

GONE INTO CAUCUS.

Republican Friends and Foes of Van Wyck Begin the Great Battle.

STRUGGLING FOR SUPREMACY.

The Old Man Leads All Competitors in the Number of Votes.

NO ONE SECURES A MAJORITY.

Ballot After Ballot Taken Without Any Definite Result.

EXCITEMENT RULES THE HOUR.

A Resolution Tabled to Hold the Choice for Senator Over To-day—A Secret Ballot Decried—The News Up to 4 A. M.

The Struggle in Caucus.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—At midnight the Van Wyck forces, forty-four strong, proceeded from their hall on Twelfth street to Masonic temple and went into caucus with the anti-Van Wyck republicans. The whole evening had been occupied in conferences between committees from both wings. The final determination was, as it is understood, that the Van Wyck men went into caucus under no conditions, neither asking nor consenting to any restrictions upon a full fair and free expression of the will of the majority of the republicans in caucus, and only demanding that the vote on nomination should be viva voce and recorded. At this hour (12:30 a. m.) a crowd of fully 300 men is gathered in Masonic hall while the caucus is in session in the lodge room. No one except members and candidates were admitted to the caucus. The Van Wyck men are very strongly organized, and the fact that they are all reunited has given extraordinary strength to the belief that they will neither be outgeneraled nor outvoted.

FIRST CAUCUS BALLOT.

1:30 a. m.—The first ballot on joint caucus is just now announced as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Van Wyck (44), Padlock (15), Thurston (9), Scattering (6).

FIFTH BALLOT—2:30 A. M.

Balance seating. The second, third and fourth ballots could not be learned.

SIXTH BALLOT 2:30 A. M.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Van Wyck (43), Padlock (19), Cobb (7), Thurston (7).

A motion to adjourn was first (2 a. m.) voted down and another ballot ordered.

SEVENTH BALLOT—2:45 A. M.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Van Wyck (40), Padlock (23), Cobb (18), Thurston (5), Scattering (6).

EIGHTH BALLOT—3 A. M.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Van Wyck (40), Padlock (19), Cobb (10), Thurston (2), Scattering (1).

A resolution was then introduced to the effect that if no nomination be made before adjournment of the caucus, no election of a United States senator will be made to-day.

A hot debate ensued and Caldwell is now (3:10 a. m.) speaking.

Robbins is replying to Caldwell in a convincing argument.

3:15 a. m.—The resolution has just been tabled and Dempster has just made a motion that after another trial vote a secret ballot shall be taken.

NINTH BALLOT—3:20 A. M.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Van Wyck (40), Padlock (21), Cobb (12), Thurston (3), Scattering (4).

Whitmore is in the chair.

TENTH BALLOT—3:30 A. M.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Van Wyck (38), Padlock (19), Cobb (12), Thurston (12), Scattering (7).

The balloting then proceeded without intermission, and at 4 o'clock no more changes, when the name of Smyth, of Douglas, was reached he arose and said: "Mr. President, I desire to change my vote, and in order that the roll may be called, I will call the roll again, simply for changes, those desiring to change doing so, those desiring not to do so saying nothing. Now, to-day the chair will follow this course that unless there should seem to be a large number desiring to change their votes, I will rise one at a time and announce their change they will be recognized, giving the clerk plenty of time to make changes without delay. If a member desires to change his vote is cast for any one desiring to change to do so.

Whitmore of Olathe—In order that we may not have any misunderstanding as to yesterday with the president, it should be fully understood that the roll called to-day is not the roll of the senators desiring to change can do so before the call of the house.

The lieutenant governor—The chair would call the roll to do so at any time before the vote is announced.

Miller of Butler—In order to bring this thing to a vote, I will call the roll to do so before the call of the house and the house call of the senator desiring to change can do so before the call of the house.

The chair—The second roll will be for changes. Those desiring to change will say nothing.

The roll was called a second time, and the roll called a third time, saying: "I would like to make an inquiry before the clerk proceed, if when the roll is called, I will call the roll again, simply for changes, those desiring to change their votes, I will rise one at a time and announce their change they will be recognized, giving the clerk plenty of time to make changes without delay. If a member desires to change his vote is cast for any one desiring to change to do so.

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NO DOUBT OF ITS PASSAGE.

A Large Majority Predicted in the House for the Inter-State Commerce Bill.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

A Well-Known Southern Fire-Eater After the Blood of Congressman King of Louisiana—Washington News.

A Big Majority Predicted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The house today arranged to vote on the inter-state commerce bill to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the journal. General debate was continued to-day and to-night, a special session having been ordered for this purpose. As the present question is upon the adoption of the bill, it is not expected that there will be no delay in settling the fate of the bill. The adoption of the report carries with it the passage of the bill. No doubts are entertained about the result and the majority for the bill is likely to be large.

Representative J. Flood King, of Louisiana, who has been shying clear of Washington almost a year for some reason not well known, and who in this city was challenged by Cuthbert Buller Jones to fight a duel eighteen months ago, publishes a card this morning giving his version of the affair with Jones and his barbershop here, Tuesday evening last. He denies that Jones struck him, but admits that Jones, who was accompanied by his brother, uttered for some moments the most offensive and brutal language such as an assassin would employ when seeking an opportunity to murder a man under the disguise of the law, meanwhile occupying advantageous positions twelve or fifteen feet apart. King declares that the Jones brothers entered the barber shop to get him into a villainous trap; that Cuthbert Jones held a cane in one hand and kept the other hand in his hip pocket; that he was menaced by deadly purposes and had he (King) been armed would have felt justified in destroying Jones. He declares that Jones' father and elder brother were lynched for murdering General Sidel, of Louisiana, and that he (Jones) escaped the penalty only by flight, and that he is now in the hands of the law in an effort to escape the penalty of the law.

OTHER LEGISLATIONS.

Bills Introduced in the Illinois House—Indiana Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—The following bills were introduced in the house: By Hoskins, to amend the law relating to warehouses and inspection of grain; by Jones of Crawford, to restrict cities and towns in granting licenses to dram shops; by Jones of Sangamon, providing for liability of corporations for damages to employees; by Keyser, appropriating \$50,000 for improvements on the Illinois canal at Kankakee and \$25,000 annually for ordinary expenses from July 1, 1887, until the conclusion of the first quarter after the next general assembly; by Keyser, in relation to convict labor, providing for the employment of convict labor in behalf of the state after the expiration of the term of the convict, and quarterly payment of inmates of reformatory institutions engaged in manufacturing articles for general consumption from which board, lodging and clothing shall be deducted, and the balance be paid to the families or dependents of such inmates; by McManis, providing for the opening of school books to be used in public schools and appropriating \$50,000 for material required for the manufacture of such books; by McManis, to provide for the construction of an artificial canal to be known as the Michigan canal to the United States; by McManis, to provide for the construction of an artificial canal to be known as the Michigan canal to the United States; by McManis, to provide for the construction of an artificial canal to be known as the Michigan canal to the United States.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

English Press Comment on the Latest Phase of the Question.

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After observations touching the bill and the resolutions, the Globe concludes: "If the parties to the quarrel confined themselves to the simple point at issue, the limits within which the respective jurisdiction of the two governments are to be confined, there should be no difficulty in hitting upon a via media which would respect the conflicting claims and smooth down unnecessary asperities."

The Echo, which is owned by an influential member of parliament, says: "If trouble with the United States is to be avoided, Lord Salisbury cannot turn his attention to the fisheries question. Next, referring to the action of the Dominion, it concludes: 'The American people will not submit to coercion of this sort, and it should be Lord Salisbury's object to persuade the government of the Dominion to respect their attitude. Possibly Lord Salisbury has no power for the great conflict, but that is no reason why he should not endeavor to remove differences which exist between it and the Dominion and this country.'

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American Yachts to Be Allowed the Full Competitions.

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Secretary Soevel said to your correspondent that the war office had stated that he had by the cable this morning been requested by a yachting friend of his in America to ask me whether center-board yachts will be allowed to compete in our jubilee races. I showed the letter at the meeting which is just over, and the committee decided to allow the center-board yachts to be allowed to compete. Perhaps there may be some doubt in America," added Secretary Soevel, "as to our course around the United Kingdom. All yachts may, if they like, go through Pentland, or the Orkneys, or the Hebrides, or the north coast of Cathness, and then by the Minches, between the Hebrides and the main west coast of Scotland. Besides this, in the run up the channel, they may, if they prefer it, go through the Solent and round by Spithead without going outside the Isle of Wight. The only restriction is they must, however, keep the mainland on the port side."

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Belmont's Bluff.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 20.—A special from Ottawa, Ont., says: The officials of the fisheries department here look on Belmont's fisheries bill as a game bluff, and say it is a poor return for six month's free use of Canadian fisheries under promise of the president of the United States, that the fisheries commission would be appointed at the next meeting of congress, which promise was not carried out.

Steamship Sold to Italy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The reported sale of the steamship America to the Italian government is confirmed. The terms of the sale are private, but it is reported to be \$1,500,000. The ship was built by the Boston Iron Works and is one of the finest craft in the trans-Atlantic service.

THE CABINET DINNER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The president's dinner to his cabinet, the first of the season, took place to-night. The dinner was brilliantly lighted and decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Vilas occupied places at the right and left respectively of the president, while at the head of the table was the secretary of state and at her left the secretary of the treasury. The other members of the cabinet, general and his, Sheridan and several senators were present.

Mrs. Emmons' Alcoholic Habits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the Emmons case this morning the cross-examination of Dr. W. W. Godding was continued. He repeated the statement that Mrs. Emmons is of sound mind. "Do you consider Mrs. Emmons an imbecile?" asked Judge Ferry. "No," he replied, "but she is a woman who is not of sound mind."

Capital Brokers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Fire broke out this afternoon in a four story double building at 135 and 147 Canal street, occupied by the Phoenix furniture company. In the rear of the burning building was a big flat with the flames were so rapid that four workmen on the upper floors barely escaped with their lives. The loss on building and stock is about \$25,000.

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