WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Insurance Companies Fight Against Domes ticating Foreign Corporations.

IT IS RECOMMENDED TO PASS.

The Bill For the Sale of Saline Lands to the West Lincoln Packers Causes a Very Lengthy Discussion.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN. Neb., March 8,- Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The senate went into committee of the whole and again took up house roll 392, relating to the purchase, lease and sale of railroads in certain cases. The bill was recommended to pass. Senate file 153, to provide a system of revenues, regulating the assessment of property was recommended to pass.

Senate file 49, requiring foreign corporations to become corporations under the laws of this state, making them eltizens, and preventing the removal of causes to federal courts, was recommended to pass. This bill was fought desperately by the insurance companies, but will in all probability pass both houses. The following is the text of the measure:

Section 1. That hereafter any corporation for pecuniary profit other than for carrying on mercantile or manufacturing business, organized nuder the laws of any state or of any territory of the United States or of any foreign country, desiring to transact business or to continue in the transaction of its business in this state, shall be and hereby is required, within timety days after the passage and approval of this act, to file with the secretary of state a certified copy of its articles of incorporation, duly attested, accompanied by a resolution of its board of directors or stockholders authorizing the filing thereof. and also authorizing the service of process to be made upon any of its officers or agents in be made upon any of its officers of agents in this state engaged in transacting its busi-ness, and requesting the issuance to such corporation of a permit to transact business in this state. Said application to contain a stipulation that said permit shall be subject to each of the provisions of this act and the laws of Nebraska. And thereupon the sic etary of this state shall issue to such corporation a permit in such form as he may prescribe for the general transaction of the business of such corporation. And upon the issuance of such permit such corporation shall become a corporation of the state of Nebraska, and be permitted to conduct and carry on its business in this state, and shall there-after be endowed with all the rights, powers, privileges, immunities and franchises granted to corporations of this state, and shall be sub-ject to the obligations, liabilities and re-

strictions imposed by the laws of this state on corporations, and shall thereafter be estopped from denying that it is a corporation of the state of Nebraska.

Sec. 2. No foreign corporation which has not in good faith compiled with the provisions of this act and taken out a permit, shall be reafter be authorized to exercise the power hereafter be authorized to exercise the power of eminent domain or exercise any of the rights and privileges conferred upon corpo-rations until they have so complied herewith

and taken out such permit.

Sec. 3. Any foreign corporation sued or impleaded in any of the courts of this state or any contract made or executed in this state, or to be performed in this state, or for any act or omission, public or private, arising, originating or happening in the state, or in any action in anywise pertaining to the property or growing out of any of the trans-actions of such corporation in this state who shall remove any such cause from such state court into any of the federal courts held or sitting in this state for the cause that such corporation is a non-resident of this state or resident of another state, territory or couniry than that of the adverse party, or of local prejudice against such corporation, shall thereupon forfeit and render null and void any permit issued or authority granted to such corporation to transact business in the state, such forfeiture to be determined from the record of removal and to date from the date of filing of the application of which such removal is affected, and whenever any corporation shall thus forfeit its said permit no new permit shall be issued to it for the space of three moths, unless the governor shall, for satisfactory reasons, cause it to be issued sooner.

Sec. 4. Any foreign corporation that shall carry on its business and transact the same carry on its business and transact the same on and after ninety days after its passage and approval of this act, in the state of Ne-braska, by its officers, agents or otherwise, without having complied with this statute and taken out and having a valid permit, shall forfeit and pay to the state for each and every day such business is transacted and carried on the sum of one handred (\$100) carried on the sum of one hundred (\$10) dollars, to be recovered by suit in any court hrving jurisdiction. And any agent, officer or employe who shall knowingly set or transact such business for such corporation, when it has no valid permit as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall be fined not to exceed one hundred (\$100) dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days and pay

See. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed; provided, that nothing contained in this act shall relieve any company, corporation, association or partnership from the performance of any duty or obligation now enjoyed anon them or required of them or joined upon them or required of them, or either of them, by the laws now in force. Recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

The senate met at 2 o'clock. The bill to punish provocation for assault was passed. It fixes a penalty for the use of insulting Mr. Wright's bill fixing bounties for scalpe

of certain wild animals, was recommitted. and the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider it. After amending it so as to provide a legal way in which the bounties could be paid, the bill was recommended to pass.

Mr. McNamar's bill to define the boundar

ies of McPherson county was recommended to pass. His bill defining the boundaries of Arthur county was then taken up, Mr. Fulie moving to amend by changing the name to McNamar. Mr. Brown did not concur. Mr. Fuller meant just what he said, and wanted that territory which was represented by the gentleman from Dawson (McNamar) named gentleman from Dawson (McNamar) named after that gentleman. Mr. Schminke objected on the ground that a state senator was of too little importance to be thus immertalized. Mr. Fuller then withdrew his amendment. Valuable time was then squandered in amendments to insert the names of Messrs, Schminke, Robbins and Sprick instead of Arthur. The bill was finally recommended to pass without amendment.

The bills defining the boundaries of Grant

The bills defining the boundaries of Grant mended to pass.

Mr. Sprick's bill to define the boundar es of Washington county was recommended to

Mr. Fuller's bill authorizing county attorneys, on the advice and consent of the county commissioners, to employ deputies in civil actions where the county is a party in Inter-est was considered, some of the lawyer-sena-

est was considered, some of the lawyer-sena-tors objecting to the bill.

The bill was recommitted.

House roll 3, providing for the appoint-ment and election of registers of deeds in counties of 18,003 population and fixing the duties and emoluments of the office, was

iken up. Mr. Duras moved that the bill do not pass. Mr. Colby moved to amend that the bill do pass.
The bill was amended, fixing the term of

office at two years.

Mr. Brown moved to amend by fixing the number of population at 30,000, which would make the bill applicable only to Lancaster

Mr. Sneil thought the number 18,000 ab-Colby said the amendment would upset affairs in Gage, where a register was elected under the old law. The bill was a good one and needed by nine counties of the

Mr. Casper was opposed to the bill. The salarles named did not harmonize with those mercantile business. Messrs. Robbins and Sprick hoped the bill would not pass.

Mr. Lininger stated that Douglas county greatly needed the provisions of the bill, but

he did not want to impose upon smaller counties. He would offer an amendment

later.
Mr. Moore spoke likewise of Lancaster ounty and would offer an amendment.

Mr. Keckley favored the amendment of Mr.
Brown, but it was lost.

Mr. Moore's amendment fixing the salary of
register at \$2,000 in counties of less than
60,000 people and \$3,000 in counties of greater
regulation was exercised.

population was carried.

Mr. Lininger's amendment was to fix the salary at \$2,500 in counties of over 60,000.

Carried.

Mr. Holmes' amendment was to make the law applicable to counties of 25,000 people, during which the committee arose and the report was adopted. The senate then ad-

Doings in the House.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.-[Special Telegram to the Bee.]-On motion of Mr. Hayden of Saline house roll 145, relating to printing the reports of the state horticultural soelety, was engrossed for third reading.

On motion of Mr. Whitmore of Douglas, the Omaha charter was made a special order for Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, House roll 241 was passed for future refer-

The committee on county boundaries reported favorably on house rolls 479 and 480,

and they were placed on the general file. The chair signed house roll 106, locating the asylum for incurable insane at Hastings. Senate files 132, 133, 184, 204, 231, 125, 119, 103, 78, 52, 41, were ordered to a second read-

Mr. Keyser of Pierce moved that house roll
Mr. Keyser of Pierce moved that house roll Mr. Keyser of Pierce moved that house roll 340, providing for a geological survey of Nebraska and appropriating \$8,000 therefor, be advanced from the general file to third reading. He claimed the work could be done more economically because of the provisions of the bill than in any other manner, because the United States government proposed to make the survey gratultously when it was found an appropriation was required. A yote was taken and the motion was lost.

A vote was taken and the motion was lost.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Lincoln charter, with Mr. Shamp in the chair. Mr. Raymond amended the section providing for the nominating of two councilment in each ward, six of whom shall be elected at large. Mr. Caldwell favored the original bill, which provides for two men from each ward.

Mr. Smyth of Douglas said the at-large plan worked well in Omaha.

Mr. Young controverted this by showing that one ward in Omaha had three councilmen. The original clause was approved. The following are the principal amendments:

To make the mayor's salary \$1,000;

To make the mayor's salary \$1,000; the marshal's, \$75 per month; the second and third members of the board of public works \$200 per year; the fees of the police judge shall not exceed \$1,500 per year; the clerk is prohibited from administering outle from the control of the police in the control of the police in the prohibited from administering outle the city printing must be idministering oaths, the city printing must be administering oaths, the city printing must be done in a paper of general circulation; the power of the council to levy taxes is restricted to 8 mills on the dollar; a councilman voting to wrongfully divert money from a regular fund shall be liable to prosecution; the cost of feeding prisoners is limited to 15 cents per meal; lighting contracts shall not exceed live years.

Mr. Newcomer offered an amendment to section 76, exempting the horse car line from

Air. Newcomer outered an amendment to section 76, exempting the horse car line from paving one foot on the outside of the rails. Several speeches were made by Mr. Newcomer in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Raymond, Bowman, Caldwell and Nichol in opposition to the same.

The original section was adopted. Section 75, was amended giving to the country com-

53 was amended, giving to the county com-missioners control over bridges of the city of Lincoln. The committee reported and asked leave to sit again. Adjourned.

asked leave to sit again. Adjourned,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The special order, house roll 183, was considered in committee of the whose, Mr. Kennev in the chair. The bill provides that "any lands leased by the state under the specific law authorizing the lease of the same may be sold when the lease may wish to purchase the land so leased." The appraisement shall be the same as provided in section 15, providing for the sale, leasing and general management of all lands set apart for educational purposes. The bill is in the interest of the packers of West Lincoln, who desire to purchase about three sections of saline lands west of their houses.

west of their houses.

Mr. Fuller of Gage moved to amend by striking out the words "payment and purchase price," because the sale had to be by

Mr. Overton of Otoe moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Messrs, Rief of Hall and Tingle of Brown Mr. Fuller of Gage wanted the bill to be Mr. Hayden of Saline felt the bill had good

oints which he thought discussion would bring out. Mr. Ballard of Fillmore favored amending the bill, if such were found necessary, and was opposed to striking out the enacting

Mr. Tingle of Brown did not think it policy to sell this land. Two years ago the pro-ple who now desire the sale of this land came into this house and secured a lense of it for fifty years. They agreed to stand an appraisement of the same every five years. If it were not to the advantage of those lessees they would not now come in here and ask to have that land sold them. The house would be but doing its duty to the state by holding these lands, because long before the lease would have expired, the latter would have so appre-ciated as to make a sale of them at the pres-ent time ridiculous

ent time ridiculous.

Mr. Jeary opposed the motion to strike out
the enacting clause because these lands were
being used for the benefit of the farmers. It was now too far for them to send their hogs to Chicago to market, and the sale of these lands would so enable the packing houses now located here to still further increase the advantages of this place as a home market.

Mr. Nichol of Antelope said that before a lessee of any of the state lands could purchase the same he had to give up his lease, and there he had no advantage of any other person who wanted to purchase the lands re-

Mr. Rief felt there was a job, a scheme, a rob-bery 11 he proposed sale of the lands in question and he would never vote for the

Mr. Caldwell of Lancaster said that the and an question were given to the state to be sold to develope the saline lands of the state, and not that they should be held idle and uninhabited save by herds and cowboys. The state could not afford to encumber them with a lessee who builds only for a day. The parties who now hold the grounds were building up a good business undertaking.

ing up a good business undertaking.

The packing of hogs in Lincoln was not a probability. It was a fact. These business nen wanted to improve their packing houses to erect new ones, and wanted to have a title to the ground so that they might either mortgage or bond the same as the necessities

might require.

Mr. Miller of Butler said that no member could read this bill and compare it with the constitution and then vote to pass it under the oath which he took when he became a member of the house. He then read the bill ber of the house. He then the which was passed two years ago to enable the land now owned by the packers to be leased for a specific purpose. He then leased for a specific purpose. He then quoted from the constitution the clause against specific legislation, and in conflict with that was the bill now under consideration. He was opposed to the bill and opposed the amendments. He was not opposed to the city of Lincoln nor the county of Lancaster that it was time to see that the records aster, but it was time to see that the of the state were protected in the lands belonged to them.

A message was received from the senate announcing the passage of the bill for pun-ishing the provoking of assaults. Mr. Fuller of Gage wanted to know if im provements could not be made in Nebraska without getting into the hands of schemers. These lands which it was sought to buy at a nominal rate would divide into lots and sell

at greatly advanced prices. He wanted to kill the bill. kill the bill.

Mr. Cannon was opposed to striking out
the enacting clause and favored amending

mendment, authorizing the board of public lands and buildings to appraise the lands, the selling of the same to be at auction and in parcels of not more than 167 acres each. He sked Mr. Overton to withdraw his motion to strike out the enacting gause. Mr. Overton

Mr. Pemberton farored selling the land for what it was worth.

Mr. Harlan showed that the bill required the selling of the lands to the present lessees.

This was clearly in contravention of the COES TO MEET HIS MAKER.

constitution. Besides, there was no necessity for selling the lands.
Mr. Agee wanted the bill amended but not Mr. Ages wanted the bill amended but not killed and spoke in favor of Mr. Raymond's amendment. A motion for the committee to rise was lost. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a vote of 35 to 35. Messrs. Smyth and Young of Douglas voted in the negative. The amendments were dis-cussed, Mr. Rief holding that this did not improve the bull and Painlessly Passes Away.

improve the bill.

Mr. Agee moved that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again. It was lost.

Mr. Hayden moved that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. Raymond withdrew his amendment to the amendment

Mr. Raymond withdrew his amendment to the amendment.
Mr. Undershill of Otoe said the stock yards had benefited Nebraska in a manner but not to the degree that this bill should be passed.
Mr. Miller of Richardson said that a general law had to be passed and defied any man on the floor to prove the contrary.
The vote on striking out the enacting clause resulted in 34 votes in the affirmative and 35 votes in the negative, Messrs.
Andres, Heimrod. Matthieson and Whitmore voted in the affirmative, Knox, Young and Smyth in the negative, Garvey not voting.

On motion of Mr. Miller the committee arose and reported and asked leave to sit

again.
Mr. Hayden moved to indefinitely postpone.
The motion was lost by 47 to 36, the Douglas delegation voting as above.
A motion of Mr. Smyth to go into committee of the whole on senate file 174 was lost.
The proprietor of the Capital hotel invited the house odinner to-morrow. It was accepted

cepted

cepted.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Smyth in the chair, for the consideration of the bill paying Robert Furnas \$5,000 for services as the Nebraska commissioner at the New Orleans exposition.

Messrs, Fuller of Gaze and Butler of Miller offered amendments of \$2,000 and \$3,500, but they were voted down after an hours talk. The committee rose, reported favorably and the bill was ordered for a third order.

Adjourned.

Marion's Hanging Postponed. BEATRICE, Neb., March 8 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Sheriff Davis received telegram from Governor Thayer this after-

a telegram from Governor Thayer this afternoon postponing the execution of Jack Marion until March 24. This makes the fourth date set for his execution.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—[Special Telegram to the Bre.]—Governor Thayer to-day telegraphed the sheriff of Gage county notifying him that he had reprieved Jack Marion and postponed the execution of his sentence two weeks, until March 25; also notifying that further communication would be made by mail. In a short interview Governor Thayer stated that his action was based largely upon the fact that no time had been given him for proper consideration given him for proper consideration of the case upon its merits. The petition asking the commutation was not presented to him until one week prior to the day fixed for the execution, and the testi-mony in the case was not received at the governor's office until yesterday. There is noth-ing in the present action of the executive to show what his decision, may be when he has given the case the consideration that he desires. The plea for commutation on the part of the condemned man was presented to the governor by C. O. Bates and Colonel Colby, of Beatrice.

A Wyoming Convict Question.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.- [Special Telegram to the Bee.]-Colonel Luke Murrin, of Wyoming, was here to-day seeking opportunity to place 150 Wyoming convicts in the Nebraska penitentiary. During the last five years the prisoners have been at Joliet, Ills., but the abolition of the contract system of labor in that state renders it impossible to

labor in that state renders it impossible to keep them there longer. Murrin, who is chairman of the Wyoming penitentiary committee, applied to the Nebraska authorities, but was unsuccessful to obtain permission to transfer their convicts here. He leaves in the morning and states that the only thing for Wyoming to do is to construct a prison of their own in the most central part of the territory. It is believed Governor Moonlight will call a special session of the territorial legislature to take some steps towards providing for the disposition of these prisoners, who cannot reof these prisoners, who cannot re main at Joliet.

Grand Islanders Celebrate.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 8 .- Special Telegram to the BEE. -To-night the senators, representatives and a number of the citizens of Grand Island celebrated the selection of that place for a soldiers' home, by a banquet at the Windsor hotel. There were 300 guests in attendance, among them being Governor Thayer and nearly all the members of the legislature. Speeches were made by the governor and Messrs. Colby, Majors, the governor and Messrs. Colby, Majors, Vandemark, Robbins, Vandervoort, Agee, Sehminke, Crane, Fuller, Miller, Bently, Whitmore, Casper, Newcomer, McNamar, Russell, Moore, Hawes, Lininger and Brown. The speeches embodied every species of wit, humor and pathos, and the happiest feeling prevailed while, where cicars and sandwiches were served in profusion. and sandwiches were served in profusion. The most notable sentiment to which expression was given was that in a few years the annual soldiers' reunion of Nebraska should be held at Grand Island.

Carter Will Run Again. CHICAGO, March 8 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE |-Strennons efforts have been made to effect a coalition between the democratic and labor party for the mayoralty campaign, but they have failed. There were indications to-day, however, that Mayor Harrison will make another run and that a portion of the labor ticket will be endorsed. Harrison effected a compromise to-day with the Iroquois club, through several of its leading members, and this is taken as an indication that he will make another attempt to be elected mayor. "The newspapers seem to think," said a well known city employer today, "that our Carter has given up the ghost. Such is far from the fact. Why, some of his close friends are beginning to feel jubliant over his prospects, although his well known luck is nearly all they have to base their nopes on. It may seem surprising, but it is true that scores of republicans have been to see him on the subject of a non-partisan ticket and many think if he does run he will get 90 per cent. of the democrats who belong to the labor party and will otherwise vote their own ticket from top to bottom." The hopes of Mayor Harrison it is declared are based on Mayor Harrison, it is declared, are based on the fact that Nellson, the labor candidate for mayor, is unknown, and that with the os-sistance of all the city and federal machinery, he might be able to again be elected.

The Court Makes a Few Remarks. CHICAGO, March & .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Mrs. Shea, who shot and wounded a grocer named Matthew Clynch, whom she claimed was trying to effect an entrance into her house, had a preliminary hearing to-day. The evidence was rather damaging to the woman and indicated that she had invited Clynch. This had no weight, however, with Judge White, before whom the case was read. He said: "If it is true that Clynch had an appointment with Mrs. Shea, then he is a disreputable man and I would not believe him under oath if he was here. He tried to break up another man's family. I don't believe he ever made such an appoint-ment. If he did there is little to be regretted if he is killed. It's no loss at all if he dies. Continue this matter for ten days, when we can either find out whether he dies or not. If he dies I'll nolle pros this case."

Mrs. Beck's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The preliminary funeral service over the remains of the late Mrs. Beck was held this afternoon at the residence of Senator Beck. Rev. Drs. Power. Butler and Bullock conducted brief services. Senator Beek, Major and Mrs. Goodloe and a few very intimate friends were the only ones who accompanied the body from the city. The remains were taken to Lexington, Ky., for interment.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.-Wall Smith & Co., proprietor of the Gilbert tobacco warehouse, made a general assignment this morn-ing. Liabilities estimated a \$75,000, assets,

The Great Plymouth Freacher Peacefully

PREPARATIONS FOR BURIAL.

Emblems of Mourning Widespread Throughout Brooklyn and Deep Regret Expressed on All Sides -sketch of His Lite.

Death Ends All.

NEW YORK, March 5 .- Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began to sink slowly after midnight, and the watchers at his bedside soon saw that the end was near. He passed away quietly while asleep. Beecher never recovered consciousness after the paralysis stupefied his mind.

Mr. Seccomb came at 10:20 this morning and said that no arrangements had yet been made for the funeral further than providing that they should be carried out by Hopper of Brooklyn. Dr. Searle, he said, had noticed a change in the patient's condition at 3:30 a. m. and summoned all in the house to the bedside, momentarily expecting his death, but he lingered much longer than had been anticipated. He passed away gradually and almost imperceptibly, drawing his last breath without apparent suffering or return to consciousness in any degree, "Mrs. Beecher," said Seccomb, "bore up wonderfully and with marvelous courage." No crape was hung on the door, Mr. Beecher having always objected to the use of this and the gloom associated within the presence of death. Instead, a magnificent wreath of flowers hung from the left side of the doorway, composed of white and red roses and lillies of the valley, tied with white

ribbon.
At 10:30 it was given out that the funeral

At 10:30 it was given out that the funeral would take place in Greenwood. Thursday next. Some time ago, H. W. Sage, member of Pivmouth church, appropriated by will a sum of money to place a statue of Beecher in Prospect park after his decease. Quincy Wood, the well-known sculptor, who is to do the work, will call at the house in the course of the day for the purpose of making a plaster cast of his features. It is not intended that any examination of Beecher's brain organism shall be made.

The news of Beecher's death spread rapidly to sil parts of the city and Brooklyn may now be said to be a city of mourning. Even those who didnot always concur with Beecher in his views had no hesitation in expressing their deep regret at his death. As a mark of respect to his memory flags on all public buildings were placed at half mast and the city hall bell tolled. The committee appointed by the officers of Plymouth church last Sunday to take charge of the funeral made the necessary arrangements this morning.

The following was among the telegrams received:

Evective Mansian Washing Washington.

received:

The following was among the telegrams received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher: Accept my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your bereavement, with the hope that comfort may be vouchsafed from the heavenly source you know so well.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Dr. Searle makes the following verbal statement in regard to the distinguished divine's last hours: Beecher began to fail decidedly at 3 o'clock this morning. His respiration was rapid. At 4 o'clock the family was summoned. Death came slowly and steadily. His respiration gradually became faster and faster until they reached sixty a minute, one each second. His pulse was variable and often reaching 140. He still remained in the same condition except breathing, eyes closed, entirely unconscious. The motion of his right arm became less frequent, and finally stopped almost entirely. About 9 o'clock in the morning we could detect the first symptoms of immediate death. His pulse ran up still higher, flickered and fluctuated until 9:28, two minutes before his death. His pulse cased almost entirely at the wrist, so faint two minutes before his death. His pulse ceased almost entirely at the wrist, so faint that it could hardly be detected, and then stopped altogether. There was a rattling in his throat, painful to those around him but unfelt by him owing to the failure of the nerve center of the respiratory organs, together with the failure of the heart's action. His death, which came at 9:30, was very easy, as painless if not pleasant as death from sufficiality or by drowning is said to be

as painless if not pleasant as death from suffocation or by drowning is said to be.

In the sitting room in the back of the
house where the great preacher spent
many hours of his life, Major
Pond this evening was busy enraged in answering many telegrams that
were received by Mrs. Beecher. A large
number of people called at the house during
the evening and left their cards with kind
words of condolence, A crowd of people
hovered around the house and gazed in silence at the windows of the room where the lence at the windows of the room where the body of Beecher lay. The pall bearers have not yet been selected, and will not be made not yet been selected, and will not be made public until after the funeral. The members of the family were gathered in the front parlor to-night and received their friends until 9 o'clock, when the house was closed for the night, Mrs. Beecher bears up wonderfully under her heavy affiletion. She is quite calm

under her heavy smiletion. She is quite caim and composed.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL. The following details of the arrangements for the funeral were given to the press to-night. The services from the beginning will be under the direction of Rev. Charles A. Hall, of Holy Trinity church, who will officiate at the house when the first services take place on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock. At 10:30 the remains will be escorted to the church by the Thirtieth regiment, of which Beecher was chaplain. Company C., called Plymouth company on account of its members being attendants at Plymouth church, will act as a guard of honor until the remains are finally transferred to Greenwood cemetery, where they will be placed in the receiving vault to await final disposition, which will be decided later. It has not yet been decided whether the remains will be removed Friday with the Saturday await for Sat and composed. whether the remains will be removed Friday night or Saturday morning. The funeral services are to take place at 11:30 o'clock Thursday morning at the church. There will be no pall-bearers. There will be no black drapery in the church or house, nor will the family wear mourning. Many times Beecher has said in his sermans. in his sermons: "Strew flowers on my grave, but let no heathenish practice prevail of draping in black as a token of sorrow when man has passed through death to

The Lozan memorial committee, in a letter of sympathy, expressed their desire to assist in the ceremonies and have suggested holding a contemporary service at Academy of Music while the services are in progress at Plymouth church. It was decided to adopt the suggestion. At a meeting of the board of officers of the

At a meeting of the board of officers of the Thirteenth regiment of Brooklyn, of which Beecher was chaplain, it was determined to offer a military escort at Beecher's funeral. The aldermen of Brooklyn had a special meeting to-night and passed resolutions providing for the draping of city buildings and closing of public offices on the day of the funeral. ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, March 8.—The Daily News, commenting upon the death of Beecher, says:

'He leaves no system either of theology or of church government. His influence, except as a personal recollection, ends with his life. He was for the Americans the great expositor of his time. He was a great prescher and nothing but a prescher."

and nothing but a preacher. "No preacher, no plattorm orator in America put more inten-sity of heart into his discourses than the platform orator in America put more intensity of heart into his discourses than the man whose clarion voice rang every Sunday in Plymouth Church. With all his faults, and they were many, it is doubtiess if America will ever produce another Beecher." Henry Ward Beecher was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813. He was a son of Dr. Lyman Beecher, an eminent divine and a man of very energetic character. At an early age he had a strong predilecton for a seafaring life, which, however, he renounced in consequence of the deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival. Having graduated at Autherst college in 1834, he devoted himself to the study of theology at Lane seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth (Congregational) church in Brooklyn, which position he filled up to the time of his death. There it was that Lis

genial and original eloquence attracted the largest congregation in the United States. He was editor of the New York Independent from 1861 to 1863, when he visited Europe for the benefit of his health. His earnest addresses to large audiences on the subject of the war of the rebellion had a large influence in turning the corrent of public positions in dresses to large audiences on the subject of the war of the rebellion had a large influence in turning the current of public opinion in Great Britain in favor of the union cause. Mr. Beecher was also a prominent advocate of anti-slavery and temperance reform, and later of woman's rights. In addition to his pulpit labors Mr. Beecher was a proline writter. Among his principal works are: "Lectures to Young Men." "Star Papers." "Life Thoughts." "Royal Truths." a novel, "Norwood." In 1871 he published the first volume of what he intended to be his greatest literary work, "The Life of Christ," but the second volume was still uncompleted at the time of his death. In 1870 Mr. Beecher assumed the editorship of the Christian Union, but retired from that paper about two years ago. Mr. Beecher's greatest prominence among the later generation was obtained by the famous Tilton trial. This remarkable case attracted world-wide attention and the result is too well known to be reviewed. In the last presidential election Mr. Beecher espoused the cause of Grover Cleveland and was recognized as one of the leaders of the faction known as "mugayants." As a reesponsed the cause of Grover Cleveland and was recognized as one of the leaders of the faction known as "mugwumps." As a recognition of his services in securing the presidency for Cleveland, Mr. Beecher's son, Captain Herbert Beecher, was nominated to a lucrative office in the revenue service in Washington territory, which he now fills. The entire Beecher family have been prominent fitures in this country for the last century. Harriet Beecher-Stowe, the authoress, is a sister of the deceased. Rev. Edward Beecher. Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, and Rev. Charles Beecher, all eloquent divines, were his brothers. The latter, only a few months ago, blew out his brains with a shotgun at Elmira, N. Y., while temporarily insane. Last spring Mr. Beecher again visited Europe and delivered discourses in the prominent pulpits of London. The English press, however, criticized him severely, and his stay in that country was but brief.]

Frightful Accident.

NEW YORK, March 8.-The large tailor establishment of Nicol, the tailor, in the Bowery, burned this forenoon. The fire caused a blockade on the Third avenue elevated road which extended far above Fourteenth street. The conductor on the train which was blockaded a few hundred feet from the Fourteenth street station notified the passengers that they could leave the train and walk over the narrow plank alongside the track and thus make their way to the station. A number availed themselves of the dangerous privilege and an awful accident was the re-sult. In some manner a panic was started on the narrow walk far above the street and

on the narrow walk far above the street and a number of persons were flung to the pavement below. It is stated that seven were killed and many injured.

An official report of the accident shows that three persons were killed and eleven others badly injured. It appears that a number of passengers left one of the trains at Seventeenth street and started to walk along the narrow footpath at the side of the track, to the station at Fourteenth street. While doing so the blockade was relieved and doing so the blockade was relieved and trains began to start. The motion shook the pathway to such an extent that a number of

pathway to such an extent that a number of passengers were thrown down into the street below with the result as stated.

The dying and wounded were taken immediately to New York, Bellevue and St. Vincent's hospitals. Hundreds of people gathered around the scene of the accident. The sidewalk and street were covered with blood. The killed were Patrick Matthews and two unknown men. and two unknown men.

The men had fallen on the middle of the

The men had failed on the middle of the surface car track, where they lay in a ghastly heap, some motionless, some groaning, one shricking wildly in pain and terror.

Ten had failed from the track, all told. Three at the bottom of the heap were dead. They had failed down headurst and had smashed in their skulls.

The fire which caused the blockade spread to two additions buildings and the firemen.

to two adjoining buildings and the firemen had some difficulty in putting it out. The damage aggregated \$100,000. Several people had narrow escapes for their lives.

Chicago Packing Statistics.

CHICAGO, March 8 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The winter hog packing season which lasts about 100 working days in Chicago closed the last day of February. While Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and other packing centers turned out an increased product, Chicago ran way behind, the shortage as against last season being in round numbers 700,000 hogs. The cause was the great strike at the stock yards and its indirect and direct effect upon the business of the packers and the Chicago market. A careful computation of the number of men idle and wages lost on account of the great bortage shows that it means a loss of \$700,000 at least in wages and that no less than 5,000 men, skilled and unskilled who were employed the season before, failed to find work.

The Appropriations Aggregate, WASHINGTON, March 8 .- A statement of the footings of the appropriation bills passed at the last session of congress has been comat the last session of congress has been completed by the clerks of the senate and house committees on appropriations to-day. It is as follows: Agricultural, \$1,028,730; army, \$21,724,718; diplomatic and consular, \$1,429,421; bistriet of Columbia, \$4,205,800; Indian, \$5,226,897; legislative, \$20,701,221; military academy, \$419,535; navy, 25,753,165; pensions, \$76,252,500; postoffice, \$55,694,650; sundry clvil, \$22,382,490; Mexican pensions deficiency, \$6,000,000; public printing deficiency, \$107,000, miscellaneous appropriations (estimated), \$3,500,000; total of actual appropriations, \$247,387,144. The river and harbor bill which was not signed appropriated \$5,913,800, and was not signed appropriated \$9.913,800, and the deficiency, which did not pass though it was agreed upon in conference, carried an appropriation of \$4,275,023.

Convention of School Superintendent WASHINGTON, March 8.-The convention of the national department of superintend ence will be held at the National museum or the 15th inst., and three sessions will be held on the 15th, 16th and 17th. The members of this body are superintendents of schools in this body are superintendents of schools in all parts of the country and papers of im-portance will be presented by Fred McCamp-bell, of Oakland, Cai.: Dr. A. J. Rickoff, Leroy D. Brown, Columbus, O.: J. W. Heacolm, Indianapolis: Wren Easton, Baton Rouge, La., and Representative McKinley, of Ohlo. The officers are as follows: Charles S. Young, Carson City, Nev., president: N. C. Dougherty, Peoria, Ill., vice president; Charles C. Davidson, Alliance, O., secretary; W. B. Powell, of this city, chairman of the local committee,

Reopening a Telephone Case. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- In the old interference case between J. W. McDonough, Elisha Gray, T. A. Edison and Alexander Graham Bell, Mr. McDonough has filed with the commissioner a petition asking for an order reopening the interference and for leave to furnish further proof in regard to the operativeness of his telephone. Upon receiving this petition an order was made by the commissioner directing that all parties to the proceedings should be served with a notice of the pendency of this petition and that the final hearing and disposition thereof would be made on the 17th inst. In this case McDonough was awarded priority of inven-tion by the examiner in chief of inter-ferences, to the telephonic receiver, but the ecision was subsequently reversed by the

Nina Visits Her August.

CHICAGO, March S .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Nina Van Zandt was permitted to enter the county jail to-day and for the first time in six weeks had an opportunity to converse with August Spies, the anarchist, to whom she claims to be married by proxy. She was not permitted to go beyond the cage where visitors converse through a netting and bars. She and August stood with their and bars. She and August stood with their fingers locked and chatted together for an The couple appeared to be very happy

War Preparations.

St. PETERSBURG, March 8.-The government has sent a secret instruction to all government railway inspectors on the subject of mobilization 'and transportation of troops.

FROM RIBALDRY TO PRAYER. An American Tells of the Earthquake

nt Nice. New York, March 8.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The Gascogne, of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, reached her pier on the North river last night about 9 o'clock, having on board the first persons to reach this country who had witnessed the terrible eart hquake sof the Riviera. They were Charles J. Barke and Mr. Tone, of Rochester, N. Y. These gentlemen have been traveling in Europe and were at Nice on Ash Wednesday morning, when the southern coast of Europe was shaken up. "The great carnival of Nice had just ended." said Mr. Tone, "and the last day had been one round of continuous hilarity. There were hundreds of masked women in the gay pageant of the battle of the flowers, and in the evening I had attended the carnival ball, at which there were thousands of persons present. We were stopping at the Grand hotel and it was rather early when we got home. I was too excited with the day's gayety to sleep and was lying down reading a book. It was about 8 o clock when the earthquake began and I can never learn to express my feeling. It was the strangest thing I ever knew, although I had been through one before, in California. I knew it was an earthquake at once, and jumped up and made for the door to go to Barker's room, which was just across the hall from mine, but somehow the furniture went flying about as though placed loosely in the cabin of a steamer during a heavy gale, and for a time I was rushing about the room trying to catch my hold. Finally I got out in the hall and went across to my friend's room, but the door was locked and I called to him to come out. Just then a young lady rushed up to me with but a single garment on, having in her hand a large bird cage carefully covered with a shawl. 'Oh, sir; what small I do?' she said to me, and I suggested she should go and put some clothes when the earthquake began and I can sir; what snall I do?" she said to me, and I suggested she should go and put some cothes on, but she didn't, for just then the second shock came, and she made a rush for the street and I followed her. The halls were filled with women, men and children, the majority of whom did not wait to put on any extra clothing, but ran for the public square to be out of range of any falling buildings. It was the most terrible, most fear-instilling sight I ever witnessed. Although men tried, even in their intense excitement, to show some respect to the women and children, it was a time when everybody looked out for himself, for it was expected every moment that the for it was expected every moment that the house would fall down. I shall never forget it, and I don't care if I never see it again. Following as it did the earnival, it had the strongest effect on the merry-makers of yesterday. All of the jests and carousals were forgotten, and all, or nearly all, tried to pray."

Labor Troubles.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—The job printers, who in conjunction with the newspaper men struck a week ago to-day, returned to work this morning at the old scale. The newspaper printers are still out, and it is believed the strike will be decided off to-day or tomorrow.

morrow.

Pittsburg, Pa., March S.—The situation along the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio raitroad to-day is unchanged. No attempt has been made to move freight and all sidings between here and Connelisville are blockaded with cars. The passenger brakemen expect to be called out at any time. Coal mines along the Baltimore & Ohio road have been compelled to shut down for want of cars, and one-sixth of the coke controlled by the syndicate also suspended operations for the same reason. The strikers are peaceable. This morning the yardinen on the Toledo division of the Pennsylvania company's system notified the officials in this city they would strike if they were not immediately granted a small advance in wayes. The Chronicle-Telegraph's special from Youngstown, O., says in regard to the strike that all is quiet there.

A Slugging Match.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 .- [Special Telethe Rye | Domintel Ma was practically knocked out last night by Patrick Farrell, a Port Richmond coalheaver. The first round was uneventful except that McCaffrey had the best and did not exert himself. He was apparently playing with Farrell. He had a clean knock down in this round and was evidently master of the situation. Too much confidence, however, in his powers was the trouble with Dominick. In the second round Farrell was on his metal and he did his best. Dominick led with his right, which was eleverly par ried by the coal-heaver. Farrell then went at him and in quick succession knocked him down twice. The third time Dominick got a blow that made him stagger, and the fourth sling he got threw him against the ropes. There was the wildest excitement at this time, but in the midst of it the police stopped the first. McCafrey said that it was simply a chance blow that gave Farrell the best of him, and avers that if there been a third

round he would have won.

Brief Washington News. WASHINGTON, March S .- Matthew Manning, of West Virginia, has been appointed chief of a division in the pension

Walter Jordan, of Fort Buford, Dak., has been appointed an appraiser of the right-ofway of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Mani toba railway company through Fort Berthold and Black Feet Indian reservation. The remains of the late Colonel R. N.

Scott were buried in Oak Hill cemetery this afternoon with military honors. Several designs have been received at the avy department in answer to the circular ent out last August to naval constructors o the United States and Europe, through de-partment and consular officers, offering good prices for suitable designs for two sea-going, double-bottomed, armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, of sixteen knots speed, with torpedo outlit and effective arma-

Up to Saturday night there had been filed in the pension office 7.716 applications for pensions under the Mexican law passed late in the last session of congress.

Newfoundland Rebellious.

OTTAWA, March 8 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Advices from Newfoundland today state that the colony is ablaze with excitement over the action of the British goverment in disallowing the balt bill and that indignation meetings are being held everywhere to protest against it. Aunexation and secession are openly advocated and a desperate effort will be made to secure one or the other, if the British government per-sists in refusing to allow the bait blii. The ocal government is making every preparations to meet as far as possible any trouble that may arise. Military circles in the Halifax garrison and all British troops in North Amercaure excited over the report that two Brit ish regiments from that station will immed intely be dispatched to Newtoundland the moment there is any indication of trouble.

The New Reserve Cities.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The comptroller of the carrency to-day received a certified copy of the act of congress providing for the establishment of reserve cities, and at once prepared regulations for its execution. Under the regulations applications may be made to the comptroller for his approval in each case in which it is desired to take advantage of the new law. The principal re-quirement is that these applications shall come from the directors of the banks interested and not from the presidents or cashiers. Notice has already been given that applica-tion will be made for the designation of Chicago as a central reserve city and of Kansas City as a reserve city under the provisions of the new law.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ALPENA, Mich., March 8 .- This morning Carr Bros.' shingle mill, twelve miles north of hers, was blown to atoms by the explosion of the boiler. Emery Carr was killed in-stantly and Waldo Carr fatally scalded. Eugene Carr was also badly scalded.

PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE.

A German Explains Bismarck's Action in the Recent Elections.

THE KING'S DEATH ANTICIPATED

The Iron Chancellor's Efforts Put Forth to Prevent the Crown Princess From Making Radical Changes When in Power.

Some Interesting Statements,

VIENNA, March 8 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE -A well informed German who has just returned from Berlin tells me that the influence of the crown princess of Germany has had much to do with the result of the recent (German elections. My informant's story is as follows: The German emperor, he says, has no disease except old age, and he may live for a year longer. Prince Bismarck, however, knows that the emperor cannot live for much more than a year and may die within a month. Bismarck also knows that the crown princess will practically be the next ruler of Germany, and now the crown princess is almost a redical in politics. Left to herself she would at once bring into power the freisinnige or progressist party. The members of the freisinnige party are able men, most of whom wish to remodel the German empire by curtailing the emperor's power and increasing very materially the powers of the reichstag. In short, they wish to reduce the emperor to a purely ornamental figurehead on the English model, and in his place to set up an all-powerful parliament also

ON THE FNGLISH MODEL. The members of the freisinnige are antimonopolists, in part free traders, and without exception they desire the abolition of all repressive socialist or church laws. Briefly, therefore, they wish to reverse Prince Bismarck's policy in all important particulars. In order to earb the crown princess Bismarck brought about the late election, and forced the issues in such a way as to obtain a strong government majority of national-liberalists, not, as he might easily have done, of conservatives alone. By his orders the conservatives gave way in many places to the national-liberals, so that while the conservatives gained only a

few seats the national-liberals have gained forty or more seats. In continuation of this policy Bismarck will soon displace one or more conservative cabinet ministers and replace them by nationalliberal leaders, one of whom was, by the way, elected to the reichstag by Bismarck's special command because a very strong man is needed for the ministry of finance. In Herr Miquel Bismarck hopes he has found THE DESIRED NEW LEADER. Another result of Bismarck's policy has been the annihilation of the freisinnige

party, which is now cut down from sixtyseven to under twenty members. The new reichstag has three years to run, therefore when the crown princess begins to rule Germany she will find a majority too strong to be lightly dis-missed, and of liberal but not dangerously radical tendencies. Bismarck hopes that, whereas the crown princess might have diasolved a conservative parliament, she will at least try for a while to use the liberal majority provided for her. Perhaps he also hopes that a year or two of such trial will give her a new idea of the difficulty of governing

ontend with the absolute power of Russia. The national-liberals will never consent to curtail the emperor's powers, and with conservative aid can be depended upon to re strain violent or sudden alteration of the pol ey which Bismarck has already planned for his successor. They are suspected of a leaning toward free trade, but this will be neutralized by the high tariff beliefs of the center Cathollo

party, which has already informally agreed to aid the conservatives in resisting any lowering of the present tariff. Bismark is destroying all the crown princess' political friends, but at the same time providing her with a new set of friends sufficiently to her taste to make it hard for her to quarrel with them. There is no mistake so great as to supppose that Prince Blamark is not

PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE. When he does it will be found that not only has he provided a policy for his successors, but that this policy is so arranged that even its bitterest enemy, the crown princess, will be forced to carry it out. What Bismarck chiefly dreads is that the crown princess will force Germany into a Russian war in order to sustain English interests in Bulgaria and Turkey. If his conservative friends in Berlin are correct. sald my informant, Prince Bismarck has bluntly warned Austria that he wants Russia to take Bulgaria, and that if the Austrians object or show fight they do so at their own risk. It is also stated in Berlin, and is without doubt true, that the dread of what the crown princess may do in the future is now a main factor in forcing a French war upon Pismarck. The emperor's death, he considers, would mean an almost instant war with Russia. The reference must be crushed while the kaiser is still alive, thus freeing Germany from the fear of being crushed in 1888 between France and Russia. The war with France, therefore, waits only until Russia shall be too closely engaged in Bulgaria to aid France. My informant had also much to say regard

THE DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE which he states, has lately gone on between Russia and Germany for an Italian alliance. This is the talk of the best informed Berlin circles. He says the effort has been to bind Italy either to Russia or Germany by profuse offers of territory. Germany offered, it is said, all the old Italian provinces of France in return for the occupation of these provinces by Italy as soon as a Franco-German war breaks out. Russia, on the other hand, offered the Austrian tyro to Italy in return for an Italian promise to remain neutral. Italy was at first a little dazzled by the German offer, but after much wavering finally decided the conqueror in any general European war must cripple the conmered by giving territory to Italy; that, therefore, by making no treaties nor promises, Italy would without risk gain all that she could hope to gain by taking part in the war. For this reason the Berliners believe Italy to be still free from any treaty obligations and are inclined to think well of Italian diplo macy for its foresightedness,

I cannot guarantee all these statements, but at least they are interesting, and whether true or false they show the situation as viewed by a clever German with exceptional opportunities to obtain correct information.

They Come to Grief.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, March 8.-[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE. |-Lord Lonsdale and Miss Violet Cameron distinctly came to grief in the court of Queen's bench this afternoon before Judge Field, who, in a suit brought against them by Mme. Carnell Danka, the actress, for breach of contract in