test was lengthy, thirty minutes be allowed each side in which to present its case.

Mr. Whitmore thought the committee of

statutory provisions.

Attorney Lee Estelle appeared for Mc-Kenna and Mr. Magney of Papillion spoke for Mr. Snell.

for Mr. Snell.

Speeches were afterwards made by Messrs, Russell of Colfax and Rief of Hall.

Mr. Newcomer moved that the report of the minority of the committee be substituted for that of the majority, and called for the previous question. The question prevailed and the vote was taken upon the adoption of the minority report. It resulted in a vote of 46 to 54, and McKenna was declared entitled to the seat he has held during the session.

Mr. Whitmore presented the majority report of the Douglas delegation on the Ougha charter and asked that it be printed so as to be ready early next week.

be ready early next week.

Mr. Garvey of Douglas presented a minority report, which was signed by himself and Mr. Knox of the same place. It recommends the adoption of the judiciary committee's re-

port. House rolls 482 to 495 inclusive were read a

second time and engrossed for third reading with the exception of 494 and 495, which were referred to the committees on normal school and university and judiciary respectively.

during the forty days he had been in the

Mr. Knox said that he favored the sending of the bill to another committee than that of normal schools and university because he knew the chairman of that committee, or

which latter he was a member, was opposed

to the bill.
Several other speeches were made amidst

several other speeches were made amidst great noise and confusion.

Finally Mr. Agee's amendment that the bill be referred to the committee on public lands and buildings was put to the house and lost by a vote of 53 to 16. The bill was then referred to Mr. Dempster's committee on normal schools and university.

Mr. Watson of Otoe offered a resolution that all those who had you been included in

that all those who had not been included in the recommendation of the committee on employes as mentioned in the morning's

proceedings, be discharged from the service

It was agreed that the house would adjourn

to-morrow at 11 o'clock until 10 o'clock Tues-day. Adjourned.

NOTES.

This was the noisiest day the house has had in a long time. The floor was thronged with strangers. Half the business was un-

interesting to many of the members and a

great deal of talk, noise and confusion pre-

Twenty lady teachers from Beatrice visited

The house to-day.

A large number of the Irish League delegates were in the capitol this morning.

The governor has signed P. O. Hawes' bill, and also that for the relief of Otoe

SHE CAUGHT HIM.

A Family Meeting in Des Moines

Creates a Storm.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 4.—|Special Tele-

gram to the BEE. |-Last night a man of

respectable appearance, with a youngish

looking face which seemed to place his age

at about thirty-five, accompanied by two

children nicely dressed, aged five and eight

years, and also a young lady about eighteen

years of age, who seemed to be a nurse to

the children, appeared at the Miller

W. Reynolds, Maysville, Mo. Upon re-

tiring for the night he left word with

the hotel clerk to call him for the North-

western train which leaves at 6:35 in the

morning. The company were awakened,

obtained breakfast and were all ready to step

over to the depot when a woman came rush-

ing into the hotel and, seeing the man, be-

came frantic and accused him of ruining her and of stealing her children. She pulled the children to her and caressed them fondly and shed tears, Next followed a very excited conversation between the two, in which the wife accused the husband of infidelity and claimed that he

the husband of infidelity and claimed that he had run away with the young girl whom he had with him. The husband denied the charge and claimed that he took the girl along to take care of the children. They were young and had to be cared for better than he could attend to them. He said the girl had been in the family some time. They had adopted her, The husband claimed that his wife cared nothing for him. She went with other men, was a bad woman, and he had stood the torment of living with

The Milwaukee Printers' Strike. MILWAUKEE, March 4.- There is no change in the condition of the printers' strike here.

The several newspaper offices are receiving

additions to their forces by almost every train. Thus far everything has been pence-fully conducted. Victory is assured for the

The man registered as George

It was adopted.

county.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1887.

MADE THE ECONOMIC MOVE,

The State Lawmakers Agree to Bounce Sinecure Clerks and Pages.

GRAND ISLAND GETS THE HOME.

Majority and Minority Reports Made on the Omaha Charter Bill as Predicted-McKenna Wins His Contest Over Snell.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 4,-|Special Tele-gram to the BEE. |-- A petition was received in the senate from Farragut post, Lincoln, signed by the following as a committee: H. C. McArthur, O. C. Bell, William M. H. C. McArthur, O. C. Bell, Whilam M. Gillesple, Phelps Paine, strongly urging the passage of a soldiers' and sailors' home bill.

The committee reported favorably upon the bill to allow Judge P. O. Hawes his claim for collecting money due the state for suppressing Indian hostilities.

Mr. Lininger moved that the bill be placed upon third reading. One or two members objected, but the fact that the money was already in the state treasury upon which the

objected, but the fact that the money was aiready in the state treasury upon which the per cent. for collecting was claimed, caused the senate to carry Mr. Lininger's motion.

The special committee to report upon the employes of the senate submitted a list of the same, which embodied a condition of things which the senate was quick to rectify after forty date.

forty days.

Mr. Linn moved that all committee clerks be discharged after the fortieth day, except the clerks of the engrossing, enrolling, printing, judiciary and finance, ways and means committees.

Mr. Robbins objected, wanting the matter left to the discretion of each committee.

ter left to the discretion of each committee.

Mr. Linn said that he proposed that each
senator should go on record on this question.
He knew positively that many of the clerks sinecures and were wholly unneces-

Mr. Fuller moved an amendment to except

Mr. Fuller moved an amendment to except the committee of redistricting, as it had a great deal of work before it. The amendment prevailed.

Mr. Robbins moved to amend by giving the chairman of the committee the option of discharging clerks. Lost.

Mr. Casper moved that the number of clerks of the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills be limited to fifteen.

Mr. Snell thought the question should be left with the committee in the case of ladies. The senate had no right to come in and cut the committee out. It did not know the personality as did the committee and could not realize how cruel it would be to throw half of them out upon the cold, cold world. Mr. Casper had some doubt as to the gentleman's (Snell) ability as chairman to resist the smiles of the fair ones when they asked to be retained. Mr. Casper's amendment prevailed. When the surplus number are relieved there will be weeping and wailing.

Mr. Linn's motion carried, which will reduce the force to a reasonable number and save the state a large amount of money.

The bill locating the soldiers' home at Grand Island was passed by a vote of 31, no dissenting voice.

The bill granting P. O. Hawes \$4,520 was

dissenting voice.
The bill granting P. O. Hawes \$4,520 was passed. Recess till 2 o'clock.
AFTERNOON SESSION.

The senate went into committee of the whote and took up house roll 137, compelling insurance companies to pay taxes. The bill was introduced in the house by Representative Cole, and advocated in the senate by Mr. Meiklejohn. It reads as follows: "Each and every insurance company transacting business in this state shall be taxed upon the arress of premiums received over losses and business in this state shall be taxed upon the excess of premiums received over losses and ordinary expenses incurred within the state during the year previous to the year of listing in the county where the agent conducts the business, properly proportioned by the company at the same rate that all other personal property is taxed, and the agent shall render the list and be personally liable for sonal property is taxed, and the agent shall render the list and be personally liable for the tax; and if he refuses to render the list, or to make affidavit that the same is correct, the amount may be assessed according to the best knowledge and discretion of the assessor. Insurance companies shall be subject to no other tax, fees or licenses under the laws of this state except taxes on real estate and the fees imposed by section 32 of an act and the fees imposed by section 32 of an act regulating insurance companies, passed Feb-

ruary 25, 1873."

The bill was recommended to pass.
House roll 106, to establish, erect and
maintain a hospital for the incurable insane at Hastings, was taken up and strongly advocated by Mr. Heartwell, who depicted the wretchedness of nearly 600 of these pitiable creatures within our borders. He spoke for creatures within our borders. He spoke for those who could not advocate their own claims, many of whom were sadly neglected and totally without care and protection. Fol-lowing are the chief provisions of the bill: "That the sald hospital for the incurable in-sane of Nebraska shall be and the same is hereby established and located within four hereby established and located within four miles of the corporate limits of the city of Hastings, Neb., on such site as may be deemed the most practical by the board of public lands and buildings; provided, however, that said city of Hastings shall donate to the state of Nebraska a tract containing not less than 160 acres of good land upon which to locate the said institution, and it is hereby made the duty of the attorney general to see that a good and sufficient warranty deed is made to the state for said tract of land as soon as the same is donated and the hospital located thereupon; provided, that should said city of Hastings fail to donate said quantity of land as herein contemplated said quantity of land as herein contemplated on or before the first day of June, 1887, the said board shall at once proceed to locate said hospital for the insane at such place as shall comply with the requirements of this section, and as said board shall deem most advant-ageous to the interests of the state. The sum of seventy-five thousand (\$75,000) dollars be and the same is bereby appropriated out of the state general fund for the purpose

of erecting the necessary buildings."

Mr. Sterling moved to amend that the institution be located at Lincoln upon the grounds adjacent to the Nebraska hospital for the insane, and in moving its adoption he said that the proposed institution could be built and maintained at a great deal less

expense to the state.

Mr. Kent favored Hastings principally because Grand Island got the soldiers' home and because the house had almost unanimously passed the bill.

Mr. Keckley opposed the tendency of dotting the state with such institutions. Lincoln was the place because the state board

could much better supervise the building and conduct of the institution. Every such enterprise located outside of the capital created a precedent which would sooner or ater bankrupt the state treasury.

Mr. Robbins started out with the old chestuat: "Consistency thou art a lewel." The

nut: "Consistency thou art a jewei." The gentleman had yesterday voted for such an institution at Grand Island.

Mr. Keckley—The cases are not parallel. The soldiers' home is proposed on the cottage plan, and in the very nature of the case that would be impracticable at Lincoln. Forthernore the soldiers wanted it at Grand.

furthermore, the soldiers wanted it at Grand The amendment of Mr. Sterling was lost,

ereupon the committee recommended the bill for passage.

Mr. Wright's bill fixing ransoms for scalps of certain wild animals was considered.

Mr. Linn offered an amendment to include

rats at 5 cents, but the committee did not rat-

rats at 5 cents, but the committee did not ratify it.

After Indulging in a little pleasantry at the expense of the bill, the committee recommended the bill to pass.

House roll 322, introduced by Mr. Watson, was taken up. It relates to the purchase, lease and sale of railroads in certain cases, Mr. Sterling opposed the bill because it would enable the railroads to take control of their lines by reason of incorporation in other would enable the railroads to take control of their lines by reason of incorporation in other states, so that they might be treated as foreign bodies in case of litigation. It was just what they wanted. If they were foreign corporations they could take actions out of the state courts up to the United States courts, where they always go, and it is distasteful to the people in general who have occasion to litigate with corporations to have to go into the United States courts to do so. He was not favorably impressed with the measure.

Mr. Fuller thought the bill to be a dangerous one. There was nothing in it to compel these foreign companies in purchasing these stocks to become corporations in this state, and it appeared that if a suit were brought against that foreign corporation operating in this state, it would necessarily have to go into the United States courts. He was therefore opposed to it.

Mr. Robbins said a special law to bring all

the roads within the jurisdiction of the state courts would be proper to pass. He understood that to be the object of the bill, which especially provides for service upon its agents. The bill did not exempt them from taxation. It would give them the right to build, purchase and lease lines in the state in their own names, without doing it under some other name. He saw nothing in the bill against the interests of the state and was in favor of its passage without amendment.

Mr. Fuller moved that the committee report progress on the bill and ask leave to sit again upon it. He said if there was a question raised as to corporations becoming incorporated under the laws of the state that was sufficient to bear investigation, and it looked as if that were the point against the bill. If not, it would develop later. The bill allowed foreign corporations to purchase and control lines of railroad in the state, and there was a serious question as to issuing summons, whether they could compel litigants to go into the United States courts and sue them or not. The bill ought to go over for further consideration.

Mr. Moore said as he understood it the effect would be to authorize such railroad company, upon being sued, to transfer the case to the United States courts. He was unable to see wherein the bill would be of advantage to the people of the state, but could see where it would be of advantage to the people of the state, but could see where it would be of advantage to the railroads. By virtue of their being foreign corporations they are authorized to go to the higher courts. As state corporations they could not do so. Under our state constitution they could not build railroads until they incorporated under the state law. He quoted the constitution in support of this statement. The bill was against litigants in the state courts, and would be productive of immense expense to them. As it is now the roads must abide by the decision of the state courts. He objected to the bill.

Mr. Fuller's motion to further consider was the

Mr. Conger says he will get even with the senate for cutting off his committee cierk. He will dogit in this way: He will pay the cierk S3 per day—out of his own pocket.

Little Miss Hayes is the most alert and industrious page in the senate. The boys are too much inclined to be boys in business hours.

An elevated platform should be built on either side of the president's desk for the re-porters, who are very poorly provided for. The senators should not forget that the news-The senators should not forget that the n. wspapers greatly assist them in making a
record, The reporters' claims were much
better recognized in the old capitol than in
the new. Give the boys a chance.
One of the sad realities noticeable at this
stage of the session is the hopelessness of the
cause of woman suffrage. The ladies who
ought to have been men seem to have abandoned the work of reformation and consigned
the state to inevitable doom.
The members are very much disturbed over
the appearance for the past thirty days of a
mysterious reporter in the gallery. Some
think he is here in the interest of the anarchists. Look out for bombs.

ists. Look out for bombs,
Mr. Lindsay's bill to limit the number of
employes and officers of the senate to fifty is a very meritorious measure and should re-ceive the support of every senator. It is in the interest of the taxpayers against the

chronic office-seeker.

Some of the senators at times have not energy enough to vote audibly.

Doings in the House, LINCOLN, Neb., March 4.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Mr. Peters of Boone, from the special committee on employes, reported that the business of the house required thirty-seven employes. The names of these it presented, with the suggestion that they be retained. This provoked a spirited discussion, in which many members took part because the forty-seven assistants whose

names were not recommended seemed to stand in danger of being discharged. Mr. Jeary, from the committee o grossed and enrolled bills, said it would be false economy to discharge the clerks of that

body. Mr. Keiner of Pierce secured the recommit ment of house roll 457, relating to recorders' fees, indefinitely postponed yesterday.

The chair signed house rolls 121 and 88, Mr. Peters moved the adoption of his report. Mr. Watson of Otoe moved that it be not

adopted.

Mr. Kinney of Webster thought they had already wrangled too long over the subject.

Mr. Randall wanted to know what it all meant. Were they playing out some other boys' game or acting as legislators for Ne-braska? He wanted the superfluous employes

discharged immediately, Mr. Watson knew the committee had not given the subject the attention it deserved. They certainly had not spoken to him about the work of the claims committee, with its hundreds of bills.

Mr. Caldwell knew that the work that re-

Mr. Caldwell knew that the work that remained to be done would require, to save time and expense toward the close, from twenty-four to thirty en crossing clerks.

Mr. Miller of Butler favored the report.

Mr. Smyth of Douglas moved to recommit the report and the committee be instructed to invite the chairmen of the several committees to set forth their need for clerical assistance. There was no doubt that the claims committee needed clerks and there were committees reported who had been allowed clerks and who did not need them.

It was announced that the governor had It was announced that the governor had signed house roll 17 for the reitef of Otoc county and that the senate had passed the house rolls 247, establishing a soldiers' home at Grand Island, and 122, paying Pat Hawes his commission.

Mr. Underhill of Otoe opposed the recommitment and Mr. Pemberton of Jefferson showed the state would have been \$20 ahead if the house had never considered the ques-

Mr. Nichol protested against this discharge of his clerk, and Mr. Brown of Hitchcock wanted to get home early and the question decided before leaving.

Mr. Peters said they had special reasons

Mr. Peters said they had special reasons for not asking the chairmen about their clerks. Some of the latter were partners and relatives of the chairmen.

A host of motions and amendments followed and the result was the force was reduced by fourteen, seven of whom are pages at \$1.70 per day, seven clerks at \$3 per day, making a saving of \$31.50 per day.

Messrs, Whitmore and Russell forcibly arraigned the house for the cowardice it displayed in treating the Snell-McKenna contested election report. As a consequence

played in treating the Snell-McKenna contested election report. As a consequence
the same was made a special order for Tuesday at 2 o'clock. The Lincoln charter was
made a special order for the same day at 10
o'clock. Recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Whitmore called for the special order,
the Snell-McKenna contested election.

Mr. McConaughy of Polk asked to be excused until Tuesday. Messrs. Whitmore,
Smyth and Truesdeil objected until action
should be taken on the subject of the special
order.

Mr. McConaughy disclaimed any intention to dodge a vote upon the election case. But he desired to attend to certain business and it was the first time he had asked to be ex-

On vote of the house, he was granted per-

On vote of the house, he was granted permission to go home.

The house was called on the Snell-McKenna contest. Both of these gentlemen are from Sarpy county, McKenna holding a seat 'in the house which is claimed by Snell on the ground of illegal voting.

Mr. Whitmore then moved that further action on the call be dispensed with. This was lost, and the chair immediately ordered the doors closed and no permitted to go abroad, while the standard arms was sent to search for members absent wit out excases. Messes. Brown of Hitchcock, Slater of Wayne, Garvey of Douglas, and Fuchs and Bowman of Platte were successively brought to the bar of the house, and, on motion, discharged from custody. As the absence of some naticular member was not ced, the sergeant-atarms was dispatched in scarch of him. The proceeding occupied about an hour, during which time nothing was done except to enjoy the novelty and the ludicrousness of the scene. Further action was at length dispensed with.

Mr. Demoster of Fillmore moved that, in view of the fact that the evidence of the con-

The file-tail organization known as the Printers' Protective Fraternity met in Kansas City yesterday and elected officers. The next meeting will be held in Cieveland.

ALMOST AN OPEN RUPTURE.

the house was just as competent to give a statement of this contest as was required, and he was opposed to allowing outside attorneys to appear before the house.

Mr. Tingle of Brown shared in this A Clash Between Cleveland and Congress Narrowly Avoided. Mr. Tingle of Brown shared in this opinion.

Mr. Newcomer thought each of the parties who had an attorney ought to have their wishes respected and their lawyers given permission to speak.

The motion prevailed.

The cierk then read the majority report of the committee on privileges and elections. It recommended the adoption of the report made by the same committee some time ago when it favored the seating of the contestant, J. D. Snell. This recommendation was based upon alleged

MANY BILLS LEFT UNSIGNED.

Weaver of Nebraska Pails to Secure Recognition on the Omaha Postoffice Measure-National Capital News. committee some time ago when it favored the seating of the contestant, J. D. Snell. This recommendation was based upon alleged lifegal voting. McKenna had a majority of twelve votes, while it was claimed that Snell had proven to the committee that more than that number of illegal ballots had been cast for McKenna by non-residents who were at the time of the election building a railroad in the vicinity of Forest City, Sarpy county. McKenna's vote was 601, while the number of alleged illegal ballots deposited for him amounted to forty. Deducting this number from the total places McKenna's vote at 587. The minority report is in effect that its makers cannot agree with the recommendation of the majority because the testimony does not show that the fourteen votes in question were illegal, and, if they were, for whom they were cast, the contestant or contestee. They were cast after the oath prescribed had been taken with all the other statutory provisions.

Grover Made Them Mad. WASHINGTON, March 4,- Special Telegram to the BEE |-There came near being a serious rupture at the capitol just before congress adjourned. The usual committees were appointed in each house to wait upon the president to notify him that congress was ready to adjourn and awaited his pleasure for further communications. The members of the committee on the part of the senate were Messrs. Sherman and Saulsbury and on the part of the house Messrs. Morrison, Fucker and Reed. The president had steadily refused to accept the advice of friends and go the capitol, as has been customary with chief executives in the past, so as to be in a position to handle measures as they passed congress up to the last moment of the session. He did this for the purpose of teaching congress a lession in business experience, as he did not believe in the practice of holding back bills for final action to the last moment with a view to escaping the scrutiny of the president. Besides, he said, the president's office was at the white house and measures requiring his signature should be sent there and be sent early enough for his deliberate action. In other words, he held that congress should conform to the convenience of the president instead of the reverse. It was shortly after 11 o'clock when, for the purpose of waiting upon the president, inquiry was made by the members of the committee whether Mr. Cleveland had yet arrived at the capitol and whether he was in the room adjoining the senate, which was very many years ago set aside for the work of the president on the last day of the session of congress. A negawere referred to the committees on normal school and university and judiciary respectively.

House rolls 345 and 346 were made special order for Wednesday at 10 a. m.

Mr. Agee's bill 494, introduced a few days ago after having been killed on the same day, was objected to by Mr. Liesveld of Lancaster for that reason. It provides for two normal schools. The chair announced that it would be referred to the committee on public lands and buildings.

Mr. Dempster objected to this because the committee of which he was chairman, normal schools and university, was the proper one to which the bill should be referred.

Mr. Agee of Hamilton made a loud speech in favor of having his bill referred to a committee which was not hostile to it.

The chair held that Mr. Liesveld's objection was not a tenable one.

Mr. Dempster replied to Mr. Agee by remarking that he had no hostility to the latter's bill, but simply wanted to have it go to the proper committee. In his mind tha right these for the bill in oversion tive reply was received and surprise was expressed that President Cleveland should ignore this old custom and courtesy to congress, as it is a convenience to that body. The bills passed after the beginning of the last ten days of the session must receive the signature of the president or they die, whereas, those passed prior to that time may become laws without the signature of the president by virtue of a constitutional provision, so it can be readily seen there is great necessity for the president to be close at hand that he may sign bills up to the last minute congress is in session. When the committee was informed that President Cleveland had refused to visit the capitol and sternly protested that it was the duty of congress to cater to his convenience there were uttered words of not only disapproval but contempt. Then it was proposed that the Mr. Smyth said that he always liked to have a bill go to the proper committee. In his mind, the right place for the bill in question was the committee on normal schools and university. To assume that it could not go there now with safety was to cast reflection on the character of the chairman, and to send it to another committee would be to ask the house to believe that Mr. Dempster could not bury his prejudices in the consideration of matters coming before his committee. His course had been an honorable and manly one during the forty days he had been in the committee set down and write a report to the two houses to the effect that it had called at the room set apart for the occupancy of the president on the last day of the session of congress and that it had not found his excellency therein and that it had no report to convey from him. This was agreed to unanimously, the democratic members of the committee agreeing with the republicans that Mr. Cleveland acted contemptuously in refusing to do what all presidents from George Washington down to and including Arthur had done promptly. This rert was conveyed to the president pro tem of the senate and speaker of the house, and although it was not announced, it soon became noised about and created a great deal of excitement. Instantly telegrams were sent to the white house by Speaker Carlisle and Senator Harris, informing the president of the action of the committee and advising him to come to the capitol. It was then after halfpast 11 o'clock. Presently a dispatch was received from the executive mansion to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was on his way to the capitol. When he arrived there were a number of enrolled bills lying on the table in his room, and before he had examined them it was 12 o'clock. Quietly the hour hands on the clocks in the two houses were turned back to permit the completion of business. Again the hour-hands were shading 12 Again the hour-hands were shading 12 o'clock and the committee was not ready to report from the president, and again the hour hands were turned back. Finally the president refused to delay adjournment longer, informed the committee it could report no further communication from him, and, drawing on his great coat, left hastily for the white house; but he left to die a miscrable and disgraceful death a number of meritorious measures, for which members of both parties had worked long and faithfully and in which the entire country was interested. Intense indignation was expressed on every hand at the action of the president. He should have gone to the capitol last night and remained all night if necessary to attend to the work for him to do, but instead he remained at the executive mansion and the remained at the executive mansion and two carriages were required to carry clerks back and forth with measures requiring his signature. More than that, two or three extra clerks had to be enlisted for the purpose, and it rained and snowed and was as disagreeable as could be for that enormous

RECESS IN THE HOUSE.

It is improbable that such a scene was ever nessed in the house at 10 o'clock this morning. Paper and tobacco quids and stubs of cigars and other fifth covered the carpet so RECESS IN THE HOUSE. ing. Paper and tobacco quids and stubs of cigars and other lith covered the carpet so completely that one could not discover the color of that article. The members had been up continuously for almost forty-eight hours and were sore-headed, sleepy and uncharitable. The speaker, anticipating a stampede, had posted a trusted sentinel twenty feet in front of his desk to assist him in the event of an emergency. Springer, Holman and Curtin were designated for this purpose, and one of them occupied a chair at the head of the center assie in a semi-circle in front of the speaker all the time. During the last half hour of the session Curtin sat in the chair, but he appeared so nearly exhausted as to be of no assistance to the speaker. The duty of these sentinels was to ebject to consideration of bills under a suspension of the rules, introduction of resolutions and anything else which might embarrass the presiding officer or house. It was their special duty to see that nothing was considered which was to be to the disadvariage of the predominant party. There was a great clamor to get recognition, and some members stood up and nowled themselves house, and in anger tore up the bills and reports and flung them on the floor in full view of the speaker. One of the most persistent for recognition was Mr. Weaver, of Nebraska.\* He had a bill approup the bills and reports and flung them on the floor in full view of the speaker. One of the most persistent for recognition was Mr. Weaver, of Nebraska. He had a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the enlargement of the government building at Omaha, and for an hour he stood beside his seat and called for the speaker's eye. He tried every possible scheme in parliamentary tactics, even resorting to rising to a question of privilege, to a question of order, to make parliamentary in the United Kingdom exists unbarred by the statutes of limitation.

\*\*Crofters Receive an Ovation.\*\*

(Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.)

EDINBURGH, March 4.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEL.)—A great demonstration took place to-day in which many thousand Scotchmen celabrated the release from jail of the Skye crofters—Maximillan and McDonald—who were convicted of riot over the eviction and resistance to the law on that island. They were discharged early in the day and furnished with free passes home and advised to depart immediately, but their friends and sympathizers in great numbers awaited them at the prison gaste with highland pipers. The released martyrs, as they were considered in feeling terms, and when all was quiet and everybody else was in his seat, Mr. Weaver stood alone in the seal-circle in front of the chair with his Omaha bill and accompanying report ready to ask recognition. This is but one of the very many instances of how hours were spent in surjous effort to do what it had She went with other men, was a bad woman, and he had stood the torment of living with her as long as he could, so he took the children and ran away. He savs he is a respectable farmer living near Kingman, Kan., and sold most of his property and had the result of its sale in his pocket. He carried with him \$1,400 in cash. He said he was willing to take care of the children and had left a \$4.000 farm for his wife. The wife did not seem a bad kind of woman and was about thirty years of age. The trouble became so violent that a policeman was called in. He succeeded in calming the couple down, and when taken over to the police court the wife refused to file an information against her husband, and he agreed to go back home with her.

amount of extra and unnecessary travel

been decreed days ago should not be done. In the senate there was better order. In fact, one could not have been impressed by a casual glance there that a session was drawing to a close, while in the house there was an uproar on the floor which rivalled bedlum and a crowd in the galleries and corridors, making it almost impossible for one to move about or breathe. There was the same cold and seeming indifferent atmosphere in the senate which at all times marks it from the order of the house. By to-morrow night two-thirds of the legislators will be out of the city and on their way home, and before the end of next week very few will be left. At least one person will be glad of the riddance, and that is President Cleveland. He says he will be happy to have a rest from the unceasing importunities for office which he has had to withstand for months. There will be a jull in Washington for a few weeks, then it will grow breezy, statesmen and politicians will come in for official business or offices, talk will begin about nominations next year, the presidential bureau will open and schemers will begin to scheme, so that before autuum the national capital is expected to present the most active and interesting field it has for two years.

Dorsey's popularity.

two years.
DORSEY'S POPULARITY. Dolisey's popularity.

Representative Dorsey was on his feet almost continually during the last thirty-six hours of congress working for the consideration of his bill appropriating \$50,000 for a government building at Fremont. He failed only because it was decreed several days ago that no measures of this character should come up under a suspension of the ruler. Mr. Dorsey left this evening for New York, whence he goes to his bome in Nebraska, During his service in cougress no man has made more fr ends and has been more effective in his work than Mr. Dorsey, He has formed a prominent alliance in the house, his most ardent of friends and co-workers being such men as Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, Reed of Maine, Hiscock of New York and McKintey of Ohio. His social relations have also been with the most potent workers in both branches of congress, and his constituents may expect even more productive results in the next than they have received in this congress at his hands. No man stands higher at the national capitot than ceived in this congress at his hands. No man ceived in this congress at his hands. No man stands higher at the national capitol than Mr. Dorsey. As much may also be said of Judge Weaver, of the Omaha district. He, too, has railied to his help the very best class of statesmen and all regret his departure from public life. He has shown himself to be a faithful member in committee and on the floor of the house and no one bears him ill will.

TROTTER MAKES THEM TIRED. Quite as much indignation as surprise was expressed by residents of this city when it became known this morning that the senate had confirmed Trotter, the second colored man nominated as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. It was taken for granted by almost everybody that the nomination would be rejected on the grounds that Trotter was not a resident of the District. But the republicans and several democrats concluded to vote for the confirmation, fearing that the ground of objection would be misinterpreted or misconstruct and the peoxpressed by residents of this city when i

ing that the ground of objection would be misinterpreted or misconstrued and the people of the country would lay it to the fact that he is a colored man. There is the greatest indignation expressed to-night and no one can be found, unless he is a mugwump, who endorses either the nomination or confirmation. This evening's Star, which, till Trotter was nominated, heartily endorsed the administration, speaks the universal sentiment as follows: speaks the universal sentiment as follows:
"The continuation of Trotter has a practical bearing on principle. Practically the despotic power and avowed interest in this matter of the president (who is king in the District if only president elsewhere, coupled with the sharp trick of appointing Trotter deputy recorder, had already doomed the District without hope of escape to have this carretrecorder, had already doomed the District without hope of escape to have this carpet-bagger londed upon its shoulders and to pay him in fees, unaided by the government, at the rate of \$1,000 per month for his trifling services as the 'old man of the sea.' Practically, therefore, the wrong done by the president has not been aggravated by the confirmation of Trotter. The revolution of the recordership populath has been stopped and a possible ground of objection to the legality of the record of subsequent District conveyances is removed. In principle, however, the action of the senate cannot be sustained. In the contest with the president it has gone to the wall. It has abandoned consistency, cast suspicion upon its previous action, sacrificed principle, and connived at a wrong done to the District by the president in pursuit of a supposed

by the president in pursuit of a supposed party advantage."

MORRISON'S LAST OFFICIAL WORDS. The last speech delivered and the last act committed by William R. Morrison, of Illinois, was when he announced to-day as a member of the committee which waited on the president of the committee which waited on the president of the committee which waited by the committee which waited the committee which waited that the dent just before congress adjourned that the chief executive had no further communica-tion to make. It is improbable that any man leaves public life who feels cut so deeply as does Morrison. It is understood that he will be of the inter-state commerce commission, when he will come to public notice again and probably not return to congress.

REJECTED FOR NON-RESIDENCE.

The nomination of John P. Irish, of Iowa as surveyor general of Nevada was rejected by the senate on the same ground that Matthews, the colored man from New York was rejected for recorder of déeds for this was rejected for recorder of deeds for this district—that of non-residence.

PENSIONS FOR NEURASKANS AND IOWANS. Pensions granted Nebraskans to-day: Minors of Thomas T. Russell, Stockville; minors of Philip Lallhands, Ashlands Robert Wilson, Shelton; Rufus Pricer, Kalamazoo; John Albaugh, Dubois.

Pensions granted lovens before.

Kalamazoo; John Albaugh, Dubois.

Pensions granted Iowans to-day: Nancy
L. (for widow of Johnson C. Rosenberger),
Washington; minors of Johnson C. Rosenburger, Washington; Daniel M. Robbins,
Mainakato; Jesse L. Bigley, Shelberger;
Thomas P. Chance, Union; Daniel Driscoll,
Spragueville; Martin V. Saunders, Reasona;
George S. Rogers, Mount Vernon; Thomas
J. Johnson, Bartlett,
DECISION REVERSED.

Secretary Lamar to-day reversed the decision of the Niobrara land office in the case of George M. Foster vs. John Q. Smith, administrator of John Preiss,

POSTAL CHANGES,
The postoffice at Van Wyck, Lincoln county, was discontinued to-day.

A Legal Shark Convicted.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Beanett,] LONDON, March 4.—[New York Herald

Cable-Special to the BEE. |- There was a strong commenting here to-day upon the wisdom of the warning given months ago to persons; believing in those agents who advertise estates and funds in chancery and in the Bank of England awaiting owners. The centra! criminal court to-day convicted and sentenced George Anderson, an American lawyer, to five years penal servitude for obtaining moneys from John Deakin, of Susquebanna, Pa., by false pretenses as to an English estate awaiting the latter. The case has been already described. Anderson was astounded at his conviction. and sentence. He is now on his way to Portland prison, for he discovered that there

is no game of battledore and shuttlecock technicalities here between jud. es and counsel after conviction. It is perfectly safe for your readers to treat as fraudulent any and every advertisement or allegation that any this

A MEXICAN BORDER FIGHT. Armed Greasers Enter the United States and Are Fired On.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The Bulletin's

Nogales (Ariz.) special says: Last night

Deputy Sheriff James Speed saw Lieutenant Guitterez with four armed soldiers crossing bridge over a small dry creek into the United States. He immediately called on Henry Littlepage and Dr. Purdy to go with him and see why an armed party should enter the United States. On arriving in front of the American custom house Lieutenant Faub, of the Mexican troops, stopped in front of Littlepage and, covering him with revolvers, demanded the release of a Mexican named Ringan, whom they supposed the American authorities were holding as a prisoner. Littlerage replied: "I have no prisoner," and immediately snatened a six-shooter out of the lieutenant's hand, placing him under arrest. The American officers started for the main street of the town. The lieutenant called on some other Mexican soldiers concealed in the dry bed of the creek to release him. They immediately ran to the American officers and one of the soldiers, covering Littlepage with his rifle, demanded the release of his lieutenant. Sheriff Speed commanded Littlepage to fire upon the soldier, and immediately nired himself at the soldier who had Littlepage covered. The soldier also med at Littlepage, but Littlepage knocked the gun aside and at the same time, drawing his revolver, fired at the Mexican. The firing then became general between the three officers and the Mexican soldiers, the Mexicans retreating across the international line into Mexico, the American officers following and shooting until their weapons were empty. By this time the American population was aroused and every man who could procure weapons armed himself, expecting an attack every moment from the Mexican soldiers, who had been ordered out by Colonel Arvizu, their commander, and stationed on the railroad platform in front of the Mexican custom house. The news was brought that one Mexican soldier was mortally wounded. Acting United States Consul W. B. Grozelose has taken the matter in hand, and this morning made a demand upon the Mexican authorities for Lieutenant Guittere. More trouble is looked for to-night, as it is expected that Colonel Arvizu will seek revenge. Governor Jones has been advised of the situation and will arrive here to-morrow morning. General Miles has been requested by the United street of the town. The lieutenant called on some other Mexican soldiers concealed in may been advised of the situation and while arrive here to-morrow morning. General Miles has been requested by the United States attorney at Tueson to send troops here immediately. The captain of the home guard at Crittenden has been requested to forward all available arms and 1,000 pounds of ammunition for the arming of citizens.

## MRS. POTTER TALKS. America's Aspiring Actress Tells of Her Plans.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, March 4 .- [New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE. |-I saw Mrs. James-Brown Potter again to-day and showed her the following extract from this morning's

Daily Telegraph: "Unless negotiations fall through the Haymarket will shortly again be the scene of an experiment interesting to society but debatable in the immediate interests of art. Mrs. James Brown-Potter, an American lady of great personal attractions, has been persuaded o follow the example of Mrs. Langtry and will leave the drawing room for the stage. Failing in an engagement at the Haymarket. Mrs. Potter may take the Gaity for the summer season and select her own play and company. The character proposed at the Haymarket for the debut of Mrs. Potter is Anne Silvester in 'Man and Wife.' "

Mrs, Potter had not yet seen the paragraph so she read it attentively and said: "As I observed yesterday, this partly is

premature and partly incorrect. Only an offer this morning came Salvini's manager, but as yet I had not decided anything. It took a long time before my final step was taken, and I want to decide my opening engagement also at leisure. The Bancrofts of the Haymarket have been very kind to me and have made me an offer to appear there before the London season closes in July. The salary they offer me is, they say, four times as much as Mrs. Langtry had for her debut. It was they who suggested my opening a Anne Silvester, but I don't like it at all. I think Scotch marriages have been done to death. Besides this, I want to make my debut in something more artistic-say in Dumas' last Paris success. I hear, however, that the lord chamberlain would not allow it to be played here, but perhaps he might be got over. Of course I recognize that to make success means for me time. I don't want any fictitious boom, but a genuine artistic success, and my friends with whom I have studied in Paris tells me I shall succeed. I mean to for my own sake and for that of my country, which I love so dearly. I am sure if I am successful it will mean a great deal for the American stage, as I shall then do all I possibly can to elevate American brother and sister artists, If I cannot then come to terms here I shall return to Paris and re

sume my studies. "As to what the Telegraph says on the social attitude, I may add that I have been received very kindly by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The princess sent for me and said my going on the stage would make no difference whatever in our friendship."

## A STEAMER ASHORE. One of the Atlantic Liners Strikes on

Goodwin Sands, [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett,] LONDON, March 5, 4 a. m .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The screw steamer Waesland, belonging to the Red Star line, bound from New York to Antwerp, is ashore on Goodwin Sands near Deal. Dover straits. The passengers-thirty saloon, twelve second capin, and about seventy steerage- and the crew rescued by the steam tug Duora and landed at Deal, where they received great kindness at the hands of the station master, who telegraphed to Dover to delay the Ostend boat. They proceeded by the train to Dover, where

they boarded the steamer for Ostend. One of the passengers said: "We left New Yerk on February 20 in the Waesland for Antwerp. All proceeded well until Wednesday, when we experienced a dense fog. Captain Veberweg ordered an extra lookout. He himself remained at his post on the bridge, not leaving it for one moment. In way we proceeded slowly for two days and nights, and to-day we ran ashore on the Goodwin Sands. We all feel that the captain was not to blame."

One and all speak of the great kindness shown by the authorities at Deal and Dover. It is not known whether the vessel can be got off. The fog was still very dense at a late hour last night.

An investigation of the cause of the recent floods at Morrisburg. Ont., by which \$75,000 damaze was done, reveals the fact that the ice which caused the water to back up was cut and floated by smugglers into a narrow channel of the river to form an ice bridge. Correspondence is now passing between the United States and Canadian governments regarding the matter, and several arrests are expected to follow. expected to follow.

Mother Angelia, one of the most widely known women in this country, died suddenly at St. Mary's academy, South Bend, Ind., vesterday. She was a niece of Thomas Ewing, secretary of state under President Harrison, and a cousin of James G. Blaine and of the wife of General Sherman. She was a member of the Catholic order of the Holy Cross

## SETTLED WITH A REVOLVER,

A Little Game of Draw Terminates in a Murder.

NUMBER 259

A DAKOTA COUNTY TRAGEDY.

Brilliant Celebration of Robert Emmet's Birthday By the State Irish League-A Church Split -Other State News.

Hilled Over Cards,
DAROTA CITY, Neb., March 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Clinton Norris, of Homer, this county, was shot and killed at 5:30 p. m. yesterday by one Nute Purdy, a squaw man living on the Winnebago agency. The dispute arose over a game of poker, which took place in a saloon run by Cole Lane on the night of February 19, which the doomed man, his brother Ed, the prisoner and Frank Sampson were having. The mur-derer came to Homer yesterday and was met by Ed Norris, the murdered man's brother, who wanted him to retract some statements made by him, which he would not do. Ed then went to his brother Clinton and told him if there was any manhood about him he would give that man Pardy a thumping, upon which he armed himself with knuckles and proceeded to the drug store run by Charles Curtis and commenced to thump Purdy. The latter was knocked down, and while on his knees pulled out a 44-calibre British bulldog and shot Norris, the ball striking him about two inches to the left and about an inch above the navel. The only words spoken by the wounded man were, "I am shot," and he immediately tell down dead. The murderer was then pursued by Ed. Norris, but locked himself up in a room and afterwards delivered himself to a justice of the peace. Coroner Bates was at o. 2e notified, and is now holding the postmortem, while the accused is in the county jail at this place. The murdered man was about thirty-five years of age, and was a harnessmaker by trade. He leaves a wife and two children. him if there was any manhood about him he

LINCOLN, Neb., March 4 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE, ]—At the Emmet memor-ial meeting held this afternoon under the auspices of the Irish National league state convention, Funke's opera house was packed

The Emmet Memorial Meeting.

to the doors with one of the most intelligent audiences that ever assembled in Lincoln and standing room commanded a premium. The stage was filled with prominent citizens of the state, including President Fitzgerald, Hon. Patrick Eagan, Governor John M. Thayer, Speaker Harlan, Hon. T. M. Marquett and a large number of members of both the senate and house and clergymen of different denominations. Rev. George W. Papper, of Ohio, was the principal speaker of the evening. He gave one of the most eloquent addresses upon Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, that a Lincoln audience ever gave their attention to. He spoke for over an hour, and his speech was an oration, every point bringing out the most enthusiastic appliance. Governor Thayer and others added to the topic of the evening with words that were cordially received, and the meeting was one that in every respect was a great success. of the state, including President Fitzgerald,

A Baptist Church Split. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 4.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Baptist society of this city

split last night on the question of employing Rev. J. H. Storms as their pastor for the ensuing year, commencing March 1. Forty-two suing year, commencing March 1. Forty-two members withdrew and met at the parsonage, and will employ Rev. Mr. Storms. The balance of the congregation held their session at the church and will employ another minister. There is to be a division of the church property, and those seceding will probably hold services on the South Side. As the tealing had become so strongly rostify this feeling had become so strongly positive this seemed to be the only way in which to settle the matter, yet it seems a calamity to what has been the most active and successful

church in the city. Heirs to a Small Fortune.

WEST POINT, Neb., March 4 .- [Special to the BEE. |-About five years ago a man died in this county. He was a quiet, secluded old bachelor. His surname was Moegal, and he rejoiced in the christian name of Henry. He left several thousand dollars. No one knew of any heirs. The thing slept for several years. A year ago last January Bryant, the present county judge, instituted an investigation, which resulted in the discovery of heirs in Dresden, Germany. Frederick W. Meicher, of Omaha, is the executor.

A Schoolmarm Badly Injured. COLUMBUS, Neb., March 4. - | Special Telegram to the BEE. | -Last evening as Miss Annie Duffy was driving nome from school near Lost Creek where she is teaching, she was thrown from her buggy, the horse taking fright. Miss Duffy sustained severe injuries, having both arms broken and contusions on her head and breast.

Aid for a New Road. FAHMONT, Neb., March 4,- Special Tele-

gram to the BEE. ]-Fairmont citizens are excited over the prospect of the new railroad, the Omaha & Kansas City. This evening a large mass meeting was held at the opera-house, and everybody was in favor of voting bonds. A vote will be taken to-morrow and the bonds will carry,

Starting a Canning Factory. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 4. - [Special to the BEE. |- There was a meeting of the citizens of this city in the board of traderooms last night to start a large canning fac-tory in this place. The enterprise meets with general favor and will go through.

Trouble Ended in Minnesota. St. PAUL, Minn., March 4.-The state legislature closed its session at noon to-day. Several important measures died for lack of time to consider them.

The Bulgarian Rising.

Sorta, March 4.- The leaders of the revolt at Rustchuk have been ordered shot. The government authorities have placed under arrest thirty persons, including Karaveloff and Niciproff, who were found to be in communication with the insurgents at Silistria and Rustchuk. They are also charged with being implicated in the plot to enlist thirty armed men for the purpose of creating a disturbance here and adding to the complications with which the regency have to contend. The rising at Rustchuk has been suppressed. All the insurgent officers were either taken prisoners, wounded in battle with the loyal troops, killed or drowned. The revolters, after arresting the loyal officers and commander of the garrison, summoned the infantry to surrender, which they refused to do. Firing then commenced, and the mutineers were attacked by the militia and forced to retreat. They were pursued and driven into the Danube by the infantry. The pioneers took to boats and endeavored to escape, but their boats were stopped by gunboats and they were compelled to yield. The loyalists entered Silistria without opposition. They found there the corpse of the commander of the garrison who had been killed by his men. The other officers escaped to Roumania.

VIENNA, March 4.—Servia, as a precautionary measure in view of the trouble in Bulgaria, has sent troops to the frontier. It is also reported that the Servian reserves have been called out.

London, March 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Bucharest states several persons were killed in fighting at Silistria between the insurgents and loyal troops. Two officers and sixteen privates and were engaged in the revolt were captured and shot.

PARIS, March 4.—A telegram from Giurgevo says risings have taken place at Tirnova and other places and that the insurgents are reported to be masters of affairs at Tirnova and other places and that the insurgents are reported to be masters of affairs at Tirnova and other places and that the insurgents are reported to be masters of affairs at Tirnova and other places and that the insurgents are reported to be masters of affairs at Tirnova communication between Softs and the provinces be interrupted. Anarchy is spreading in Pulgaria. armed men for the purpose of creating a dis-turbance here and adding to the complica-