THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1887. NUMBER 216.

NOTHING DEFINITE AS YET.

The Senatorial Situation at Midnight Gives No Pointer on To-day's Results.

THE CHANCES FOR A CAUCUS.

Thurston Being Put Forward For the Nomination—How the Vote Stood Yesterday—Lieut. Gov. Shedd's Outrageous Action.

The Situation Last Night.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At midnight no definite conclusion can be reached as to the outcome of to-morrow's ballot. A majority of Van Wyck's republican friends are still determined to stand with him out of caucus. Seven or eight members who have from the outset been very restive, and seemed only to desire to go through the form of supporting him through one or two ballots, are likely to go in with the anti-Van Wyck republicans, which may give them within three or four votes sufficient to elect to-morrow if they agree upon a man. There is no doubt Van Wyck would have been elected to-day had it not been for the outrageous action of the lieutenant governor and the fraudulent adjournment ordered by the presiding officer before the actual result of the first ballot had been declared.

As usual the people have been deceived and misled by attorneys who were in the habit of serving their corporation clients rather than the masses. The record made by some of the members to-day will not likely be forgotten by their constituents.

The general impression to-night is that the caucus will nominate John M. Thurston. How those who came here to elect Van Wyck will explain their vote for the political attorney of the Union Pacific remains an enigma. The excitement up to this hour runs very high all through the city and general confusion prevails, with numberless rumors. Anti-Van Wyck eavesdroppers were discovered in a dark alley below the hall where the Van Wyck conference is now in session and routed. Tickets have been printed for the joint session to be held in the opera house to-morrow.

Result of the Vote.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following was the ballot taken in the joint convention at noon to-day for United States senator:

C. H. VAN WYCK.

Calkins	Ballard	Marshall
Duras	Barret	Matthieson
Higgins (Cass)	Bick	McGrew
Casper	Cameron	Newton
Fuller	Craig	Overton
Higgins (C'lfx)	Dempster	Russell
Keckley	Elsley	Satchell
Lininger	Ewing	Slater
Robbins	Fuller	Tingle
Schminke	Gafford	Underhill
Sprick	Gilmore	Watson
Sterling	Harrison	Wetherald
Tzschuck	Helmrod	Whitmore
Wolback	Horst	Wilson
Wright	Jeary	Young
Andres	Lord	Bailey
Harlan—49.		

A. J. WEAVER.

Brown	Linn	Snell
Abrahamson	Aiken	Andrews
Babcock	Cope	Diller
Fenton	Green	Randall
Trusdell	Yutzy—14	

A. S. PADDOCK.

Colby	Conger	Holmes
Lindsay	McNamar	Bowman
Fox	Kinney	King
McCann	Norris	Pemberton
Peters	Sweet	Wardlaw
Wilhelmsen	Wilsey—17	

GEORGE L. MILLER.

Bently	Frantz	Fuchs
Garvey	Hayden	Kelpers
Knox	Latta	McKenna
Miller	Rief	Simms
Smyth	Sullivan	Tracey
Turner	Tyson	Veach
White—19		

JAMES LAIRD.

Heartwell	Brown	Cole
Crane	Minni—5	

AMASA COBB.

Burnham	Moore	Raymond
Shamp	Caldwell	Dickinson
Eggleston	Leisveld—8	

WILLIAM MUNGER.

Bonesteel	Sherwin	Vandemark
Gamble	Schwab—5	

Simmanek, Wolenweber and Wright voted for J. Sterling Morton.

Agee voted for Dundy.

Kent and Meiklejohn voted for Reese.

Majors, Nichol and Thornton voted for Thayer.

Ellis voted for Judge Broady.

Baird voted for Thurston.

Alexander voted for Majors, McConaughy voted for Nance, and Newcomber voted for Dilworth.

The Joint Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—From the caucus chamber to the state house was the pathway which the legislators collectively and singly trod this morning. A meeting of General Van Wyck's forces was held at Red Ribbon hall at 10 o'clock, and Senator Lininger was chosen as leader in the joint convention. Forty-two were present. Harmony prevailed and despite the exciting events of the previous evening confidence reigned. A meeting of the anti-Van Wyck (nominally termed "straight") crowd, was held at Masonic temple in the morning and that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction and caustic disagreement was indicated by the look of uncertainty on the countenance of the most prominent and aggressive of the corporate proteges, who in the hallowed name of the "Grand old party," have been endeavoring to drive Van Wyck's friends into a caucus which would have as its only purpose the encompassment of his defeat.

The hall of the house of representatives was actually a mass of eager, listening, closely watching, uncomfortable, perspiring humanity—on the steps of the rostum, on the windowsills, squatted on the floor, standing up and hanging to the gas brackets, filling the aisles, lobbies and galleries, peering over the shoulders and covetly watching for a better chance to see and hear. Fully two thousand Nebraskans, a third of whom were ladies, were gathered within the spacious hall. About one thousand tickets of admission were issued, and fully double that number succeeded in obtaining admission through ingenious devices. The result was that even if the opera house had been secured, as was at a late hour this morning contemplated by a joint resolution of the senate, that sufficient accommodation would not have been afforded.

At noon the senate was announced and the senators filed in, accompanied in many instances by their wives, so that the chairs allotted them were filled and the crush and crowd became the more oppressive. So great was the pressure for place of any kind that chairs that had to be reserved for the senate were recovered from the grasp of adventurous spectators with difficulty. Two chairs which were obtained with considerable trouble by the sergeant at arms of the house for use of Governor Thayer and wife were also discovered to be non est and the governor and lady retired in no little vexation. But even gubernatorial dignity and claims to precedence availed but little in the face of the eager scramble for some place or any place in which to sit or stand.

Amid this confusion the rap of the gavel of the lieutenant governor caused instantaneous quiet, and the secretary of the senate called the roll of that body. The roll of the house was also called, and when it was concluded Lieutenant Governor Shedd said: "Under the provision of the statutes of the United States governing the election of United States senator, this legislature is now assembled in joint convention for the purpose of selecting a senator for the ensuing six years. The secretary of the senate will read the journal of the senate, giving the vote for United States senator taken on Tuesday."

Speaker Harlan said: "The clerk of the house will read the journal of the house."

Prior to the balloting, Gad Slaughter whispered hurriedly to the lieutenant governor, who said: "As there seems to be a desire to change votes the clerk, after the roll call for ballots, will call the roll a second time to allow members, if they so desire, to change their votes."

The ballot was taken, and the joint convention waited for the second call for changes. A dozen members looked anxiously towards the chair. Several others passed to and fro among the desks.

Mr. Miller of Butler rose to his feet a moment after Gad Slaughter had handed the footings of the ballot to Lieutenant Governor Shedd, and that tricky official, with a rap of the gavel, began to announce the vote. He had scarcely uttered the first word before a dozen members were up. Mr. Miller demanded to know why the roll had not been called for changes, and insisted on its being done according to agreement.

Shedd declined to so order or to put any motion to that effect, and ruled Miller out of order.

Lininger, Tzschuck and a dozen men were on their feet at the same time and shouting for recognition from the chair. The uproar partially subsided when the lieutenant governor said: "It is too late. The chair has announced the vote."

Mr. Colby of Gage moved that the joint convention adjourn.

Mr. Lininger, who had been standing throughout the entire proceedings, excitedly said: "Mr. President, I had the floor and I do not propose to have this convention snapped up in this way. I want fair play. You announced that the roll would be called again and you have not declared the result as the gentleman here has said. All we ask is fair play. I insist upon this vote upon adjournment going on record, and call for the ayes and nays."

Representative Watson—"The point of order that is being discussed is that the chair announced that the clerk would call the roll and announce the vote, when the members would have an opportunity to change their votes, and the gentleman from Butler rises to ask the privilege of changing his vote, when he was unable to get a reply or recognition from the chair.

The Chair—"I desire to state again what I formerly said: If there seemed to be a desire to change the vote in order to avoid confusion, the chair would have the clerk call the roll again. No one asked the privilege to change his vote. The chair waited from five to ten minutes, while no one changed his vote. I supposed that it was fully understood."

Senator Tzschuck, pointing his finger at the president, said: "You said 'I shall have the roll called over again and if there is a desire of any member to change his vote the opportunity will be offered.'"

The Chair—"The question before the house is upon the motion to adjourn."

The ayes and nays were called for, during which Senator Lininger sprang to his feet and, turning to the legislators, shouted: "Vote it down; vote it down."

The motion to adjourn until noon to-morrow was carried—71 to 61.

Representative Rief of Hall, as he voted "No," exclaimed: "Treason to the people has entered this house, hence I vote no."

During the voting the first enthusiasm which found vent in applause was when Senator Wright asked to have his vote changed from Moulton to Van Wyck, and was quickly followed by Senator Wolbach, who asked to have his vote changed from George L. Miller to Van Wyck. This enthusiasm was again expressed when, in the roll of the house, the name of Andres was called and he said: "Mr. President, I wish to explain my vote. As a democrat I think I have done my duty, and as a representave of the labor vote of my constituency, I therefore decide to vote for Charles H. Van Wyck."

The vote on adjournment was generally taken as a test of the strength of the Van Wyck and anti-Van Wyck elements, and the call of the roll was watched with breathless interest. The announcement was the signal for a series of yells from the railroad strikers which sounded as if pandemonium was let loose. Every capper and tool of the railroads screamed in ecstacy and the galleries and floors promptly adjourned to the gin mills and lobby of the Commercial hotel to exchange congratulations and proclaim Van Wyck's "death blow." General Van Wyck's friends had fought manfully to push the contest and their failure was generally regarded by the opposition as foreshadowing defeat.

That Despicable Trickery.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—[Special to the BEE.]—Every fair minded and disinterested spectator of the joint convention says the same thing—that Chairman Shedd exceeded his authority and prevented the convention from expressing its will. The arbitrary and despotic rulings which permitted an adjournment of the convention have excited most intense indignation. This is intensified by the trickery which was practiced by the chairman, and the whole proceeding is denounced as a political confidence game of the basest stripe. But it has proved a boomerang. To the honest legislator, who has been filled for weeks with stuff about his duty to the "grand old party" Shedd's action is a revelation of what despicable tricks the anti-Van Wyck forces are capable, and the wave of sympathy for fair play and a square deal which has been raised by this chicanery bids fair to carry Van Wyck into his seat tomorrow with a splendid majority.

Another unquestioned piece of almost bald-headed attempt at corruption came to light to-day. Two democratic senators informed the BEE correspondent that they had each been offered $2,000 for their votes for an anti-Van Wyck candidate. They refused the bribe and refused also to give the names of the parties who have approached them. It is believed that the money was offered by parties who shielded themselves under secret organization confidence.

An ineffectual attempt to obtain a caucus was again made by the anti-Van Wyck segments this afternoon at 4 o'clock. About thirty-five were present, but they agreed upon nothing.

Representative Miller, who is a respected and leading member of the democratic side, keenly feels the insult which was thrust upon him by Chairman Shedd to-day, and he will go into the joint convention to-morrow with such a backing of his political associates that the arrogant lieutenant governor will do well to mind his p's and q's or he will be taught a lesson of a lifetime.

Just at this moment the anti-Van Wyck hoodlums, heelers and bribers are outwardly chuckling over the adjournment to-day as a sharp parliamentary trick. Inwardly they are still shaking with the fright which Representative Miller's request to change his vote gave them. It was a close shave. But they are like horse thieves the justice-meeting vigilantes have lifted once from the ground and let down again to give them a chance to pray. To-morrow they will all go up higher than Haman if the signs do not fail.

No Business Transacted.

LINCOLN, Jan. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The senate and house simply met this morning, but transacted no business, and after the joint convention each adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow. The house had a red-hot fight over adjournment, and it would not have taken place, but for the statement that the Grand Army wanted the use of the representative hall to decorate for the Logan memorial services, which will be held this evening.

OTHER LEGISLATURES.

Plenty of Protesting in Indiana But No Election.

INDIANOPOLIS, Jan. 19.—The legislature to-day took two undecisive ballots for United States senator. The negotiations began yesterday looking to the holding of but one joint convention were continued during the morning and between 11 and 12 o'clock an agreement was reached which resulted in the choice of a presiding officer. Under this agreement the senate at 12 o'clock proceeded to the hall of the house and President Smith, of the senate, called the joint convention to order, Speaker Sayre retaining possession of the gavel. Representative Neblock nominated David Turpe for senator and the nomination was seconded by Representative Parker. Senator Huston did a similar service for General Harrison and was seconded by Representative Griffiths. The labor candidate, J. M. Allen, was nominated by Representative Glover, seconded by Representative Robinson. A ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 150; necessary to choice, 76; Turpie received 75; General Harrison, 71; and Allen, 4. Under the agreement adopted it was stipulated that the members should be permitted to freely enter protest, which should be spread upon record. Availing themselves of this privilege, the republicans protested against Senators Smith, Brannamin and B. McDonald being permitted to vote. Senator W. M. McDonald (who was unseated on Monday) offered to vote, but was not permitted to do so. The democrats protested against Senator Kennedy's vote. Of the house members the republicans protested against the vote of Beasly, Harrell, Jewett, Metzger, Mock, Shields, Stull and Barno, and the democrats entered protests against Dickerson and asked that the name of Meaghre (the unseated house member) be called. They protested against the votes of Mackay, Linck, Ackerman and McCrea, and offered that of Lloyd, the contestor against the latter. They also protested against the votes of Senators Dunn, Shrayer and Thompson, and offered the votes of the contestors, and finally entered a protest against all the republican senators. After the announcement of the first ballot the republicans moved to adjourn, which was defeated—76 to 74—and a second ballot was ordered. It resulted similarly to the first, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow. The lieutenant governor-elect appeared upon the floor of the house during the morning and was present during the joint convention, occupying a seat among the senators. He made no attempt to violate the restraining order issued against him by Judge Ayers. Sheriff King was present, but it was understood he had no intention of serving a writ on Robertson, and it is claimed he did not have such a paper in his possession. The capitol was densely packed before and during the joint convention, and large crowds assembled in the streets outside, but no disturbance of any kind occurred.

In Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—The two houses met in joint session in the hall of the house of representative at 12 o'clock for the purpose of hearing the announcement of yesterday's vote for United States senator. Forty-eight senators and 144 representatives were present. The journal of both houses being read the speaker announced that a comparison of the two showed Farwell had received a majority of votes of both houses, having received thirty-two in the senate, and seventy-eight in the house. He therefore declared him elected to fill the vacancy in the United States senate. A committee consisting of Senators Chapman and Johnson, and Representatives Fuller, McMillan and Crafts, were appointed to escort the senator-elect to the hall. Farwell delivered a short address thanking the electors for the honor conferred and speaking warmly of the cause of labor. At the close of his address, Governor Oglesby was loudly called for and his appearance on the platform called forth prolonged cheering. He responded in a short address, warmly commending the choice of the assembly for the United States senate. The assembly then adjourned sine die.

In the house the joint resolution from the senate to be concurred in by the house expressing the approval of the general assembly of the patriotic action of the federal house of representatives in adopting the report of the committee on invalid pensions was adopted by a unanimous vote. The Logan monument bill was reported back as properly engrossed, and a third reading called for. A motion to suspend the rules for a third reading was lost. A joint resolution was introduced by Senator Crawford expressing the sense of the general assembly that a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the state is necessary, and that the question of calling such a convention be submitted at the next general election. Bills were introduced: By Senator Strattan, to revise the law concerning the circuit courts, and fix the time for holding the same; by Reavill, to protect stock breeders within the state of Illinois. Dwyer presented a bill to prevent the employment of children under fourteen years of age, except in certain cases, in factories, shops and stores.

In New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—In the house this morning the contested election case of Walter Jones was taken up. A scene of great confusion ensued. The democrats protested against a certain ruling of the speaker and stopped the proceedings by yelling at the top of their voices. Threats were made to pull the speaker from the chair. While the yelling continued papers were sent in all directions to bring in absent democrats. Finally, when all the absentees were brought in, the noise ceased and Walters, democrat, was declared entitled to the seat and was immediately sworn in.

The committee on contested elections, which had a republican majority, was discharged and one with a democratic majority appointed instead. It will have the contested election case of Haines vs Hurley to consider. McDermitt, democrat, moved to declare the speakership vacant. His colleagues thought this unwise and the motion to table was carried. McDermitt declared that he would not now vote with the democrats for senator. It is not thought, however, that he will persist in this resolution. With Walters' vote the democrats will have thirty-one votes out of sixty-six in the house, and their nine votes in the senate gives them forty in all for the United States senatorship. This is one short of the number necessary to elect. They expect to get the needed one from the labor contingent. The house then adjourned for the week.

In New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The two houses of the legislature met at noon to-day in joint convention to elect a successor to Warner Miller as United States senator. The first ballot resulted as follows: Total votes cast, 148; necessary for a choice, 75; Miller, 43; Morton, 33; Hiscock, 11; Weed, 61. The joint convention then adjourned until noon to-morrow.

In Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The legislature met in joint session at noon and resumed balloting for United States senator. The first ballot resulted as follows: Dawes, 76; Long, 53; Robinson, 53; Collins, 92; scattering, 1; absent, 4. Another ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Dawes, 181; Long, 25; Collins, 11; Robinson, 58; Russell, 1.

In West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 19.—The democratic caucus to-night nominated Senator Camden to succeed himself as United States senator from this state. There are fifty democrats in the legislature on joint ballot. Camden received thirty-seven votes on the first ballot.

In California.

SACRAMENTO, Jan, 19.—The legislature in joint convention to-day elected George Hearst United States senator. The vote was as follows: Hearst, democrat, 65; Vrooman, republican, 52; Hartson, republican, 1.

In Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 19.—The joint convention of the house and senate met at noon to-day, and having canvassed the vote cast yesterday in separate sessions, declared Francis B. Stockbridge elected United States senator.

In Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—In the joint session of the two branches of the general assembly at noon to-day George Gray was formerly declared re-elected United States senator by the vote of yesterday, which was unanimous.

In Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 19.—The legislature in joint session elected C. K. Davis United States senator to succeed McMillan.

In Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 19.—At noon to-day Eugene Hale was declared elected United States senator from the 4th of March next.

In Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—The two branches of the legislature met in joint assembly at noon and the election of General Hawley as senator was formally declared.

In Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—The legislature assembled in joint session to-day and Mr. S. Quay was formally declared elected as United States senator.

In Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The two branches of the legislature in joint convention to-day re-elected Senator Cockrell to the United States senate.

Hiscock Wins in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The caucus of the republican members of the state legislature met again to-night for the purpose of selecting a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Warner Miller. At two previous caucuses four ballots had been taken and the caucus proceeded to the fifth ballot. The candidates were Senator Miller, Levi P. Morton and Congressman Frank Hiscock. The ballot resulted as follows: Miller, 46; Morton, 36; Hiscock, 11. This was one more than Miller had before received. Rea, who was absent before, voting for him. From that point to the seventeenth ballot there was no change. On the seventeenth ballot Morton's followers went over in a body to Hiscock and the vote stood: Miller, 46; Hiscock, 47. This would have nominated Hiscock had it not been decided by a combined vote of the Morton and Hiscock men when the caucus first met that a majority of all the republicans-elect to both houses—forty-eight votes—should be required. On the eighteenth ballot Hiscock again received the solid Morton vote, and Frost changed from Miller to Hiscock, thus giving him the necessary forty-eight and nominating him. Other changes from Miller to Hiscock made the final result of the eighteenth ballot: Hiscock, 50; Miller, 43. The choice was made unanimous. The nomination is equivalent to an election, as the republicans have a clear majority on joint ballot.

The cause of the sudden break on the seventeenth ballot from Morton to Hiscock was the fact that after the sixteenth ballot Erwin withdrew Morton's name in favor of Hiscock. A scene of great excitement ensued. Motions for a recess were made and withdrawn several times and Senator Miller's friends made strong appeals to the Morton men to vote for Miller, but without effect, as the seventeenth ballot showed. When, in the eighteenth ballot Forest changed to Hiscock it became evident that the struggle was over and great cheering for Hiscock ensued. Only one republican member of the legislature was absent.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Richmond Terminal and Jersey Central the Leading Features.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Richmond Terminal was washed up 2 per cent shortly after the opening to-day and given a very strong appearance. The advance, however, did not hold, notwithstanding the bull talk which the active trading and apparent strength brought out. Room traders detected the clique selling at about 48 and quickly broke the price to 47. Jersey Central was also advanced 2 per cent by clique manipulation, but outside of Richmond Terminal and Jersey Central the market was almost dead. The story that the directors of St. Paul & Duluth contemplated issuing to common stockholders a stock dividend of 40 per cent to represent dividends passed during the last five years caused a spurt in St. Paul & Duluth. No authoritative statement could be secured in the matter and in consequence the report did not receive much credence. Lake Shore and Trunk line stocks were heavy on reports of rate cutting on business east-bound from Chicago. Hocking Valley broke 1 per cent and, in fact, about all the stocks not actively supported by pools declined a fraction. East Tennessee securities were sold off on the theory that the road would now be managed in the interest of the Richmond Terminal company. At noon the market was dull but firm, coal stocks being especially strong on the prospective settlement of the strike among coal handlers. It was reported that the Tully-Cobin and Thomas-Brice parties had joined their forces and would make an effort to bull Richmond Terminal, Reading, and Jersey Central. The advance was aided by some heavy buying by shorts. The strength of coalers, however, changed the complexion of the whole market, which closed strong at about the highest point of the day. The total sales were about 270,000 shares.

Wolf Hunting in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A special to the Daily News from Oakland, Ill., says: To-day over 1,000 men and boys gathered there and proceeded to organize a grand hunt for wolves in Sargant township, Douglas county, five miles north of this city. The hunt had been advertised through various newspapers in the vicinity for the past two weeks. The scene of the hunt was the large pasture of Andrew Gwynn and a number of other farms. The Gwynn estate contains 3,000 acres and on its west side is bounded by the Ambrow river and hills. For the past year wolves have been destroying sheep and hogs in the vicinity, as many as twelve wolves in a pack being sighted at one time. Four different lines under the charge of as many different captains were organized. Then the hounds, some 300 in number, were turned loose. No one was allowed to carry fire arms. The sport soon commenced and in earnest. The baying of the 300 hounds could be heard all over the township. The first two wolves started up, ran to the east line and were quickly despatched by the dogs, aided with clubs in the hands of the hunters. A gang of five more wolves were next sighted. Three of these were killed on the north line, one on the northeast line, the remaining one of the five slipping through the northeast line and escaped, as the hunters would not allow the dogs to get out of the circle. Three more wolves were stirred up by men on the west line in the hills of Ambrow. They ran eastward only to quickly meet their doom at the hands of the dogs and clubs. The remaining two wolves caught in the chase were stirred up near the center of the circle in the big pasture. One was killed, and the other badly crippled and brought to the city. The hunt was universally declared a grand success. Not an accident happened during the day.

Awaiting Congressional Action.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The committee of managers of the Western Passenger association met to-day and effected a compromise on all disputed points. The main question at issue was the demand of the Wabash that it should be allowed to make the same rate per mile from St. Louis to Omaha as is charged by the Chicago roads from this point. This was arranged by allowing the Wabash to make a rate of $11.75, or a difference in their favor of 75 cents. A general meeting will be called when the fate of the inter-state commerce bill is decided. Action will then be taken either to put the pool into effect or, if it should become a law, substitute a traffic agreement. In the meantime the truce regarding the maintenance of rates will continue.

A Bankrupt Arrested.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 19.—George W. Gay, proprietor of a number of 99 cent stores, throughout the west, who recently failed for nearly $100,000, was arrested here to-day for obtaining goods under false pretenses on a warrant sworn out by Lands, Owen & Co., of Chicago, who charge that Gay bought goods of them on credit after he had sold the Wichita store, representing himself to be still proprietor; that he bought goods on credit for his Peoria and Springfield houses after he had made an assignment. Gay was taken to Chicago to-night.

Two Tough Brothers Lynched.

NEEDLES, Cala., Jan. 19.—News was received to-day that a man named Hawes shot and killed J. H. Berry, a saloonist, at Flagstoff, Ariz., this morning for interfering in a quarrel between Hawes, his brother and another man in the saloon. Half an hour after the murder twenty citizens captured the two brothers and shot them dead. Berry is known as a peaceful, respectable man. The Hawes brothers are disreputable.

MORRISON FOR CHAIRMAN.

The Belief That He Will Head the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Edmunds' Bill Made a Special Order For Next Week By the Senate Postoffice Committee—Washington News.

Morrison to Be Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Everybody thinks that Colonel Morrison will be appointed chairman of the commission to be appointed under the Cullom inter-state commerce bill. The bill does not go into effect for sixty days after its approval, which will bring the time about the first of April. Morrison's friends, without consulting him, have suggested his appointment to the president, who received the suggestion with great favor. The friends of Senator Conger will also put in a recommendation for him, and he is likely to receive the appointment. The bill contemplates the selection of two republicans and three democrats, and it would not be surprising if the republicans were Conger and McMillan, and the democrats a southern and eastern man, with Morrison as chairman. The commissioners will reside in Washington, although they will have some traveling to do, and will receive salaries of $7,500 and expenses, which is a good deal better than the pay of a congressman.

EDMUNDS' POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The senate postoffice committee to-day took up the bill introduced some time last session by Senator Edmunds, providing for the establishment of a telegraph service in connection with the postoffice department. It provides that the secretary of war shall cause to be constructed under the direction of the engineers of the United States army four trunk telegraph lines, with branches extending wherever it may become necessary, to be operated under the direction of the postmaster general. Provision is made for condemnation proceedings to secure a right of way and the authorities are permitted to use all appliances for telegraphy, whether patented or not, by paying a fair compensation for the same. The committee made the bill a special order for next week.

MEXICAN PENSIONS.

I asked Mr. Randall what provision the committee on appropriations intended to make regarding the Mexican pension bill, which passed the house Monday and now requires only the signature of the president to become a law. He said: "We were discussing that subject in the committee on appropriations this morning, and there were a variety of opinions expressed as to the amount that would be necessary to meet the disbursements necessary under the bill. It was my opinion that we would have to appropriate from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 for the first year, but others seemed to think that would not be sufficient. Holman insisted that it would require $20,000,000 at least for the first year, and, of course, the amount necessary will increase as the claims for pensions under the bill are allowed. Mr. Matson, the chairman of the pensions committee, who reported the measure, claimed before its passage in a speech that $4,000,000 would be sufficient for this bill and $50,000 for the other. Thunder and Mars! It will be nearer $40,000,000, and as for the $50,000 estimate, that will not pay the claims in my town."

CONGRESSIONAL GAMBLERS DISAPPOINTED.

"The congressional gamblers are a good deal disappointed at the effect of the resolution they passed yesterday on the stock market. They expected the passage of the resolution to investigate the affairs of the Union Pacific railway company, carrying with it as it did the defeat of the funding bill, would knock off the stock several points, and sold short with that expectation. Many of them have been short for some time and wanted to cover, but the stock resisted the blow in a manner that surprised them, and now some other scheme must be invented to send it down. There is no prospect of the resolution being passed by the senate. It will receive no attention over there.

STRUBLE TALKS.

Speaking of the proposed reduction of internal revenue taxes and the duty on sugar, Representative Struble, of Iowa, said to-day: "I am strongly opposed to removing all tax on tobacco or making any considerable reduction thereof, but tobacco has come into such general use among the people as to approach more nearly to articles commonly classed as 'the necessaries of life.' It is not a necessary article of consumption, and can never properly be so denominated, but it enters largely into consumption among the people and to such an extent that it seems to me, from the standpoint of a legislator, that a reduction of the present tax may be made without doing injustice to the people of this country generally. With reference to the removal of the duty on sugar, I prefer at this time to express no opinion as to what my vote shall be if a proposition to put sugar on the free list or materially reduce the rate of duty comes up for consideration."

MILITARY MATTERS.

A board of survey consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Amos Beckwith, assistant commissary general of subsistence, Major Charles W. Foster, quartermaster, and First Lieutenant Thomas S. S. Munford, Thirteenth infantry, has been ordered to meet at St. Louis to fix the responsibility for deficiences discovered in the stores received from Philadelphia.

Colonel Robert S. Lamotte, Thirteenth infantry, has been ordered to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for duty with his regiment.

Major Charles A. Wikoff, Fourteenth infantry, has been ordered to the Department of the Columbia.

Second Lieutenant E. S. Avis, Fifth infantry, has been granted leave for three months and ten days.

First Lieutenant A. J. Slocum, Seventh cavalry, has been ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

The leave of First Lieutenant William W. Tyler, Thirteenth infantry, has been extended one month for disability.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA PENSIONERS.

Pensions granted to Nebraskans to-day: Rachel, mother of David E. Ralston, Schuyler; Jas R. Davis, Tekamah.

The following for Iowans: Mary, mother of David Parry, Albia; David Carmean, Mediapolis; Eli Bryant, Centerville.

MINOR MENTION.

Mrs. James F. Wilson and daughter, of Iowa, and Mrs. Charles S. Baker, of New York, assisted by Miss Blackford, will receive to-morrow at No. 623 Thirteenth street, northwest.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: Miss Martha Montgomery, Camp, Polk county, vice Nelson Vanhorn, resigned; H. H. Wescott, Deloit, Crawford county, vice E. F. Feighty, removed; Hugh McLaughlin, Rockwell, Cerro Gordo county, vice Martha L. Putnam, removed; Edward N. Bryan, Apton, Van Buren county, vice L. M. McCance, resigned; Wm. Thompson, Woolstock, Wright county, vice Eliza E. Middleton, removed.

Thirty Thousand Texans Destitute.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 19.—A special committee appointed to investigate as to the suffering from drouth prevalent over a large section of the state submitted a report to the legislature to-day. The report states that in this region at least 30,000 persons are, or soon will be, absolutely destitute and who most possibly subsist without immediate assistance. The committee recommends an appropriation of $100,000 for the immediate relief of the sufferers under such promises as may be deemed best until the crops can be grown. Action on the report will be taken to-morrow.

Four Officers Murdered.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 19.—Henry Smith, acting as a posse, United States Deputy Marshal John Phillips, and two guards, names unknown, were murdered in their camp at Bufaula, Indian Territory, last night. No particulars of the affair have been received. Marshal Phillips and party were in the territory serving writs and arresting violators of the United States laws.

SULLIVAN'S CAREER OVER.

English Pugilists Think His Accident Will Use Him Up.

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LONDON, Jan. 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A cable dispatch was received here to-day from New York giving the news of the accident to Sullivan and of his fight with Cardiff having resulted in a draw. I immediately took the dispatch to the office of the Sportsman and showed it to one of the editors. The news soon got about among the frequenters of the office, causing great interest and excitement, and the general expression made was that Sullivan's day was over.

I next visited a well known pugilistic rendezvous in Newman street, off Oxford street, where I expected to find many professors of the manly art, but only amateur boxing rehearsals were in progress. I was told that Greenfield was in the country near Birmingham resting, and that Jem Smith, with Charley Mitchell, the son-in-law of Pony Moore, was in South Shields on Tyne, where the two were giving this morning a boxing exhibition; also that Jack Knifton and his brother David, were giving an exhibition to-night at Cardiff.

I next visited a public house called the Horse and Groom, in Neal street, near Covent Garden theater. It is much frequented by pugilists and is kept by Jack Massey, who fought Knifton about six months ago. I showed Massey the dispatch. He said: "Very likely the accident is a similar one to that which occurred to me in my own fight with Jack Knifton. The cause of my defeat was that the fingers of both my hands were driven back upon my wrist bones and tendons." Massey then drew up his sleeves and showed two great swellings on the wrist bones, and how the fingers had been injured. "But, bless you," he continued, "I'm all right again. Sullivan will come around all right in my opinion."

I said: "But you have not tried to fight or box since then?"

"Oh, yes. A month after I was healed I had a glove bout for stakes with Coddy Middens. We fought twenty-three rounds, which lasted an hour and a quarter, when the "bobbies" interfered. But I was winning. I found that the injuries did not interfere with my play of defense or attack. I am giving boxing lessons the same as ever. Of course, the American medicals can best tell the effect of the accident on the power of Sullivan's working time and the force of his blows. But although such mishaps are rare, there are instance heres where the vigor of the bones has been restored. It is lucky for Sullivan and his friends, though, that terms had not been arranged between him and Smith and both made."

"I afterwards talked with several boxers and pugilists, but they are not known enough to be authoritatively quoted. All the prominent persons are to-night out of the city. However, the majority I talked with sympathized with Sullivan. They were strongly of the opinion that such an accident must destroy the flexibility and free play of the defensive arm, although the bones might be reknitted and this would prevent Sullivan remaining the champion or hereafter trying conclusions with Jem Smith or anyone else."

THE DEADLY PANIC.

Scenes of Horror at the Hebrew Theater in London.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The hall in Princess street, Spitalfield, where the fatal panic occurred last night, is a favorite resort for Jews in that part of London. Last evening the place was crowded. During the progress of the play a man and woman were fighting outside and near the main doorway of the hall. The man used violence and the woman screamed. Her cry was heard by a passerby who misunderstood it and cried, fire. The woman's screams and cries of fire were heard inside and created a panic, the audience numbering 500, rising in a body and rushing pell mell for the entrance. The manager of the Hebrew dramatic club was on the stage when he perceived at once there was no good reason for it, and did all in his power to allay the excitement and to afford all possible facilities for exit the the people. The hall has a number of entrances and all were thrown open, and he called on the people when they would not remain to divide and use all the doorways, but they paid no attention to him. The whole crowd made for the main entrance. It happened that among those who first reached it were a number of children and women, who were overborne by strong men attempting to pass by them. As the women and children fell at the doorway as stumbling blocks, they tripped up the others who were crushed down by the frantic crowd. Seventeen corpses were found inside of the theatre near the door. They were all torn, crushed and disfigured. It was found that of the dead twelve were women, three were boys, one was a girl and the other was a man.

The hall to-day resembles a disordered auction room. Broken furniture, crushed toys, children's hats, broken bottles, orange peel, actors' wigs, shreds of clothes, lie scattered over the floor. There are many blood spots on the chairs and floor. Here and there ghastly knots of hair cling to the furniture. Bodies were found at the bottom of the stone stairs leading from the gallery. Here a horrible struggle took place between the front of the crowd rushing from the main floor and the leaders of the throng which rushed down the gallery stairs. The dead lay mostly in two opposing rows, the feet of each row close to those of the others, one row of heads lying close to the gallery stairway, the other toward the opposite of the hall. The faces of the dead are distorted with agonized expressions. The clothes are completely torn from the bodies of some. A little girl, since identified as Eva Marks, was found lying at the bottom of the pile dead, her lower limbs bare, the upper part of her dress torn to shreds. She must have fought hard for life. Isaac Levy, a venerable Hebrew, was found among the dead. His wife's body lay opposite. Beside her lay a little boy whose pants and stockings were torn to shreds. A man named Harris Goldberg says he went to the gallery of the hall, accompanied by his wife and family. During the performance some boys, in order to get a better view, climbed up the gas pipes fixed along the walls. This started the leak. Some one shouted, "Turn off the meter," just as an actor on the stage made some cry of alarm. Then the people in the gallery rose and rushed headlong down stairs. Goldberg's wife was trampled to death. His six-year-old son jumped down on the heads of the mass below and escaped by running over their heads. The managers are not to blame for the disaster. The passage from the hall to the street entrance is ten feet wide where the struggle occurred, and the door swings both ways. There are several minor exits from the gallery, three besides the staircase. The disaster arose not from the crowding of the passage, but the frantic efforts of the people to force their way down the crowded stairs. The men and women in front were driven headlong into the passage, where they met the excited occupants of the pit, and there was a hopeless block.

Their Charred Remains Buried.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—The funeral of four of the victims of the Baltimore & Ohio wreck at Republic, O., on the 4th inst., was held to-day at Republic in the town hall. Eleven clergymen officiated. Thousands of people were in attendance and the Masonic lodges of all the surroun