freight and passenger business should be prepared, one under the long haul clause and the other under the short haul clause, as they are understood by the roads. These tariffs are to take effect on April 5, and are to be submitted to the interstate railroad commissioners within a reason-able time after their appointment is an-

nounced.

The traffic committee, which concluded its labors on freight classification Tuesday, joined the passenger agents and other railroad magnates to-day. The subject of discussion was the interpretation of the interstate commerce bill. Opinions in relation to the meaning of the excursion clause varied the restorm men being inclined loconwidely, the eastern men being inclined to con-strue it liberally, the western managers favoring a strict interpretation. Owing to this the conference was unable to come to any definite conclusion until to-day, when a report was agreed upon. This will be presented to-morrow. The following was adouted:

adopted: Resolved, Where castward through freight rates are quoted by agreement to any point on any railroad, no bill of lading at a higher rate can be issued to any shorter intermediate

point on the same line. Resolved, Under present conditions east-bound or west-bound through bills of lading given to or from points beyond Chicago, St. Louis, or other junction points in joint committee territory to or from which roads or associations thereof establish their tariffs, to or from these junction point, and to or from regular points east thereof, rates in both directions should be quoted only via such connecting roads as quoted only via such connecting roads as shall join in rates to intermediate points not in excess of rates to percentage points beyond. The joint committee will meet again to-

morrow. CuicAgo, March 3.—The general managers CUICAGO, March 3.—The general managers of lines members of the Western, Northwestern and Southwestern Passenger associations, in considering the report of the general passenger agents, have arrived at a decision in regard to mileage tickets to the effect that to allow the present rebate of \$5 to commercial travelers is discrimination under the new law. Accordingly orders were issued to-day by all of the western roads to hereafter discontinue the sale of rebate tickets, but to furnish mileage tickets as heretofore to the general public at the rate of

heretofore to the general public at the rate of Canadian Fisheries.

OTTAWA, March 3 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE |-- Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Forster and Mr. McClean, who represent the maritime provinces in the cabinet, returned to the capital from Nova Scotia to-day. Foster, minister of marine and fisheries, said the government will make no change in its attitude in reference to the fishery question. "We are not prepared to abandon the former ground and steps will be taken, in case no arrangement is fixed in the meantime to more theroughly and the meantime, to more thoroughly and deficiently guard our coasts and protect our fishermen during the coming season. The entry of Newfoundland into the confederation to at all unlikely.

Fisherman Rejoice. GLOUGESTER, Mass., March 3,-. There is great rejoicing in this city to-day among vessel owners and fishermen over the passage of the Edmunds' bill. At noon all bells were rung, colors hoisted and guns fired.

PANDEMONIUM REIGNS SUPREME

The Circle in Front of the Speaker's Desk Filled With Statesmen Frantically Waving Pet Measures.

The Forty-Ninth Awaits Its Fate.

WASHINGTON, March 3,- | Special Tele-

gram to the BEE. |-Extremely exciting and

bolsterous are the scenes connected

with the closing hours of the Forty-ninth congress. Speaker Carlisle says that in all his twelve years of congressional life he has never seen so much clamor on the floor of the house and yet at the same time such uniform good humor. He took the bit in his mouth last Friday when the last six days of the session began, during which it has been in order at any time to suspend the rules and put bills upon their passage. But aithough hundreds of members have begged and howled for recognition, they have steadily been refused and have taken their seats to recuperate and then renew their demands for recognition. Not one has shown bad blood or reflected upon the chair. At times the arena, a semi-circle 30x20 feet in front of the speaker's desk, has been filled with excited members, crying at the top of their voices for recognition, flaunting bills in air and making side remarks, presenting a scene which, when taken with the continuous loud rappings of the speaker's gavel, rivalled pandemonium and beggared description. The galleries and corridors leading thereto were filled to overflowing and are at this writing. It was and is enough to tax the nerves of the most self-possessed presiding officer, but Speaker Carlisle, in execution of his determination announced on Friday last, has steadily refused to recognize anybody while there were appropriotian bills, conference reports or other privileged matter ready for consideration. The consequence has been that very few measures have been taken from the calendar during the past week, and the six suspension of rules days have been of no practical use. Senators and representatives have been busy a good portion of the week clearing out their desks and packing their effects ready for departure to their homes, and within twenty-four hours a large portion of them will be on their way out of the city, many to never return to participate in the legislative proceedings of congress. Those whose terms expire at noon to-morrow are the most anxious to get away In the hotels the corridors are filled with congressional boxes with the names of statesmen or alleged statesmen upon them. On the house side of the capitol these boxes almost block the corridors near the elevator. and they look not unlike coffin boxes piled up one tabove another in an undertaker's shop. The toxes carry along many disappointed hopes to their last resting place.

only visitor he saw in his office this morning was Assistant Secretary Fairchild, whom he sent for. This fact gave rise to a report that he had been selected to succeed Secretary Manning. The president found time, however, to go down into the east room to receive a delegation from the Delaware state ever, to go down into the east room to receive a delegation from the Delaware state legislature, accompanied by Senators Saulabury and Gray. A number of members of congress called at the white house, but not being able to see the president, they contented themselves by ascertaining in the assistant secretary's office the status of bills in which they were particularly interested. In order that the president might not be unnecessarily delayed in taking final action on bills, he directed that all bills which had been referred to the various departments for examination be returned to the white house by 12 o'clock to-day if possible. Down stairs ushers were kept busy disposing of a large number of excursionists who flocked to the white house. They were not allowed to ascend the stairs and had to confine their sight-seeing to the east room. The report that Mr. Fairchild would be the next secretary of the treasury spread very rapidly, and before 12 o'clock the clerks in the treasury department had it that his name had already been sent to the senate, and coupled with it was that of Chief Clerk Youmans to be assistant secretary. The report about Mr. Youmans probably grew out of the knowledge that he had been seen visiting the white house in the evening on more than one occasion lately. Assistant Secretary Fairchild house in the evening on more than one occasion lately. Assistant Secretary Fairchild and Mr. Youmans both received numerous congratulations upon their supposed promotion two hours before it is the custom of even sending nominations to the capitol. The only foundation for the report of their selection was the visit of Mr. Fairchild to the white bouse this marning.

selection was the visit of Mr. Fairchild to the white house this morning.

THE ENTIRE DISTRICT UP IN ARMS.

If our obese chief executive has a single friend left in the District it is not known who he, she or it is. In trying to knock the trotters from under the colored republicans of the country by nominating Trotter he has driven away myriads of people who have heretofore stood by him. The press of the district, whether democratic, republican, independent, margumen, margumen, or religious control of the country with the country of the district, whether democratic, republican, independent, margumen, margument, or eligible. driven away myriads of people who have heretofore stood by him. The press of the district, whether democratic, republican, independent, mugwump, mugworm, or religious, is a unit against him, and the people here are not only opposed to him, but they are mad, very mad, and from now on they will knife his obesity every chance they get. Once he was popular here. Now he is cold poison to everyoody. He is no good in the District of Columbia now. As a symptom of the intense indignation prevailing here may be cited the fact that the leading democrats of the District have just had a meeting and have determined to issued an address to the people in favor of home rule and denouncing the importation of outsiders to hold the best places in the District. The address will talk straight out from the shoulder. Some idea of the value and extent of the work done in the recorder's office may be learned when it is stated that ninety-three papers were filed there yesterday for record. This evening's Critic says that it is rumored that in the new colored recordership "combine" the \$12,000 per annum fees taxed on District property holders are to be divided between Trotter, Matthews and an outsider. PENSIONS FOR NEBRASKANS AND IOWANS. Pensions granted Nebraskans to-day: Nelson M. Forsythe, Hardy; Andrew J. O'Leary, Long Pine; Jerema Martin, York; Isaac H. Alderman, Ainsworth.

4 Pensions granted lowans: Minor of J. B. Mershon, Gienwood; minors of John R. Jones, Hayward; Ada A., widow of George Gilbert, Charles City; Eleanor S., mother of Casius M. Hambleton. Marshall; James Amand, Charles City; Hiram Hales, Florist; John H. Cook, Casey; James M. Lamb, Martinsburg; James Park, Runnels; Thomas G. Dripps, deceased, McGregor: Benjamin T. Sowerre, Spencer; John E. Perry, Chariton; Baron H. Crane, Mount Pieasant; Erastua L. Brown, Clinton; James M. Daniels, Elgin; Reuben C. Birel, Bear Grove; Stewart Oxley, Ossian.

Ossian.

RANDALL IN THE CABINET.

It has been suggested to the president by a number of promident democration that it would be a good thing if he would appoint Samuel J. Randall secretary of the treasury. The gentlemen making these suggestions are revenue reformers. They have argued to the president that the revenue reformers will never be able to accomplish anything as long as Randall is in the house. They say therefore that the president would make a master stroke by taking Randall into the cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is stated at the white house that Secretary Manning's sue Ossian.