THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT The President's Marriage-Labor Arbitration-Pensions-Van Wyck and Dorsey.

TALKING ABOUT SUBSIDIES.

Provisions of Gen. Logan's Labor Bill -Fate of the Pension Bill-The Union Pacific

BIII.

The President's Trousseau.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—[Special Telegram]—"Best Man" Bissell had a very lively time of it when he was here last week. President Cleveland had put off so many things until the last moment that he nearly ran his "best man" down. One of the first things Bissell had to do was to go around and inspect suburban retreats where the coming honeymoon could be spent. The president thought at first the Soldiers' home would be a good place, but Bissell said "no," and so it was decided that a summer residence must be sad, and "Best Man" Bissell went and found me. It is composed of twenty-time acres, and the price is \$25,000, so carefully did "Best Man" Bissell try to hield the president in the matter that he has given his own name, Wilson Bissell, and Col. Lamont's as the parties purchasing in the sill of sale given when the \$200 was gaid to-day to bind the bargain, but this little transaction in real estate is not the only thing Bissell has had to do. He had been busy in New York purchasing the rest of the president's trousseau. Express wagons, on the average of five a day, have been coming ap to the white house with bundles for the bridegroom elect. v good place, but Bisseli said "no," and so it

So it Has Ever Been.

WASHINGTON, May 19.- Special Telegramj-A California genius named Dr. Phelps, has presented to congress and the officials of the treasury department designs for our paper currency which are unique, and which he is trying to have adopted. The purpose of the new designs is to prevent "raising" and to enable ignorant people who cannot read to readily distinguish one bill from another and know its denomination. It is proposed to make the one, two and fivedollar bills of one color; the ten, twenty and fifty of another color, and the one, two and five hundred-dollar bills of still another color. Then the first series each have a uniform style of lettering, and have bars on which rre the figures and letters telling the denomination in such a way that it is impossible to raise the face value, and any child or illiterate person could readily learn their value.

It has been a long time since there was a change made in the general design of the paper or silver currency of the government.

change made in the general design of the paper or silver currency of the government, and the present style has proven so satisfactory, and people have grown so used to the conventional green and black that any new proposition will be considered cautiously. The bankers and people who handle a great deal of paper currency and who have to contend with counterfeiters and the errors of ignorance have universally endorsed the new designs proposed, but it will require an act of congress to authorize a substitution, and as congress will hardly legislate on fithe new designs proposed, but it will require an act of congress to authorize a substitution, and as congress will hardly legislate on finance now there is no prospect of a change. After all the work in committees and the flurry of the lobbylists over land forfeitures, it comes down to another point of failure when an effort ismade to forfeit. For many years congress has worked up bills and elaborate favorable reports for forfeiting the millions of unearned lands granted railroads by the government to aid in their construction, but there has been nothing further done. Some influence has repeatedly worked to defeat the final consideration of the bills. There are now on the house calendar bills favorably reported, which propose to forfeit seventy or eighty millions of acres of lands, but it is said by those who ought to know that there is not the least show of their passage. These reports represent the work of fifteen good lawyers for months, and the work has been repeated every two years during the past decade. It seems that the railroads have the lands and will keep them, whether earned or not.

Van Wyck and Anti-Monopoly. NEW YORK, May 19 .- [Special Telegram!

-The Tribune's Washington dispatch of the political situation in Nebraska says: "Mr. Van Wyck's chances of re-election are not considered good, although he may be shosen to succeed himself in spite of the op-

position now organized against him." This admission, coming from a paper which has always opposed Van Wyck, is significant. The special further says: "The democratic ranks are divided in Nebraska into free traders and protectionists the form-er led by Sterling Morton, the latter by Dr. Miller, both of them friends once, but now

Miller, both of them friends once, but now mortal enemy. The republicans, on the other hand, are confronting the anti-monopoly cry raised against the railroads and the protection movement, both of which have to some extent demoralized the unity of party action. A Nebraskan, with whom I talked to-day, said that St. John was actively at work in the state now. He has addressed a mumber of meetings already, and had probably made a still greater number of engagements to speak in the state in the course of the coming campaign. The anti-monopoly the coming campaign. The anti-monopoly question is a less serious one probably in the coming election than that of prohibition, still it will be a factor in the contest.

Logan's Arbitration Bill. WASHINGTON. May 19 .- Senator Logan presented in the senate to-day as a substitute for the labor arbitration bill, recently passed in the house, a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of arbitration of five members to be appointed by the presi-

The commission is empowered to visit any

place wheere controversies may arise and may take testimony and hear counsel and may take testimony and hear counsel and make its decision at any place it may think hest. It shall report to congress the results of all investigations, with all testimony and every action in reference to cach controversy which comes before it. It may require the United State marshals to serve process, and such marshals shall receive the same fees as they receive for like service upon process issued by the United States commissioners. Witnesses shall also receive the same fees

issued by the United States commissioners.

Witnesses shall also receive the same fees as when attending before United States commissions, but the expenses of any single arbitration shall not exceed \$1,000. The commission shall possess all such powers to administer oaths, as belong to a United States commissioner. It may, upon any serious difference or dispute on account of wages, oppression or wrongs complained of by employees or employers, repair to the place where such complaints arise, and make full examination and investigation of the same and report to congress through the president. The United States commissioners, in addition to the customary oaths of office, shall, upon any ease being submitted to their, take oath to fairly and faithfully perform their duties, which oath shall embrace the declaration that they are not personally interested in the subject matter of the controversy.

The bill amends the act creating a bureau

sonally interested in the subject matter of the controversy.

The bill amends the act creating a bureau of labor, so that the bureau shall hereafter be known as the department of labor; and the commissioner, in addition to duties now required of him by law, is required to communicate with various railroads and transportation companies and with all other companies engaged in various industries where any great number of persons are employed, and as to a certain number of employes, the manner in which their labor is performed and its character, their situations, manner of living, facilities for education of their children, and the relations of labor and capital generally. Also to make comparative lists and statements as to the hours of labor and compensation therefor in various European countries and report the result in tabulated and compensation therefor in various European countries and report for in various European countries and report the result in tabulated and comparative state-ments to the secretary of the interior, who shall report it to congress at each session, the total expenses of the performance of

such duties shall not exceed \$50,000 a year. Commissioners of arbitration shall hold offices for three years until removed by the president for good and sufficient cause, which cause shall be reported to the senate with nomination of the successor of any of them.

with nomination of the successor of any of them.

A bill was reported to-day from the house committee on the electoral count, recommending a constitutional amendment creating and defining the office of second vice president, holds that in case of removal or in case of death or resignation or constitutional disability, both of the president and vice president, the office of president shall devolve on the second vice president of the United States, who shall be voted for in distinct builots at the same time and in like manner for the same term as the president and vice president by electors appointed by the several states. In case of removal of the vice president from office, or his death, resignation or constitutional ability, or when the vice president exercises the office of president of the United States, the second vice president shall be president of the senate and he shall also act as such in the absence of the vice president from the senate, but shall have no vote unless the senate be equally divided; vice president from the senate, but shall have no vote unless the senate be equally divided; provided, however, that the senate shall choose a president pro tempore in the absence of both vice president and second vice president, or when the vice president shall exercise the office of the president of the United States, and the second vice president shall be absent from the senate or when the second vice president shall exercise the office of the president of the United States.

128NSION IGLL.

the senate or when the second vice president shall exercise the office of the president of the United States.

The full text of the pension bill, as passed to-day by the senate, is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.: That every person who is specified in the several classes of enumeration in section 4,963 of the revised statutes of the United States and amendments thereto who served in the military or naval service, as mentioned in said section, for a period of three months during the war of the rebellion and who has an honorable discharge therefrom, and who is or shall become disabled from any cause not the result of his own fault, and shall be dependent upon his own exertions for support or upon the contributions of others not legally bound thereto, shall upon making due proof of the facts under such regulation as shall or may be prescribed by the proper authority, be placed upon the list of pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension during the continuance of such disability and dependence at a rate portlonate to the degree of such disability; and such pension shall commence at the date of the filing of his application therefor. The hignest rate of pension granted under this section, which shall be for total incapacity to perform any manual labor, shall be \$24 per month, which is hereby made devisable upon that basis for any less degree of disability; provided, that no person entitled or receiving invalid pension under existing laws, or such as may be hereafter enacted, granting pensions for disabilities contracted in the military or naval service of the United States and in the line of duty, greater than that provided for herein, shall receive the benefits of this act; but any applicant for such invalid pension may, by declaration over his own signature, at any time elect to prosecute his own signature, at any time elect to prosecute his own claim under this act or under the general laws, and his pension, when allowed, if prosecuted under this act, shall commence from the date of such

under any law hereafter shall be rated at less than \$14 per month.

Sec. 2. That in considering claims of dependent parents the fact and cause of such and the fact that the soldiers left no widow or minor children having been shown, as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such dependent parent is without present means of comfortable support, than his or her own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for his or her support, and such as may be found to be entitled to \$8 a month under existing laws as modified by this section, shall receive in lieu thereof \$12 a month from and after the approval of this act,

Sec. 3. That in all applications under the general pension laws, including this act,

sec. 3. That in all applications under the general pension laws, including this act, where it appears by record evidence that the applicant was regularly enlisted and unstered into the service, that fact shall be conclusive of soundness at the time of his chilistment except in the case of fraud.

Sec. 4. That no person shall be entitled to more than one pension at the same time un-der any or all laws of the United States whether such pension shall have been ob-tained, or shall hereafter be obtained, unless the act under which such pension is claimed shall specially so declare.

The bill new goes to the house for concur-

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, May 19,—The pension bill was then placed before the senate, thel pending question being that of Mr. McPherson to recommit to the commit-tee, with instructions to submit an estimate of the expenses that would be incurred by its

Mr. McPherson's motion was rejected, yeas All, fact berson's motion was rejected, yeas 14, mays 28.

The question recurred, on Mr. Blair's amendment to Mr. Van Wyck's amendment to add to the bill a clause providing that no soldier under this act should receive a pension not less than \$8.

Mr. Blair's motion to make the bill read

"No pension paid under any law to any sol-dier hereaiter shall be rated at less than \$4 month.

Mr. Blair modified his amendment so as to

Mr. Blair modified his amendment so as to include sailors, mariners, etc.
Mr. Blair's amendment was agreed to
Mr. Logan then moved the amendment already suggested by him to make the minimum pension bereafter payable under any law not less than 86 a month. Mr. Logan's amendment was rejected. Yeas 50, nays 21, The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Van Wyck as amended by that of Mr. Blair. Mr. Ingalls moved to lay it on the table. The motion was agreed. The amendment as amended, was then agreed to.
Mr. Salisbury offered an amendment providing that no money be paid on pensions

viding that no money be paid on pensions under the pending bill till provision be made by law to meet the necessary expenditures by tax on incomes, specially appliable for such payment.
On the motion of Mr. Blair this was laid

on the table. Yea 29, nays 15.

Mr. Logan moved an amendment extend-ing the provisions of the bill so as to cover men who had served three months. He said he personally knew many men who had only served three months who were as much entitled to pensions as if they had served four years. The amendment was agreed to by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Butler then offered as an amendment a provision for a service pension for Mexican

provision for a service pension for Mexican veterans.

To this Mr. Conger offered an amendment excluding persons under political disability.

Mr. Blair, in moving to lay Mr. Butler's amendment on the table, said that the house had already passed the Mexican pension bill, which would be presented in the senate in due time.

due time.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed—yeas 25, nays 17.

Mr. Ingalls in suggesting an amendment to strike out the word "labor" and insert the word "exertions," expressing a belief that without this change teachers, merebants, lawyers and others who carned a livelihead by intellectual exertion would not be entitled to any benefit from the bill. Mr. Biair accepted the suggested amendment, and it was agreed the suggested amendment, and it was agreed

the suggested amendment, and it was agreed to.

After further debate the pension bill was passed. Yeas 34, rays 14, as follows: Yeas 7-Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Bowen, Brown, Conger, Culiom, Frye, George, Gibson, Hale, Hampton, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalis, Logan, Medillan, Mahone, Manderson, Miller, Mitchell of Oregon, Morrill, Payne, Plumb, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Spooner, Van Wyck, Voorhees Walthall and Wilson of Maryland, 34, Nays-Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Call, Cockrell, Eustis, Gorman, Gray, Jones of Arkansas, McPherson, Morgan, Saulsbury, Vest and Whitchorn, 14.

The bankruptcy bill was then laid before the senate, and after the ineffectual attempt of Riddleberger to secure an executive session, the senate adjourned.

House. WASHINGTON, May 19.-Mr. Weaver, of Nebraska, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Van Eaten, from the committee on public

lands, reported back senate bill forfeiting

certain lands granted to the state of Iowa in the construction of railroads. Mr. Dibble, from the committee on laws

regulating the election of president, reported a joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment creating and defining the office of second vice-president of the United States.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendment to the post-office appropriation bill.

Mr. Miliard briefly advocated the foreign mail service amendment, contending it would have a beneficial effect on American

mail service amendment, contending it would have a beneficial effect on American commerce.

Mr. Phelps said the amendment and vote by which it was adopted in the senate were encouragement to American shipping. He was He was proceeding to make a summary of the vote when he was interrupted by Mr. Blount with the point that it was not in order to refer to the action of the senate.

Mr. Phelps suggested that the gentleman should be proud that eight democratic senators had the courage to vote for the amendment. He had read from public prints that eight democratic senators had voted to give new steamships to American commerce and new steamships to American commerce and new ports to American manufacturers.

The senate having performed its duty, the house presented to it the opportunity to pass measures full of advantages to the country. What the country needed was new steamships and foreign markets that this measure would do it by giving the country a merchant marine, which was a militia of the seas. This measure was advantageous and ought to be passed, and it would be passed unless the members were frightened because some gentlemen had called it subsidy. Subsidy was a gift or excessive payment.

Mr. Hiscock maintained that the amend-

gentlemen had called it subsidy. Subsidy was a gift or excessive payment.

Mr. Hiscock maintained that the amendment was not subsidy when the gentleman insinuated that the lobby was full of men pushing the senate amendment. He might as well report that as strong influences were at work emanating from the other side of the ocean to strike down American steamship lines, measured by prices which were paid for carrying our domestic mails on the railroads, steamships and star routes, the United States would be paying under this senate amendment the very lowest of compensation. Measured by the rates paid by every European power, it would be paying a very small compensation indeed. If there was a governmental worthy of support it was contained in this amendof support it was contained in this amend

of support it was contained in this amendment.

Mr. Springer favored the policy of compelling vessels that carried the American flag to carry the mails of the country at a reasonable rate and was against the proposition of voting a subsidy into the pockets of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon and Russell Sage.

Mr. Holman earnestly opposed the policy of subsidies and contended that that policy would not have the effect of building American commerce. This closed the general debate, and the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Telephone Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- When the telephone investigating committee met to-day the chairman produced several telegrams that passed between President Cleveland and Van Benthuysen, relative to the application to bring a government suit. Van Benthuy-sen, in his dispatches of February 13, last, offered to furnish a detailed statement of the circumstances attending the making of the application, and to correct the mistakes into which the attorney general had fallen on that point. Private Secretary Lamont, the following day, replied that the president had no desire to express in the matter.

The chairman stated by authority of the president that this was all of the correspondence which had passed between bloods and

president that this was an of the correspondence which had passed between himself and Van Benthuysen.

After an hour spent in putting in evidence letters passing between the Pan-Electric directors, published in the newspapers, and other documentary evidence, the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

The Next New State.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- At a meeting of the house committee on territories to-day, an informal agreement was reached that the senate bill for the admission of south Dakota as a state should go on the house calendar, adversely reported, and that the Springer bill, providing an enabling act for the entire territory should go on the calendar, was favorably reported.

NEBRASKA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The house committee on banking and currency instructed the chairman to formulate a bill adding Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul and several other cities to the list of national ank depositories.

The house committee on the Pacific rail-

roads to-day heard an argument by Van Wyck and Domey in favor of the bill to authorize the Union Pacific to purchase or lease branches. The matter was then ferred to the sub-committee which had Pacific railroad funding bill in charge.

Arguing the Union Pacific Relief Bill. WASHINGTON, May 19.—[Special Tele-gram.]—Senator Van Wyck, Representative Dorsey and representatives of the Omaha poard of trade made arguments to-day before the house committee on Pacific railroads in support of the bill authorizing the Union Pacific to purchase or lease branch lines. The arguments had a favorable impression upon the committee, and the bill was referred to the sub-committee that recently considered the Pacific funding bill.

Hunting the Apache. WASHINGTON, May 19.-The following elegram was received at the war department

from Gen. Miles, dated Fort Hunchuca, Ariz. May 17, through General Howard at San Francisco; "Capt, Hatfield recovered all except two of the horses that stampeded during the fight on the 15th, and has been directed to again begin pursuit. My address will be at this place until the movement of the Indians are more fully developed.

A New Postmaster. WASHINGTON, May 19.—The president sent the following nomination to the senate to-day: James H. Moran, jr., to be postmaster at Waukegan, 11ls.

Preller's Murderer on Trial. St. Louis, May 19.—H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, on trial forthe murder of C. Arthur Preller, was brought into the criminal court this morning. He professes great relief at having been allowed to make a true state

having been allowed to make a true statement of the manner in which Preller came to his death, and feels confident that public opinion has already acquitted him of intentional crive. All the witnesses for the state were present in a body and kept under strict surveillance by the sheriff.

L. E. Hunt, present clerk of the Southern hotel, was the first witness of the morning, and his examination and cross examination consumed the greater part of the morning. He testified he was cashier of the hotel at the time of the murder. He identified the prisoner as the man who in April, 1885, registered as "W. H. Lenox Maxwell, M. D." Identified a photograph as that of C. Arthur Preller, who arrived at the house April 3. His testimony was a repetition of the facts so well known of the intimacy of the two Englishmen, Maxwell's apparent want of money, the disappearance of Prelier, the departure of Brooks for San Francisco and the discovery of the body in the trunk. During the cross-examination the witness admitted he had no means of knowing that the man who registered as Preller did not register that name as an alias: bad gene to the moreue

had no means of knowing that the man who registered as Prelier did not register that name as an alias; had gone to the morgue after Preliers body had been placed there, but could not identify it; could not even state positively that the remains were those of a human being.

Two porters employed at the Southern hotel, identified the baggage found in the rooms of the two men as belonging to Maxwell and Prelier, and testified as to Brooks' great desire to become closely intimate with Prelier. The two men seemed always on the best of terms. Mr. Warren, of Worcester, Mass., testified to seeing them introduced to each other on board of the steamer Cephalonia, and they seemed to be very intimate. The court at 1 adjourned for one hour.

Raiding American Schooners. New York, May 19.-The Herald's Hallfax Special says: "It is reported the seizure of another American schooner was made in the bay of Fundy yesterday by the steamer Lousdowne, but no reliable information has yet been received.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA NEWS The Brown Impeachment Trial Started-

Houriban and Tuffield. JIM REYNOLDS WILL SWING.

A Grand Bluff by Councilman Leeder -Big Fire in Des Moines-Buried While Excavating in Beatrice.

Brown Impeachment Case.

DES MOINES, May 19.—[Special Telegram.]

The opening of the impeachment trial today was quiet, tame and uninteresting. There was nothing of a dramatic character attending it, and comparatively tew visitors. As far as the preliminary proceedings were concerned there was no indication of any special advantage for either side. To-mor row will be more properly the opening day, as the opening argument on the part of the state will probably be begun then by Colonel J. H. Keatley of the board of managers. The counsel for the defence say they wiil waive the reserved right which they feel they have to except to the jurisdiction of the senate. They say they reserved that right in their answer, so that this case might

right in their answer, so that this case might not be taken as an adverse precedent when the question of jurisdiction was raised in any other impeachment trials, but they think they are willing to go to trial with the case as it is. They say that their principal line of defense will be to show that other state officers have allowed the same irregularities as Brown has.

"For this purpose," said one of the counsel, "we propose to put the officers on trial." The general sentiment of the senators seems to be, however, that they will consent to no such proceeding. They say they will have to waste enough time in trying Brown without investigating other officials who have not been accused. It seems to be the general opinion that the trial will last at least six weeks, as there are thirty counts to the indictment and ten distinct subjects, on each one of which he must be tried independent of the others.

PROCEEDINGS OPENED.

DES MONES MAN 19—The Brown im-

subjects, on each one of which he must be tried independent of the others.

PROCEEDINGS OPENED.

DES MOINES, May 19.—The Brown impeachment trial began in the senate chamber of the new capitol at 2 p. m. President Hull presided and all the senators were present except Knight, of Dubuque; Hendri, of Mills and Reiniger, of Floyd. The screentarms proclaimed the opening of the court, and Brown, accompanied by his counsel C. C. Nourse, of Des Moines; J. C. Bills, of Davenport; F. W. Lehman, of Des Moines, and E. S. Houston, of Burlington, entered the chamber and took seats at one side. The committee on rules of procedure reported through Senator Robinson, and nearly all of their reports were adopted, two rules being left over for further consideration. The rules in general are substantially those used in the trial of Andrew Johnson. The senate in this case, however, reserves all right to pass upon the admissibility of evidence. It also adopts the ordinary form of procedure in Iowa courts of record, as they are applicable in this case.

The sessions of the court are fixed at present from 9 till 12 a. m. and from 2. to 5. p. m. After adopting rules and appointing a committee to arrange the chamber to suit the convenience of the court the senate adjourned till to-morrow at 9 a. m.

Lincoln Wins.

Lincoln Wins.

Lincoln, Neb., May 19.—[Special Telegram.]—The much-falked-about twenty-five mile foot race between Hourihan, of Omaha, and Tuffield, of Lincoln, for a stake of \$200, came off at the Driving park to-day in the presence of a small audience. Tuffield was in fine condition, having been in training for three weeks, while Hourihan was soft from want of work, and it was a forgone conclusion before the word was given that the race, barring accident, would be won by the former. The match, as is well-known, grew out of the quarrel between the Thurston and Fitzgerald hose teams, men being picked as the best long distance runners in the respective companies and capable of doing battle for locality supremacy. Councilman Leeder, the backer of Hourihan, explained before the start that he had been caught on the bet in making a bluff, and that he did think his man could give Tuffield two miles and beat him, as the agreement called for. If a match on even terms was desired however. Leeder on even terms was desired, however, Leeder said he would match Hourihan against Tuf-field for 850. After a little talk the men got the word and went off at a lively gait, Hourihan leading. His tactics were to run Tuffield down in the first ten miles, and he made the pace a hot one. The first five miles were run pace a hot one. The first five miles were run in 29 minutes and 21 seconds, Hourihan being a half mile in the lead. At the ten mile mark which he passed in 58 minutes and 45 seconds, Hourihan had increased his lead to a full mile. From want of training the rap!d galt told on him more severely than it did on Tuffield, and the latter from that time on on Tuffield, and the latter from that time on began to gain. When seventeen miles were scored Hourihan seeing that he had no chance to make up the two miles handicap in the remaining eight gave up the struggle, and the stakes were awarded to Tuffield. Strange to say the race was run on the square, and, so far as it went, gave satisfaction to all who saw it. Hourihan established the fact that he has most speed for any distance up to ten miles, but Tuffield's lasting powers were too much for him. J. A. Austin, Gran Ensign and John Hoye officiated as judges. Frank Howard was referee, and Charles Miller was stakeholder. The official time for the seventeen miles was 2 hours and 47 minutes. There was no betting to speak of.

ting to speak of.

BAD BALL PLAYING.

What was undoubtedly the most slovenly and poorly 'played game of ballever seen in the west came off yesterday afternoon between the Lincoln and Topeka teams, the latter vinning by a serie of 12 to 9. latter winning by a score of 13 to 9. The game is unworthy of comment. The score: Topeka......0 2 6 0 1 0 2 2 0-13 Lincoln.....0 0 0 3 5 0 1 0 0-2

Jim Will Swing.

SIDNEY, Neb., May 19 .- [Special Telegram |-The court opened promptly at 9 o'clock, Judge Hamer presiding. His honor stated the object of the session and appointed General Morrow, Judges Heist and Morrell and William C. Riley to defend the case. The state was represented by H. M. Sinclair district attorney. The prisoner, Reynolds, was brought to court by the sheriff and a deputy. A jury was impanneled. The first witness called was Sheriff Enbank, who testified that he thought Reynolds sane; yet his continued muteness made him feel that a higher authority should be consulted: thus, his visit to Lincoln with Judge Hamer. He offered other important testimony. The next witness was ex-Sheriff S. O. Fowler, whose testimony was very material. Dr. Mathewson was next examined and said that he visited the jail yesterday and this morning. Rey nolds refused to talk. The doctor put him under the influence of chloroform yesterday and to-day administered ether, after which he grew quite garrolous, spoke about the crime, and talked other matters for over an hour. He made no resistance to taking med-

Dr. Mathewson said positively that in his opinion Reynoids was sane. Dr. J. O. Carter next took the stand and

testified that ne accompanied Dr. Mathewson testified that he accompanied Dr. Mathewson and related the same as the previous witness. His professional opinion was that Reynolds was hamming. He considered him sane. Braffant arguments were made by General Morrow, Judges Heist, Nowell and H. M. Sinclair. The latter's speech was loudly applauded. Judge Homer delivered the charge. At 70°clock to night the jury returned. At this hoar, 10°30, they are still out. It is understood they stand ten in favor of sanity and two opposed. In all probability Reynolds will be executed Friday.

The jury in the Leynolds case returned a

verdict of sanity. The verdict gives general satisfaction. General Morrow will ask Gov-ernor Dawes for executive elemency and a respite of Reynolds for three weeks.

A FIRE BUG'S FAKE.

Two Dwelling Houses Destroyed by Fire in Lincoln.

LINCOLN, May 19 .- Two dwelling houses at the corner of Tairteenth and G streets, the property of H. E. Noble, the photographer, were destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. The loss on the buildings and furniture is \$7,500, fully covered by insurance. A man named H. Walthers, who was in one of the houses at the time of the fire, jumped from a second story window, receiving serious injuries. He is suspected of incendiarism. He claims to be a detective and says that overhearing a plot yesterday to burn one of the nouses, a new structure, he went there to watch. He fell asleep and did not awake until too late to escape by the stairs. As this is the third fire on N oble's property within six months, Walthers' story is considered rather thin.

Buried While Excavating.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 29.-|Special Tele-gram.j-This afternoon, while workingmen were excavating for gas mains, Geo. Smith, a workman, was completely burried by the caving in of a trench. He was taken out conscious, but injured internally. While he is badly hurt, he will probably recover.

The State Dental association held an in-The State Dental association held an interesting session to-day with a discussion on mechanical dentistry, replanting, regulating, etc., in which Drs. Roseman of Fremont, S. H. King, H. A. Woodbury of Council Bluffs, A. H. Thompson of Topeka, A. A. Nason of Omaha, and Dr. Chadduck of Nebraska City, took part. This afternoon the visiting members were shown about the city in carriages by prominent citizens.

Plenty of Insurance. DES MOINES, Iowa, May 19,- [Special Tele gram.]-A fire this morning broke out over the hardware store of Dawson, Garner & Miller, Walnut and Seventh streets, burning out the second and third stories of the buildout the second and third stories of the building and damaging to some extent the hardware stock. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The following insurance was carried on the building: Ætna, \$2,000; Hamburg Bremer, \$2,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$4,000. On stock: Northwestern. \$2,000; Fireman's of San Francisco, \$2,000; Washington of Boston, \$2,000; Hawkeye, Des Noines, \$2,000; Phænix, \$2,000; State of Keokuk, \$2,000.

DES MOINES, May 19.-The thirty-fourth annual convention of the state medical society began in this city to-day, with an attendance of about 150 doctors. The annual address was delivered by the president. D. W. Crouse, of Waterloo, which was followed by several papers on technical topics.

Archbishop Taschereau's Elevation. QUEBEC, May 19 .- Official announcement was received last night from Rome confirming Archbishop Taschereau's election to a cardinalate. The news was received with delight by the Catholics of Quebec, who gave vent to their feelings by illuminating and decorating their residences, displaying bunting and holding special services in the various Roman Catholic churches, During the evening the Pontificial zonaves called the evening the Pontificial zonaves called upon his eminence and presented him with an address of congratulation. Pyrotechnic displays were given by different citizens. The beretta is not expected to arrive until June 10th, when the festivities will take place. Cardinal Taschereau sent out a circular letter promulgating the decision or Pope Leo XIII forbidding the use of all spiritous liquors at bazaars, also forbidding holding bazaars on the Sabbath.

Four Lives Lost in a Fire. curred here this morning, in which four lives were lost and a number of others injured. LATER—The home of Mrs. Mary Mooney, LATER—The home of Mrs. Mary Mooney, widow, about three miles north of Akron, was burned to the ground shortly before midnight, and four of Mrs. Mooney's children perished in the flames. Mrs. Mooney awoke in the night choking with smoke and snatching the two year old baby told the other little ones to follow her. She sprang out of a window with the babe, landing unhurt. Mrs. Mooney and her brother-in-law, Lawrence Mooney, rushed into the house to rescue the children but were beaten back by the flames. Mr. Mooney was terribly burned, the flesh hanging in shreds on his hands. It took but a few minutes longer for the flames. took but a few minutes longer for the flames to consume the little building and this morning the charred bits of flesh and larger bones of the four little ones were found in the ruins. Mooney's injuries may prove fatal. Mrs. Mooney and two grown daughters are wild with grief. The fire caught from an over-bastes toye. over-heated stove.

A Domestic Tragedy.

SALT LAKE, May 19,-Last night John A. Flowers shot his wife in the side, his motherin-law, Mrs. Decker, in the abdomen, and in the scuffle, while trying to shoot Lester Decker, his wife's brother, shot himself in the head, dying instantly. Mrs. Decker died to-day. Mrs. Flowers is fatally injured, and is not expected to live until to-morrow. Flowers and his wife had separated, but he visited her last night at her mother's, and on her refusal to go home with him the shooting been. ing began.

Sharp Competition in England. LONDON, May 18:-Ward & Payne, of Sheffield, one of the largest firms of edge tool makers in England, recently announced they would be compelled to make a reduction in the wages of their employes in order to compete successfully with German manufactcompete successfully with German manufacturers. The workman refused to submit to a reduction of their pay and the firm now threatens to employ German workmen in their stead. The employers are greatly excited over the proposed change.

Running Down the Anarchists. St. Louis, May 19 .- At a meeting of the police board yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the chief of police to disperse all unlawful assemblages of anarchists in which resistence of law is advocated and arrest any and all violators of law by uttering incendiary speeches or inciting to

Savage Quarrels. LONDON, May 19.—Dispatches received

from Cape Coast Castle, the capital of the Gold coast, west Africa, say that a conflict is proceeding between the Becquahs and Adansys, two native tribes, and that in consequence the roads are blocked and all trade with the interior is temporarily stopped. The Becquahs recently captured forty-five German traders and killed them all by the most terrible tortures and mutilations.

Assets Above Liabilities, CHICAGO, May 19.—The John B. Jeffrey Printing company confessed judgment in the superior court to-day amounting to \$108,000. The creditors are all Chicago parties, Mr. Jeffrey says there are no other debts and that the business is in good condition. The assets are estimated at \$237,000. The trouble is said to have resulted from a number of stockholders demanding their shares be taken up.

The Cyclone's Last Kick BLACKFOOT, Idaho, May 19 .-- A Tribune special says: A cyclone struck this place this afternoon entirely demolishing the Union Pacific round house. There were a pout thirty men inside at the time, who fled to the pits, barely escaping. Several were

injured. Taxing Telephone Companies. Boston, May 10.-The senate yesterday passed a bill raising the tax of telephone companies from \$30,000 to \$250,000.

Nebraska Weather. For Nebraska: Fair weather, no decided change in temperature.

PLENTY OF TIME.

The Fishermen Warring and the Government Considering.

PORTLAND, Me., May 19 .- The excitement here over the seizure of the schooner Ella M. Dougherty by the Canadian authorities is increasing, as is the feeling that the govern ment is strangely silent. A. R. Whitten, secretary of the fish exchange, said to-day that resolutions in favor of arming our vessels will be adopted at the meeting of the ex-

"Had I been in Captain Doughty's place with twelve good men at my back that one officer would never have taken my vessel. should have said to him: 'Get off, or I will lock you with me.' The government is do-

should have said to him: 'Get off, or I will lock you with me.' The government is doing nothing for us; we must save ourselyes, and we shall do it.'

Another prominent owner said we shall stand for our rights and if the government will not protect us we will protect ourselves. Had Captain Doughty's men been armed a capture would never have been made. When Captain Doughty goes to sea again he will carry a cannon and small arms. At a fully represented meeting of the Fish exchange this afternoon the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Canadian government have seized American fishing vessels, and, as we believe unlawfully, whereby the flag of our country has been insulted. Therefore, be it.

Resolved, That in the sense of the Portland fishing exchange the president should by proclamation declare non-intercourse with the dominion of Canada in all matters pertaining to fisheries.

Resolved, That whereas, the Canadian government has fitted out armed vessels, therefore, we ask our government to send armed cruisers into Canadian waters to protect our vessels.

Resolved, That we oppose and protest

reisers into Canadian waters to protect our vessels.

Resolved, That we oppose and protest against any appointment of any commission to treat with Great Britain in regard to isheries.

Resolved, That we call upon congress to take such action we sail protection is in

Resolved, That we call upon congress to take such action as will protect us in our rights as American citizens from the seizure of our property while in the act of trade, by the colonial government, and demand an immediate release of the vessels under seizure.

Resolved, That whereas our government

Resolved, That whereas our government has issued papers granting permission to our vessels to trade in foreign ports, and whereas the vessels holding such permits have been seized, we ask our government to protect all American vessels in colonial ports against illegal seizure.

Resolved, That if our government refuses to send immediately armed vessels to protect our vessels, we deem it expedient to arm and equip our vessels for their protection.

Medics in Session. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 19 .- The second day of the State Medical association was very interesting and largely attended. The tollowing are the officers and committees

President, W. T. Kirk, Atlanta; first vice president, E. Wenger Gilman; second vice president, W. O. Ensign, Rutland; permanent sccretary, D. W. Graham, Chicago; treasurer, Dr. Hay, Chicago; assistant secretary, Henry J. Reynolds, Chicago. Chicago will be the next place of meeting.

The following is the committee of arrange-

ments: E. Ingalls, Etheridge, Starkweather, Foster and Lilly, all of Chicago.
Standing Committee on the Practice of Medicine—Dr. Brower, Chicago; A. K. Vanhorn, Jerseyville; P. H. Oyler, Mount Pulsett. Pulaski, Surgery—Dr. H. K. Steele, Chicago; C. Goodbrake, Clinton; B. F. Crummer, of

Warren.
Obstetrics—E. A. Ingersoll, Canton; Dr.
Hadway, Jerseyville; W. H. Cambear, Morton.
Gynacology—O. B. Well, Psoria; J. M.
Armstrong, Edwardsville; Catherine Miller,
Lincoln.

Drugs and Medicines—J. G. Topper, Elgin; T. M. Cullinore, Concord; M. J. Mergier, Chicago.
Ophthalmology and Otology—J. Jones, A.
E. Prince, Jacksonville; C. r. Parke, Bloom-

ington.
Necrology-Ingalls, Chicago; William Hill,
Bloomington; G. W. Cox, Clayton.
Publication-J. F. Todd, Chicago.
Diseases of the Throat and Nose-E. T. Ingalls, Chicago, Dermotology-Henry J. Reynolds, Chi-Diseases of Children-F. W. Jones, Dan-

Diseases of Children—F. W. Jones, Danville; E. J. Shipp, Petersburg.
Physiology—A. Wetmore, Waterloo.
Judicial Committee—C. C. Hunt, Dixon;
A. T. Barnes, Bioomington; L. G. Thompson, Macon.
Medical and Sanitary Legislation—R. M. Griffith, Springfield; J. T. White, Bloomington; W. A. Haskell, Alton; A. B. Strong, Chicago.

lhicago. Biographical-Hollister, Chicago; E. P. Cook, Mendeta; Ingalis, Chicago; Jones, Danville; Haller, Vandalia; Worrell, Bloom-ington; A. M. Powell, Robert Boal, Pcoria; Guthrie, of Sparta.
The Incurable Insanc—A. T. Barnes, of Bloomington. The annual meeting will be held, in accordance with the constitution, on the third Tuesday in May. At 6.30 the association decided to adjourn

An Enterprising Road.

CHICAGO, May 19 .- On the coming May 30 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road will, it announces to-day, change the time of the train that now leaves Burlington, Iowa, at 7 a.m. The departure will be at 8:45 a. m. so as to connect with Burlington's fast mail, which leaves Chicago at 8 a. m. This will bring the Chicago morning papers into the towns on the line between Burlington and Cedar Falls, via Iowa City, from six to seven cedar Falls, via lowa City, from six to seven hours earlier than at present. General freight agents of lines interested in traffic through Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota held another meeting to day, and made an attempt to put the proposed Des Moines lumber pool into operation. As a result of the proceedings Commissioner Carman was instructed to go to St. Louis, if possible induce the Wabash officials to accept less percentage than 15, as the road only carried 2 per cent of the ton-nage from January 1 to September 30 last year. Meanwhile, the pool will remain in opera-

Murderous Apaches.

Nogalas, Ariz., May 19.—Two sons of Captain Andrade, while on their way to the Agna Zara ranch, their home, from here, were murdered yesterday by Indians, seven miles south of here. Three horses bearing bloody saddles ran into Planche de Platte this morning. The same horses had passed an hour before, bearing two men named Sullivan and Moore and a courier riding toward Nogales, trying to overtake them. All of them are be-lieved to have been killed by Apaches. Oscar Darwin and partner, mining near here, are also reported murdered. Captain Lawton is in close pursuit. The Indians have a num-her wounded in the Huacomia mountains and Lawton, it is expected, will overhaul

Eclectic Doctors. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.-The Illinois State Ecceptic Medical society is holding its eighteenth annual convention here. Governor Oglesby delivered the address of welcome to the members to-day, and then the president read the annual address, which was followed by the reading of numbers of

A Bankrupt Board of Trade. BOSTON, May 19 .-- The Boston board of trade filed a petition in insolvency. Liabilities aggregate \$11,250; assets, \$10,402. An effort will probably be made to settle the matter outside the court.

Tailors on Strike. Priysnuno, May 19 .- The tailors in all the establishments in the city are out to-day for an advance in wages. About 700 men are idle.

Not Just Yet. HALIEAN, May 19.-The report about the

steamer Lansdowne having seized a vessel

mear Windsor lacks contribution.

CHICAGO LABOR INTERESTS.

Nearly All the Lumbermen at Work on the Old Terms.

GRAND JURIES IN SESSION.

Wisconsin Judge Advises the Grand Jury to Investigate the Nature of Labor Societies - Reflections on the Eight Hour System.

Railroading the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, May 19.-[Special Telegram.]-The grand fury began work on the riot cases promptly at 10 o'crock this morning. All the witnesses who have testified before the several inquests on the dead victims were present, and their testimony will be taken and considered first. Shorthand reports of their statements will be laid before the jury as collateral evidence. Other witnesses, whose testimony will bear directly on the cases of Spies, Schwab, Fielden and Louis Lingg will then be heard and findings in these cases made up. After this the lesser rascals, who are charged only with riot, of whom there are some fifteen or twenty, will receive attention. The state's attorney seems to feel very confident that he can make a very strong case against the arch offenders.

NO BOMBS PRODUCED. As far as could be ascertained none of the bombs or other instruments of destruction found in the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung

were brought before the jury. M. M. Thomson, the grocer, who has made M. M. Thousen, the grocer, who has made statements concerning the mysterious conversation which he alleges he overheard between Spies and Schwab in the alleyway near the spot where the bomb was thrown, novered around the precincts of the jury room this morning but was not called to testify. It is probable that his evidence will not be taken till to-morrow. A number of reporters also testified. reporters also testified.

not be taken till to-morrow. A number of reporters also testified.

Not MUCH DIFFERENCE.

Packers are far from pleased with the eight-hour-day experiment. A movement is on foot to restore the original order of things. This will result in a compromise, it is thought, granting the men ten hours' pay for nine hours' work. Employees say there is very little difference in the output now and when the men worked ten hours.

"The force," said one of them, "has not been perceptibly increased, but men work harder and they are fresher and have more heart in what they do. It is true wages are as good—perhans better—than paid for similar work elsewhere, but there are hundreds who go to the yards every morning, perhaps from quite a distance, lunch pall in hand, who don't know whether they will find employment or not. Hosts of them get but from two to four davs' employment in a week. I don't believe the men in the packing houses will average over \$10 per week. One of the main objects of the eight-hour day," he continued, "was to create employment for the idle labor. This seems to have failed at the yards. There appears to be as many idle and short time men now as there were before the movement."

We Heard This Before. Chicago, May 19.—[Special Telegram.]— When the noon whistles sounded to-day several thousand men rushed from the lumber district across Twenty-second street. They were a hungry but happy looking crowd. The strike is at an end. Yesterday afternoon the workmen showed signs of weakening, and a few resumed work. The great turning point came this morning. The 150 police were on hand at 7 a. m. but they soon saw they were not needed. Workmen in crowds found their way to the yards, where the proprietors soon set them to work. Few questions were asked, and very little was said about time or wages. The men will work ten hours and receive the same wages as when they struck

on the 1st of May. Wages will be uniform: Common laborers, \$1.50; sorts, \$1.75; tally-men, \$2.00. Shortly after 8 o'clock it was discovered that over 90 per cent of the entire lumber handling force were in their places at work and no disturbers on in their places at work and no disturbers on the scene, All the police officers except those of Captain O'Donnell, from Twelfth street and Hinman stations were relieved from guard duty on Twenty-second street. The forenoon was spent in the yards and plain-ing mills and box factories in a great reveal of business. Vessels were lightened of their loads and left the docks. Heavily loaded wagons were hurried through the yards and across the streets. The snoke poured from every hugh chimney in sight and blasts of steam pipes, the buzz of hundreds of saws and the general whirr and noise of machinery all proclaimed the strike ended.

all proclaimed the strike ended. A Fierce Charge.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.-Judge Mallory today, in his charge to the grand jury drawn to consider the cases against the participants in the recent labor riots here, delivered quite a long address on the subject of strikes, boycotts and riots. He authorized the jury to investigate the nature of labor organizations, and said the oath which binds officers or members to resort to violence or other unlawful means for the accomplishment of the purposes of the organization, rendered such organization unlawful and liable to indictment. The judge referred to the vicious character, the property of the prop acter of many lumigrants whose pernicious doctrines poisoned the minds of a large num-ber of once contented and prosperous laboring people to an alarming extent. Our people, he said, had tolerated the reckless and criminal conduct of the anarchists and demagogues quite too long.

Returning to the Ten-Hour Plan Sr. Louis, Mo., May 19,-The furniture manufacturing companies of this city who on the first of May adopted the eight-hour system to give it a fair trial to see if it was found the business could be conducted prolitably on that plan. After a trial, it was resolved to return to the old plan of ten hours after the 20th instant. They will lock out all employes who should refuse to work on that plan.

The striking employes on the Southern

Barb Wire company, on a promise to make up during the week all time lost by the strike, were taken back and the company A Strike Declared Off.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 19 .- At the meeting of the delegates of all coal mines in the Cumberland region, held yesterday at Lona-coning, the strike was declared off, and the

coning, the strike was declared off, and the men commence work at once.

Chicago, May 19.—The strike in the southwestern lumber district has apparently collapsed. All yards are working to-day with sill the men whom they can provide work for. All planing mills have resumed, and metal working establishments report increased forces of men at work to-day. The only factories now idle are the furniture shops, and several of these succeeded in resuming on the ton-hours plan. suming on the ten-hours plan. The Burlington Route Augual.

CHICAGO, May 19 .- At the annual meeting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, held her to-day, the following directors were elected: John M. Forbes, Charles J. Paine, Edward Bangs, Francis W. Hunneswell, Peter Yeddaes, Sidney Bartlett, John O. Gardner, T. Jefferson Condridge, John N. A. Griswold, Wirt Dexter and Charles E. Perkins. kins.

Howling Anarchists.

CLEVELAND, May 18,—For ten days past a group of German anarchists have been holding meetings on the west side and calling on

persons of their stripe to arm with guns and bombs. To-day Mayor G. W. Gardner Issued a proclamation forbidding such meetings. The police will disperse all such crowds hereafter and arrest the leaders if necessary. Conspiracy Nipped.

Soria, May 19 .- A conspiracy against the lives of Prince Alexander and Karavelot, prime minister, has been discovered here.