THE OMAHA DAILY BEELSUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1896.

PLEASANTLY PICTURES PEN AND POINTEDLY PUT.



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BRICK POMEROY.

Everybody knows him-and so does everybody know that we sell light coafs and vests when the season comes-the vests-In blue and black serges-single mean-they're better than ever.

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RUFUS W. PECKHAM.

He had a reputation and they moved Is recognized authority the world over Rides a wheel-and the art of riding a Was a diplomat of great mark-made a May not have been a five-dollar manhim up-maybe you have to move-it's on naval matters-and so are we on gas wheel is taught daily at our large riding mark something like we've made in the but just the same he can wear a \$5.00 well in any kind of a frame-be it old better to have one big Van come and matters-we have cracked up the school on the third floor of our elegant carpet and curtain line-thought of car- shoe for \$3.00-if he buys it of us-it's or new-but your other pictures-we can season's come-so have the coats and take away a 7-room house at one load "Jewel" gas stove so much that there's all nonscuse paying two dollars more frame them for less than you can buy than have three or four small wagons have come to look upon us as authorityand double-breasted-anybody who has take it-of course it costs less-and its we do handle the only gas stove in course of five lessons \$2.00-anybody you can think of but what we thought three dollars-that are guaranteed to can put on the latest style moulding, worn our nobby coats knows what we done quicker and better-if you tele- town-the one that saves the gas and is can learn-we guarantee to teach you you can think of but what we've thought be as good as any made-you'll believe too -a large assortment to select fromphone 1559.



CAPTAIN MAHAN

the lowest in price-the "Jewel."

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY enced instructor-private lessons 50c- nothing in the carpet and curtain line for shoes when you can get them for the moulding anywhere else-and wa

EDWARD J. PHELPS

it's so when you see them.



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The man whose picture always looks including all the latest designs.

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to ride or your money refunded. OmahaVan and Storage John Hussie Bardware, Company Albert Cahn, 1322 Farnam. Telephone 1529-Wabash Ticket Office. 1415 Farnam. Consider our prices-2407 Cuming C. Kinz Denman. 1608 Harney Only exclusive Carpet House here. 1515 Dodge Send for our illus-trated catalogue. 1419 Farnam Music and Art

Columbus Buggy Co. Omaha Carpet Co. Drexel Shoe Co., A. Hospe, jr.

FREE ALCOHOL WILL STAY. Senators Decline_to Enter Upon an HELP FOR PACIFIC ROADS companies which should secure to the gov-rement the payment of fixed amounts at prescribed dates, as large as the reasonably PROOF OF JACKSON'S CRIME

government lien to embrace the whole prop-erties, including terminals, branch lines and feeders and equipments. In this connection it is said: Without these it would be im-practicable to operate successfully the subsidized properties, which are confined to in-terior railways without the terminals and outlets indispensable to an efficient and pay-ing property. On the other hand, no set-tlements had been made which leaves the government at its present disadvantage, and which does not provide for the government security completed in the respects which it has been heretofore so clearly deficient. The lien of the government will embrace additional indispensable properties, which include more than 20 per cent of the main line mileage of the Union Pacific railroad, 220 miles of branches, its extensive terminals at

bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, the entire body of unsold lands, together with outstanding land contracts. In the case of the Central Pacific the lien is extended to include the nonaided lands extending from Niles to Oakland (on the bay of San Fran properties and real estate in San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda, steamers, ferry boats and equipment of ferries, which constitute the great terminals of the Central Pacific in

and near San Francisco. MODIFIES CENTRAL'S LEASE.

The bill requires the Southern Pacific lease of the Central to be modified to guaranty the indebtedness of the Central of blood on the ground where the body was The report estimates \$4,000,000 to be a fair found when he visited the place shortly average of the annual earnings of the roads and declares that it will be folly to exact more each year than the income of that year could discharge. On this basis it is cut from the girl's head a year ago. She estimated the payment of fixed charges every year will be: Central Pacific, \$3,825.- Weaver, and found the two alike. 890; Union Pacific, \$3,628,548. In each case a small margin is left to cover unexpected

contingencies. The report continues: It is provided that the charges due the companies from the government for transportation of mail, supplies, etc., shall be withheld by the government if default is made in any year's payment. These blood where Pearl Bryan was found. William Newell, a newspaper man, proany year's payment. tes alone will nearly in any charges meet

the annual interest charges. The bill authorizes the Union Pacific to issue a new 4 per cent mortgage for the amount of its existing first mortgage, \$54,000,000. The Control Dardie for the second of the bank where the body was Central Pacific Is to extend its first most- in draining away the blood, gage on the aided portion of its line at a rate nearly 5 per cent. This, added to existing first mortgages, aggregates \$63,564,000. It at on the 31st of January last, a little after less the sinking funds applicable thereto, noon, he saw Walling and a woman come out amounting to \$10,763,000, which leaves the of the Atlantic garden into C.llege street.

mortgage indebtedness on the entire system Jackson appeared from toward Sixth street. about \$52,801,500. In referring to the Union Pacific, the re-nort says that at previous stages of the his-besitating. Jackson was talking and gest catory of this question it has embraced of this compensation for services to the government would have very nearly paid the whole annual interest account; but, not-withstanding the vast increase in the total services a combrace of \$,500 miles, but there now re-mains only the Union Pacific railroad proper, embracing 2,000 miles as a subject for con-gressional legislation. Even this property must be regarded as subject to dismember-ment as a result of any prolonged omission on the part of congress to enact legislation necessary for the protection of the interest of the government. Six mortgage foreclosure proceedings are pending affecting the various mortgage divisions of the Union Pacific rall-road proper, three of these having been instituted under mortgages prior to the lien f the government. Mr. Powers' report concludes: "It is man ifest that unless a bill providing for the settlement of the indebtedness of the railways is adopted by congress it must make immediate provision for the payment of the first mortgage bonds upon the subsidized portions of the Union Pacific railroad and early provision for the payment of the like bonds upon the subsidized parts of the Cen-tral Pacific railroad, and, in addition to this, adequate provision for the acquirement of such portions of the unsubsidized prop-erties as are clearly indispensable to the

United States may, and should, unhesitat

ingly be dealt with as a business problem

It is believed that this legislation should be comprehensible and final, and should ter

minate the intimate relations of the govern

ment with the enterprises of these railroad

The Watch Dog's Nap

By constant working at it for thirty years

writes Champ Clark in the St. Lou's Republic

national reputation as an economist and had

earned from a grateful country the proud

sobriquet of "The Watch Dog of the

Treasury." There was, however, a suspicion

in the minds of a great many people that,

if an appropriation were going to Indiana

In the last days of the Fifty-third congress

the Watch Dog suddenly took a nap.

Judge Holman of Indiana had built up

companies."

The committee, the report continues, "adopted the third plan and extended the Soldiers Placed on the Witness Stand by the Prosecution. NET SLOWLY CLOSING ABOUT THE ACCUSED

Witnesses for the Sinte Add Link After Link to the Chain of Evidence Against Pearl Brynn's

Murderer.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 25.-The interest in the trial of Scott Jackson does not abate in the least. Twenty-one witnesses were examined today. Most of these were simply Omaha, Kanzas City, Denver and Ogden, the to fill gaps in the testimony already given or to corroborate the same. There was a strong evidence to show that the ground where the body was found, near Fort Thomas, was soaked with blood nearly a foot deep. The paucity of blood on the surcisco), together with the local lines, terminal face has been one of the most striking points on which the defense has dwelt. The most important testimony was that of two or three witnesses in the afternoon

The examination of witnesses proceeded rapidly today. Private Soldier Weaver of Fort Thomas testified concerning after the finding. Mrs. Bryan was recalled and produced a lock of Pearl Bryan's hair. compared it with the hair mentioned by

Judge Bennett, formerly a soldier in the United States army, testified in regard to the amount of blood flowing from a person killed by Indians. From his observation he estimated that there were about two quarts of

duced a bloody leaf which he had found on

W. O. Pinckard, who had become ac-quainted with Jackson and Walling, testified oon, he saw Walling and a woman come out

and the three stood together some little time;

EASTERN IDEAS OF THE SLOCUMB LAW this class of legislation. Representative Hainer Sors Right s New York Preacher Who Has

Some Crude Notions of **Omaha** Morals.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- (Special Telegram.)-The Nebraska maximum rate case will not be heard before October. There has been no time set for reargument, the order of restoration being general in its character. The supreme court will adjourn on May 25, to convene again on October 2. The last argument will be heard May 8, which settles the maximum rate case for this term.

Chairman Powers of the Pacific railroads committee stated tonight that the bill might be reached in the house Tuesday of next week. This, however, depends upon pending matters which the speaker might desire to get out of the way.

The amount of misinformation abroad in the cast as to the workings of the Slecum high license law of Nebraska is appalling. To find ordinarily intelligent preachers inweighing against this law is no uncommon thing in the east. A rather interesting scene occurred in the committee on alcoholic liquor traffic of the house one day last week, when Chairman Morse's bill to appoint a commission to investigate the liquor traffic of the United States was up for consideration. Representative Hainer is a member of that committee, and during the course of the hearing Rev. Mr. Powell of New York City made the very bold statement that the social evil in Omaha was licensed, that the Slocum high license law had been passed in the interests of the big cities, Omaha particu-larly, and through a combination of liquor dealers, brewers and those having the inin the state of Nebraska had been indirectly plied with, and, furthermore, orders were supported by fines and penalties received from liquor dealers and police sources, and that now, because of a decadence of moral sentiment, the practice was open. These statements, coming, as they did, from a representative of the cloth, brought Mr. Hainer to his feet, who, in a very emphatic marner, cold the minister that he did not know har he was tables above the the know what he was talking about; that the Siocum law, instead of having been prompted by the liquor dealers of Omaha and the larger cities, was the outcropping of a sentiment in the rural districts; that, instead of being satisfactory to the liquor dealers, at that time a very large lobby was organized to defeat the measure, but it was passed notwithstanding the atrenuous efforts on the part of the liquor dealers to kill the bill. Now the liquor dealers would not have anything else, for they have tested its wisdom. He further said that the law was entirely acceptable to the citizens of Nebraska, and that it solved a question such as no other high license law in the United States had attempted. He made the statement that it was not a question of municipal government as to the distribution of police fines and 1but it was made so by the statconses constitution. When it is considered that Ne-brasha has less illiteracy than any state in the United States, and, coupled with this, its remarkably low percentage of crime, it will ensils be seen how effective the laws of that state are as to regulating the liquor traffic

Further Debate on Pensions During the favorable report of the committee. The War BARTLETT TAKES MAHANY TO TASK department is against the bill on the theory that such a post would be too near Omaha or Chicago. The senate committee is against this class of legislation. Dave Mercer mays there is something wrong about the South Omaha postoffice site. A special examiner has looked over the ground, although this was denied by a local cor-respondent of an Omaha paper, and it is though he has made a report to the sec-retary of the treasury, but the nature of the report is not known. Secretary Smith today rendered decisions in the following land cases: Nebraska—Pat-

in the following land cases: Nebraska-Patnick H. Dillon against Lole Berger, Chadron district, decision reversed; Berger entry to be cancelled. South Dakota-Noah Newcancelled. banks against Charles S. Thompson, Cham-berlain district, decision reversed; Newbanks' contest dismissed; Martin Thompson against Flora E. Putnam-Talbot, Watertown dis Flora E. Putnam-Talbot, Watertown dis-trict, motion for review denied; land awarded o Thompson.

The senate conferees have yielded in the matter of salaries of United States marshals and attorneys for Nebraska. Their salarice will stand as provided in the Updegraff bill. FEDERAL TROOPS GUARD THE ISLE.

But There Has Been No Clash of Authority with Washington Militia. WASHINGTON, April 25.-It is not believed that there has been any friction caused between the national government and the government of the state of Washington by the action of the former, in relation to the occupation of Sand Island at the mouth of the Columbia river.

The facts in the case, gleaned here, are that the state authorities applied to the United States military authorities at Fort Canby for permission to enter upon Sand Island, which is a part of the United States military reservation, to expel certain strikers, who threatened to destroy private property, consisting of fish traps. As the United States holds exclusive jurisdiction over terests of the liquor traffic in hand. He went on to tell the old story, which has been churned over many times, that the schools informed their request could not be comsupported by fines and penalties received sent by General Otis, the commander of the

Complains of the Latter's Attack on Congressman McClellan_A Question of "Construction" of Words. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- In the house oday another partial report on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill was adopted and the bill was sent back to conference. In connection with the report, Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, called atten-

Afternoon.

prevent the legislative assembly of Oklahoma from removing the capital of the territory to Guthrie. Mr. Flynn of Oklahoma defended the provision. It was agreed by unanimous consent to hold a night session tonight for general debate on the pension bill and after an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Pickler to get unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to set aside Saturday, May 2, for the consideration of private pension bills, and by Mr. Terry, democrat of Arkansas, to take up a private pension bill, the house resumed consideration

of the Pickler pension bill, Mr. Bartlett, democrat of New York, speaking in oppo-Mr. Bartlett thought the scope of the law of 1890 should not be increased. He took Mr. Mahany, republican of New York, to task for attacking his colleague, Mr. Mc-Clellan, during debate yesterday.

"I did not attack him," intecrupted Mr. Mahany. "You remarked upon the strange sight of son of General George B. McClellan block-

ing the path of justice to the old soldiers. "Do you construe that as an attack?" "I do."

"You are entitled to your construction." Republican applause.) Mr. Grosvenor endorsed the bill. He ad-

mitted that the first session granting pen-sions to confederate soldiers who deserted the union army ninety days before Appomattox might lead to a base steal. But, he added, there were in several parts of the south, notably in east Tennessee, loyal union men who had been forced into the confederate army. To do justice to them he was willing to hazard the possibility of abuses else-

HOUSE HAS A NIGHT SESSION Fatended Tariff Debate. WASHINGTON, April 25.-The tariff quistion made its appearance unexpectedly Report of the House Committee on the Rein the senate today, and for a time it looked as though the routine of considering appropriation bills would give way to a general tariff debate. Mr. Sherman endeavored to ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE secure action on the bill relating to fruit

brandles and alcohol used in the arts. Mr. Chandler gave warning, however, that if the bill was taken up, it would involve a debate upon the entire tariff question. Mr. Platt went further by stating that if this correction of the revenue tariff laws was attempted, he would urge that the entire Wil-

con law be repealed and the former McKinley law be revived. After these announcements the vote on Mr. Sherman's motion was fol-lowed with great interest, resulting in the defeat of the motion-22 to 27. The sundry civil appropriation bil was completed and passed during the day. As it passed the house it carried about \$30,000,000; as reported to the senate it reached \$35,000,000, and with amendments added today the total tion to a provision in the bill which would was raised to \$37,000,000 The novelty of a Saturday session resulted

in a meager attendance today, and some time was consumed in drumming up a Mr. Lodge secured the adoption of a reso-

lution asking the postmaster general to take steps for expediting the distribution of seeds through the postoffice. The resolution seeks to overcome a congestion in the Washington postoffice, owing to the pressure of seed shipments, the number of seed packages received being so great as to block passageways and obstruct business.

Sherman again sought to proceed with the bill concerning the tax on fruit brandles to which the finance committee had offered an amendment repeating the rebate tax on alcohol used in the arts, Mr. Pefer objected. Thereupon Mr. Sher-

man moved to take up the bill, and a test vote was in prospect. Mr. Chandler again urged that Mr. Sher-man's course invited a discussion of the entire tariff question, which, as has been with a tariff debate inaugurated other press-

ing subjects would be crowded out, said Mr. Mr. Sherman responded that there was no

purpose to precipitate the whole tariff ques-tion and explained that millions were being lost by the failure to correct the errors of he present law. Mr. Peffer added his protest against open ing a tariff debate, which, he said, would crowd back the bond resolution, which had the right of way by unanimous consent.

QUESTION OF REVENUE. Mr. Platt, republican of Connecticut, op-posed going on with the bill and added: 'If we are to enter upon the correction of ariff mistakes then I think we should correct

with Every Reguirement of the Government.

WASHINGTON April 25. - Chaitman Powers of the house committee on Pacific railroads today presented to the house the report of the majority of the committee or the Pacific railroad bill. It makes a very comprehensive and exhaustive document. The report sketches very briefly the familiar history of the legislation by which the government granted subsidy bonds to the Pacific roads and then outlines exhaustively the provisions which congress has made from time

report says on this point: "The acts of congress prescribing the pro-

"It was believed by congress," the report says, "that the provisions so prescribed to be made would suffice to discharge the subsidy bonds and interest thereon at maturity As a matter of fact, they have not sufficed. The insufficiency of the congressional provision has not resulted from any failure or omission of any of the companies to fully

carry out the provisions of the various acts of congress, but has resulted from two causes: First, the great reduction in rates of transportation, which have reduced far beyond the original anticipation, the amount of compensation which the companies were entitled to receive from the United States for government transportation; and second, the reduced, and until a recent vote, the constantly diminishing rate of interest upon the government bonds in which the Thurman sinking fund was originally re-quired to be invested. It was expected that the retention of half of the compensation for services rendered for the government would equal or exceed the current interest upon subsidy bonds, and that the reserved 5 per cent of net earnings would suffice for the repayment of the debt at maturity.

"It was estimated that the aggregate an-nual interest would be \$3,892,080, and the about \$52,801,500. fact that the army and navy transportation and postal service to the Pacific had cost

to time for the repayment of the bonds. The

vision to be made by the companies for the repayment of bonds and the interest thereon have all been fully complied with by the companies."

anticipated earnings would bear. funding Bill.

Chairman Powers Urges that the **Railroads Have Fully Complied**

ASSAY OFFICE FOR DEADWOOD.

The director of the mint will soon publish his annual report. Although all the returns are not in, a tolerably reliable estimate can be formed as to the production of precious metals in the United States during 1895. As has been the case in previous years, the greatest difficulty has been experienced in getting reports from the refiners and smelt-ers throughout the country, as there is no law to compel them to make reports to the Mint bureau. According to the report, Calfornia still leads as the principal gold producing state, Colorado ranks second and Montana third. South Dakota has made a big increase in her gold production, and the advance sheets of the report show that the state produced last year \$4,200,000 of the yelow metal. This showing has led Senator Pettigrew and Representative Gamble to vig orously urge an appropriation of \$15,000 for the establishment of an assay office at Dead-wood in the Black Hills. This measure, however, has met the decided opposition of the departmental officials upon the alleged und that it makes no appropriation for officers of the proposed assay office, but only for the building itself. It is reliably stated that the real cause of the department's opposition is that the officials do not wish to establish any more assay offices because smolters in the vicinity of an assay office will deposit their metal there instead of shipping it to a mint for coinage. This compele the government to pay freight upon it to the

These legislators have also been actively working for favorable reports upon the bills for the construction of a public building at Deadwood and for the establishment of a national sanitarium at Hot Springs. Strong showings have been made before the com-mittees having these bills in charge, and Pet-tigrew and Gamble seem confident that these measures will get through congress finally. A favorable report has been received from the representative committees of both houses for the establishment of a fish culture station at Spearfish.

Senator Allen has reported favorably his bill for the relief of Isaac Marsh, who how aded a quarter section of land in the North Platta land district, to be thrown out a short time after by congressional legisla-tion. The bill gives him the right of reentry as compensation for work done on the former homestead.

ORDERS FOR ARMY MEN.

The recent order relative to Colonel John Barriger, assistant commissary general of subsistence, preparatory to his retire-ment, is revoked, and it is now ordered that Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wilson, occupy-ing the same rank as Colonel Harriger, will relieve the latter, who is ordered to remain in New York and mead with the second in New York and proceed with the settlement of his accounts.

Major Charles A. Woodruff, commissary of subsistence, is ordered to relieve Lieu-tenant Colonel Wilson at Governor's island in May

First Lieutenant Edward P. Lawton, Nineteenth 'infantry, is granted two months' extengion of leave.

Major Robert H. White, surgeon, is de-tailed as member of examining board con-

hat the ends of the state authorities will be as well served as by the granting of their request. The order applies as present to the land above high tide mark.

Case Against Carlisle Postponed. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- The case o William Graves of New York City against Secretary Carlisle to compel the latter to award to him \$4,500,000 of the recent lasue bonds to which Graves claims he is en litled through acceptance of his bids, will be heard in the district supreme court here Judge Cole today and was deferred at the request of the counsel for Graves, who wanted more time to examine Secretary Carlisle's reply. Assistant Attorney Gen-eral Dickinson appeared for the secretary.

Pension Bill to Be Taken Up. WASHINGTON, April 25.—The house pro gram for next week was considered today by the committee on rules. It was decided to let the debate on the pension bill continue for a reasonable time, and, as many mem-

bers desire to put themselves on record on the bill, there may be several night sessions the bill, there have be several flight sessions for speech making, most of which will be done by the republicans. No rule to limit debate will be proposed by the committee, but the house may make an agreement to vote at a certain time. After the pension bill the bankruptcy bill will probably be the order. poke against it. the order.

Condjutor of Kansas City. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Cardinal Sa tolli has received the papal brief appoint

ing Vicar General Glennon of Kansas City to be coadjutor of that diocese. INSANE MAN KILLS FIVE PERSONS

Murderer Finally Commits Suicide

Rather Than Surrender. ROCKVILLE, Ind., April 25.—Pete Egbert a carpenter, 22 years old, unmarried, this morning, without apparent cause or provocation, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Herman Haske and two children, next door neighbors He then reloaded his gun, and, coming up town, saw Sheriff W. M. Mull and Deputy William Sweem in the First National bank stairway. Egbert pulled up his weapon and shot the sheriff in the back of the head, killing him instantly. Sweem faced the assassing and received a charge of buckshot in his neck, failing at the bank steps and expiring astantly.

Egbert then made his escape to the fair grounds, just outside of town. A posse im mediately organized and started in pursuit Fifty or more men, armed with shot guns, rifles and pistols surrounded the grounds. Egbert refused to surrender, and was fired on. He did not return the fire, but ran into a stall and sent a load of buckshot into his breast, dying instantly. He was found to have received one slight wound in the fusillade which had been going on. Egbert's sis ter, at the same hour he killed himself, died at the family home of typhold fever.

Young Egbert once was confined in a matic asylum, but was discharged as cured No reason can be assigned for the terrible killing except that the man was insane. Sheriff Mull was a colonal during the war and was prominent in Grand Army circles in Indiana. He was also a republican in politics

and was only recently renominated. No trouble existed between the murderer and the parties killed. The coroner's inquest shows that Mrs. Haske was killed by two blows on the head with a blust instru-ment. She was not dead. Two children ment. She was not dead. Two children were shot with a double-barreled shotgun, over 125 shots entering each body.

Mr. Haske, the husband, was working at his trade as a baker in Illinois. He was tolegraphed for and returned to his sad home this afternoon. He takes the matter philosophically as a tragedy that cannot be elped. The murderer is thought to have een insane to some degree all the winter. Miss Florence Eghert, the sister of the uelped.

murderer, when she heard the details of the horrible affair and that her own brother was the contral figure of the various tragewith typhoid fever.

where Mr. Kerr, republican of Ohio, criticised the ction of the administration regarding pension matters and said the crusade against the old soldiers had been done designedly and with premeditation. All of the officers of the Interior department had been selected

with a view to putting obstacles in the way soldiers obtaining pensions Mr. Myles of Maryland thought the soldiers were entitled to liberal treatment on pen-don matters, and said he had endeavored o act on that theory. He entered a pro-est against the attack that had been made by the gentleman from Illinois (Connolly) on deceased soldier, General McClellan, and on his son, who opposed some provisions of the present bill.

half past 2 o'clock, without concluding the debate, the house entered upon the spe-cial order, the delivery of eulogies on the late Representative William H. Crain of Texas. At 4:05 p. m. as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, he house adjourned until 8 o'clock tonight There were less than a dozen members resent when the house met tonight for furpresent when the house met tonight for the ther debate on the pension bill. Representa-tive Payne of New York presided. Mr. Hardy, republican of Indiana, Mr. Gibson, republican of Tennessee, Mr. Curtis, repub-lican of Kansas, and Mr. Mahany, repub-lican of Kansas, and Mr. Mahany, repubican of New York, spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Wheeler, democrat of Alabama,

At 10:50 the house adjourned.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Charles C. Field as postmaster at Puyallup, Wash.

HOW WE GO TO SLEEP.

Nature's Way of Knitting Up the Raveled Sleeve of Care. It is a curious fact that when the god Somnus takes drowsy mortals in his care the process of going to sleep is accomplished systematically as is any other purely physical function, says the Philadelphia Rec

When we go to our slumbers we do not go all at once.

In regular and unvarying order the sense one by one give up their active working, and when sleep is actually upon us it is an orderly sequence of events that has brought it about. The first step taken is the clos-ing of the eyes, and naturally, therefore, he first sense that is dulled is that of sight Immediately following upon this is the suspension of the olfactory nerves-the loss of the power of smelling. By and by the nerves of hearing grad

ually drop their usual work, and finally the sense of touch succumbs to the soothing in fluence.

Among the muscles and sinews the same slow but sure loss of power occurs. Begin-ning at the feet, slumber steals along the limbs and trunk of the body until finally it mounts to the brain, dulls consciousness itself and leaves the entire body in complete rest. If the feet are cold, sleep therefore is tardy in coming, and if we want to cure insomnia one of the surest means is to place a hotwater bag to the soles of our pedal extremi

t'es and so aid nature's workings. Every one knows that people are often suffocated by coal gas or some equally pols-onous substance behause they failed to waken before the deadly odors did their mischlevous work. This is accounted for by the fact that the sense of smell, although the second one in disappearing, is the last to come back as we are aroused from sleep. Touch is inst to go and first to return; hearing comes quickly after; taste arrives almost

immediately in its wake, and then the eyes immediately in its wake, and then the eyes begin to flash impressions to the brain. Last of all, as we have said, smell re-sumes its activity; and, since this is true, too much care cannot well be taken to have all sleeping rooms thoroughly aired, well pro-tected from gas and secured against possible intruders whose deft use of chloroform often wakes a burgiary successful if no more

was the contral figure of the various training intruders whose deft use of children i

the greatest mistake of all, the Wilson bill, by repealing it. With the repeal of that aw the McKinley law would be revived." "And then we would have less revenue instead of more," interjected Mr. Gray, demo-

crat of Delaware. "It would bring more," declared Mr. Platt "Bring it in here and we'll discuss that,"

said Mr. Gray. "Yes, we are ready to discuss it," said Mr Platt. The vote was then taken, much interes being manifested in it, as it was felt to in-volve the chance of the general reopening of

he tariff question. Mr. Sherman's motion was defeated-yeas,

2; nays, 27-as follows: Yeas-Republicans: Allison, Brown, man, Teller, Wolcott-5. Democrats: Bate Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Caffery, Call, Chilton, Cockrell, Gordon, Gray, Martin, Milla, Palmer, Pasco, Pugh, Vest, Walthall-17. Total. 22.

Nays-Republicans: Baker, Burrows, Can on, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hansbrough, Hawley Lodge, Mantle, Nelson, Pettigrew, Platt Proctor, Warren, Wilson-21. Democrats: Bacon, Tiliman, Turpie-8. Populists: Allon, Butler and Peffer-3. Total, 27. SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED.

After this flurry the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed. Mr. Perkins, republican of California, secured a new amendment appropriating \$250,000 for a revenue cutter of the first class for the Pacific coast, and Mr. Frye, republican of Maine, had the number of the revenue cutters for the great lakes increased from one to two, to cost \$460,000 for both. An amendment by Mr. Gordon, democrat of Georgia, was made increasing the cost of

the public building at Savannah, Ga., from \$400,000 to \$500,000. Mr. Bate, democrat of Tennessee, cifered an amendment embracing over 400 claims aggregating \$572,-000 favorably acted on by the court of claims. Mr. Allison made a point of order against adding this to an appropriation bill and the amendment went over until later. An amendment was made increasing the limit of cost of the public building at Kansas City, Mo., from \$1,200,000 to \$1,316,000 appropriating \$150,000 for a revenue cutter

for the gulf of Mexico, appropriating \$50,000 for buildings at the mRitary post at Bis-marck, N. D., and a like sum for the miliary post at Fort Riley, Kan.; appropriating \$75,000 for the public buffding at Salt Lake

Mr. Hawley, republican of Connecticut, of fered an amendment directing that the print-ing of postage stamps at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing be discontinued and the printing be done by contract after public competition. This opened an extended dis cussion. The amendment was finally ruled out on a point of order made by Mr. Nelson republican of Minnesota.¹⁷ whereupon Mr.

Platt appealed from the decision of the chair (Mr. Clinton presiding)/ Considerable feeling was shown in the discussion. Mr. Nelson de-clared that this move was made in the in-terest of disappointed bidders. The appeal

was afterward withdrawh. The amendment was later offered in insther form and defeated on a vote. (*1930) The claims under the Bowman act were ruled out on a point of order.

As thus amended, the sundry civil bill wa passed

Mr. Chandler asked for early action on an resolution for a senate investigation into Alabama elections. This brought a statement from Mr. Allen, populist of Nebrasha, that his vote and that of other pepulists would be given for the investigation, so that if the forty-four republican vo. a were given for it, Mr. Allen said, the resolution would

Mr. Pugh, democrat of Alabama, said would be the most remarkable event in the history of the senate if forty-jur tenators voted for this investigation

At 5 o'clock p. m. the seaats held an executive session and soon after adjourned.

Condition of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Today's state ment of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$271,388,086; gold re-serve, \$122,177,837.

the government annually \$7,356,781. One-half of this compensation for services to the withstanding the vast increase in the government transportation to the Pacific coast, the rates of compensation at which the companies were paid for the services which they rendered the government were reduced so low that the companies, instead of re ceiving an amount double or even equal to the annual interest on the subsidy bonds found themselves left debtors annually to the government in the interest account in large amounts.

PASSAGE OF THE THURMAN ACT. The insufficiency of the acts of 1862 and 1864 becoming obvious, the report mays "congress, in 1878, passed the Thurman act, pro-viding for the reservation of the whole instead of half the compensation for govern ment transportation, and that the amounts reperved in the bond and interest account (so called) and the further amounts specified in the act to be paid into the Thurman sinking fund, should at least equal 25 per cent of the net earnings of the properties. The provisions of the law have been fully carried out and there has been no interoperation of the aided portions. In the pres-ent condition of the treasury no funds are ruption (notwithstanding the insolvency of available for such application, and in the event that congress should desire to carry such an undertaking into e of these companies) in the continued compliance by both the Union Pacific Railway company and the Central Pacific Raliway company, with the full requirements which effect, it must immediately provide the neces-sary revenue to cover the appropriation. The congress has heretofore established; but the expectation of Senator Thurman that the provisions reasonably necessary for such pur poses would exceed \$80,000,000. The con sinking fund could be invested in goveni-ment bonds upon a 5 per cent or anything mittee cannot recommend any increase of public debt by the issue of the bonds of the United States which would be required like a 5 per cent basis, utterly failed, as for a very considerable portion of time govern-ment bonds have sold much nearer a 2 per for such a purpose. It is believed that, for the first time in the history of this matter. cent than a 5 per cent basis. the relations of the Pacific railroads to the

These companies have repaid to the United States sums which in the aggregate are al-most equal to the entire amount of the subsidy bonds loaned and in the case of the Union Pacific Railway company the repay ment will exceed by the sum of about \$5, 000,000 the entire amount of the subsidy bonds issued to its constituent companies The decline in rates of transportation is ob vious when it is considered that the army and navy transportation and postal service to the Pacific before the construction of th roads cost the government annually \$7,357 781, while the cost of the like transportatio on both the Union and Central Pacific 1894 (the latest year for which the accounts have been made up), when the volume of business transacted must have been many times as great as that transported before the construction of the roads, cost the government only \$1,753,426. On the other hand, the Thurman sinking fund instead of earning per cent per annum on the amount ested therein has yielded only comparatively

insignificant returns. From statements furnished by the secre-tary of the treasury, Chairman Powers chows that the total subsidy bonds advanced were: Union Pacific railroad, \$27,236,512 Kansas Pacific railway, \$6,303,000; total \$33,539,512. Central Pacific railroad, \$25,885, 120; Western Pacific railroad, \$1,970,560; tal, \$27,855,680. Total subsidy bonds bonds ad vanced to these companies, \$61,395,192. The repayments were: Union Pacific rail road, \$38,569,935; Central Pacific rail

Foad, \$35,559,535; Central Pacine Faile way, \$18,185,458; total, \$56,755,394. The repayments to January 1, 1897, fail short of an amount equal to the principal of the subsidy bonds advanced by about the sum of \$4,639,797. The remaining debts to the government up to January 1 1897, are: Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific \$53,715,408; Central Pacific and Western Pa-cific #7,581,514 tific, \$57,681,514.

THREE PLANS PRESENTED.

Three possible lines of policy seemed open to the government, Mr. Powers states, viz : "First-To enter into possession of the properties which would involve the immedite payment of \$61,385,000 first mortgage bonds.

Second-Foreclosure and sale of the gov ernment's lien, which would practically reach the same result of the government's acquisition of the roads. The roads, if sold for what they would fetch, would yield little or nothing for the government on its debt Third-To make an arrangement with the

into

The first witness in the afternoon, J. Kugel, a Cincinnati saloonkeeper with whom Jackeon left Pearl Bryan's value, testified to the fact and identified the value. The witness identified the coat taken from

a catch basin in his presence. Probably the most important testimoney of the day was that of Pat J. Kinney, pollceman at the Central Union depot, from which the trains leave for Indianapolis. Kinney's business is to announce trains. says that on January 31, Alonzo Walling came into the sitting room, over which he has charge at the Central depot about, 2 o'clock in the afternoon and remained there until 4:10. This witness knows Alonzo Walling perfectly. There was a lady whom Walling brought there, who seemed in deep distress. Witness noticed them particularly, because he expected them to take a train, and was surprised that they did not do so, though many trains left the depot during the two hours. The woman had held her handkerchief in her band all the time, and was shedding tears. Walling seemed to be talking to her in an earnest, persuasive manner. Witness' description of the girl fits Pearl Bryan perfectly. He was shown a photo-graph of Pearl Bryan, and identified it positively as that of the girl he saw with Walling in the depot waiting room. He said a train left at 3 o'clock that afternoon for Indianapolis. The theory is that Pearl went to the depot to take this train to Indianapolia and that Walling persuaded her not to go. They left the depot together. The recital of this evidence brought 'tears to the evid of Pear' Bryan's mother, who was sitting in-side the bar. This evidence was intended to supplement and fit into that give by Mr. Pinkard in the forenoon, in which he re-lated about seeing Walling come out of the Atlantic Garden with a blonde girl a little after noon January 31, stopping a in College street, where Jackson stood in front of the pair talking and gesticulating

with great carnestness. The time for the Walling trial was changed from May 5 to May 12. This indicates that the present trial will be prolonged.

Clever Young French Woman.

All France is talking of Mile. Jeanne Benaben's extraordinary attainments. Th's exceedingly scholarly young woman received the college degree of bachelor of arts two years ago, when she was 16. She then became professor of philosophy in a wommu's collego at Lyons, and this year was a candidate at the Sorbonne for the important degree of licentiate in philos phy. The examiners, though prepared for a proling, were amaged at the extent of her erudition and her serens composure in dealing with the vexed prob-lems of Descartes, Kant and Comte. She was third on the list of 200 candidates, all of them older than herself, and is now a lecturer on the science of the mind in the college of Rouen.

there was a proposition to appropriate a large sum of money for the relief of the remnants of the tribe of noble red men known as the Miami Indians, supposed to be located some-where on the Wabash river. To the amazement of many of us who had been sitting a the judge's feet to learn wisdom, he supported the measure. General Henderson of Iowa began his reply to the venerable Hoosier by quoting, with a slight variation, two famous lines from Bryon: 'Tis sweet to hear the Watch Dog's hones

Bay deep-mouthed welcome as he draws near home.

I doubt if a neater repartes or more fitting quotation was ever made.

What a Hat May Hold. The rose turban is a brilliant sample of

the amount of color and style that can be crowded into one conscientious millinery effort. It is made up of dozens of crush roses, shading from the delicate pink of the La France to the deep, velvely carmine of the Black Prince rose; leaves in various shades of epring greens are used liberally, and thorned stems stand tall and straight in company with the black aigrette. The violet and mignonette turbans are less gorgeous than the rose hat, but when they are found alto gether too modest in effect a vivid American Beauty rose is placed at the base of the aigrette in place of the knot of violets.

lating earnestly, the wot, an's manner indi-cated hesitation, while Jackson seemed to be trying to overcome her objections, They finally went out together toward Sixth street. Mrs. Plymouth Weeks of Cincinnati, a spiritualist medium, testified that in the last veek of July Pearl Bryan and Jackson came to her place, and in the course of a conversa-tion with her Pearl Bryan told her who she was and also told her of her condition. The witness advised her to go home. The witness described the dress which Pearl Bryan wore, showing that she was not mistaken Fort Myer of Bellevue, Ky., told of Jack-

son and Walling with a blonde woman coming to his drug store in Bellevue Thursday or Friday before the finding of the body, and Holmes of Bellevue testified to seeing this woman and two men at the ferry on the same day, talking to Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster testified that he talked with these people and that it was on Thursday or Friday, between 11 and 11:30 o'clock.

For the first time since the trial began the street in front of the jail, where Jackson can be seen on his way from the court room, was free from people

TRAIN DISPATCHER'S STORY.