THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

W B Lambert

TWELFTH YEAR. OMAHA NEB WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 24 1883 185

A TWO-THIRTY TROTTER.

The Omaha Mayor Scores Another Heat in the Senatorial Race.

The Bourbons Pool Their Bacon on the Porcine Pretender.

The Monops Still Musing on the Uncertainties of the Contest.

A Swarm of Dark Horses Prancing in the Neighborhood of the Asylum.

A Combination Candidate Probable in the Near Future.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

LINCOLN, January 23.—The capitol appropriation bill made its appearance in the house to-day. It provides for an appropriation of one mill on the valuation, and the building is to be completed by December 1, 1887.

The joint convention for the election of United States senator took one ballot, and adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The vote stood as follows:

EIGHTH JOINT BALLOT.

Boyd, 32; Brown, nothing; Connor, 22; Crounse, 2; Cowin, 13; Manderson, 8; Millard 16; Morton, 4; Saunders, 13; Stickel, 1; Thayer, 14; Lake, 2; Dye, 1; Savage 1; Weaver, 1; Dorsey, 2.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

Special Correspondence of The Bee.

LINCOLN, January 23.—At noon the joint convention proceeded to ballot for U. S. senator. The vote was as follows:

For Saunders—Brown (of Lancaster), Heist, Birhower, Colpetzer, Draper (of Knox), Gere, Grimes, Helmer, Johnson, Miller, Palmer (of Dixon), Roche, Westcott—13.

For Stickel—Werhan—1.

For Boyd—Brown (of Douglas), Brown (of Colfax), Canfield, Conkling McShane, Patterson, Sang, Tistach, Ashby, Barton, Cassaby, Clark (of Douglas), Davenport, Denman, Draper (of Cass), Frause, Freeburn, Graver, Harrington, Heinrich, Hollman, Laird, Luther, McGavock, Neville, North, Payne, Schroeder, Thomas, Tever, Tuttle, Watts—32.

For Connor—Barker, Butler, Dech, Dye, Fisher, Reynolds, Rich, Armitage, Beckley, Cook (of Jefferson), Dodd, Haven, Jones, Palmer (of Saline), Rainey, Ratcliff, Sadelik, Stedwell, Town, Turner, Whitzel, Young—22.

For Crounse—Hatch, Kuoney—2.

For Cowin—Kinesly, Norris, Babcock, Christopherson, Collins, Dawson, Gordon, Hall, Lee, Taylor, Wessenberg, Wolph, Dolan—13.

For Manderson—Bomgardner, Sowers, Walker, Cox, Jensen, Robberts, Walker, Humphrey—8.

For Millard—Filley, Harris, Schoenbeit, Abell, Brown, Castle, Field, Gray, Morrison, Ranney, Savage, Sessions, Stephenson, Sussenbach, Thompson, Worl—16.

For Morton—Dunphy, Case, Rogers, Hoebel—4.

For Thayer—Brown of Clay, Harrison, Howell, Cole, Cook of Nuckolls, Gablinger, Grimstead, Howard, Martin, Nettleton, Russell, Spanogle, Steever, Swearingen—14.

For Weaver—Chapin—1.

For Dorsey—Charleston, Grant—2.

For Lake—McAllister, Whedon—2.

For Dye—Connor—1.

For Savage—Clark of Colfax—1.

After one ballot the joint convention adjourned till to-morrow noon.

THE OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CAUCUS DON'T COUNT.

LINCOLN, January 23.—It begins to look now as if this legislature would outdo Oregon, where the late contest for United States senator did not terminate until the night before the legislature closed its session. Those who predicted that the republicans would nominate a man in caucus are sadly disappointed. Only thirty-seven republican members were on hand, and they adjourned in utter disgust. The democrats and anti-monopolists also met and adjourned in their respective caucuses without reaching any conclusion, and the combatants are now just where they were three days ago.

THE INTERESTING FEATURE

of the situation is that all the leading candidates still remain cheerful and confident, while the dark horses are as numerous as a swarm of flies around a molasses barrel. Every hour in the day and night develops a new boom for somebody, and there is danger that another wing will have to be built for the insane asylum before the legislature adjourns. Half a dozen candidates who have been favored by a boom of one or two votes, and some who have never had a vote yet, have

GONE STARK MAD

over the prospect of being landed in the senate. It is amusing how devotedly all of these men are attached to the anti-monopoly cause. There is not a candidate in the field, not even excepting Millard, whose sympathies have not been thoroughly aroused on behalf of the monopoly ridden people and if they are to be believed every one of them fels compelled to grapple with the monopolies until they are all slaughtered. The protracted contest is carried on in good temper. Members are beginning to show

SIGNS OF IMPATIENCE,

and while most of them will continue out quite a number of republicans are quietly canvassing for a new combination that will take in all the anti-Such a combination may break the deadlock, but it will take several days to organize.

Senatorial Contests in Other States.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

DETROIT, Mich., January 23.—The opening ballot in the legislature for senator stood Ferry 43, Stout 42, scattering 24 for fourteen different candidates.

TRENTON, N. J., January 23.—The house and senate voted separately to-day, and McPherson received one more vote than necessary to secure his election.

WHEELING, W. Va., January 23.—John E. Kenna, democrat, was elected United States senator to day.

Mexican Deeds of Blood.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

CHICAGO, January 23.—A Matamoras (Mex.) special says: A strong force of Indians are murdering and robbing in the vicinity of Hermosillo. Four of the custom guards and twenty ranchmen pursued them yesterday. The Indians fortified themselves behind breastworks on Romero mountain. The ranchmen assaulted the works, killed five Indians and wounded many others. Several ranchmen were wounded, but none killed.

Eleven soldiers in Guadalajara, yesterday, murdered the guard and deserted.

A Crazy Woman.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

MILWAUKEE, January 23.—A terrible crime was discovered at noon today. The wife of John Zimbrick, a laborer, living on Sixth street, was killed with her three children—the oldest seven years old, the youngest eighteen months, in a most brutal manner, literally cutting them to pieces and completely disemboweling them. The neighbors' attention was attracted to the scene by the woman's attempt to hang herself in an outhouse. They cut her down and took her inside when the horrible spectacle was discovered. Mrs. Zimbrick was at once arrested. She took the arrest very calm and stating she had read the sacrifice to her children in the good book. The woman doubtless was suffering from religious insanity.

THEY WILL HANG

AUGUSTA, Me., January 23.—The judiciary committee of the house will soon report a bill re-establishing the death penalty for murder.

The Kansas Blizzard.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

TOPEKA, Kansas, January 23.—The blizzard which passed over Kansas the 19th and 20th has entirely subsided, the weather having greatly moderated throughout the entire state. The news from the stock districts report but little injury to cattle or sheep. The freezing of numerous small streams threatened a water famine, but the melting snow is preventing it. The trains are not seriously delayed by the storm, or the stock injured in transit.

The Thumpers Quarreling.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, January 23.—The pugilists are not all here yet, but quarreling has already begun. Jos. Elliott is looking for Harry Hill on account of some some remarks made by the latter in an interview, reflecting on Elliott's courage. Elliott also expresses the opinion that Richard K. Fox does not propose to match Slade against Sullivan for a square prize fight.

Chicago Coldness.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, January 23.—The weather as yet shows no signs of moderating. The temperature at 8 o'clock was 20 degrees below zero. The area of cold seems to have its center over Lake Michigan. Its western edge rests on the river, and the northern boundary is unknown. No loss of life from freezing is reported, but great suffering has been experienced by those necessarily exposed. The railroad embargo is general. Trains are running hours behind the schedule time. Dispatches at 4 o'clock this morning from points in the western extremity of the cold belt indicate a rising temperature.

The C. P. Train Robbers.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—Officials claim the robbers boarded the train at the station, and while the train men were absent let off the breaks, the object being to run the train out of reach of help, and then rob the express car, but being green hands let it get away from them. This theory is substantiated by the fact that the remains of two men were found who were not passengers.

Fatal Foolishness.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 23.—The Courier Journal's Pine Hill special says: Yesterday men engaged in railroad work attempted to dry hercules powder cartridges when they exploded, blowing the blacksmith shop to pieces, killing Albert Reeves, Louis Fortner and David Brown. The bodies were thrown 50 feet in the air. Of the shop, only four posts remain standing. The cartridges contained forty ounces each of nitro glycerine.

An Ice Carnival.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

MONTREAL, January 23.—The ice carnival opened to-day with clear and cold weather, the thermometer being at zero. The festival commenced with contractors' drive and dinner. Over 200 sleighs were in line of procession. American guests took part in the opening ceremonies. The influx of visitors is very large.

Miles City Weather.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

MILES CITY, Mont., January 23.—To-night the thermometer is 2 degrees below zero, calm and slightly cloudy. A light snow is falling. The trains from the east have been delayed by the blockades east of Glendive, but the road is again clear and the trains are all running.

Frank James' Case.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

KANSAS CITY, January 23.—The charge of murder against Frank James was withdrawn this afternoon. In the robbery case bail was fixed at $3,500. The bond is not yet presented, but will be doubtless.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Both Houses Settle Down to the Routine of Law Making.

Several Important Questions Submitted to the Supreme Court by the House.

The Biennial Capital Raid on the Treasury Appears in New Form.

Brief Outline of the Business Transacted.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of The Bee.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

LINCOLN, January 23.—A resolution was adopted calling upon the superintendent of public buildings to place a wire division across the lobby, so as to make private the senate cloak room and the gates.

The senate went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

On motion, it was resolved to take up the general file in regular order. Brown, of Douglas, asked that No. 1 might not be taken up in the absence of Mr. McShane, who introduced it.

No. 2 was then taken up—a bill to amend the code of civil procedure—section 581 to read as follows:

An order affecting a substantial right in an action, when such order in effect determines the action and prevents a judgment, and an order affecting a substantial right made in a special proceeding, or upon a summary application in an action after judgment, and an order granting or overruling a motion for a new trial, is a final order which may be vacated, modified or reversed as provided in this title.

SEC. 2. Section 581 of the code of civil procedure as now existing is hereby repealed.

The only change is the introduction of the clause, "And an order granting or overruling a motion for a new trial." The committee agreed to report recommending that the bill pass.

No. 13, to authorize county clerks to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, &c. Section 2 makes valid the action of county clerks and their deputies in administering oaths and taking acknowledgments in the past. This section was antagonized by Schoenheit and Brown, of Douglas, and defended by Brown, of Lancaster, Barker and others. The section was adopted and the passage of the bill was to be recommended.

Mr. McShane having taken his seat, No. 1 was taken up. It is a bill to amend the revenue law in respect to the assessment and taxation of property belonging to railroads and telegraph companies. A discussion arose on the meaning of the word "superstructure," used in the bill. McShane said he supposed it meant the ties and rails upon the roadbed. It was moved that sections 39 and 40 stand approved with the word "superstructure" in section 39 stricken out, but before a vote could be taken Sang moved that the committee arise and report progress, which was agreed to.

After the report of the committee was adopted the senate adjourned.

SENATE—MORNING SESSION.

LINCOLN, January 23.—A petition in favor of compulsory education was presented by Mr. Brown of Douglas, and was referred to the committee on education.

The committee on privileges and elections reported on the contest, Sadler vs. Bomgardner, the charges that the vote was not counted by the proper persons and that the ballots were not properly cared for nor sustained by facts. They find many "gross irregularities" in the manner of handling the returns in several of the precincts, and report back the matter to the senate without recommendation.

The committee on railroads reported back a bill to prevent discrimination and unequal charges on the part of railroads, recommending that the bill be printed for the use of the senate.

Brown of Lancaster moved that the report on the contested case of Sadler vs. Bomgardner be printed. Mr. Butler moved as an amendment that the rules be suspended and the report considered at once. Agreed to.

Mr. Butler moved that as there was a special order for the present hour, the consideration of the report be postponed till 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Bech asked for the reading of the report. The report was again read.

On motion of Mr. Dech the consideration of the report was made the special order for 3:30 this afternoon.

The committee on claims and expenditures reported back the house bill to provide for the expenses of the present session of the legislature, with a recommendation that it pass amended so as to provide for examination and approval of the items thereof by the auditor and secretary of state.

A bill was read for the first time to re-define the boundaries of Knox county so as to include part of the territory added by Senator Saunders' bill to the northern part of Nebraska, the same not to take effect till the president of the United States had declared the Indian title to said land extinguished.

Mr. Kincaid introduced a bill defining the boundaries of a new county to be called Loup.

The senate then adjourned to go into joint convention for the election of United States senator.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

LINCOLN, January 23.—Committee on judiciary reported back H. R. 41, recommending that it do pass with amendment.

Committee on cities and towns, reported back H. R. 87, without recommendation.

Committee on federal relations, reported back H. R. No. 5, recommending that it do pass.

Committee on roads and bridges, reported back H. R. 26, recommending that it do pass. Report adopted.

Committee on finance, ways and means, reported back H. R. 20, with recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Wolph made a minority report of majority. Adopted.

Same committee reported back H. R. 25, recommending that it do not pass. Report adopted.

Committee on judiciary reported back H. R. 57, 17, 46, 29, recommending that they do pass as amended. Report adopted.

Mr. Nettleton introduced H. R. 190, a bill to provide for a board to assess railroad and telegraph property and provide for their pay.

Sessions, of Lancaster, offered a resolution requesting the secretary of the senate to furnish 150 copies of the senate roll by that body for the use of the house. Adopted.

On motion of Howard, of Clay, a resolution was adopted asking that the attorney general be instructed to take the necessary steps to collect amounts due from several counties for the support of the insane in the insane hospital.

On motion of Gray, of Douglas, a resolution was adopted for the printing of 950 copies of the report of the fish commissioners.

The capitol appropriation bill was introduced by Mr. Field, of Lancaster. The bill provides for the assessment of a tax of one mill on the dollar for the purpose of erecting the center portion of the new capitol. The specification of W. H. Wilcox, the architect of the two wings, is to be used, and the whole to be completed by December 1, 1887.

The assessed valuation of the state at last assessment was $98,537,475 11. In all human probabilities the next valuation will be much larger and the appropriation of one mill on the dollar will amount to over $100,000 a year, and as the work can be kept along over a period of five years, the whole amount appropriated could not fall short of half a million.

The funny resolution for to-day was introduced by Draper of Cass, and excused the federal officers from further attendance upon its joint convention.

Yesterday Mr. Robberts of Butler county offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and if an affirmative answer is obtained from the supreme court it is more than probable that railroad commission bill will be passed. The resolution reads:

QUESTIONS TO COURT.

WHEREAS, The constitutionality of the railway commission system has been questioned and there are differences of opinion among the members of this legislature as to the construction of section 26 of article 5 of the state of Nebraska, which provides that no other executive state office shall be continued or created; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the members of the supreme court of this state be and are hereby respectfully requested to answer the following questions:

First. Would railway commissioners be state executive officers or would the office of railway commissioner of the state be a state executive office if created by the legislature?

2. Would such an office if created by the legislature come within the inhibition of the state constitution?

3. Would the law regulating the management of railroads in Nebraska under the commission system be obnoxious to any provision or provisions of the constitution of this state?

4. In your opinion could such a railroad commission law be framed that would be capable of enforcement?

You are most respectfully requested to answer the above and foregoing questions in full at your earliest possible convenience.

Motion to adopt was agreed to under a suspension of the rules.

A Suit on a Corner.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, January 23.—John B. Lyon & Co., a heavy board of trade firm, filed a bill in the circuit court today against about a dozen other firms, alleging that the defendants conspired to corner January corn, by means of which conspiracy the price of corn has been raised fifteen cents above its actual value. The bill asks that defendants be enjoined from calling on complainants for margins or repurchasing for their account when the margins are not put up. The suit is brought to test the statute which provides that all contracts made with parties running a corner shall be void. Lyon & Co. are short nearly 200,000 bushels of corn sold at 49¼@56¾ cents. The suit caused much excitement on change and the markets are depressed.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., January 23.—Ex-Member of Congress Charles Delano is dead.

COSHOCTON, O., January 23.—The Coshocton steel axle works burned this morning, throwing eighty hands out of employment. Loss $80,000, insurance $15,000.

MILWAUKEE, January 23.—The inquest on the Newhall house case commenced this forenoon.

Royalty in the South.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 23.—Princess Louise leaves Thursday morning for Bermuda. She took a long drive to-day. The Marquis Lorne starts for Canada Thursday evening. He will stop a day or two at Washington.

The Bank Robbers.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

BOSTON, January 23.—Towle, who is charged with complicity in the alleged misappropriation of funds of Pacific bank, has been arrested, together with Eager, who was arraigned in the United States court. Towle was held in $15,000, and Eager in $10,000 bail.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by C. F. Goodman.

DALLYING WITH DEATH.

The Republicans in Congress Fritting Away Their Lease of Power.

And Legislating for the Few to the Injury of the Masses.

The Proposed Reduction of the Tariff Turned into a Farce.

The House Labors Diligently on the New Navy.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The ways and means committee to day authorized a favorable report on the bill to prevent the importation of adulterated tea. The committee also agreed upon an amendment to the tariff bill advancing the rate of caustic, which enters largely into the wood pulp manufacturing process, to one cent per pound.

CONFIRMATIONS—Gustavus Goward, Chicago, secretary of legation to Japan; Alex Deland, receiver of public moneys, Prescott, Arizona; Indian agents: D. M. Riordan, Arizona, at Navajoe agency, N. M.; A. H. Jackson, Cincinnati, at Prima agency, Arizona.

ABOUT CHINESE.

A circular has been prepared at the treasury department in regard to the transit of Chinese laborers over the territory of the United States in course of their journey to or from other countries. It is addressed to collectors of customs and others and reads as follows: "The attorney general, in an opinion of December 26th, 1882, andressed to the secretary of state, has decided that Chinese laborers in transit merely across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to and from other counties, are neither emigrants nor Chinese coming to the United States as laborers within the language of the treaty of November 12, 1880, or the act of May 6, 1882; and further, that it is not incumbent upon such passengers to produce certificates of identification prescribed by specifications 4 and 6 of that act; provided that by competent proof they may otherwise establish their transient status. The department of state has transmitted the opinion of the attorney general to this department with its approbation. Treaty decision No. 5314, dated January 20, 1882, is therefore revoked and the following regulations are adopted by this department to carry into effect the more decent opinion of the attorney general and the views of the department of states:

First—Where a Chinese consul resides at the port of landing or entrance into the United States by any Chinese laborer claiming to be merely in transit through the territory of the United States in the course of journeying to or from other countries, the certificate of such Chinese consul identifying the bearer by name, height, age, etc., so far as practicable, and showing the place and date of his arrival, the place at which he is to leave the United States, when his journey is to begin, and that it is to be continued and direct, shall be accepted as prima facie evidence; and such certificate shall be required in all cases when a Chinese consul resides at such port.

Second—In the absence of such certificate and other competent evidence to show the identity of the person and port that a bona fide transit only is intended may be received, the production of a through ticket across the whole territory of the United States intended to be traversed may be received as competent proof and should be exhibited to the collector and verified by him. Such ticket and all other evidence presented should be so stamped or marked and dated by the customs officers as to prevent its use a second time.

Third—In case of numbers of Chinese being transported in a body under the charge of agents or others, the affidavits of such agents or others in charge, with proof satisfactory to the collector that such laborers will be conveyed without delay across the territory of the United States and delivered on board ship or into foreign territory, may be relieved on lien of tickets required in the foregoing regulations. Description lists of all such Chinese will be prepared and presented to the collector of customs substantially in the form mentioned in the circular of May 19, 1882, (s. s. 5231,) and showing in addition the place and date of arrival and place of intended departure; one copy will be retained on the files of his office and one will be forwarded by mail to the collector of customs at the port of exit, who will take pains to see that the passengers duly leave the United States. One list may be made to include all Chinese transported at one time, and each list should be properly dated, signed and sealed by the collector or his deputy. Where a considerable number of Chinese intend to travel from a port of entrance to a port of exit under charge of an agent as before mentioned, it will be sufficient to have included in the description list to be mailed to the collector of port of exit the number of persons who are to go forward, the name of the agent in charge, and the route by which they are to travel.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—In the house, Butterworth, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of seven commissioners, at $10 per day each, to investigate all the questions relation to the establishment and maintenance of a reasonable and just inter-state transportation tariff for passengers and freights by railroad or other modes of transportation. It was referred to the Pacific railroad commission.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up.

After rejecting several other amendments the committee passed from the first paragraph of the bill and the clerk read the second paragraph, providing for sea service and for compulsory retirement. Immediately half a dozen members were on their feet with points of order and a lively debate ensued, after which the chair overruled the point on the ground that on the face there was a decrease of expenditure.

Mr. Talbott (Mo.) appealed from the decision of the chair, which, however, was sustained—85 to 64.

Mr. Blount raised a point of order against the clause making service a prerequisite of promotion. The chair sustained the point and the clause was ruled out.

Mr. Robeson offered an amendment to the retirement clause, providing that it shall be in effect only until the limit of reduction in line which was fixed by the act of August 5, 1882. A long discussion followed upon the question of attaching general legislation to appropriation bills.

Mr. Curtin (Pa.) offered an amendment providing that the provisions of the retirement clause shall not apply to officers of the navy who served in the late civil war.

Messrs. Robeson's and Curtin's amendments were both adopted, but the whole retirement clause was, on motion of Mr. Calkins (Ind.) stricken from the bill without division.

The section being reached prohibiting promotions to any grade until such grade shall be reduced to the numbers fixed by provisions of the act of August 5, 1882, Mr. Calkins offered the following amendment as a substitute, and it was adopted:

"That hereafter all vacancies which shall occur in the various grades of the line and staff of the navy shall be filled by promotion, as follows: For every two vacancies there shall be one promotion in each of the lower grades until such grades shall be reduced below the numbers fixed by provisions of the act of January 5, 1882."

Mr. Calkins raised a point of order against the provisions for promotion by seniority to the grade of rear admiral. The point was sustained, and the provision stricken out.

Mr. Calkins moved to strike out the provision that all promotions to the grade of rear admiral shall be made from the grade of commodore and captain and to abolish the grade of commodore. Lost.

Mr. Knott, (Ky.), offered an amendment providing that promotions shall be made according to seniority. Adopted.

Mr. Talbot, (Md.), offered an amendment requesting the president to select from the army and navy five officers to constitute a board for the purpose of examining and reporting to congress which of the navy yards or arsenals are best adapted to establish a government foundry for manufacture of guns adapted to modern warfare, together with estimates of the cost of a steam hammer of strength sufficient to manufacture guns of large calibre. Adopted.

The appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase and manufacture of Mobile torpedoes having been reached, Mr. Harris (Mass.) offered an amendment that they should be of American manufacture. Adopted.

Mr. Harris moved to strike out the clause appropriating $100,000 for the purchase or manufacture, after examination, of torpedoes the inventions of citizens of the United States, provided $50,000 of this sum shall be paid to Asa Weeks when he shall execute and deliver to the United States a release in writing of all claims for present or future use of all his inventions in torpedoes. Adopted. Mr. Ellis (La.) offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the navy to constitute and introduce as a part of the equipment of the navy the life saving dress adopted by the life saving service. Adopted. After completing consideration of fourteen of the other twenty six pages of the bill the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Promptly after the morning hour the tariff bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment putting iron ore on the free list.

Senator Sherman said principles which would justify the admission of foreign iron ore free of duty would require also that manufactured iron should come in free. An undeveloped iron mine was worthless. It could be developed only by labor, and it was for the protection of this labor that the duty was required.

Senator Frye gave notice of amendment to the sugar schedule, providing in lieu of the present rates a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on molasses, melado, concentrated melado, tank bottoms, syrup of sugar, cane juice, concentrated molasses, and sugar not above No. 13 Dutch standard, and 35 per cent ad valorem on all above this standard, and providing further that these rates shall take effect on the passage of the bill and shall be collected on all such goods which may be in public stores or bonded warehouses at that time.

Senator Camden moved to make the duty on iron ore 60 cents.

Pending vote on Senator Camden's amendment the senate held an executive session and soon after adjourned.

Mexican Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 23.—Dispatches from Tampico say a terrific storm prevailed there Saturday. The German bark Neta put to sea for safety. Yesterday the bodies of two her crew were washed ashore. The vessel is supposed to be lost.

The Pueblo observatory observed a new comet near Jupiter, Sunday evening at 6:40.

The government authorized the National Construction company to open to the public the newly completed line from Toluca to Movavado. The length of the new section is ninety-four miles.

THE DEPTHS ARE DUMB.

No Sound Save the Requiem of the Waves From the Scene of the Recent Wreck.

The Damage to the Sultan Far More Serious Than First Supposed.

The Captain's Statement Fortified by Several Additional Facts.

Two of the Surviving Women Bound for Omaha by the Next Steamer.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

THE LOST STEAMER.

LONDON, January 23.—The proofs of Hamburg papers received here show that the Cimbria was struck forty feet from her bow. After making a breach the Sultan scraped along the Cimbria and completely rolled up her iron plates. Evidently the blow must have been a tremendous one. The papers also print a brief report of what has transpired, and of the statement made by the captain of the Sultan before the British consul, given at that port, laying the blame on the Cimbria, in large type, with notes of exclamation. One of the boats rescued by the Theta contained thirty persons, and the other only nine. The latter had been tossing about nine hours and was water logged. All the occupants could do was to keep themselves from being washed away by grasping the thwarts.

THE SULTAN'S INJURIES.

HAMBURG, January 23.—The most searching official inspection of the steamer Sultan shows the damage to be far more serious than first believed. According to the testimony of competent seafaring people, the crew of the Sultan displayed marvelous cleverness and rapidity in stopping the leak and it is scarcely conceivable how the vessel ever reached Hamburg. Besides smashed bow and holes in both sides, her keel for 12 or 15 feet was completely split.

The Hamburger Machoichton says: The captain of the Sultan, in an official statement, says before the fog set in he had been going 9 knots an hour and during the fog reduced the speed to 4 knots, the lowest rate of speed consistent with keeping steering way on the vessel. He neither heard nor saw any kind of signal until suddenly, at a distance of little more than two ship's lengths, the Cimbria's green light appeared. He immediately, in accordance with the rules of the road, endeavored to give way. He thought he should be able to get clear when some incorrect steering occurred aboard the Cimbria and suddenly he saw the red light of another steamer. (It should be remarked here that probably the Cimbria's red light was displayed by the alteration of her course.) Almost simultaneously with the appearance of the red light he felt a shock. During the time the leak in his vessel was being repaired he constantly gave signals by blue light and blowing of the steam whistle. When the repairs had been effected he approached as near to the scene of the collision as he could without endangering his own vessel. Owing to the dense fog he saw nothing. He waited about until 8 Friday morning. As a proof of the correctness of his statement he points to the lateness of the time at which he arrived at Cuxhaven. It is considered that the great point on the official investition will be to prove the accuracy of this statement. According to the statements of the persons intimately acquainted with the captain of the Sultan, both he and his first officer are thoroughly competent and careful sailors, and especially noted for maintainance of strict decipline.

TWO SISTERS,

among the passengers rescued, have written relatives, in a village near Berlin, lamentingthat they lost everything, enen to their shoes, but in spite of their sufferings, they said they mean to try their luck in the next vessel, and hope soon to be able to send their photographs from Omaha.

INCIDENTS OF THE WRECK.

HAMBURG, January 23.—Several persons were killed by the collision itself, owing to the flying about of splinters and planks. A passenger in the shrouds begged his neighbor to push him into the sea, he being too much chilled to move himself. They refused to do so, when he let himself fall headlong into the sea. An elderly woman holding a bible in her cramped hands and singing loud funeral hymns was washed away from the deck. Two girls belonging to the Suabian singing troupe having secured life belts swam about a long time frantically crying, "Help! help! save us!" The people in the rigging cried, "come to the rigging, we can't move." The girls, half benumbed and no longer abel to swim, cried out for the last time, "Oh, we can't come," and then disappeared.

One of the Indians brandished his tomahawk before the officer of the steamer and had to be disarmed. The tumult on board was indescribable. One married couple cut their own throats in order that they might die together. The ship's surgeon encouraged those in the rigging to hold fast, telling them the sultan would soon rescue them, but several became delirious and let go their hold. The surgeon subsequently leaped into the sea, saying he would "make an end of it."

Twenty-five thousand pounds are demanded as surety from the steamer Sultan. The nautical court has taken the case in hand. The German press continue to violently attack the captain of the Sultan for deserting the Cimbria.

MAIL LOST.

BOSTON, January 23.—The postmaster general has issued a notice saying that fifty-eight mail sacks on board the Cimbria may be considered hopelessly lost.