

TWELFTH YEAR.

A TRAITOR'S TRICK

The Infamous Action of Speaker Humphrey of the Nebraska House.

Courtesy and Parliamentary Usage Trampled Upon at Monopoly's Back.

The Mover of a Resolution Refused a Place on the Committee it Created.

And Four Monopolists Appointed to Conduct a Railroad Investigation.

The Majority of the House Indignant Over the Inertness of the Speaker.

The Reynolds Resolution Draws the Lines Tight on the Railroad Question.

And Futs Each Member Squarely to the Test on the All-Important Issue.

Details of the Struggle—Bills Introduced—The Senatorial Contest.

THE STRUGGLE BEGINS.

LINCOLN, Neb., January 9.—The only thing of importance that has occurred in the legislature, except the routine business and introduction of a large number of bills, was the encounter over the Reynolds senate resolution providing for the appointment of a special railroad committee of three senators and four representatives.

After a good deal of hushwhacking on the part of the railroaders the question at last came to a vote and was adopted by a vote of 52 to 42.

The resolution allowed the speaker to appoint the four members of the committee, and the moment the vote was declared he appointed four who are acknowledged railroad men, leaving the mover of the resolution, Mr. Nettleton, out in the cold.

Mr. Nettleton, of Clay, in an interview said that he considered it a direct insult to the house, to say nothing about the action of the speaker towards him.

The anti-monopolists will undoubtedly move to reconsider this afternoon and have the house elect the committee.

The four men who are appointed on the above committee are Grant, Stevenson, Gray and Britton. Each one of them voted against the resolution.

The Lancaster delegation voted solid against the resolution except Whedon, and he dodged the vote.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

LINCOLN, Neb., January 9.—Speaker Humphrey's railroad committee is of fifteen, packed with nine railroad capers. Humphrey's treachery to his pledge made before and since his election was exhibited to day by his outrageous raving, his vote against the special investigating committee, and his defiant violation of all parliamentary usage after the house had voted him down in appointing the whole committee of men that had voted with him against the resolution and are outspoken enemies of the investigation.

Humphrey's conduct creates intense indignation and disgust. The contest will probably be renewed this afternoon.

PILING ON INFAMY.

LINCOLN, Neb., January 9.—There is no doubt now that Speaker Humphrey belongs, soul and body, to the monopolies.

motion to table, but Sessions, as second, objected. The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion to table.

The speaker voted yeas as a member with the railroad strikers, and voted again as presiding officer, declaring the motion to table carried by one majority. Great excitement followed. It was soon discovered on comparison of the journal, that the motion to table was lost, and the speaker so declared finally.

The motion recurred on Sessions' amendment to increase the number of house members to six. Sessions again harangued the house. He was followed by Grant, of Ono, who could see no use of this special committee since the railroad committee of which he was chairman could co-operate with the senate committee.

Johnson of Saunders, another lawyer, followed in the same strain. General Holman made a powerful appeal to the house to stand by the original senate resolution, as that would afford the people and legislature an insight into railroad management.

Nettleton also made a brief but telling speech against the amendment. The yeas and nays were called and the amendment was defeated by 37 to 15. The speaker again voted with the railroad, attorneys and brass collar clique.

The main question on Nettleton's resolution was then put with the following vote: FOR THE RESOLUTION: Abell, Armistead, Ashby, Bart, Berkley, Carnaby, Chapin, Clark of Colfax, Cook of Jefferson, Davenport, Dadd, Freeburn, Gordon, Grimstead, Hall, Hatch, Haven, Heimrich, Hollman, Howard, Jensen, Jones, Knudsen, Laird, Luthy, Martie, McAllister, McGavock, Miller, Morrison, Nettleton, North, Palmer of Dixon, Palmer of Saline, Ratcliff, Roberts, Roche, Russell, Sadler, Savage, Schroeder, Steadwell, Thompson, Town, Turner, Watts, Werhan, Whitsett, Wolph.

Lee, who had voted against the resolution as he had with the railroad men on all previous motions, changed his vote to yeas.

The following voted: AGAINST THE RESOLUTION: Babcock, Bierbower, Britton, Brown, Castle, Christopherson, Cole, Collier, Colpezer, Cook of Nuckolls, Cox, Dawson, Dorman, Draper of Cass, Fathinger, Field, Franse, Gow, Graver, Gray, Grimes, Grant, Harrington, Hoebel, Homer, Johnson, Stever, Payne, Ramney, Spanogle, Steever, Stephenson, Suesenbach, Taylor, Thomas, Tower, Walker, Wescott, Wisenberg, Word and the speaker. Total for the resolution, 52; against, 42.

No sooner had the applause which followed the declaration of the result subsided than the speaker announced the following committee: Grant, Stephenson, Gray, and Britton. There was great indignation amongst the supporters of the Nettleton resolution over this selection.

Every man of the four had voted against the resolution and was a pronounced enemy of the proposed investigation. By common courtesy and parliamentary usage the chair should have appointed Mr. Nettleton, but he not only snubbed him but insulted the entire house by the election he made.

It is a bold attempt on the part of the speaker as chief caper of the railroaders.

TO THROTTLE LEGISLATION.

Members who have placed themselves on record with him on this test vote will find it hard to explain to their constituents if they were elected as anti-monopolists.

agricultural farm, so we are told, to look after a pig. He has not lost an animal of this kind, but he being a farmer is desirous of improving his stock.

Mr. Nettleton is not the handsomest man in the world, but he is possessed of good ability and we look for him to make his mark during the winter.

Judge Gaslin is in town, and in response to an invitation to visit the penitentiary he declined, saying that it would not be pleasant, for he would expect to meet too many familiar faces.

The judge is in the city urging the importance of a law which shall abolish the grand jury system of the state. He is very zealous, and declares the grand jury system to be the biggest fraud on our statute books.

In conversation with him, your correspondent learns that a bill of this kind will be introduced early in the session, and he is hopeful that it may become a law.

He says that the system has been abolished in Michigan and Kansas, and also in certain cases in the United States courts, and wherever it has been abolished the judge is certain that it will never be restored.

It is now definitely known that the anti-monopolists of this state have just escaped the worst catastrophe that could possibly happen them in the matter of legislation.

A few evenings since the lieutenant governor, who had prepared a railroad committee, supposing that there would be no hitch in his being able to appoint the committee, proceeded to read the same to a gentleman of my acquaintance, and it was made up of an entire railroad lot with the exception of one or possibly two, with Harris, of Boone, Loran Clark's man, for chairman.

John R. Clark is doing his level best for Millard. He is to lose over two or three votes from Lancaster and one from Richardson, while Caras is to turn over the two members from Seward to the same man, and many of the bourgeois in the legislature do say that Dr. Miller is really for the Omaha banker, but the democrats of Nebraska understand that Miller is for the U. P. railroad first and the democratic party second, and consequently his following will be slim at the best.

When Hon. G. M. Humphrey was first elected speaker, the opinion prevailed that he would appoint an anti-monopoly railroad committee, but somehow during the day a change has come over the people, and they now appear to think differently.

Mr. Humphrey will soon find out that hobnobbing with railroad strikers such as Capt. R. O. Phillips, and having that class of men as his confidential advisers is not calculated to strengthen public opinion as far as he is concerned.

The appointment of ex-Treasurer Bartlett to the position of deputy treasurer is not meeting with the approval of either the Democrats or the anti-monopolists at the capital. It was evidently the intention of the constitution, in limiting the term of office of the state treasurer to four consecutive years, to have an entire overhauling of the funds at least once during that time, but with this arrangement no such overhauling will be had.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Tobacco Men Formulate a Plan Peculiarly Profitable to Themselves.

The Presidential Succession Bill Finally Passed by the Senate.

Members of the Cabinet in Their Order Invested With Contingent Powers.

The House Vigorously Labors to Revive American Commerce.

Carl Sprickie's Sugar-Coated Bonanza About to Dissolve.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The bill to provide for performance of duties of the office of president in case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of president and vice president, passed the senate to-day.

That, in the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both president and vice president of the United States, the secretary of state, or, if there be none or in the case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then another member of the cabinet in this order of precedence: Secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney general, postmaster general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, shall act as president until the disability is removed, or until the vacancy is otherwise lawfully filled; such officer being eligible to the office of president under the constitution, and not under articles of impeachment of the house of representatives at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon him; provided, that whenever the powers and duties of the president of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named, if congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet regularly within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days notice of the time of meeting.

Sec. 2. That the time of meeting shall only be held to describe and apply to these officers who shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the senate to the offices therein named.

Sec. 3. That section 146 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A CABINET MEETING. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—A cabinet meeting was attended by all the members to-day. The principal question under consideration was in reference to the Hawaiian treaty.

THE MAN FROM UTAH. The house election committee to-day decided to report in favor of naming Hare as a delegate from Utah.

HATTON AND HIS ORGAN. Assistant Postmaster General Hatton, referring to the charges that he has brought members of congress to aid him in extending the circulation of the National Republican newspaper, said: "The letter they publish was prepared by the business manager and I never saw it until after its preparation. No congressman can say I have ever asked him to sign such a letter, nor is it true I have sent my manager to the capital with letters."

FINANCIAL. The first comptroller of the treasury decides that neither the registers nor the receivers are entitled to a commission of one per centum of the minimum of lands entered under the timber culture act.

The secretary of the treasury to-day authorized the coinage of new five-cent nickels pieces of a new design, a little larger and thinner than the present coin.

THE NATIONAL TOBACCO ASSOCIATION of the United States to-day adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the tax shall be reduced to 8 per centum on plug, fine cut chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff; the tax on cigars to be reduced to 3 per centum, and on cigarettes to 75 per centum. Congress should pass a resolution making a rebate under any and all circumstances equal to the reduction of the tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes, provided that no claim for less than \$10 be allowed.

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of the National Tobacco Association that the reduction of tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes go into effect May 1st, 1883.

Resolved, That the convention enter its solemn protest against the proposed provision authorizing the sale of leaf tobacco by growers free of tax to consumers as a violation of all sound and recognized principles by granting to one class of citizens privileges denied to other classes and as a public declaration by the government to consumers of tobacco that they should use unmanufactured and untaxed tobacco to the utter ruin of manufacturers and dealers in tobacco and to the loss of revenues to the government and that it would be equivalent to an act for the confiscation of our property.

A CONSCIENCE CONTRIBUTION. Treasurer Gilliland has been in correspondence with T. M. Hurst, Nashville agent of the board of publication of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, with regard to the disposition of \$250, which he received from an anonymous source, to be put to the credit of the conscience fund in the treasury of the United States, but which he deposited instead to his own credit as agent of the board of publication for the benefit of which he believed the money was intended.

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FORFEITURE OF LANDS. The house judiciary committee, by a vote of six against six, this morning postponed the consideration of the Knott resolution, declaring a forfeiture of lands granted to the Northern Pacific railroad, and took up the senate bill increasing the fees of star route witnesses from the far west.

The vote on the motion to lay aside the Knott resolution was: Ayes—Manning, Townsend of Illinois, Knott, Converse, Hammond, Payson. Nays—Reed, Taylor, Briggs, Norcross, Willett, McCard. The witness fee bill was finally disposed of.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—In the senate, on the report of the committee on foreign relations, the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and Hawaii's reference to the committee on finance after a debate it was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 20.

Van Wyck called up his resolution requesting the postmaster general to suspend contracts the daily mail service between Fort Niobrara and Deadwood and from Chamberlain to Rapid City.

Van Wyck said that the proposed resolution, by suspending the daily mail service between Fort Niobrara and Deadwood, and from Chamberlain to Rapid City, would save to the government the expense of the route.

Senator Ingalls moved to refer to the committee on postoffices. Lost. After rejecting the amendment by Senator Ingalls requesting the postmaster-general to communicate to the senate all information in his possession respecting these routes, Van Wyck's resolution was adopted.

A joint resolution authorizing Ensign R. J. Rogers to accept a decoration from the Emperor of Austria, adopted.

A resolution was adopted directing the secretary of the interior to transmit to the senate copies of the correspondence relating to leasing of the Yellowstone national park.

Senator Cockerell from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely to the bill to fix the date of entry into the military service, and to correct the record of officers now in the regular army who served as officers of volunteers.

Senator Merrill called up his resolution to provide for the termination of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and moved its reference to the committee on finance.

At the time of the negotiation of the treaty the importation of sugar from the Hawaiian islands was quite small, but under the treaty it went on increasing year to year until 1882 the amount imported would yield under the tariff duty to the amount of \$31,680,000, while the whole amount of our exports to the islands was \$3,372,000.

Therefore, if we had given Hawaii all our exports and \$400,000 additional we should be as well off as we are under the treaty. The intention of congress has been defeated by the importation of grades of sugar not designed to be admitted under the treaty.

Muevovad brown and grades known as "Sandwich Island" sugar were those intended to be admitted, but by the introduction of the centrifugal process the manufacture of these sugars as they came here were eventually refined, some of them being as high as No. 16, Dutch standard.

A LUNATIC'S TEA.

The Deadly Dose Administered by a Crazy Woman at Ulysses, Neb.

Three Persons Killed by Hot Poison.

Capture of the Defaulting Treasurer of Tennessee in Texas.

The Officer Refuses a Large Roll to Release the Prisoner.

Two or Three Other Grades of Crime Highly Colored.

LINCOLN, January 9.—A domestic tragedy has developed out of the mysterious death of three persons briefly telegraphed last night. An old childless couple, Thomas Thompson and wife, near Ulysses, adopted a boy and girl from different families. When the children grew to maturity they indulged in undue intimacy and the girl became enceinte. The old lady grew greatly excited about the unfortunate matter, and finally became insane. Sunday night she prepared tea and put poison in it. All partook except the girl. The old man was taken sick and the girl was sent to a neighbor's for assistance. When she returned all three were dead.

The Defaulting Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—A private dispatch from Fort Worth says that Polk passed through there yesterday, which would indicate that he had reversed his route and is now seeking his entrance into Mexico by way of El Paso.

Arrest of Polk.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 9.—The governor has received a dispatch announcing the arrest of Polk in Texas by a deputy United States marshal, and that he will be held for extradition.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 9.—Detectives Porter and Field left tonight for Texas, armed with a requisition from the governor and the necessary papers to secure Col. M. T. Polk, who was arrested near San Antonio to-day.

The Capture.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—The Republican's Laredo, Texas special agent, Deputy United States Marshal J. W. Sheely, of this city, was informed by the conductor of the incoming International train yesterday morning that Polk had gotten off his train at a station thirty-five miles from Laredo. Sheely proceeded to this point and after a diligent search found a detective belonging to Jno. Price's outfit, who gave Mr. Sheely assistance. After much persuasion he conducted him to a secluded spot, where Polk was hidden, seven miles away. Mr. Polk attempted to defend himself, but soon gave up and surrendered. Sheely is understood from reliable authority, was offered several thousand by Polk for his release, which Sheely refused, and brought the prisoner to this city on the International train this morning. Polk is under guard waiting the proper documents from the governor of Tennessee. He has but little money with him. It is reported his nephew, with a servant succeeding in crossing the Rio Grande with a large sum of money. Polk is very reticent, and will say but little about the affair.

The Tennessee Treasury.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—A box has come to light, left by Treasurer Polk before he decamped, with the former treasurer, Dr. Wm. Morrow, which box and contents he had instructed his attorney, J. W. Childers of this city to take charge of. The box contains various papers, mostly receipts, drafts and due bills from different persons for amounts varying from \$5 to \$28,000, and aggregating some \$175,000. The papers were left in the attorney's hand by Polk for collection for the benefit of his bondsmen.

Triple Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—The Republican's Dallas special says: A shoemaker named Alex. Hampton got jealous at his wife, and concluded to go to Texas. Accordingly, he hired a man named Smith to transport him and his effects. They traveled about thirty miles and stopped for dinner, when Hampton blew Smith's brains out, then mounted one of the dead man's horses, returned to his wife, whom he shot and killed, then killed himself.

Hard Luck of Lucky.

CHICAGO, January 9.—The Tribune says of Lucky Baldwin: It is a wonder that some of his victims have not assailed him long before this. He began life in a stable. He got immensely rich by speculation, but avowed of the stable all his life, and if he dies he will die the death of a wretch deserving, unknown by any one.

An Old Suit Settled.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., January 9.—Judge Dreter made a decree to-day in the equity suit between Asa Facker's estate and the late firm of Noble, Hammett & Co., in favor of the Facker estate. The suit was commenced in 1857 and grew out of the building of the Lehigh Valley railway. It involved a very large amount of money.

Foreign Mail.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The English-Australian mail goes forward tonight via the Pennsylvania road.