THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING. MAY 22, 1886.--TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 290.

REYNOLDS PAYS THE PENALTY

The Cowardly Murderer of the Pinkstons Paralyzed With Hemp.

SIDNEY'S CHOKING SENSATION.

Details of the Bloody Butchery of Father and Son—The Capture and Confession of Reynolds, and the Failure of the Insanity Dodge.

Reynolds Hung.

SIDNEY, May 21.—2:30 p. m.—[Special Telegram]—James Reynolds, the murderer of John and James Pinkston, will be hanged at 3 o'clock this afternoon, mountain time.

SIDNEY, Neb., May 21.—3:30 p. m.—[Special Telegram.]—James Reynolds, the murderer of old man Pinkston, and his son, was hanged here at 3 o'clock this afternaon.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The crime for which James Reynolds was sentenced to hang was the killing on the night of September 16, 1885, of James Pinkston and his son Johnnie, near what is known as Pasler's horse camp, on Middle creek, thirty miles north of Sidney, in Cheyenne county, Neb. The elder Pinkston, a man about fifty-five years old, Johnnie Pinkston, perhaps twenty-one years of age, and Jim Reynolds had traveled together from Saline county, Mo., where they previously lived in the same neighborhood. Less than two weeks before the time of the tragedy the three men had made filings on adjoining claims about a mile north of the horse camp, and at the time of the tragedy they were building a dugout, the three working together, on old man Pinkston's place, and had finished the excavation and hauled several loads of logs for the building.

Wednesday evening, the 16th of September, about sundown, supper was being eaten when a slight quarrel arose among the men, and according to Reynolds own confession afterwards, he seized the axe and struck both the Pinkstons. No human being saw Jim Reynolds strike the fatal blows except, possibly, the two victims, and it is probable they did not see him, as the boy had been struck on the back of the head, and the old man on the back and top, his skull being literally crushed. As soon as the crime was committed Reynolds undertook the work of hiding it. The two horses were hitched to the running gear of the wagon, the bodies thrown on and hauled about a half mile into a sand draw, where a shallow pit was dug, and both piled in a heap and covered with sand. Going back to the camp the murderer dug up a few of the bloody spots of earth, changed his clothing, set the tent in which they had been living on fire, and mounting one of the horses rode to a neighbor's place and told a made-up story of two men who looked like cowboys, but were blackened up like negroes, having come to their camp, and after demanding the money of the party with drawn revolvers one of them had taken the axe and hit the two Pinkstons because they refused to give up; he had turned his pockets wrongside out and they spared him. His narrative then continued that the two alleged cowboys had hitched up the team, buried the bodies and set the tent on fire, compelling him to accompany them and finally when they had finished all this and secured about fifty dollars they started west on foot after telling him to "skip," which he proceeded to do by taking one of the horses as before mentioned.

That night Reynolds stopped with a young neighbor named Lee Nunn, and slept with him, telling his story and going over every detail. In the morning they took breakfast at the house of Lee Nunn's father's, a half mile down the creek, and then Reynolds and young Nunn started to town, arriving about noon. In Sidney the story created great excitement and parties were rapidly organizing to go in search of the murderers, but the strong improbability of the story, Lee Munn's suspicious, which he had imparted to the coroner, and other suspicious acts of Reynolds let to the swearing out before Justice Shuman and serving of a warrant by C. E. Trognitz, acting for the sheriff, who was absent.

The coroner's investigation and examination of the bodies made that evening established very clearly the impossibility of Reynolds' story being true and the probability—almost certainty—of his own guilt. The sheriff had some fear for the prisoner's safety the second night after his arrest and took him to Lodge Pole, eighteen miles from Sidney, but he was only in danger of being lynched on Middle Creek. If he had been taken back there when arrested there is little doubt as to what his fate would have been.

At the Cheyenne county district court, commencing December 28th, 1885, Reynolds was brought up for trial, but a few days before court met he began to be afflicted with nervous spells, and lost apparently, all reason. Judge Hamer convened the insanity commission, who, after examining Reynolds, and five doctors returned their verdict that he was sane. The trial then proceeded, the state being represented by H. M. Sinclair, prosecuting attorney of the Tenth judicial district, and the defense by W. C. Reilly, Esq., of Sidney, and Charles Reilly, of Kearney. The state did not exercise its right to a single peremptory challenge; the defense refused five of the jurors. A clear circumstantial case was made against the prisoner, and in addition his confession to different parties after he was arrested, was put in evidence against him. The defense had practically no proof, but pleaded that their prisoner, if he could speak, would testify to a quarrel, in which he killed a man to defend himself. At 10 o'clock on Thursday night, December 31st, Judge Hamer read his charge to the jury, and before the ringing of the new year bells a verdict of murder in the first degree was returned against the prisoner, and the jury dismissed. On the last day of court Judge Hamer passed the death sentence, fixing May 21st as the day of the execution.

Reynolds is about 25 years old, of light complexion with brown hair and eyes, has a receding forehead and hardly an average look of intelligence. He is nearly six feet tall, but is slender and stoops and will not weigh a hundred and fifty pounds. In personal habits and address he shows himself to be uneducated and unrefined. Since his trial he has remained mute, although he apparently recognizes many things that are going on around him.

During the las two weeks the actions of Reynolds induced Sheriff Eubanks to request the court to examine into the sanity of the prisoner. Accordingly Dr. Matthewson, of the state insane asylum, was summoned to Sidney, Tuesday, and spent the greater part of the day and a night in the prisoner's cell, and reported to Judge Hamer that in his opinion Reynolds was sane. The doctor put him under the influence of chloroform and administered ether, after which he grew quite garrulous, spoke about the crime, and talked of other matters for over an hour. He made no resistance to taking medicine.

Dr. J. O. Carter, who accompanied Dr. Matthewson, concurred in the opinion that Reynolds was shamming. He considered him sane. The testimony, with that of the sheriff and others, was submitted to a jury on Wednesday, and at 10 o'clock that night, they returned a verdict that Reynolds was sane.

The Legal Penalty.

SIDNEY, Neb., May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—The first legal hanging in Cheyenne county occurred to-day. James Reynolds, the double murderer of the Pinkstons, paid the extreme penalty of the law this afternoon. The gallows was erected on the west side of the jail, where a high board fence had been built to keep the execution from the sight of the curiosity seekers. At 3 o'clock Sheriff Enbank read the death warrant in the cell of the condemned, to which Reynolds paid careful attention. The deputies then proceeded to pinion his hands to his side. He was perfectly cool and evinced no signs of emotion. The procession to the gallows was formed by Sheriff Enbank and Deputy Moore leading the prisoner between his spiritual adviser, Rev. Leslie Stevens, and ex-Sheriff Fowler, whom Reynolds requested to attend him.

TAKING A PICTURE.

Reynolds ascended the scaffold firmly and without any hesitation. His legs were then tied together and the noose adjusted. At this moment the local photographer took a picture of the scene while Reynolds looked about him for a few moments. The crowd below said he was really showing wonderful fortitude. The black cap was placed on his head and over his face. Rev. Stevens offered prayer, during which the sheriff gave the signal.

IN ETERNITY.

At 3:26 the trap was sprung and Reynolds' body was hurled into eternity. His neck was broken instantly. Dr. Field, assisted by several physicians, then noted the pulsations of the heart. In thirteen and a half minutes death was pronounced and the body was cut down, and at 3:47 placed in the coffin. His face bore no signs of pain.

The crowd at this time outside the jail numbered about one thousand. The sheriff permitted them to enter and gaze upon the murderer, and the terrible instrument of death. The best of order prevailed. Sheriff Eubank is commended for the excellent manner of conducting the execution.

At 5 o'clock the body was buried in the cemetery adjacent to the town. The last night was spent in prayer with Rev. Leslie Stevens, of the Methodist church, to whom he made a full confession of the crime in the coolest manner possible, and with no nervousness other than an ordinary conversation would develop. The man related all.

THE CONFESSION.

The confession covers eight closely written pages of legal cap paper. The confession goes on to state that he and the old man, Pinkston, had trouble about the settlement; that a quarrel arose between them, and in the heat of passion the murderer struck the old man on the head with an axe. The son tried to protect the father, when Reynolds struck him, too. Both fell immediately. One blow killed each. The balance of the confession relates, substantially, how the murderer disposed of them, coming to town with a concocted story about cowboys, how his continued muteness for the past five months was maintained for the purpose of feigning insanity. His early life and habits were such that he never received any schooling. He used to work on a farm in Howard county, Missouri, afterward in Saline county, where he met Pinkston. He would be 24 years of age in December.

The people are now satisfied, the law having taken its course. At the time of the murder mob violence was only prevented by the judgment exercised by the sheriff and District Attorney Sinclair.

Reynolds continued to act the insanity dodge, to perfection, down to the very moment of his execution.

Turko-Greek Skirmishing.

ATHENS, May 21.—Major Doumriotes makes the following report of the fight on the frontier: "While we were changing sentinels at Karrivista at 1 o'clock this morning the Turks opened fire upon us. We replied. Firing soon ceased, but after some minutes the Turks reopened it along the whole line near Neseras. I ordered our fire to cease and the Turks also stopped. At 4 o'clock in the morning the Turks renewed firing, this time with artillery, from Karia. and at 6 o'clock a Turkish company advanced with the purpose of taking Analipsis. The Turks are assembling to attack our positions at Sezeros. They captured our post at Bairaktori. This they succeeded in doing by a sudden rush. Have ordered my troops to occupy other positions. All now quiet."

The government has ordered the Greek commander to avoid provoking hostilities, but if the Turks are aggressive, the Greeks shall assume the offensive.

Dispatches received from the frontier, whence they were sent at noon to-day, report continued firing between Turkish and Greek outposts. The Turks are attempting to occupy Analipsis. They have been repulsed at Phisthendra after severe firing. The Greeks remain firm in their possession. Their infantry is now pursuing the repulsed and retreating Turks near Saint Ahnasiur. Turks who were intrenched at Saltiosibia are now retreating toward Hassan Melia. The Greek artillery has destroyed the Turkish earthworks opposite Analipsis. The Greeks have now re-occupied Baieraklore.

News of firing on the Greek frontier to-day unfavorably affected European bourses and the tone at the close was flat.

LONDON, May 21.—News of firing on the Greek frontier to-day unfavorably affected the European bourses, and the tone at the close was flat.

Affairs in Greece.

ATHENS, May 21.—The British man of war has returned to Skiotho with the telegraph instruments which were removed from that place by Austrians. The firing which occurred on the frontier yesterday did not result in any bloodshed. The Turks opened fire from a distance, on the Greek forces and kept it up a short time without effect, and then retired.

Tricoupis has formed a new ministry. He assumes provisionally the office of minister of war and finance. The other ministers are: Lombardos, interior: Vaulpiovos, justice; Manetas, public instruction; Theokotis, marine.

Tricoupis received an ovation last evening from the populance of Athens. In an interview he declared the policy of the new government would be one of peace; they would demobilize the army and endeavor to stem the financial crisis threatening greece.

What Oleomargarine Is.

CHICAGO, May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—The butterine makers to-day issued their promised circular in favor of that product. The circular says that physicians, chemists and health officers in various parts of the country have pronounced the product a wholesome article of food, and in no way deleterious to health; and the daily increasing demand for it shows its hold upon the popular favor, not as an "imitation" of butter, but as a new food product and a most desirible substitute for medium grades of butter.

The circular further declared that manufactured butterine in this country increases the value of beef cattle fully $3 per head by the use of the oleo oil, which is made from the fat of the cattle. The circular is signed by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Geo. H. Hammond & Co., N. K. Fairbanks & Co. and Samuel W. Allerton.

Another Dynamite Victim.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Officer Pat McNulty, who was injured in the riot and who has been lying at the county hospital, is reported as being very low this morning, and the physicians say he can hardly live through the day. Should McNulty die, he will be the seventh victim of the mob. The grand jury is now in possession of all material facts in the dynamite conspiracy. So far as the presumption goes it shows the guilty persons to be August Spies, Schwab, Harris and Fielden. It is expected that before evening indictments will be found.

This morning Theodore Tricke, secretary of the socialistic printing company, went before the grand jury. He took with him the books of the Arbeiter Zeitung. The jury wanted to find out how much money had been expended by the managers of the paper outside of the regular line of publishing business.

Apaches Again.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., May 21.—The Apaches killed two Mexicans on the Mescal ranch, near the Mexican line, yesterday. They also waylaid and killed two Mexicans and fatally wounded a boy between Mescal's Springs and San Pedis. The leading citizens have sent a petition to the United States government setting forth the condition of affairs in this vicinity.

A Fatal Stab.

IOWA CITY Iowa, May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—Henry Schenkemyer, while quarreling with Peter Lavin in the city park last night, stabbed the latter in the abdomen, inflicting an ugly wound. Lavin may recover.

Due to a Broken Shaft.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Whitney said to-day that the delay in the arrival of the United States steamer Nipsic is probably due to a broken shaft.

Book Texts for Budge.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The president has approved the bill providing for the study of of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects, in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Garland Explaining His Connection With the Pan-Electric.

BECK ON READING REPORTS.

Mormonism—Copyright—Opium—Admission of Dakota—Logan Going to Stump Maine—General Badeau's Pay.

Interesting Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[Special.]—Considerable feeling has been worked up along the eastern and northeastern coasts over the fishery question, growing out of the seizure by the British authorities of the American fishing schooner David J. Adams, for alleged violation of the fishery or custom laws. No limit has been placed upon the liberties granted English fishing vessels in American harbors. They were given all the protection and all the privileges accorded our own vessels, and the seizure of an American vessel in Canadian waters because, as is alleged, she was purchasing bait, "an evidence that she was going to fish," has caused bad feeling and brought about a demand for very decisive steps on the part of this government. The people most directly interested are sufficiently insulted and aggrieved to make them want to fight, and they would be glad to see the matter lead to a war, but they will not see it.

GENERAL BADEAU'S PAY.

The refusal of the second auditor of the treasury to audit the pay account of General Adam Badeau, of the retired list of the army, has brought about a good deal of comment on the custom now in vogue of finding protests for disallowing claims against the government. It is alleged that the principal aim of many of the accounting officers is to find pretexts for disallowing claims.

General Badeau was appointed by President Grant to be consul general in England. Badeau was then on the retired list of the army. As a man cannot draw two salaries from the government, he did not ask for his salary as a retired army officer while in the consular service. Recently, however, he was superseded in that position and came home. According to custom he resigned his position on the retired list the day he retired from the consular office. A few days ago he called for his salary as a retired officer and was informed that when he accepted an appointment he lost his place on the retired list, and that hisaccount would not be allowed or audited, so General Badeau has brought suit for his salary. He holds that a man cannot be taken from the retired list of the army or navy except by order of the president or a law specific. It is believed his point will hold good.

OLEOMARGERINE FIGHT.

One of the most determined and lively fights that has been waged before congress for years has been pending for ten days between the dairymen and farmers of the country and the pork and beef packers. The former class demand the passage of the bill taxing imitations of butter and cheese and the latter fight it. It is astonishing what a showing is being made in favor of the manufacturers of bogus and filthy butter and cheese. The pork and beef packers have thousands of agents in the country procuring petitions against the bill and a lobby here fighting it. The investigations into the manufacture of this stuff has developed a horrible disclosure. Olormargerine, it has been shown, is made mostly of cotton seed oil and the filthiest offal from slaughter houses. It is full of animal life and is injurious to health. Despite the efforts of the dispensers of offall the oleomargerine bill will undoubtedly be passed and the manufacture will be cut off.

THE POLYGANY BILL.

The committee have considered the Edmunds bill and will submit their views to the full committee, which will meet thereafter as soon as practicable. The Edmunds bill will be very greatly modified, but I am not prepared to say, until action by the full committee, in what respect. I will say, however, that it will not be materially to change the policy of the government in reference to polygamy, but the effort will be made, while condemning the crime of polygamy, to do so in consistency with constitutional law and with respect to the liberties of the people affected. The amendment to the constitution proposed by the committee was intended to define the crime of polygamy and the like, as treason is defined by the constitution itself, so that no element in the definition of the offense would be left to congressional action. Having defined the crime, lest it should continue or be revived in a new state when it has ceased to be a territory, the amendment gives congress the power to punish the crime created by this article and to the courts of the United States the power to try it. Then, in order to prevent any inference in favor of the power of congress to interfere in the general law of each state as to marriage ane divorce, the amendment further provides that no construction shall be given to it which would deny to each state the exclusive power to regulate that class of questions, or to give any such power to congress. The amendment, therefore, while serving as a remedy for crime, even in the states themselves, is entirely conservative of the power of the states over the im portant domestic relation of the family."

Who He Is.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—Frank A. Sherman of Des Moines, and Henry Gibson and wife of Omaha are in the city.

Senator Van Wyck, who went to Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday to deliver an address before an army organization ,is expected to arrive to-morrow.

Colonel Hughes East, who was to-day appointed register of the United States land office at Yankton, Dak., is about 48 years of age, has a wife and three daughters, is a native of Indiana, and is known as the private secretary to the late Vice President Hendricks. He is short in one leg, limps and carries a cane. He expects to assume the duties of the office June 30, He has been living here with his family since the death of the late vice president.

To-day Chairman Hill, of the house committee on territories, received a telegram announcing that a delegation of Dakotans were on their way here to urge the passage of his bill dividing the territory on the seventh standard, which is on the east and west line, near the line mentioned in the Harrison bill. The delegation coming here is composed of gentlemen who were in the convention at Huron, which adjourned a few days ago. They will lend their efforts for a division on an east and west line, since statehood seems out of the question, and it is believed they will succeed.

Logan in Maine.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Special Telegram.]—General Logan has consented to go to Maine to take part in the campaign as soon as congress adjourns. He goes at the request of Postmaster Manley, of Augusta, Mr. Blaine's intimate friend and supporter.

The Attorney General Testifies.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Attorney General Garland, Dr. Rodgers and his son, Van Benthuysen, Sypher and Casey Young, were in attendance when the telephonic investigation committee met to-day. Garland was the first witness. His attention was called to Brierson's testimony, and he said there were two or three mistakes in his account of the interview at the department of justice. He (Garland) had not expressed any opinion as to the proper mode of treating Van Bethuysen's application. The witness had told him that he had no jurisdiction; that the paper had gone out of his office. The witness had not made any remark in reference that would have reference to an application filed in his office afterwards. The witness wss positive about that; he had purposely remained silent on that point. Outrageous as it may have seemed, he would rather have acted in the matter himself than have made any remark on the proper mode of making the application, and if he was positive about anything it was on this point. Oats said it had been alleged that the witness had visited Young's rooms while a conference was in session. The witness replied he had never been in those rooms and did not know until he had seen it in the newspapers that Young had rooms in "G" street. He wished to repeat his former statement. He did not believe he had attended a Pan-Electric meeting after the presidential election of 1884, and was positive he never attended one after the inauguration. Oats inquired if any person had intimated to the witness that the application for a suit would be made, and that the witness had intimated that it would be inopportune it made during his absence. The witness positively declared that there had been no such intimations. Ranney read from Brierson's account of his interview with the attorney general, and the witness smiled at certain points.

"What did those four men want?" inquired Ranney, referring to the visit of Brierson and the others to the department.

"I have already stated about thirteen times," said the witness, "but will state it again if you wish. What they wanted I don't know; what they said they wanted was: 'We want the name of the United States to test the Bell telephone patent.' I remarked in reply that I could not consider the application; that i was a stock holder and an attorney for a rival company. Then there was a question or two about procedure—I don't remember what they were. I was determined to cut the matter off and may have been a little abrupt, I am afraid."

FRAUD IN TELEPHONES.

Casey Young offered to show by competent evidence that the patent that had been attacked by the government had been obtained by fraud from the patent office; that the officer who gave it was derelect in his duty; that he issued the statement through corrupt influences, and that he was paid by the patentee to issue the patent. These facts he would prove by papers or witnesses.

The committee at this point adjourned till to-morrow, when the offer will be considered in secret session.

COPYRIGHT TO FOREIGNERS.

Senator Chase to-day reported from the senate committee on patents an original international copyright bill as a substitute for the bills on the subject before the committee. It amends section 4952 Revised Statutes by striking out the words "citizen of the United States or resident therein." This section which confers the copyright and the proposed amendment will extend the right to foreigners. The provision of the same section, relating to the right to dramatize or translate, is amended as follows:

Authors or their assigns shall have exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States. A provision is added to section 4957, that in case of books in foreign languages, the prohibition of importations shall apply only to translation of the same and the importation of books in original language shall be permitted, unless the original shall also be copyrighted, and an American edition thereof shall be issued within three months after the date of entry of the copyright.

SUPPRESSING OPIUM.

The president to-day transmitted to congress a communication from the secretary of state, recommending additional legislation for the repression of opium traffic in accordance with the supplemental treaty with China,which went into effect in 1881. The secretary of state encloses a letter on the subject written by John Russell Young when min ster to China to Secretary Frelinghuysen.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANS ALL.

The committee finds nothing against Ross, and find Fenn to be a worthy man.

In the case of Harry C. Evans to be postmaster at Bloomfield, Iowa, vice A. H. Fortune, suspended, the committee says the suspension seems to have been made for political reasons, and it finds nothing affecting the personal or official conduct of the outgoing official. Evans is found to be worthy and is reported favorably.

Reports similar in purport to above, though differing in terms, were made in the cases of W. T. Sharp, postmaster at Brooklyn, Iowa, vice George Phillips suspended; S. B. Chase, postmaster at Osage, Iowa, vice F. G. Atherton, and A. L. Downard postmaster at Marengo, Iowa, vice H. R. Cronshaw.

The house committee on judiciary to-day instructed Chairman Tucker to report favorably an amendment to the constitution declaring polyamy unlawful. There was but one member of the committee who did not agree to the action of the committee, and he only wanted further time to consider it. Judge Tucker, chairman of the judiciary committee, said to the Associated press reporter:

"The committee will report the amendment on Monday, and will then probably take up the Edmunds Utah bill."

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE.

A large delegation from the Philadelphia Civil Service league were here to-day, and went before the civil service commissioners and preferred charges that applicants for examination for postoffice and custom house positions had obtained copies of examination papers before examination took place and had "crammed" for the test, and were thus enabled to pass a better examination than others. The gentlemen stated their case to the commissioners, and were heard with every consideration. When they finished, the commissioners stated that it was almost impossible for such a thing to happen. One sheet might be obtained, but it was hardly likely that a whole set could be obtained, Only the required number of papers were sent to each of the local examiners, one for each candidate or so many as are to be examined in one day. Thus papers could not well be obtained from local examiners, and the commissioners were certain that it was impossible to obtain a set of papers from their office here. Friends of applicants or candidates could not obtain them here. They might get an application blank, but certainly not a set of examination papers. The gentleman from Philadelphia had no special charge to proffer, but a general one, and the commissioners said they would be happy to listen to any complaint they might bring, and they would try and correct it if it was proven to be substantiated or an abuse.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution providing for printing the papers relating to the nomination of Mr. Matthews as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Confirmations—Mrs. Virginia Thompson, postmistress at Louisville.

The senate removed the injunction of secrecy from several reports in cases disposed of some time ago. In the case of E. D. Fenn, to be postmaster at Nevada, Ia., vice T. J. Ross, suspended, the postoffice committee says there seems to have been no cause for suspension of Mr. Ross other than that he was a consistent and active member of the republican party, and that his suspension is desired on that account in order that a member of the democratic party might be appointed in his stead.

After the debate the bill was passed as it came from the house—yeas 29, noes 13.

The urgent deficiency bill, being reported by Mr. Allison from the committee on appropriations, was passed without debate.

Mr. Plumb moved that the senate insist on its amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill. The senate agreed to the motion, and the chair appointed Messrs. Plumb, Mahone and Call as a conference committee.

On motion of Mr. Dolph the bill was pssed providing for the forfeiture of wagon road land grants in Oregon.

Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar, Miller and others objected to the reception of the resolution as being executive business, and it was declared not now in order.

Mr. Dolph endeavored to secure the setting of a day for the consideration of the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture act.

Objections were made by several senators, among them Mr. Sewell, who said he would object to further special orders till the Fitz-John Porter bill was taken up and disposed of, and he would ask the senate to take up that bill when the bankruptcy bill had been disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Hoar the senate took up the bill providing for the closing of the business of the court of Alabama claims.

On motion of Mr. Conger, the house bill was passed establishing a life saving station at the following places:

One at Plum Island, Lake Michigan; one at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan; one at Point Adams, Oregon; one between Point Reyes and Point Diablo, California; one between Point San Jose and Point Labos, California, and one on Lake Ontario, New York, at or near the mouth of the Nigara river.

On motion of Mr. Blair the senate then proceeded to the consideration of the favorably reported pension bills standing on calendar.

After the passage of a number of such bills Mr. Beck suggested that once in a while—once in ten times or so—it might be well to have the committee's report bearing on the case read—just to show that somebody had looked at the case. The expression "read a third time and passed" gave very little information. We had two or three vetoes and several suggestions that nobody knew anything about what was being done. He (Mr. Beck) accordingly did not know and did not believe any member of the senate did. After quite a lengthy cross-fire between senators on this point, the senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened it adjourned until Monday.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mr. Herbert, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

After a long debate the house to-day passed—yeas 120, nays 80—the bill prohibiting for a period of five years from the 1st of March, 1887, the importation into the United States, or the landing nopn its shores of mackerel (except Spanish mackerel) caught between the 1st of March and the 1st of June each year. The consideration of private business was then proceeded with and the house passed a number of such bills,among them being one removing a charge of desertion from the record of Franklin Thompson, alias S. E. E. Zelye. This is the case of a woman who for two years served in a Michigan regiment as a soldier without disclosing her identity.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The house at its evening session passed thirty pension bills, and at 10 p. m. adjourned till to-morrow.

RAILROAD POOLS.

A Reorganization of Western Pools Necessary to Secure Harmony.

CHICAGO, May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—It is firmly believed by certain prominent railroad men that there is no probability that the Western Freight association will ever be recognized again, and there is a prospect that the tripartite combination, (the Western Trunk association), which entails heavy expense upon the Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Union Pacific, without any benefit being derived therefrom, will soon be abandoned. The indications are that new combinations will be formed this summer which will include the traffic of the above named association, as well as that heretofore pooled in the Northwestern Traffic association. The fact has been established that neither of these pools can be managed successfully separately, but the opinion is expressed that combined they may prove of considerable benefit and insure maintenance of uniform rates. The terminus of the new combination is to be extended to Cheyenne on the Union Pacific and Bismarck and Fargo on the Northern and the Manitoba roads. At the same time the Southwestern Railway association is to be extended to include the Kansas business of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, and other Kansas roads. If the Sante Fe does not secure favorable recognition by the Southwestern Railway association it may carry out its threat to begin and finish an independent line to Chicago, which the existing lines between Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are anxious to prevent.

Before the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—The grand jury resumed the investigation of the anarchist cases at 11 o'clock this morning. There is now good reason to believe that the indictments against August Spies, Fielden, Parsons, Fisher and Schwab will be returned within the next twenty-four hours. It is also thought that the same testimony which has led up to this will be introduced to-day by Captain Schaack against the prisoner, Louis Ling. County Physician Bluthardt, the first witness called to-day in the Haymarket case, was rigorously examined regarding the result of the post mortems made by him and his assistant on bodies of the police victims of the riot. His testimony was substantially the same as that given by him before the coroner's jury at the several inquests. The character of the wounds was faithfully described. Lieutenant Mike Quinn, of West Chicago avenue station, who commanded a division of police at the riot, and who saved himself and his men from the bomb by executing a flank movement, was next let into the jury room and gave his version of the affair at great length.

HANDLE IT CAREFULLY.

While Officer Quinn was giving his testimony Schaack and Detective Whalen, from East Chicago avenue station and Detective Bonfield from central station arrived and were admitted. They carried in the tenderest manner possible a tarpaulin bag and a box containing fragments of the deadly bomb and explosive missle. There was a look of alarm and terror on the faces of the grand jury when they learned the nature of the baggage.

Yesterday's Base Ball Games.

The following is the result of the various base ball games played throughout the country yesterday:

At Kansas City—Boston, 8; Kansas City, 7. First base hits, Boston, 11; Kansas City, 9. Errors, Boston, 3; Kansas City, 7. Umpire, Connelly.

At Chicago—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 2. Pitchers, McCormick and Daily. First base hits, Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 6. Errors, Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 11. Umpire, Maguire.

At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Washington, 3. Base hits, Detroit, 12; Washington, 7. Errors, Detroit, 4; Washington, 4. Umpire, Gaffney.

At New York—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsbug, 6. First base hits, Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 10. Errors, Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 6. Umpire, Quinn.

At New York—Metropolitans, 1; St. Louis, 3. First base hits, Metropolitans, 6; St. Louis, 8. Errors, Metropolitans, 4; St. Louis, 2. Umpire, Battin.

Jaehne Removed to Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Alderman Jaehne, the convicted bribetaker, was removed this morning at an early hour from the Toombs prison and taken to Sing Sing to serve out his sentence of nine years and ten months. As early as 6 o'clock a large crowd gathered about the Tombs exits to see the prisoner off. Accompanied by a deputy sheriff, to whom he was handcuffed, Jaehne left the prison and entered a carriage. The party was driven to the Grand Central depot, where they took the 8 a. m. train for Sing Sing.

A dispatch from Sing Sing to-day states that Alderman Jaehne arrived safely at the state prison there and was at once put to work in the laundry.

Death of Dio Lewis.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 21.—Dr. Dio Lewis, the author and reformer, died at his home here this morning at 8 o'clock, after an illness of two or three days, from erysipelas.

An Official Denial.

CHICAGO May 21.—The official statement is made that Thomas J. Potter, vice president of the Burlington road, is not to sever his connection with that road to accept the presidency with the Bee line, as has been rumored.

Crops Destroyed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 21.—Crops along the Pee Dee river are totally destroyed on account of the freshets. Considerable damage has been done to the railroads, and crops in the northern and western part of the state.

Other Chokes.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The Post-Dispatch's special from Plummerville, Ark., states that Lee Barnes was hanged to-day for the murder of Charles Hellman, November 20, 1885. Both men were gamblers.

Nebraska Weather.

For Nebraska—Fair weather; stationary temperature.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA NEWS.

Mrs. Horn on Trial for Murder at Beatrice.

BROWN IMPEACHMENT CASE.

Iowa Fatalities—A Shower of Rotten Eggs--The Elkhorn Road Removes its Headquarters to Fremont—Other News.

Brown's Impeachment.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 21.—Immediately upon the opening of the impeachment case this morning the question of the right to excuse a member of the senate arose, but by the drift the discussion took, it seemed likely to consume the greater part of the forenoon and the excuse asked which brought forth the discussion was withdrawn. Judge Nourse then proceeded with his opening remarks and occupied the greater part of the morning.

DES MOINES, May 21.—The entire time of the impeachment trial of Auditor Brown today has been occupied by Judge Nourse, opening the case for the accused. He had not finished at time of adjournment to-night, and will continue his speech to-morrow. He said, as he did not intend to speak at the close of the trial, he should make a thorough statement of his views of the law and the facts in the case. Resuming the argument as to the question of impeachable offenses, he quoted from the declarations of prominent men outside of the state on this point, Hon. John Sherman was quoted to the effect that not trivial offenses, but only clear and palpable violations of the constitution or the law, can be made impeachable.

The argument on the part of the managers would tend to establish that this court was called upon to try a civil suit involving sixty-two and a half cents. He then quoted Davis of Kentucky, to the effect that impeachment can be had only for treason, bribery or an offense that had been made such by positive statute and it must be one of a very vicious character. He then proceeded to discuss the question of the rest of the evidence. Senators were disposed to free their minds from all bias and especially to divest themselves of any impression which may have been made by the filth reeking from a hired press, derogatory to the auditor.

A REASONABLE DOUBT.

The managers said that as this was not a criminal proceeding,the rule that the accused should have the benefit of a reasonable doubt does not apply in this case. The counsel combatted this position vigorously, but said that he knew this case so well, that, if at the close of this trial, any senator had a doubt as to the innocence of the auditor he would almost say vote him guilty. He quoted the managers as having said that while they might not be able to establish bribery, they would prove a chain of circumstances which would show grave impropriety. That is, that Brown could not be convicted of bribery, but he could be convicted, under an article charging bribery, of improper conduct. Counsel here quoted from Judge George P. Wright, when in the United States senate, in reference to the charges against Secretary Belknap, that money or anything presented to a public officer after he had performed an official act, without any evidence that such present was expected, was not bribery. Suppose a member of the legislature just adjourned received a pass from a railroad corporation as a reward for the manner in which he had performed his duty, there being no evidence that the member had any expectation of receiving such pass, would that have been bribery? Would the acceptance by the auditor from the Bremer County bank of a reasonable amount after the examination and without any evidence of improper consideration be considered corrupt? Continuing to discuss the relations between Brown and ex-Governor Sherman counsel said the managers say the dereliction of other officers of the state does not excuse or justify the auditors in a failure to comply strictly with the law. This may be strictly true, but let us ask why Governor Sherman did not begin to "nag" the other officers for their failure? Why was he not so scrupulous about the others whom he knew were doing the same things? The reason was that he had conspired to crush the auditors. Judge Nourse then reviewed in detail the articles of impeachment, dwelling with particular force upon those involving Sherman's relation to the case and attacking the latter with great bitterness and severity, charging him with attempting to intimidate a public officer from doing his duty. He also charged the beginning of the difficulty with the auditor was on account of his examination of an insurance company with which Sherman was connected.

Williams Comes to Grief.

JOHNSON, Neb., May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—Quite a little excitement was created in our town this noon by a man by the name of O. F. Williams, formerly of Wymore, Neb., but now residing in Talmadge and engaged in the insurance business, trying to kidnap one of his children from his wife, who at present resides here, having left him some four months since on account of his refusing to support her and for other ill treatment. Driving up to the house where she at present is working he asked to see the baby, and on its being brought into the room he snatched it from the mother's arms, jumped into his buggy and drove up in town, the now frantic mother following him and loudly appealing for help. Stopping his horses for a moment, he was surrounded by a large number of our indignant citizens, whom he openly defied. It was but the work of a moment and he was strongly pinioned in strong arms and the child taken from him and restored to its mother.

SHOWERS OF ROTTEN EGGS.

Williams upon being released, drove down the main street amid showers of rotten eggs thrown from hands sure and strong, and the last seen of him was making his way to Talmadge, besmeared from head to foot with the shell fruit. The sympathy of the town is all with Mrs. Williams, who is a hard working woman.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

ALMA, Neb., May 21.—[Special.]—John A. Ware, a grain dealer who has been in this place for several years, buying grain for T. W. Lowry of Chicago, has been arrested here charged with embezzlement and forgery. The preliminary examination will take place on Saturday before J. M. Hiatt, county judge. Mr. Lowry claims Mr. Ware is short in his accounts about 13,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Ware claims he can explain it all satisfactorily, which is earnestly desired by his numerous friends here. During the time Mr. Ware has resided here he has gained many friends and has always stood high in the estimation of the people.

Elkhorn Goes to Fremont.

NORFOLK, Neb., May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad company was held here today. The old board of directors were reelected. The capital stock has been increased from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000. The construction of the Lincoln branch, fifty-two miles, and the Scribner branch, sixty-three miles, was authorized. The action of the board of directors in deciding to bond the road for $20,000 per mile, instead of $25,000, was approved. The state headquarters of the road was changed from Norfolk to Fremont.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—The trial of Mrs. Anna Horn for the murder of her step-son some months ago commenced in the district court to-day. A review of the case is: That some months ago the child died, and, upon investigation by a coroner's jury, she was held to the district court and subsequently indicted by the grand jury. Dr. M. P. Walsh, ex-coroner, who has at this term of court been indicted for bribery, in connection with the Morse wife-poisoning case, is an important witness in this case, and it is thought that the indictment was procured to get him here as much for a witness in the case now on trial as for the trial on the crime for which he is indicted. He is now in Illinois, but expected here daily with an officer.

AN EDITOR MARRIED.

Miss May Higby, niece of ex-Senator Paddock, and M. A. Metzger, city editor of the Daily Express, were married here last night. They were given a handsome reception by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Smith, relatives of the bride.

He Loved the Servant.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—A Davenport dispatch says that Deiteff Koll, a well known saloonkeeper, and for years chief of the volunteer fire department, was found dead in his room this evening with a bullet hole in his left temple, and empty pistol near. This morning a domestic charged Koll with her betrayal in the presence of his wife, and the latter at once applied for a divorce. This and other troubles evidently lead to Koll's suicide.

A Brilliant Social Event.

YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—The most brilliant social event that ever took place in York was celebrated at the M. E. church last night, when J. F. McCanaughy was married to Miss Nellie Woods. The church was profusely decorated in honor of the occasion. Over $600 worthy of presents were bestowed on the worty couple. Mr. McCanaughy is one of the leading business men of this place and the bride is a daughter of Hon. G. Woods.

Strange Accident.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—Thomas Edgar, a prominent farmer of Henry county, was killed last night under very peculiar circumstances. He was repairing a fence near his home in New London, and, after using an axe to loosen some posts, handed it to a hired man to relieve him. The hired man struck but two blows when the axe flew off the handle, striking Mr. Edgar in the groin, severing the femoral artery, and he bled to death before he could reach the house.

Doctors Go Home.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—The State Medical association closed its meeting here to-day after electing officers, delegates to National association and hearing reports of committees. The officers for the year are: President, A. W. McClure, Mount Pleasant; secretary, S. S. Lytle, Iowa City; treasurer, G. R. Skinner, Cedar Rapids. The next meeting will be held in Sioux City.

Probable Murder.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 21.—[Special Telegram.]—A Dubuque dispatch from Kimball, Dakota, states that John Kennedy, formerly of that city, who had taken np a claim in Dakota, had-been murdered by his hired man, probably for money, as he had considerable with him. The body will be brought to Dubuque for burial.

Strikers Indicted for Conspiracy.

HILLSBORO, Mo., May 21.—The grand jury which has been in session for the past nine days finished its labors yesterday. The time had been almost entirely given up to investigation of the charges of conspiracy against the late railroad strikers, fifty-nine of whom were indicted. Many of them escaped before the warrants could be served on them. Only four have been arrested.

Miss Pendleton Improving.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The condition of Miss Pendleton, daughter of the United States minister to Berlin, who was hurt in the runaway accident yesterday, in Central Park, is reported much improved. She was said to be out of danger, only suffering from weakness consequent upon the shock.

A False Report.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 21.—Careful inquiry as to the alleged presence of Anarchist Parsons in this state shows nothing to indicate that he has been here. The report is probably due to a canard published here a few days ago, based on the receipt by the chief of police of Parsons' portrait.

A Railroad Ordered Sold.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—Upon application of C. W. Fairbanks, counsel for the bondholders of the St. Louis Central Railroad company, the United States circuit court to-day entered a decree for the sale of the railroad and the property of the company. The sale will occur the latter part of June.

Very Bad News.

BERLIN, May 21.—United States Minister Pendleton and his daughter Mary to-day were handed a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Pendleton. Both were terribly shocked. It is not yet known whether Pendleton will return to America.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies. The combination, proportion and preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

"I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine I ever used. It gives me an appetite and refreshing sleep, and keeps the cold out." J. S. FOGG, 106 Spruce Street, Portland, Me.

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling, and builds up the system.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla was a God-send to me, for it cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint with which I had suffered 20 years." J. B. HORNBECK, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

"When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made a good investment of one dollar in medicine for the first time. It has driven off rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding mistress says I must keep it locked up or she will be obliged to raise my board with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURRELL, 99 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best remedy for impure blood I ever used." M. H. BAXTER, ticket agent, P. & R. Rd., Bound Brook, N. J.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla takes less time and quantity to show its effect than any other preparation." MRS. C. A. HUBBARD, N. Chili, N. Y.

"My wife had very poor health for a long time, suffering from indigestion, poor appetite, and constant headache. She tried everything we could hear of, but found no relief till she tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is now taking the third bottle, and never felt better in her life. We feel it our duty to recommend it to every one we know." GEORGE SOMERVILLE, Moreland, Cook County, Ill.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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