WILL VOTE TWICE

Each Branch of the Legislature Will Take an Independent Ballot Today.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SENATORIAL FIGHT

Thurston's Withdrawal and Powers' Pertinacity the Only Apparent Features.

QUESTIONING THE FINANCIAL METHODS

Handling of the State Funds Absorbs Most of Conversational Interest.

WHERE DOES THE RESPONSIBILITY REST

Peculiar and Significant Facts in Connection with the Transfer of the Funds of the

State and the Presentation of the Depository's Bond.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23 .- | Special Telegram to THE BRE. -It is settled that the legislature will take at least two ballots on United States senator tomorrow. Each body will ballot in its own house, apparently by common consent, as the republicans and independents are allke favorable to the plan to avoid the possibility of future trouble. The usual joint ballot will be taken at noon in the house of representatives.

There is no apparent change in the situation so far as the general outlook is con-There is now an effort being made to force Crounse off the track. Those behind the move include all the other Omaha possibilities, who are hoping that they will have a chance two years hence. In order that their prospects may not be blighted, they have suddenly become opposed to an Omaha man at this time, believing that it would make the situation altogether too binding in 1895.

John M. Thurston came down today, and has been constantly be ought to tell why he withdrew, and to give up all the facts behind it, but the common herd has not been enlightened to any extent. Mr. Thurston will appear in behalf of the contestees in the Douglas county contest cases.

Killing Off Pairs.

It is not probable that there will be any more pairing on the legislative voting, as attention has been called to the fact that the law makes no provision for anything of the kind. Members are required to cast their votes viva voce if they are inside the bar of the house, and there is no provision for any excuse from executing that duty. Last Saturday was the first time that pairing on a vote for United States senator was ever heard of in a Nebraska legislature.

Another thing that appears to be certain is that the Mesher-Dorgan crowd will henceforth be forced to the rear by public opinion, and if they again appear it must be in disguise.

It is rumored that there is an aggregation here for the purpose of securing the penitentiary contract, but their identity is not yet known. One story is to the effect that Jim Marsh, the notorious Wyoming prison con-tractor, is behind the move, while other representatives have it that it is an al-

Tried for a Stampede.

of the anti-Powers men at the Some of the anti-Powers men at the Lindell undertook to create a little stampede this evening in the direction of some other candidate. They gave it out quietly among themselves that the time had come when Powers should be dropped as a preferred senatorial candidate and that some one of the other numerous aspirants should be given an opportunity to test his strength. The Powers portunity to test his strength. The Power men falled to become excited and refused to participate in any caucus or conference. They maintain, and with seeming good grounds, that the time has not yet come when their favorite must give way to another man. They hold the key to the inde-pendent situation and are firm enough to hold it for the balance of the week if necessary. Powers strength lies in the fact that he is really the only party man the inde-pendents are pushing to the front in the independent, or at least too much of a deme crat to command the undivided support of the independents at the present stage of the contest.

Booming Broady a Little.

The democratic friends of Judge Broady have again been firting a little with the independent members this evening. Their position is simply that if a number of independent members can be induced to leave pendent members can be induced to leave their own party men, and go to Broady as a sort of a compromise candidate, the coalition between the independents and democrats so ardently desired by the latter can easily be effected. The more sagacious of the demo-cratic leaders admit, however, that their plan is entirely hopeless at present. In the first place they concede that all of the prom-inent independents must be given a turn in the senatorial wrestling match before a com-promise candidate can be expected to re-

ceive any attention. Pushing the Investigation.

The committee in charge of the penitentiary investigation is aiready at work, and certain witnesses have already been heard. The committee has secured the services of E. A. Gilbert of York and W. S. Felker of Omaha as counsel, and will employ three experts to go over the books and accounts. One of them will be John D. Lauer of Omaha.

The members of the committee have been

of them will be John D. Lauer of Omaha.

The members of the committee have been overrun with applications for these positions, and it is a noticeable fact that nearly all of the applicants are connected in one way or another with the very ring whose actions are to be investigated. The penitentiary gang has been seeking from the very first to so fix things that they would be in a position to comment. that they would be in a position to commu-nicate with the inside and to learn what was going on. The committee, however, has been strenuously working to prevent anything of this kind and to see to it from the very start that there are no leaks by which information will be given out to allow the spiriting away of desired witnesses or the blocking of the game at any stage.

Governor Boyd Not Responsible

An unintentional injustice was done ex-Governor Boyd this morning in The Bee's story of the bank failure. It was stated that the bank's special bond was approved by him, together with the other two state officers on whom that duty is laid by the new law. It should have read Governor Crounse, as the bond was not approved until the day after the new governor was inaugurated. The bond approved by the ex-governor was that of the state treasurer, which was afterward approved by Governor Crounse.

Some reculiar transaction.

Some unfavorable comment is heard regarding the haste with which the bank's bond was filed. It seems that when the treasurer's office was turned over to the present incumbent there was \$1,444,556.42 on hand. This amount was supposed to be turned over in money, and it was given out that the cash was piled up on a table in the office of the treasurer, but as a matter of fact the transfer was made on certificates. Treasurer Bartley refused to accept these Treasurer liariley refused to accept these certificates, except with recourse on the extreasurer, until a bond was furnished by the bank, in-accordance with the provisions of the new law that went into effect on the advent of the new treasurer. It is very probable that this was to some extent

responsible for the speedy filing of the bond, as the ex-treasurer was not anxious to carry the responsibility any longer than was absolutely necessary, and on the following morning the bond was presented for the approval of the governor. At that time the sureties had not even qualified, and the governor was told when he called attention to that fact, that it was not necessary as the parameter. fact, that it was not necessary, as the par-ties were good for the amount, but he in-sisted that it was not businessike and de-manded that the president and cashier of the bank swear to their ability to make good any deficiency in case it should occur.

Why Was There Such a Rush.

What some people are trying to make out is why the bond was rushed through so rap-idly, just at the time when there was a change being made in the executive office. It seems that a great deal was being trusted to the new governor's unfamiliarity with the situation to railroad the bond through that might not have stood the test so well a few days later. It is claimed that the bank had put up the pend at once in order to become the state depository in accordance with the terms of the law, but it is a noticeable fact that there is state money now in the vaults of other banks of the city, although they are not state depositories. Inasmuch as a bank is not regarded as having the money on deposit and does not pay interest unless it is a state de-pository, the question is asked. "Why was the Capital National so anxious to get up its bond and comply with the law, when it might have followed the example of the other banks, the bonds of which are not ex-pected. pected to be ready for at least twenty

Little Protection for the State.

It has been understood that this defect existed in the new law. In fact attention was called to it two years ago by some of the members when the bill was under discussion in the legislature, and it was known that the only protection the state would have would be the good luck of the approving board in securing a sound bond.

The members of the board realized the sit-

uation, and it was given out by them no longer ago than Saturday that especial care would be exercised in the inspection of bonds presented in this connection

Treasurer Bartley made the same statement regarding the situation. He said that the law was a most abominable one, and it is stated that he had made up his mind to comply with it no farther than was absolutely necessary. In view of the present situation, however, he is disposed to hang to the law with as tight a grip as he can mus-ter, because in it lies the only protection to his bondsmen against the loss that the state

may sustain by reason of the failure.

The withdrawal of Thurston has paralyzed the lobby, and this class of political workers is now flocking to the camps of the other candidates and trying to perfect new engagements.

New Candidates.

Among the new possibilities whose names have been sprung tonight, are General John C. Cowin of Omaha, Captain J. H. Stickel of Hebron, Judge Steven B. Pound, T. M. Marquet and Judge Amasa Cobb of Lincoln, and Judge M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City. John L. Webster has also poked up his lightning rod, but he falls under the ban that has all at once been attached to Omaha candidates. Cowin does not seem to have yet encountered this abjection. yet encountered this objection.
The question of the number neces-

The question of the number necessary to constitute an elective majority on the senatorial question was arbitrarily settled today by the lieutenant governor, but Church Howe has been laboring with John C. Watson tonight to bring the latter to his way of thinking and it is said that another parliamentary struggle on this point will develop tomorrow

About Penitentiary Punishment. The joint committee to investigate the death of Convict Powell commenced taking testimony this afternoon and five witnesses were examined. A member said this evening that he believed it had been demoustrated that the mode of punishment in
voyme at the prison was shockingly barbarous, and he was satisfied that a convict
triced up as Powell had been was liable to die from strangulation. An ex-convict who was one of the witnesses before the committee was thus triced up in order to give them

an object lesson. evening and listened to a statement by Commissioner General Garneau setting forth what has been achieved and what yet remains to be done, and requesting an appropriation of \$75,000 instead of \$50,000 recomnended by the ex-governor in his farewell

It is stated that the Omaha charter amendment bill will be returned Wednesday by President Bechel of the city council, and will be introduced in the same by Senator

LITTLE HOPE FOR CREDITORS.

Report of the Receiver of the Defunct Scougal & Co. Bank. Yankton, S. D., Jan. 23-[Special Telgram. to THE BEE. |-Receiver Cravens of the defunct Scougal & Co. bank made his report on the condition of the bank tonight at a meeting of the depositors. He states that the affairs of the institution are badly mixed and that great difficulty was encountered in arriving at any sort of a satisfactory result. The liabilities are placed at \$127,000 and the assets at \$77,000. Eliminating accounts which may have been settled, but which do not show on the books, the liabilities amount to \$50,000. The assets, excluding all accounts which can possibly be worthless, amount to \$7,000, and the depositors now expect to realize about 15 per cent upon their accounts against the bank. The bank has been insolvent for more than eight years, previous to which time it was one of the best paying banks in

this section. Not so much talk of exhuming the body of the dead banker and arresting his surviving brother is heard, although a warrant for the apprehension of the living partner was issued but not served because of the inter-vention of his friends. The undertaker who vention of his friends. The undertaker who arranged G. R. Seougal's remains for the grave was compelled to make an affidavit that he had disposed of G. R. Scougal in that way and other people who saw Scougal after his dissolution were asked to testify to that same effect. It is not probable that the insurance companies will ask to have the body exhumed and chemically analyzed for evidence of suiand chemically analyzed for evidence of sui-cide, as was the supposition, because the Scongal home was filled with friends all through the man's illness, and he was upon his feet and out doors after his first indispo-A relapse resulting from exposure

PRICE OF OYSTERS ADVANCING.

Severe Weather Has Ruined the Industry

for the Present Season. Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23.—[Special Tele gram to The Bee. |-Not a single boat load of oysters has arrived at Baltimore the last three days. Two more packing houses closed down today. There are now 3,000 bushels of oysters on the bonts frozen up in the rivers. The supply is exhausted until milder weather permits the dredgers to work. The large dealers in fresh oysters have been compelled to cancel nearly all their orders from castern and western cities. Several commission merchants say that the trade for this winter is ruined. The extreme weather killed at least 30 per cent of systers on river beds.

In one place the ice was broken, and out of eight bushels of fine large ovsters taken, all but about one bushel were dead. Prices at the wharf here are going up daily. One captain got \$4,000 for a schooner load of "scheets" that usually brought him \$800.

"sciects" that usually brought him \$800.
Another captain held back 1.450 bushels for an advance. Last week he was offered \$1.55 per bushel for the lot. Today he sold his oysters at \$7 a barrel.

The ice is thawing rapidly now. Hundreds of captains discharged their crews, and the men, after suffering all kinds of hardships, will not return to their occupation, while many of them are in the hospitals.

Most of the vessels will be unable to get together new crews this winter.

INCREASING THE BRITISH FORCES THERE

Turkey and the Treaty Powers Will Be Asked to Interfere-France Files a Protest Against England's Action in the Affair,

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Egyptian situation s assuming a gravity which, for the time, puts all other issues in the back ground. The foreign office has received a telegram from Lord Cromer saying that the khedive intimated his intention to refer to Turkey and the treaty powers the action of England in causing the dismissal of the Fakhri cabinet. The natives are more excited than at any time since the outbreak under Arabi

The cabinet held a long consultation today on the Egyptian crisis, during which a stream of telegrams were received from Cairo. The prolonged session is said to be due to a difference of opinion as to the necessity of reinforcing the army in Egypt, for the florpose of looking after matters at Cairo, and protecting the frontier against the Dervishes, who have become threatening. When the cabinet adjourned it was to meet again at 4 n m meet again at 4 p. m.
France has given notice to Great Britain

that while refraining from objecting to the present premier, she would maintain the right of the khedive to choose his minister. The British force in Egypt numbers about 3,400 and there are about 19,000 native troops under command of British officers and they

have reached a high degree of efficiency under British drill masters. It is officially announced that the British government has decided upon a slight increase of the British troops in Egypt, in view of the fact that recent events have threatened to disturb the public security. The reinforcements to be sent are not likely to exceed 1,000 troops and two war ships for Alexandra and Port Said, and one war ship

Paris, Jan. 23.-A dispatch from Cairo states that the sultan has telegraphed the khediye congratulations on his attitude to-ward Great Britain and will send him six

CLEMENCEAU RECALLED.

He Gives Further Testimony in the Panama

Canal Cases. Paris, Jan. 23.-M. Clemenceau was called by the parliamentary commission of inquiry at his own request today to answer again the testimony given by Stephane, Stephane undoubtedly had been intriguing

against him, Clemenceau said, with several other political opponents.

The subcommission appointed to examine the records of the syndicates which helped to float Power to the syndicates which helped to float Panama loans, reported that they found evidences of enormous frauds. Men who had not risked a centinue for the enterprise had made exorbitant profits from their dealings with the company. The so-called underwriters had employed many lobbyists and other intermeddlers, whose business was to give business

was to give bribes.
The report of the autopsy held on Baron de Reinach's body was sent this even-ing to the procureur general. The report states that no trace of poison was found in the body, but that the examining physicians are unable to assert that de Reinach died of natural causes. The unsatisfactoriness of this result of the autopsy is due to the fact that de Reinach's body was not exhumed until decomposition was far advanced.

HAYTI'S REVOLUTION.

It Has the Support of the Best People on the

Island. Panama (via Galveston, Tex.), Jan. 23. Mail advices from Hayti received today fully confirm former reports as to the progress of the revolution. Hippolyte is making strong efforts to crush the revolutionists and has met with partial success. The revolution was apparently started prematurely, and the revolutionists had not completed their organization. The vast majority of the people sympathize openly with the revolutionists, and most of the others assist them covertly. The big commercial houses are also supporting the enemies of the present government, both on the island and abroad. Hippolyte's partial triumph over the revolutionists is not regarded as indicative of the extent of the uprising. When the revolutionary forces shall have been fully organized they will unite and probably have the whole country behind them. Letters from Port-au-Prince say that nothing should be feared from statements sent out, as they are colored to suit the government. The failure of crops is said to be the immediate cause of the upris-

ATTACKED THE BRITISH LEGATION.

Minister Goslin's Family Assaulted by Guatemaian Mob.

Panama (via Galveston, Tex.), Jan. 23. A dispatch from Guatemala says that a mob recently attacked the British legation and beat Minister Goslin's oldest son so severely that he may die. The youngest son shot one of the mob dead. The British war ship Melpomene is at San Jose, and her commander has telegraphed for the warship Nymph der has telegraphed for the warship Nymph to come and assist him in blockading the port so that reparation may be obtained without the bombardment of the port. President Barrios is said to have refused so far to grant the British demands for repara-tion. He protests that he is powerless to do tion. He protests that he is powerless to do so, as any attempt on his part to atone for the outrages would cause an Indian uprising, if not a general revolution. He begged the British minister and commander to wait until popular feeling had subsided before the not, mentioned by the dispatch. is not mentioned by the dispatch.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES MORBED.

How South American Workingmen Resented Criticism.

Panama, (via Galveston, Tex.)-Jan. 23.-The artisans and laborers of Bogota united on Sunday on the streets and mobbed the offices of newspapers which recently have criticised them severely. They destroyed the presses and pied the type, killed five com-positors and mortally wounded two editors. positors and morally and the offices, but were held at bay until the police could be summoned. The militia and police charged the rioters and after a stubborn fight, dis-persed them. Several rioters were severely wounded and many were arrested. The riot has no political significance.

Another Italian Bank Goes Out of Business. Roun, Jan. 23.—The Guerrini Banking company suspended payment today and closed its doors. The depositors will be paid in full, as the assets exceed the liabilities by 1,600,000 lire. The house was founded fifty years ago and bas always enjoyed an unex-ceptional reputation. The suspension was due to the impossibility of realizing on secur-

London, Jan. 28.-In an interview this evening Egan said he would be present at the amnesty demonstration in Dublin next Sunday. He is now obliged to report to the police periodically, he said, but he believes that his license will be replaced shortly with a puriou. a pardon.

Lospon, Jan. 23.—The wall of a shaft in the colliery at Prie, Pontyprid, near Aberdare, collapsed late this afternoon as the shifts were changing. Fifteen men were on their way up and many were waiting below. cuse, the newly appointed Russian minister, arrived in this city tonight.

LOOKING DARK FOR EGYPT

Her Trouble with England Likely to Lead to Serious Results.

Six of the fifteen making the ascent were killed instantly and the others were seriously injured. Some men at the bottom of the shaft were injured also. Three more men may die. The company's engineers are clearing away the week and the walls of the shaft have been braced. Most of the men have been brought to the top already, and before midnight probably all will be out.

QUICKLY FATAL.

Cholera in its Most Viralent Form Raging in

the Neitleben Hospital. BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The cholera in the Neitleben lunatic hospital at Halle grows werse in type and more destructive. A number of those stricken with the disease have died within a few hours afterward. The total number of cases since the beginning of the outbreak is eighty-four, of which thirtyeight have already proved fatal.

BCDA-PESTH, Jan. 23.—The minister of the
interior informed the Hungarian Pariiament
today that the sanitary council of the king
denied that cholera was epidemic in any
part of Hungary, and stated that only a few
sporadic cases of the disease had been reported.

Believes War Imminent

Beane, Jan. 23.-During the discussion of the budget in commission today Robert von Kendalle, imperialist, who was ambassador to Italy, said that the utterances of Chancellor von Caprivi, his own observations of the relations of the great powers, and some signs which had been intelligible to every-body acquainted with foreign policies had convinced him that war was more imminent today than at any time within the last twenty years. Many things pointed to the probability that it could not be deferred much after 1894. much after 1894.

Favor Canada's Proposition. LONDON, Jan. 23.—In response to a call from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, the exporters of Birmingham met the members of that body today and discussed Canada's offer of preferential tariffs to Great Britain. A motion in favor of accepting the offer was passed by a vote of 76 to 61, and the meeting resolved that the Chamber of Commerce do all in its power to induce the government to take a similar action.

Prompted by Jealousy.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—A Bedford, Ind., special says that Columbus Deckard instantly killed his wife today at Guthrie by shooting her. Jealousy is said to have been

Enroute for Berlin. St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The exarewitch started for Berlin today to be present at the wedding of Princess Margaret of Prussia and Prince Frederick Carl of Hesse.

Cut Down a Budget. Berlin, Jan. 23. Bespite the remonstrances of the government, the budget commission of the Reichstag has reduced the na-tional budget to 1,140,000 marks.

ALTON JUNCTION'S DISASTER.

Many More Victims of the Affair Dead-More Deaths Expected. ALTON, Ill., Jan. 28. Three more deaths this morning increased the death roll of

Saturday's horror to twenty. The additional dead are: J. N. MURRAY, county assessor. CHARLES HALLER, farmer.

JOSEPH HEREMAN, child. The physicians expect that twelve more of the injured will die within a few hours. Every physician within reach is engaged

in the work of alleviating the suffering of burned and blackened victims, but find their efforts almost univalling, as the wounds of many are too deep for anything except death to relieve

Relatives of the sufferers and dead from other points are arriving. The dead are so fearfully disfigured that it is next to impossible to identify them. The brother of Edward Maupin, from St. Charles, confessed that he is unable to say whether the blackened, distorted frame is that of his brother's Mrs. J. W. Montgomery of Atlanta. Ill., reached the hospital today only to find her son, a student in Shurtleff college, soon to be a corpse.

The coroner is busily engaged in the work The funerals of Henry Penning Lock, Ed and William Miller, John Wilkin-son, Charles Utt and William McCarthy

The body of H. Cornelius, a student in the Shuntleff college, was shipped to his former Iowa home this morning. W. E. Richardson, John Burke and Frenk Schulling surprised the doctors by their tenacity to life, but death for them is but a

little way off.

The hospital is like the dead house. The odor of burnt fiesh is everywhere. The doctor in charge says all in the hospital are about equally injured, and death is certain in At the inquest held by Coroner Campbell

At the inquest held by Coroner Campbell at East St. Louis on the remains of Timothy Houlihan, who was one of the wrecking crew injured by the explosion, the jury returned a verdict in which they held the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad company responsible for his death by reason of employing incompetent men to tend the switches.

Efforts to get information today form the

Efforts to get information today from the local representatives of the Big Four were somewhat barren of results. General Western Passenger Agent Snyder replied that the affair was out of his authority and he knew nothing about 1 he knew nothing about it.

Train Dispatcher Stubblefield was seen and asked with reference to the story to the effect that Switchman Grattan, who is charged with having left the switch open at Wann, was so poorly paid that he was com-pelled to run a little barber shop in con-nection therewith, and that he metaphorically, at least, "shaves men with his right hand while he pulls the switch with his left." Mr. Stubblefield said that was outside of his authority, and that he could not be expected to know anything about it. There has been up to 10 p. m. no change in the lists of dead, fatally and seriously

The dead number twenty, the fatally in jured twenty-one, several having been added from the last list, seriously burned thirty-six, with scores slightly burned. Physi-cians in attendance believe the death roll will ultimately reach not less than forty, with the chances in favor of some of the ser iously wounded developing unfavorably.

UNDER ENGLISH CONTROL. Rumors That French Stockholders Have Sold

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 23.—The Even-

ing Bulletin says: A rumor is in circulation

Russia's New American Minister.

here to the effect that the Panama railroad New York will officiate. has been sold by the Frenchmen who con-Beginning of His Illness trolled the majority of the stock to a syndicate of English capitalists. There is no way to determine the accuracy of this rumor. It is supposed to have originated in New York. If the rumor should prove true it has a bouble significance. In the first place, it means a move on the part of the British to get rapid transit across the American con-tinent. In the next place it means that the thent. In the next place it means that the Panama road will be operated as a financial concern. At least this is the view taken by business men. The road is said to be a good 5 per cent, proposition on an investment of \$200,000,000. The rumor also has it that it was agreed by the French stockholders when they parted with their interests to keep the transaction secret until after the inaugural and election of directors of the Panama road. The accuracy of it all must be learned in New York, if it can be learned officially anywhere. The contract with the North American Navigation company is binding for a period of ten years. Without reference to the question of ownership, the present Panama road directors have authority to execute the contract and to bind the company for the period named.

The nurs replied that she hardly thought she would go, as he might need her. Bishop Brooks insisted upon it, and she retired to an adjoining room, where she could hear every move he made. She noticed he was restless, and when Dr Bench came at something after 11 o'clock the bishon's disease had taken a very serious turn and the attending physician, becoming alarmed, sent for Dr. Pitz for consultation. Washington, D. C., Jan 23.—Count Conta-

sent for Dr. Pitz for consultation Shortly before midnight, while the doc-

PASSING OF JUSTICE LAMAR

His Life Brought to a Sudden Close at Macon, Georgia.

BRIEF REVIEW OF HIS LIFE'S WORK

His Career as a Soldier, Statesman, Public Official and a Citizen Beyond Reproach -History of His Illness-Sincerely Mourned For.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 23.-Justice Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar died here at 8 o'clock this evening. His death is a terrible hock to the community. The death was sudden in the extreme, for although he had been ailing for some time, Justice Lamar appeared to be gradually gaining in health. He came from Washington to Macon about a month ago and has been visiting at the residence of Mr. W. H. Virgin in Vineville. a suburb of this city. The afternoon about 3 o'clock Justice Lamar took his overcoat intending to go to the city, but was met at the door by a friend of Dr. Llewellyn, with whom he returned to the sitting room. At that time and during all the afternoon he was in good spirits, and at dinner this evening he seemed to have a good appetite. Dr. Llewellyn left the house about 8 o'clock and a few minutes later the justice was seized with violent pains and died at the hour

Story of His Sickness.

Justice Lamar is probably as familiar a figure as anyone who has occupied a seat on the supreme bench, but for a month back he had been too ill to take more than a per-functory interest in the proceedings. His functory interest in the proceedings. His health has been failing for a long time, and it was almost in defiance of nature that he took his seat on the usual decision day—

Monday.

He left Washington for the south about a month ago. He had then for some time been confined to his house in that city and was unable to attend all the sessions of the sumable to attend all the sessions of the sumable to attend all the sessions. preme court, his absence causing some little delay in the rendering of the well known lake front case decision, wherein the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central railroad were the portionate were the participants.

□Just before his departure for Washington.

DJust before his departure for Washington, however, Justice Lamar was thought to have considerably improved. He took advantage of an improved feeling, and the day before his departure from the national capital he made two or three calls on friends there. It was with dismal forebodings that his friends learned after his departure that he had been compelled to take one or two intervals of rest before arriving here, and his death, while it will cause a very severe shock in this community, where he is so widely and affectionately known, will not be in every particular a great surprise. in every particular a great surprise.

Review of His Life.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was born in Putnam county. Georgia, September 1, 1825. He graduated at Emory college, 1845, studied law in Macon, and was admitted to the bur in 1848. In 1845 he went to Oxford, Miss., and for a year held a professorship in the University of Mississipi. He resigned to resume the practice of law in Covington, Ga. He was elected to the legislature in 1853 and in 1854 again returned to Mississippi and settled on his plantation in Lafayette, but shortly afterward was elected to congress as a democrat. He served from 1857 until 1850, when he resigned to take a seat in the secession convention of his native state. He cast his fortunes with the "lost cause" and left the army with the rank of colonel, after having participated in many engagements. He was again appointed a professor in the University of Mississip. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was engagements. He was again appointed a and again took a seat in the house of repre tatives, was elected to the senate on March 5, 1877. In March, 1885, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Lamar secretary of the in-terior, and afterward elevated him to a seat on the supreme bench.

Bright's disease with angina pectora was the direct cause of Justice Lamar's death, and is given by the physicians as being the chief complication in the case. Justice Lamar came into this city this afternoon and called at the office of Colonel

R. E. Parke, where he conversed pleasantly on general topics. He was accompanied by Dr. Llewellyn on his return to the residence of Mr. W. H. Viggin, who married Mr. Lamar's daughter. The attack was very severe while it lasted, and the physician, Dr. A. H. Parker, who had been in attendance, arrived only a few minutes before death. time Justice Lamar was unconscious and beyond medical aid. Restoratives were at once administered, but were entirely without avail. He died with his head on Mr Viggin's hands and apparently without pain, the spasm having passed off immediately.

HE HAS GONE TO HIS REWARD.

Bishop Phillips Brooks Dies at Boston After a Short Illness. Boston, Mass., Jan. 23.—Pishop Phillips

Brooks died this morning of diphtheria. Phillips Brooks, whose consecration as sixth bishop of Massachusetts, October 14. 1892, made quite a stir in Protestant Episcopal circles, was born at Boston, Mass., December 13, 1835, and received the degree of A. B. from Harvard university in 1855. He studied in the Episcopal Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., was ordained in 1859, and in the same year became rector of the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1862, when he was transferred to the Church of the Holy Trinity. From 1870 to 1802 he was rector of Trinity church, Boston. Mr. Brooks, whose preaching was as highly valued in London as in the United States, was regarded as one of the most elequent of the American clergy, and was frequently chosen as the orator on public occasions. In May, 1886, he was elected assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, but declined the position. He published a number of volumes on religious topics which had a wide circulation. wide circulation.

Date of the Funeral.

The standing committee of the Episcopal liocese of Massachusetts met this evening The business of disposition will now devolve upon this committee, which will now become the ecclesiastical. The committee de-cided that the funeral of the late Bishop Brooks should be held on Thursday, Jan-uary 26, at noon, and that it should be pub-lic. It is possible that Bishop Potter of

Until last Thursday Bishop Brooks was in the best of spirits. Thursday morning he contracted a slight cold, which however, caused him no alarm. Dr. Beach, the family physician, called during the day and gave him some medicine, advising him, more as a precautionary measure than anything else. to remain in doors until the trouble had dis-

Everything progressed well until Sunday when diphtheretical symptoms necessitated the calling of Dr. Beach. The latter even then found no cause for alarm, but promised to call later in the night. During Sunday evening he seemed to grow worse, and as years, and who was especially devoted to him noticed that he was failing. At 10-15 he looked at the clock, and said: "Come. Katic, its a quarter past 10. I don't think I shall need you more. Good night."

The nurs, replied that she hardly thought

Brought Suit Against the Bondamon.

tors were both in attendance, the patient's tors were both in attendance, the patient's mind began to wander, although he was still conscious. Looking up at his faithful and beloved servant, the bishop said: "Katie, you can go. I shall not need you any more. I am going home." These were the last words of the great Episcopal divine, the man who has made this discess second in prominence to none in the country.

His Last Moments.

His Last Moments.

After that he lay quietly, and was apparently not suffering to any great extent. He was not entirely unconscious, but his tremendous vitality stemed to be giving way to the influence of the disease. As the time wore on the doctors in attendance noticed he was gradually weakening. At 6 o'clock this morning he was barely alive and stimulants had to be administered to keep his fast ebbing strength. At 6:30 it was decided to administer a hypodermic injection of brandy. They raised his arm to insert the tube under it, but before the contents could be injected the bishop was dead.

The funeral arrangements have not yet

the bishep was dead.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been decided upon.

The death of Bishop Brooks, which came as a shock to his multitude of friends and admirers, has called forth expressions of deep personal sorrow from elergymen of all denominations and people in all walks of life, to whom the bishop was an ideal man and preacher. So sudden came the amnouncement of his death that those who were nearest to him and knew him best were completely dazed and unable to give full yer-

completely dazed and unable to give full ver-bal expression to their sorrow.

At the meeting of Congregational minis-ters today resolutions were passed express-ing profound sorrow over the bishop's death and their sense of the great loss which had been experienced by the community and by the church Catholic, Joseph Cook, Rey. George Agerdon and others present paid loving tributes to the dead bishop.

Among the Universalists ministers similar resolutions were adopted.

The Baptist and Methodist ministers at their meetings appointed committees to pre-pare appropriate resolutions.

Expressions of Sympathy.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 23.—The house of rep-Boston, Masz., Jan. 23.—The house of representatives this afternoon adopted an order that the speaker appoint a committee of four to attend the funeral of Bishop Brooks.

Harrrour, Conn., Jan. 23.—The Hartford Clerical association, which consists of Episcopal elergymen of this city, today sent a telegram of condolence regarding the death of Bishop Brooks to the Boston Clerical association. At the regular ministers meet. association. At the regular ministers meet-ing this morning of ministers of various de-nominations in this city suitable resolutions regarding his death were adopted.
Woncesten, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Worces-

ter Ministerial union today adopted resolu-tions of sympathy and condolence for the death of Bishop Brooks. LONDON, Jan. 23.—Baron Stratheden is

FORT SCOTT, Kan., 23.—Dr. F. S. Dynan. editor and publisher of the Western Medical Journal, which publication he also bore the distinction of having established, died at his home in this city this morning, of softening

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES WILL.

His Property Divided Equally Among His Five Children. FREMONT DEPOT, O., Jan. 23.—Colonel William E. Haynes before returning to Washington today deposited the will of General R. B. Hayes with the probate court. The will provides for an equal distribution of the estate, after the payment of the just debts, among the five children, the interest of his daughter Fanny being held in trust by his oldest son, Birchard. His three elder

sons are appointed executors. A further provision of the will is that he gives and bequeaths the home place known as Spiegel grove, and all the personal property connected therewith to the five children, to be held by them in common without sale or division until all parties agree to the sale. Another will, ante-dating the one probated, was found, in which bequests were made to mont and vicinity. These bequests amounted in all to \$30,000, and an annuity of \$900, being the rental of a piece of property in Toledo. This will was made before Mrs. Hayes' death. After her death General Hayes carried out the bequests himself, thus

Birchard, who left the property to him in trust for the library. REVOLUTIONISTS CAPTURED.

carrying out also the intention of his

Two of the Prominent Leaders of Garza's Forces in Custody of United States Troops. Galveston, Tex., Jan. 23.—A special from Rio Grande to the News says: News was received here late last night from an authentic source that Lieutenant Dickman, of Captain Hunt's command, and Walker of Chase's command, acting in concert with Captain Joe Shell of this county, and with the state rangers, under command of Captains Brook and Rogers, captured Gen-eral Francisco Benavides, chief in command of the remaining Garza forces, and Prudencio Gonzales, next in command. The capture was made on the 21st near Julien Querra's ranch in this county, about sixty miles from here, and was the result of plans laid for that purpose in the last few days. There

News of interest may be expected soon. It is now known that Benavides had assembled his forces with the intention of sacking Camara,

Business Troubles. SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 23.-Cohn Bros., one of the oldest and largest dry goods firms in the territory, made an assignment here today to Emanuel Kahn for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities foot up to \$110,000, but as yet their assets have not been made public. Of the total indebtedness, \$34,000 is preferred for the benefit of fourteen home creditors. The unpreferred creditors are all eastern merchants, 110 in number. The largest unpreferred creditor is the H. B. Claffin company to whom the firm owes over \$25,000. Cohn Bros, have been in this city for twenty years, and were consid ered as sound financially as any firm in the

Will Establish an American Line.

New York, Jan. 23.—A new American line of steamships, running from New York to the west coast of South America via the Straits of Magellan, is soon to be established. An English firm of ship builders has signed a contract with W. R. Grace & Co. of New York for two first-class, full powered freight steamers, with all the modern improvements, to be used on the new line. A third steamer is now under negotiation and a fourth steamer has been secured. These steamers will make up the fleet of the line.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 23.—Thomas Andrews appeared in the United States court today and surrendered himself for trial on a charge brought against him in 1880. He was then cierk of the United States court, and was charged with making false entries in his book and defrauding the government out of a large sum. While the perjury case was on trial he suddenly fled and was never arrested, and his bond of \$5,000 was paid. He was today released on \$5,000 bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.—Captain Charles Hallstock of the Grey Invincibles, the only colored company in the state militia, was arrested tonight on the charge of using the company's funds for his own profit! Hailstock was committed in default of bail. aspiracy among the subordinate officers of the company.

St. Leuis, Mo., Jan. 23.—City Councilor Marshall filed the suit of the City of St. Louis against the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Foerstei in the circuit court this morning, asking judgment for \$64,100.32, the amount of the shortage caused by the treasurer's son, who committed suicide when the defalcation was discovered.

RUIN SEEMS CERTAIN

Wreck of the Capital National Bank at Lincoln Evidently Complete.

LITTLE HOPE FOR THE SMALL CREDITORS

Poor People Who Had Money on Deposit May Lose Every Cent.

STATE, COUNTY AND CITY ARE INVOLVED

Many Thousands of Dollars of Public Money Lost in the Crash.

DIRECTORS DISPOSE OF THEIR PROPERTY

Real Estate Deeded Away by Mosher and Outcalt-Various Facts Learned Concerning the Allairs of the Defunct Institution Yesterday.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 23.-[Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |- Outside the big doors of the Capital National bank this morning hundreds of people waited, hoping against hope that the valves would swing out again, and the interrupted current of traffic would again resume its flow. Many, very many, poor people have their names on the books of the bank as depositors, the small sums they had intrusted to its keeping representing the fruits of hard labor, carnest frugality and self-abnegation-little luxuries denied and wants not pressing unsatisfied that the pittance needed for the indulgence might go to swell the total now represented by the liabilities of a wrecked concern. Hard drawn breaths coming through contracted nostrils, blanched faces and compressed lips told better than words of the crushing weight that drave hope back from the hearts of these lowly ones whose hoardings were swept away in the mælstrom that bore down the bank. Some few crumbs of comfort were offered them in statements from President McParand of the First National bank, and from Dun and Bradstreet that all depositors would be paid in full, but that it would require large sacrifices on the part of the directors to accomplish. On the other hand came the news that the managers of the broken bank, responsible for its failure, were putting their property out of their hands as

fast as possible. Its Paper Protested in New York.

The paper of the Capital National went to a protest on Wall street Saturday, and this fact coming to the attention of the assistant treasurer of the United States in that city, he wired the comptroller of currency at Washington, who immediately telegraphed Bank Examiner Griffith to take possession at once. On arriving here the examiner called the directors of the bank together, and, on looking over the books; found that it would require \$257,000 more cash than there was at hand to bring the assets up to the official requirement, in order that the bank might be opened Monday morning. The directors stated that they had been trying to achieve this very thing for over three months, and that it could not be

done. The bank was ordered closed, and the examiner took possession. It is said that the above named sum of \$257,000 represents the shortage that confronts the stockholders in the way of meeting the demands of their depositors. In excess of this is the sum of about \$50,000 in

national bank notes outstanding, .making the shortage over \$300,000,

Ruin for the Officers. luasmuch as the stockholders are liable for double the amount of their stock, they will be held for this amount, the scapital stock being \$300,000. Neither Mosher nor Outcalt will be able to meet this demand, and some of the other steckholders will be ruined by the demands thus made upon them. One of these said tonight that it would take every dollar be had to meet the obligations thus created. He charged that Mosher was responsible for the situation, and said further that it would also ruin Out-

The failure will undoubtedly result in the amendment if not the repeal of the new law. One of the members of the legislature said this evening that it was bad enough for the treasurer to get the interest and deprive the state of that much income, but it was infinitely worse for the state to lose the

principal, and he was therefore in favor of a Unkindly Inclined Toward Mosher.

exact situation and the feeling that is entertained toward the head of the defunct concern is not of the most kindly nature. The connection of Mosher with the notorious penitentiary ring is well known, and it does not tend to place him in any better light before the people. There is a disposition on the part of many to regard the failure as crooked, and there is no doubt but that there will be a searching investigation of the whole matter. The feeling of sympathy that might otherwise exist, seems to be completely absorbed in the determination to discover what the true state of affairs may be, and secure for the state that to which it is justly entitled. The bank investigation will be conducted abreast of that now under way regarding penitentiary methods, and those up to this time in vogue in the state offices, and there are prospects of developments that will shake Nebraska from the Missouri river to the Colorado

The following is a copy of a circular issued by the bank ten days ago explaining why a dividend was not declared:

dividend was not declared:

Jan. 18, 1893.—It is with regret that we have to notify you that we have been compelled to pass payment of a dividend for the past six months. The rate for money in Lincoin has been reduced fully 2 per cent per annum during the past six months, curtailing our gross carninas fully \$8,000 to \$9,000, and not causing my apparent reduction in our expenses, thus leaving us only \$6.457.20 of net profits, which we have left in unityided profit account; we have hopes that in the future our deposits will increase sufficiently to make up decrease in interest, so we can then resume payment of dividends. Yours respectfully.

Caucht Lancaster County.

Caught Laneaster County.

The people of Lancaster county, as well as The people of Lineaster county, as well as the city of Lincola, will be inconvenienced by the suspension of the bank, even if they are not the losers by its failure. County Treasurer Burnham had on deposit in the Capital National county funds in the amount of \$30,000, while City Treasurer Stevenson had something like \$6,000. Both of these officials express thouselves as perfectly confidents. fident that they will not be the loser by the present embarrassment of the bank. Another fact connected with the failure of

the bank has excited no little comment to-day. It was that during the forenoon both the president and cashier of the bank tions