rought in. He had the ir of a semi-educated tough to which his gold eye glasses contributed. He wore a pair of dark pants, with stripes of a lighter shade, a dark vest, a chinchilla sack coat, white shirt, and a blue and white scarf loosely tied. His complexion was a shade between brown and swarth and the hair was as black as that of an Indian. The teeth were pearly white and readily attracted attention. The lips were shaped somewhat like those of a negro, but were by no means so thick. The hair was low cut and reached over the forehead until within an inch of the eyebrows. From this forehead, the cranium reached abruptly upward, the crown at the top being abnormally high and round. Everything indicated

A MAN WITH CRIMINAL INSTINCTS.

He seated himself and when told that those mentioned above were coming to see him, said that he had nothing to say about it.

"About what?" asked the correspondent.

"About the murder," said Neal.

"Who spoke of murder?" was the next query.

To this Neal replied that he had nothing to say.

He was asked where his home was and replied that he didn't think it was necessary for that fact to be made known. He said that he had been in Omaha a couple of weeks ago and had bought some of the jewelry there. The sheriff asked him if he did not say he had bought all of his jewelry there and Neal said he did not say anything of the kind. He insisted that he had admitted having bought some of his jewelry there, but the rest had been bought elsewhere.

"Where were you in South Omaha last?"

"I was never in South Omaha."

"When did you ever pass through it?"

"I was never in it."

"Did you not buy a ladys' watch there?"

"No, sir."

"Where did you buy the lady's watch you pawned?"

"I bought it in Denver."

"Where?"

"Well, I am't going to say anything until I see an attorney."

He then turned toward the sheriff and with ill-feigned simplicity, asked: "Who was murdered?"

The sheriff was silent.

"Was there any one murdered?" Neal again asked, and noticing that the sheriff felt disposed to make no reply, he said:

"Yes, I know there was somebody murdered, because I saw it in the paper."

Neal's breathing was heavy and his eyes sought other directions than those of the correspondent's. Otherwise,

THE FELLOW WAS UNMOVED.

He could not be induced to talk further. He asked the sheriff when he expected the people from Omaha and was told they might arrive tonight or tomorrow. He then handed the following note to the sheriff, which was addressed to a Mrs. Wilson, a landlady with whom he had been boarding. It shows

THE SCOUNDREL'S CONSUMMATE COOLNESS

in making preparation for his journey to the jail or perhaps gibbet as if he were going to his bridal:

"MRS. WILSON—Will you please do me a favor? I may have to go to Omaha today or or tomorrow, and I would like to have my hat, some underclothing, and my tooth brush and powder. Please let me have them as soon as possible and oblige. Your humble servant, J. D. KATOX."

The brush and powder the correspondent has not yet seen, but they were bought at Melcher's. There is no doubt but that the watches other than the lady's are those bought at Melcher's in Omaha.

From the above it may be seen that besides being a thief and probable murderer, it is apparent that Neal is a consummate liar. It is not yet known when Neal will be taken to Omaha."

"NEAL'S" TRUNK.

Additional Evidence of Guilt Found in Its Contents.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—THE BEE correspondent found "Neal's" trunk in a flat nearly opposite the Foutain theater, at Seventh and May streets. The Fountain is a variety theater, with all that this term implies. With one of the chair warmers named Minnie Sullivan it is pretty well authenticated "Neal" was infatuated, and to her he paid a great deal of attention. The trunk was of the cheap order, covered with stained and varnished tin. In this were found a toilet set consisting of a seylonite comb, brush and hand mirror, the whole being enclosed in a red plush covered box. There was also a light blue necktie with clover ornament, which was marked "Wright & Baldwin, South Omaha;" another blue tie, several collars, a new clothes' brush and an empty box which at one time contained a Smith & Wessen revolver, thirty-eight calibre, three and one-quarter inch barrel and numbered 36,339. This revolver is missing. It evidently has not been pawned, because no pawn ticket has yet been found. "Neal" claims that he sold it, but to whom the police have not yet been able to determine.

Chief Speers has eight cartriges of thirty calibre, which were found among "Neal's" effects. One of these he has given to THE BEE correspondent. It is center fire and will be compared with the cartridge picked up on the Pinney farm a couple of days after the murder. With the number of the revolver now obtained it is thought the finding of the weapon will be a matter of but a short time.

There were also found in the trunk two grips, both new, one of light brown leather imitation, the other dark and imitative of the hide of an alligator. There was also a new pair of laced shoes stamped by "D. L. Ferris & Co.," a cutaway sroersain marked "S. L. & Co.," a pair of pants of striped black and pepper and salt, another of blue and black stripes, a dark blue square cut jacket with black buttons, a bottle and box of sozodont and a tooth brush, the last mentioned marked "U. 4-20 X."

No trace has yet been found of the polished horns, though a more valuable discovery was made in the memorandum given by Mr. Kelbert of South Omaha of the jewelry sold by him to Neal, which contains the description in Mr. Kelbert's handwriting of the jewelry sold by him to Neal.

CHIEF SEAVEY ON THE SCENE.

A Probability That Neal Will Be Landed in Omaha Sunday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Chief Seavey arrived unexpectedly tonight, not having stopped, as it was supposed he would, at Topeka to secure the needed papers from Governor Humphrey for the return of Neal to Omaha. He was detained at Lincoln. On his arrival, and for some time after, he kept the visiting newspaper men on a lively jump. He held lengthy interviews with Sheriff Bowling of Wyandotte and Chief Speers of this city, the result of which was that on a late train tonight he returned to Topeka. He telegraphed the governor of his departure, hoping thus to be able to meet his excellency and obtain the necessary papers tonight. To accomplish this Governor Humphrey will be compelled to lose a good night's rest. Should the chief secure the papers he will return to this city on the early train tomorrow. The remainder of the day will be spent in securing "Neal's" effects, and it is probable that the latter will be taken back to Omaha on tomorrow night's train, reaching there Sunday morning.

County Attorney Mahoney has written the attorney of Wyandotte county, asking him to waive any prior rights he may have to "Neal" because of the charges now against him, and let Douglas county, Nebraska, have the first whirl out of him. Sheriff Bowling has assured Chief Seavey that neither he nor the Wyandotte prosecutor would interfere in the bringing of "Neal" to justice in Omaha. Such being the case, there is little to fear that Governor Humphry will hesitate to the taking of "Neal" from this state.

ANOTHER POINT MADE CLEAR.

Neal's Transformation From a Cowboy to a Dude Explained.

Additional facts concerning the movements of the man Neal in this city were learned yesterday. At about noon of the 7th, the day on which he bought the watches and small jewelry at the pawnshop, corner of Eleventh and Farnam streets, he went into the office of Steple son's livery barn, Tenth and Harney, and asked if he might use the telephone to communicate with South Omaha. He was informed by C. F. Williams, an employe of the barn, and the only one in the office at the time, that he might, providing he paid the 10 cents toll which was charged up against the office for messages going outside the city limits. Neal paid the dime and stepped to the telephone. His attempt to use the instrument was, however, very awkward, and showed that he knew little or nothing about it. Finally he got it partially to working, but suddenly became so nervous as to appear to Mr. Williams to have lost almost entire control of his voice. Then he asked Mr. Williams to telephone for him, asking him to call up the Transit house, South Omaha, and say that he, "the man who left word there," had sent for the trunk, and wanted it sent to the City hotel instead of the Cozzens house. A reply of "all right" came back and Neal went out.

So far as can be calculated it was only a few minutes later when Neal went to the City hotel, opposite the stables on Harney, registered and took dinner. The person behind the desk at the time was Peter Hahn. Mr. Hahn says that when Neal went to register his name he was terribly excited and apologized for the trembling of his hand. He registered as "E. D. Livingston," but put down no place of residence. The writing is almost identically the same as that in which he endorsed his name on the check he received in payment for the cattle, and the fac-simile of which appeared in THE BEE a few days ago, together with that of the bill of sale. A schoolboy would detect the fact of the signatures having been made by the same person. The one on the register is somewhat more scrawly than any of those made previously, thus indicating that the effect of the fiend's crime was intensifying in its action upon himself.

In a brief, passing conversation with Mr. Hahn, Neal said that he had ordered his trunk and satchels sent to the Cozzens house first, but finding that it was closed he had concluded to try the City hotel. After he had eaten his dinner his trunk and two tan colored satchels came. Neal was in the hotel office when the luggage came and ordered it put down in one corner of the room. Then he asked to have it all taken up to a room, as he wanted to change his clothes and didn't like to open his trunk and satchels in the office before everybody. Mr. Hahn told him there was nobody around to take the things up. Then Neal said, "Oh, well, never mind; give me a key to a room." A key was given him. Then he picked up the valises and went up stairs.

When he entered the hotel Mr. Hahn says he was dressed in a rather rough style, having on a suit of old "kind of gray" clotses, a dirty looking handkerchief around his neck and his feet encased in farmer looking boots. His general make-up gave Mr. Hahn the impression that he was a stockman or something of the kind. He seemed, however, to have just had a shave and a hair cut.

While he was up stairs Mr. Hahn had occasion to go up, and in passing the room which he had given to Neal he glanced in, the door being partially open. Neal saw him and remarked: "I won't muss up the bed any, as I'm not going to stay all night. I only wanted the room to change my clothes in."

He reappeared in the office about a quarter of an hour later—"a completely changed man," as Mr. Hahn puts it. He had on a new sack suit of black clothes, a derby hat, shoes of the congress gaiter style, white shirt and standing collar, handsome necktie, cuffs, etc. Mr. Hahn said had to look at his guest twice in order to assure himself that it was the same man. Neal went straight to his trunk, and, standing with his back to the desk, proceeded to hurriedly open the trunk and one of the satchels, take the old clothes he had cast off from the latter and throw them into the former and then lock both with a bang. Then he went out upon the street—probably, according to a close calculation of the time, directly over to the pawnbroker's to make the purchases of jewelry.

About half an hour later, or about 1 o'clock, he returned to the hotel accompanied by an expressman and wagon. He paid his bill, had the trunk and one satchel loaded into the express wagon, caught up the other satchel and flew out, motioning the driver to go south on Tenth street. After being gone a couple of minutes or so Neal returned, saying he had forgotten his umbrella, which was immediately handed him from behind the office desk, and he again disappeared. Mr. Hahn says the umbrella had a silver or oxidized handle of a somewhat fancy pattern. He says the trunk was greenish tinned, and had heavy wrought iron or metal corners. Mr. Hahn said that while Neal was out he thought the trunk was somewhat in the way and he lifted it around a little. In doing so he discovered that it was so light that he thought at the time there couldn't be scarcely anything in it. The fact that Neal did not put both valises into the express wagon gave Mr. Hahn the idea that he must have something very precious in the one he carried, and it seemed very heavy for him to carry.

Both the man in the livery office where Neal telephoned, Mr. Williams and Mr. Hahn at the hotel say that the man tallied to a dot with the description of Neal, as now definitely known and frequently published. Neither of them noticed his hands, except that they were quite large and rough.

After learning the above facts THE BEE reporter who secured them questioned a number of expressmen who make a business of waiting at various points within a radius of four blocks of the hotel for jobs, whether they had hauled any such baggage as that described, on the 7th, but none of them could recall so doing. Several clothing stores were also visited in the hope of finding the one where Neal bought his new clothes, etc., but without satisfactory results. It was found that since the fact of Neal having been in Omaha has become so widely and thoroughly known, many people are strikingly averse even to trying to recall whether they have met, and particularly whether they have had dealings with the assassin, and carry this dislike to extremes that are seriously aggravating as well as hindering at times. The idea of such persons seems to be that if it should become known that they had spoken to or dealt with him, it might hurt their business.

An amusing little incident in this connection was met with by the reporter yesterday afternoon. Entering a well known business house on Farnam street, the reporter asked if the proprietor was in. He was, and came forward.

"Can you tell me whether a roughly dressed young man about 5 feet 7½ inches tall bought a suit of clothes (describing them) here on the 7th of this month, or can you as a special favor tell me whether any such clothes were bought at your store here on that day?"

The old proprietor's face clouded as if he had been dunned for a big bill he had paid thirty days ago, and after eyeing the reporter sharply for a moment, he replied:

"Well, I—I—I don't know—that is—fact is I don't want to say—but no, I think not—pretty sure not."

"Shall I quote you as saying yes or no?"

"You'll not quote me at all, for I shall not tell you my name—I won't have my business hurt by being mixed up in this murder case."

Smilingly turning on his heel the reporter walked out, and glancing up over the door read in big letters the name of that same desperately cautious merchant.

Took Him for a Yahoo.

Officer Josse Newman was watching the man, now known to have been Neal, when he was making his purchases of jewelry at the pawn shop, corner of Eleventh and Farnam.

After the fellow had departed the officer stepped in the shop and observed to the clerk:

"That fellow seems to be stuck on your cheap jewelry—he bought two watches, didn't he?"

"Yes," replied the clerk, "he's some country jay who has just sold some stock, and he don't know what to do with his money. But don't run him in—for if he's arrested you will know he bought the stuff here."

The officer says the man, who was about five feet, seven or eight inches, seemed unusually fidgety and nervous, but supposing it was some farmer buying his first gew-gaws he did not suspect him. He further said that the man was dressed in a common grayish suit, and sported a thin, light mustache. He said that he could certainly identify him.

A Nerve Tonic

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. S. L. Williams, Clarence, Ia., says: "I have used it to grand effect in a case of neuralgic fever, and in uterine difficulties. Also in cases where a general tonic was needed. For a nerve tonic I think it is the best I have ever used, and can recommend it most confidently."

FLOWER TAPS ON HIS BARREL

He is Willing to Take Gotham's Fair Bonds at Par.

PROGRESS OF THE STRUGGLE.

Each City Still Continues to Be the Only Place for the Exhibition—The Omaha Appropriation.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—It was resolved that when the house adjourned today it should be to meet Monday.

The regular order being demanded, Mr. Hooker of Mississippi proceeded to address the house upon the world's fair bill. He spoke in favor of Washington as the site of the fair, it being the seat of government.

Mr. Mills of Texas said this was a business matter. There was something besides patriotism in it. Cities came here hurraking for the old flag and appropriations. This was a proposition to make money. If New York wanted the fair she could organize it on business principles, and hold it. So it was with Chicago and St. Louis, they were business cities and knew how to manage business enterprises. In the district it was proposed to issue bonds to pay the expenses of the fair; the people were now taxed and governed to death. He took it for granted that the fair would be held; that congress would go on interfering with the rights of the people and it would be charged to patriotism and Columbus. He would have to do as the rest did; he would have to vote for a site and represent his people, and he would vote for Texas' neighbor—St. Louis.

Mr. Morse of Massachusetts said he would vote against the bills. First, because his democratic brethren had predicted in advance that the first acts of the majority of this house under the new rules would be to wipe out the surplus and empty the treasury of the United States. One of these, and the one likely to pass, called for the issue of bonds by the District of Columbia to the amount of $15,000,000, one-half of which at least the government would be held for. It is supposed the country would get back a part of this sum from foreign visitors and exhibits, but he thought it would be safe to say that this proposed world's fair wherever held would involve a loss to the treasury of the United States of several million dollars. It was far better to expend $15,000,000 in establishing a postal telegraph throughout the country or to take the tax off sugar, a prime necessity of life, a tax that bore opressively upon every laborer or mechanic.

Mr. Peters of Kansas said it was almost a hopeless task to try to stem the tide of patriotic feeling, but before congress committed itself it should see if the government could afford it. The regular estimated appropriations for the next fiscal year were $406,000,000. The miscellaneous appropriations made during the special session were $10,000,000, and during the long session the amount would certainly not be less. In addition there were at least $250,000,00 in deficiencies, making the grand aggregate of the appropriations $842,000,000. There were only $450,000,000 of estimated revenue with which to pay them. These figures did not take rivers and harbors into consideration.

Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania argued that there was too little time remaining to arrange for a world's fair in 1892.

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana argued in favor of the fair but did not speak for any particular locality.

Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia and Mr. Gibson of Maryland favored Washington as a place for the fair.

Mr. Houk said to have the fair anywhere except at the national capital would take from it the most of its importance. Let the nation inherit the buildings which must be constructed here for the fair. They would be, they were now needed for public use.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia said we had had a series of centennials during the past fourteen years. Their influence for good could hardly be overestimated. We should show to the old world the grandest sight of earth—a great nation built upon the cornerstone of liberty. It necessarily followed that the only right and proper place for the fair was at the seat of national government.

Mr. Vandever of California argued in favor of St. Louis. If it was to be a financial transaction purely, why not advertise for bids and give the fair to the city offering the most money. He believed the next exposition would be held in California, and therefore he favored the claims of St. Louis as a recognition of the strength and greatness of the west.

Mr. Carlisle said the exposition was to give the people of the old world not an insight into our great manufactures and industries, but to show them our great country. He would vote for St. Louis and next for Chicago. He disapproved of the bills presented by the committee. Congress had no authority to hold the fair elsewhere than in the District of Columbia or the territories. He opposed an appropriation of $1,500,000. If a state wanted a fair its citizens had only to incorporate themselves and hold it. He would vote for the bills only after they had been amended to meet his views.

Mr. Kinsey of Missouri advocated that the fair be held in St. Louis.

Mr. O'Neill of Indiana believed his constituents' interest would be best served by holding the fair in St. Louis.

Mr. Wilson of Missouri also argued in favor of St. Louis.

Mr. Forman of Illinois was for the fair not as an accommodation for foreigners, but as an educational and to the people of this country. He was for St. Louis because it offered the best guarantee of success for the fair.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri pleaded for the fair to be held at St. Louis, the great center of the trade and commerce of this country. Continuing, Mr. Hatch ridiculed New York's site. He described Forest park, St. Louis, with its magnificent groves and its 1,380 acres, where, said he, "you could pick up your little park and dump it down three times in a day."

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio said the celebration should be held beyond the Alleghenies. Obeying the joint resolution of the Ohio legislature and his own impulses he favored Chicago.

Mr. Mason of Illinois made a strong speech for Chicago. Our southern brothers charged republicans with unkindness and too severe criticism in political matters. They in turn charged the southern people with the same faults, and bitterness was aroused. How could this be stopped better than by meeting on common ground in a common cause. Come to Chicago and see whether her hospitality differed much from Georgia, Mississippi or Kentucky.

Mr. Gear of Iowa spoke of the glories of Chicago. It had pluck and push and energy and would make the fair a success.

Mr. Kerr of Iowa believed a fair held in the east would not exhibit the true wealth of the country. It should be held in the great west and in Chicago.

Mr. Owen of Indiana said if any place had earned the fair it was Chicago. Logic, geographical location, popular feeling, all inclined to choose Chicago.

Mr. Springer dwelt upon the great expense of holding the celebration in New York. He referred to the failure of New York to complete the Grant monument. Deduct $5,000,000 for buildings needed at New York and but $5,000,000 would be left of the Albany appropriation. Compare that with Chicago's position, $10,000,000 in money and a site. Chicago would ask but $500,000 or $600,000 from the government, and that for its own exhibit. In referring to the contest at Albany he quoted the declaration of one of the state senators that to him the bill was crow, and he would eat his share. If the fair was located in New York in all probability it would be a failure. It was the opinion of the ablest lawyers of New York that the Albany bill was unconstitutional and that the taxpayers could successfully resist the imposition of the charge.

Mr. Flower said that as the gentleman had questioned the value of the bonds New York proposed to offer he was himself ready to take all of them at par.

Messrs. Fitch, Dunphy, Lansing, Spinola, Wallace, Ramos, Turner, McCarthy and Farquhar spoke for New York.

Mr. Chandler closed the debate in a few words, saying the country could safely trust the house to discharge its full duty and he hoped for a favorable conclusion upon the question next Monday

The house then took a recess.

The house at its evening session passed forty private pension bills and adjourned until Monday.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the senate today the conference report on the bill to increase the pensions of totally disabled pensioners was agreed to after the explanation that under the act of 1880 it had been provided that totally disabled pensioners then drawing $50 a month should receive $72; that the increase did not apply to those who were pensioned thereafter; that the bill as it passed the senate was intended to correct that omission; that the house had amended it so as to allow arrears of pensions in such cases, and the result was practically the adoption of the senate bill as originally passed, no arrears being allowed.

Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar were the following: For the establishment of a pure food division in the department of agriculture; to provide for the establishment of a gun foundry for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to punish crimes against officers of the United States while in the discharge of their duties, and, by request, a bill to reorganize the rank and pay of the personnel of the navy. Referred.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the house bill to provide for town site entries in Oklahoma.

A number of public building bills were passed, including one for Kansas City for $2,500,000 and one increasing the limit of the cost of the Omaha building to $2,000,000.

The bill to amend the law relating to copyrights having been reached Mr. George objected to its consideration.

Mr. Platt moved the house bill as an amendment to the senate bill and the bill was laid aside. Adjourned.

Amendment to the Pure Food Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Paddock from the committee on agriculture today reported an amendment to Faulkner's pure food bill to take the place of that part of the original bill stricken out by the committee. The amendment provides that the secretary of agriculture shall provide for the inspection and post mortem examination of live stock to be transported to any other state or territory or foreign country for consumption. In case animals are found affected with any disease rendering them unfit for consumption, they shall be condemned and destroyed without compensation to the owner, and if the post mortem examination proves the carcasses unfit for food they will be destroyed. All fit carcasses and food products manufactured therefrom shall be labelled by the inspector before being shipped. The owners of slaughter houses shall obtain a license and under it they shall pay 5 cents for each bovine carcass inspected and 2 cents for each hog, no inspection to be made or label affixed until the license is procured, the money paid for inspection to be applied to the payment of the expenses incurred in executing the law.

Confirmations.

The following nominations have been confirmed by the senate: Supervisors of the census, Illinois—Oscar F. Avery, Fourth district; John H. Fisher, Fifth district; Jacob Wheeler, Sixth district. Iowa—David W. Reed, Second district. Wisconsin—J. L. Lindermann, Fifth. Consuls—F. A. Husher of Minnesota, consul at Port Stanley and Port Thomas; Frank B. Hill of Minnesota, at Monte Video; H. R. Myers of South Dakota, at San Salvador; E. M. Love, receiver of public moneys at Valentine Neb.; Levi E. Pond of Wisconsin, to be pension agent at Milwaukee; J. George Wright, to be Indian agent of the Rosebud agency, South Dakota.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The president today sent the senate the following nominations: Postmasters: Minnesota—Johanah E. West, St. Cloud; Josiah A. Peck, Wabasha. Wisconsin—Frank B. Hand, Hurley. Nebraska—Henry H. Troth, McCook.

Reinforcements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A large delegation of prominent citizens from this city and Brooklyn will start for Washington today and tomorrow to aid New York's congressional representatives in their endeavor to have the world's fair located here.

A Georgia Murderer Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Joseph R. Reynolds was arrested in Port Huron, Mich., this morning through the efforts of Detective Robert Bruce of Chicago. Reynolds is charged with having committed a murder in Morgan county, Georgia, March 12, 1888. The killing was the outgrowth of a political feud that existed between the Reynolds family and that of Benjamin H. Jones, who was his victim. The affair occurred just after an election. The men met at the depot of a small town and after a few words had been exchanged Reynolds, a democrat, drew a revolver and shot Jones in the head. The shooting was done in the presence of a large number of men. Reynolds, who is but twenty-two years old, fled and nothing was heard of him until a few days ago, when he was located by a detective agency. Robert Bruce has gone to Port Huron with a requisition from Georgia to take the man back for trial.

The Blockade Raised Again.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 21.—Late yesterday the snow plows succeeded in breaking the new blockade on the Central Pacific line over the Sierra Nevada mountains. One of the east bound trains that had been on the road five days succeeded in reaching the eastern base of the Sierras at Truckee. Probably a day or two more will be spent in flanging the rails, and unless there is another heavy snow fall, the road will be open for all trains.

The Fire Record.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 21—Early this morning a fire destroyed the tin box and fruit can manufactory of E. P. Breckenridge & Co., the the building occupied by Smith & Haldeman, elevator manufacturers, and the building of James B. Bortz, dealer in junk and old iron. The People's theater was considerably damaged by smoke and water. The loss is about $150,000; partially insured.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 21.—The Granite block burned this morning. The fire was probably caused by fire crackers carelessly thrown by members of the legislature during their jollification over the wind up of the legislative session. The legislature's journals, books and papers were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

Hard on Cattle Men.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb., 21.—A dispatch from San Angelo, Tex., which lies in the midst of the cattle-producing region of that state, says the president's proclamation ousting cattlemen from the Cherokee strip will entail losses running up to hundreds of thousands of dollars to the stockmen of Texas, who have the lease of the large pastures of the nation at a great expense.

Bishop Dubs Found Guilty.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 21.—The jury in Bishop Dubs' case returned a verdict today finding him guilty and suspending him from office until the meeting of the general conference in 1892, when the case will be reopened.

Pump Works Fail.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 21.—The Toledo pump company's works and property were taken possession of yesterday by the sheriff to satisfy a claim of $100,000. The failure will be a total one. The assets and liabilities are unknown.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased $3,796,000. The banks now hold $3,701,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Maryland Red stricted.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 21.—The senate bill to redistrict the state, thus making five of the six congressional districts democratic, passed the house today.

"I have been afflicted with an affection of the throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to Brown's Bronchial Troches."—Rev. G. M. P. Hampton, Hickton, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK

A Less Confident Feeling Prevailing in Business Circles.

SOME SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

An Increase in the Number of Complaints Regarding Slow Collections—The Pittsburg Iron Market Weaker.

The Commercial Situation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

While the prevailing impression in business circles is rather less confident than it was a week ago, there are several signs of improvement. Cooler weather has caused a little more activity in some lines of trade. Wheat is a little stronger and without a clearly defined reason there is a firmer tone in the eastern iron markets, while the reduction in the Bank of England rate from 6 to 5 per cent, with its large gain of $4,315,000 in gold during the past week, diminishes the chance of inconvenient demands from abroad. On the other hand, general trade is not increasing in volume or in profits, and while its soundness is indicated by the occurrence of fewer failures than many expected as the result of phenomenally unseasonable weather, the complaint of slow collections is common and rather increasing. Wool sells slowly, coal is very dull, hardware dull, the liquor trade fair, tobacco quiet with slow collections and the grocery trade generally depressed, with collections very poor.

At Chicago grain receipts exceed last year's and receipts of beef products and lard are nearly or quite double, with a gain of 50 per cent in cheese for the week and some improvement in hides and wool, but no change is seen in clothing, though the dry goods trade compares fairly with last year and the shoe trade is only fair.

Cleveland notes a fairly good trade, but the bad condition of country roads affect collections, though in some lines they grow better.

Detroit observes fewer failures than were apprehended from the mild weather, but at Milwaukee extended time has been given on many large accounts and cold weather has come too late to clear the stocks in many country stores.

Fair reports come from Omaha, St. Paul and Denver and indeed from most of the western and southern points, but at Kansas City trade is rather inactive and at Pittsburg iron is weaker because of the increased southern competition, with a duller coal trade, but good business in glass.

The foreign trade of the country is not as favorable as it was two months ago. In three weeks of February the exports from New York show scarcely any increase and the imports an increase of only 3 per cent, indicating thus far an excess of imports. Wheat exports are still much above last year's and the price has risen 2½ cents, with reports of injury to the growing crop. Corn exports largely exceed last year's and the price is ¼c lower, with oats ⅜c lower.

Pork products are steady and moving outward fairly.

Speculation in coffee is stronger at 20 cents, but sugar has not changed. It is difficult to account for the better tone which clearly exists in the iron market here and at Philadelphia, unless it is due to the hope that southern iron, which is now moving from Sheffield at $2.50 per ton to Pittsburg and selling somewhat largely, may hereafter affect the western rather than the eastern markets.

The local money market has been easy at unchanged rates, although the treasury has taken in since last Saturday $2,400,000 more than it has paid out and interior exchanges with some cities is adverse. It is hardly to be expected that the banks will be able to gain in strength until April, but the decline in foreign exchanges to $4.86¼ puts further away the possibility of gold exports.

The business failures accruing throughout the country during the last seven days number 271. For the same week of last year the figures were 270.

CATTLE CONVENTION.

A General Meeting of Stock Men and Raisers Called.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 21.—The following invitation was today sent to the governors of all the southwestern states and to prominent people all over the country, requesting their presence at the interstate convention of cattlemen, to be held in this city on March 11:

The interstate cattlemen's convention has been called by the representatives of the different associations throughout the southwest to meet the Northwest Cattle Growers association at Forth Worth March 11, 1890, to inquire into causes which have led to the low prices of beef to the producer without any corresponding benefit to the consumer. Such a convention having been called, the citizens of Fort Worth extend a cordial invitation to the governors of the different states and territories, the representative stockmen and all others interested in the stock interests, asking that the governors of such states or territories appoint at least twenty-one delegates to attend and participate in the deliberations of the interstate cattlemen's convention, in order that an intelligent discussion may be had and a conservative action had in the premises, leading to a solution of the difficulties which have for the last few years confronted the cattle breeders and raisers of the country. This is a question of vital importance to the farmers as well as to the cattlemen, and a full attendance is hoped for, especially from the northwest cattle feeding states. Respectfully yours, INVITATION COMMITTEE.

Got Away With Church Funds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A warrant has been issued on behalf of the congregation of St. St. Adelbert's (Polish) parish for the arrest of C. H. Nowak of Mount Pleasant, Pa., vice censor of the Polish National alliance, on a charge of appropriating to his own use $800 of the funds of the congregation. The offense constitutes grand larceny in the first degree. Some time ago the money in question was subscribed by the congregation for the purpose of sending two delegates to Rome to ask the pope to interfere in the difficulty pending between the parishoners and Bishop Ryan with regard to the removal of their priest, Father Klawitter. Mr. Nowak and Father Cichocki of Pittsburg were the delegates selected. Ministerial duties prevented the priest from undertaking the journey and the duty was left to Mr. Nowak. No word of any kind was received from Rome and suspicion was aroused that Mr. Nowak had not started. A messenger was sent to his home in Mount Pleasant, where Mr. Nowak was found. He claims that the money was lost on account of a transaction between him and Father Klawitter. The parish then decided to prosecute him. A meeting of the parishioners was held last night and it was decided to send another delegate to Rome.

The Wyoming Mining Troubles.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Feb. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thirty more of the colored miners at Dana, who were brought here from Ohio, were shipped home this morning. There are 120 still at Dana and thirty more on the road coming. Those who came from Iowa are at work by the day at $2.50 per day. The others are still standing out. It appears that the mine, in its present progress of development, turns out a great deal of slack coal which somebody must lose, and the contest is between the company and the miners which shall stand the loss.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bonds offered: $6,000 at at $1.04½.

The Nebraska National bank obtained a judgment of $257.73 against A. L. Strang et al in the county court yesterday.

A DOUBLE DOSE.

Two Exciting Games of Polo Last Night.

There were two games of polo played at the Coliseum last night. The first was between the Continentals and the Council Bluffs teams, the former winning by a score of 9 goals to 0. This was a dead walk-away for the Continentals, the only feature of the contest being the acrobatic feats of Josephus Stein, a new player recently signed by the Bluffs. Mr. Stein is what is known in poetical language as a cuckoo. He doesn't know as much about polo as a horse does about the fine arts.

The second game was between the Continentals and the Morses, which resulted in a tie. In the play-off the Morses made a goal in just thirty seconds and won the game.

This evening the Lincolns will be here to battle with Manager Prince's team for the championship of the state, and some lively sport is anticipated.

Trap Shoots Today.

There will be a sweepstakes trap shoot on the Gwin & Dunmire grounds across the river today. Among the events will be several live bird matches, and a good turn out is expected.

Will Settle It Monday Night.

Joe Lannon and Charlie Collins will appear in the squared circle at the Atheneum club rooms Monday night to settle the question of superiority. These two pugs met last Monday night in a six round contest which resulted in a draw after some very vigorous slugging.

Will Sign With the National.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—It is reported here tonight that Fred Dunlap will surely sign with the National league, and Secretary Scandrett says if he does he must sign with Pittsburg. There is likely to be several startling jumps by prominent players in the next ten days.

Erb Not Satisfied.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Fred Erb, who was defeated here Wednesday by George Beck of Indianapolis for the American Field cup, which Erb won from Charlie Budd some three months ago, has challenged Beck to shoot him a 100-bird match for $1,000 a side. The match for the cup was 50 birds each, Beck killing 49 to Erb's 45.

Another National Agreement League.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A league of Illinois base ball clubs has been formed, and they have applied for protection under the national agreement. This league will embrace Monmouth, Rockford, Aurora and Joliet, Ill.; Davenport, Dubuque and Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Beloit, Wis. Phil Reccius will play ball and manage the Terre Haute, Ind., team.

Beziuah Against Bowen.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Louis Beziuah, the Cincinnati lightweight who accidentally killed young James by a chance blow in a sparring exhibition at Dallas, Tex., a few days since, will doubtless be matched to fight Andy Bowen of this city for $1,500 a side. They will meet tomorrow and arrange the details prior to Beziuah's departure for Hot Springs.

New York Base Ball News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Sam Thompson and Al Myers have joined the Philadelphia National League club in Jacksonville, Fla.

The New York League club will leave for Charleston, S. C., next Wednesday.

The Philadelphia Brotherhood club will start on a southern trip on the 25th and the Boston Brotherhood club will go to Richmond, Va., on the same day.

Charlie Reilly of the Columbus team is coacher for the Princeton college team. The suits of the Princetons will consist of black shirts, caps, breeches and stockings. Across the shirt front in orange will be the word "Princeton."

Frank Bancroft talks of selecting two teams from the college clubs and making a tour of England next summer.

Brotherhood Umpires.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following umpires have been appointed by Secretary Brunell of the Brotherhood league: Robert Ferguson, Brooklyn; J. H. Gaffney, Worcester; Bobby Mathews, Philadelphia; Al Knight, Boston; Charlie Jones, New York; Tom Gunning, Fall River; Billy Holbert, New York, and Ross Barnes. The double umpire system will be in vogue in the Brotherhood.

Jackson Slugs a Giant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, tonight knocked out "Gypsy," a Maryland fighter, weighing 355 pounds, in the second round. The fight lasted four minutes and a half.

The Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The second game of the billiard tournament was played this afternoon between Colton of Chicago and Ives, eight-inch balk line, no handicap. Ives won by 500 to 330. He made some good runs, his highest being 98. Average—Ives 20, Colton 13 1-5.

The third game was played tonight between Slosson playing fourteen inch balk-line and Daly playing eight inch. Slosson won by 500 to 417. His highest run was 66. Averages—Daly, 10 17-40; Slosson, 19¼.

STATE NEWS.

News About the Reservation.

NIOBRARA, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Sioux reservation has been open for eleven days, and from the day of its opening a steady flow of new settlers has been the result. Most of these settlers have been on the outskirts for the past year, and, while they are not in sufficient numbers to take the entire reservation, there is a goodly number and they are taking early advantage of the opening. Many inquiries are received regarding the country. It is too early for anyone to risk the uncertainty of spring weather, and the president displayed wise judgment when he declared it open without specifying any date, as the bad state of affairs such as that at Oklahoma will not exist here. A number of men from abroad are here looking up Niobrara for a location. Aside from the stir consequent to new comers, business is otherwise dull. By another month we expect a large influx of emigrants, as Niobrara and Knox county has been extensively advertised in the east by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company.

The Farmers Organizing.

SPRING RANCH, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—THE BEE of February 14 contained an item from Sutton stating that the farmers of Clay county were agitating the alliance movement very fervently and organizing fast, and were already running an elevator at Edgar and would soon start a business at Fairfield. All this is true but the Fairfield business. Spring Ranch is the place of business. Yesterday a meeting was held and representatives of thirteen alliances turned out, about two hundred, representing about eight hundred farm