FUGITIVES TELL THE TALE.

Terror-Stricken Refugees From Italy Give Accounts of the Earthquake.

MANY MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

Hundreds Flocking Into Paris Dressed in the Fantastic Costumes in Which the Disaster Overtook Them—Other Details.

Effects of the Earthquake.

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PARIS (via Havre), Feb. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—One train after another continues to bring thousands of panic stricken Americans, Englishmen and Russians to Paris. Many of them have lost their luggage enroute. The Gare de Lyon, where the trains arrive, presented a most exciting scene. Several gentlemen jumped out of the railway carriages still wearing the costumes they had worn at the masked ball on Shrove Tuesday. I noticed one gentleman dressed as a Pierrot and another as Cardinal Richelieu. The ladies were wrapped in furs and ulsters, beneath the folds of which robes de chambre and slippers were distinctly visible. Among the Americans who arrived here to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jerome, Mrs. John Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lowery, Mrs. Edward Lynch, Mrs. Heyward Cutting and Miss Cutting, Mrs. O. W. Bird and Miss Bird. Governor Carroll and Mrs. Carroll, Mr. Frederic Monroe and Miss Monroe, Miss Elise Richards, Mrs. Vanwort, Mr. Decourcy Forbes, Mrs. Raddelford, Mr. G. H. Sloane and Mrs. Sloane and their child, Mr. Percy Aiden and his family, Mr. Denning Duer and family, Mr. Ogden Goelet and family and Miss Wilson.

AN AMERICAN REFUGEE'S STORY.

I saw Mr. Leonard Jerome this morning. He said the panic was frightful and that he had gone through the most exciting experience of his life. The rush to get places on the train was simply awful.

I asked him if any Americans he knew were hurt and he replied "no," that all were frightened but nobody was hurt. Mr. Jerome, who seemed in first-rate health, left at 11 this morning for London.

HOW THE QUAKE FELT.

Mr. John Lowery thus describes his impressions:

"Mrs. Lowery and myself were staying at the Hotel Westminster at Nice. Our apartments were on the ground floor. I went to the hotel after the great ball and, in accordance with my custom, went to bed leaving two candles burning on the table near the bed, as I intended to read. But I fell asleep and when I woke up I saw one of the candles just going out. I looked at my watch it was half past 5. I blew out the other candle and turned over to go to sleep, but soon I heard a noise over my head just as if an iron safe were being moved. I said to myself, 'My gracious, can that be burglars, or is it still people from the masked ball continuing the festivities.' A few seconds later I heard a noise such as might have been caused by ten thousand great iron safes all moving about at the same time. This noise culminated in the most diabolical crash imaginable. I was tossed out of bed with a sudden jerk, and I said to myself, 'my gracious! this must be an earthquake.' I ran across the sitting room to Mrs. Lowery's apartment and explained that an earthquake was going on and there was no time to lose. We jumped out of a window and, rushing across the promenade des Anglais, took possession of the bathing machines, and lived in them till yesterday morning, when we managed to get places in the train for Paris. No Americans were hurt except Mr. Hathaway. But it is wonderful there were not more casualties. Just as we left the hotel Westminster the hotel cracked open and the upper stories came down with a tremendous crash. The house next to the American consulate also tumbled down."

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

I also saw at the Lyons railway station Mr. G. F. Sloan, his wife and child. They were all clothed in very primative garments, partly concealed beneath fur and ulsters.

Mr. Sloan said: "My wife, my child and myself only arrived at Nice a few days ago. We stopped at the Terminus hotel. All of us were sound asleep, when, early on Wednesday morning, we were aroused by a fearful rumbling noise and a motion like the swaying of a ship in a heavy rolling sea. Then came a tremendous lurch, and we were all tossed out of our beds on the floor. The wardrobe and rest of the furniture all tumbled over and the clock slid from the mantelpiece on to the floor. I exclaimed: 'My God, this is an earthquake. Our time is come. Let us all go together.' In a few seconds the swaying motion ceased, and we ran into the streets. Just as we had escaped down came the whole hotel. How nobody was injured seems a miracle. The sight of the panic-stricken crowds in the streets is one I shall never forget. We waited all day at the railway station where people half clad were lying on the platforms. The rush and crush to get into the trains is impossible to describe. People were kept two days waiting to get into a train, sleeping on the platforms with the tickets in their pockets, and whenever a train came up, crowds of men would rush right over the people, walking upon and trampling down women and children, causing many injuries. Soldiers, however, were on duty and are now keeping order."

A NEW YORKER'S EXPERIENCE.

Among the earthquake refugees who arrived here to-day is Mr. Charles Einstein, of New York, who occupied room No. 1 in the Grand hotel at Nice when the earthquake came. He thus describes his experience:

"I went to bed at half past 1 on Wednesday morning after enjoying myself at the grand masquerade ball. In bed I read the New York Heralds of February 10 and 11, which were received in Nice on Shrove Tuesday, and finally I took one of Zola's novels to read myself asleep with. The first shock aroused me and I thought it was another of those storms that lately raged along the Riviera. Then the second shock came. Although it lasted only thirty seconds it seemed as if it would never stop. I felt just as if I were sea sick and tossing in a berth. Soon I heard piercing shrieks from all parts of the hotel. I rushed out of my room and found the long corridors filled with ladies in all sorts of deshabille. Some were in night dresses only and a very large proportion were without their wigs. They all made a desperate charge for the open air and soon reached the place Massena. None of them dared re-enter their hotel, but sent back their servants for their clothing and dressed themselves as best they could in the open square. I tried to get away from the town but found no immediate chance of success. The station and all its approaches were crowded with terrified men, women and children squatting on their trunks. Of the 450 persons who were in the hotel on Tuesday, not 10 per cent returned to their rooms. All the length of the promenade des Anglais carriages, converted for the occasion into sleeping apartments, were drawn up into line. Bathing machines cost 200 francs apiece. I think the authorities are greatly to blame for having all the public gas lights extinguished, thus leaving the town in total darkness except where the shops were lighted. I also greatly blame the management of the Grand hotel, which made not the slightest attempt to provide for its guests during their eviction. Not even a drop of water could be obtained, and on Wednesday night, in spite of all remonstrances, all the lights in the hotel were turned out, leaving the corridors in total darkness. I managed to get away from Nice on Thursday, when the crush was, if anything, greater than on Wednesday."

From the Riviera.

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PARIS (via Havre), Feb. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The only man that has yet succeeded in reaching Paris from the Italian Riviera is Mr. Gillian, of London. He has just arrived at the Gare de Lyon from San Remo with ten members of his party, including Mrs. Allien, of New York, who, in spite of the terrible experiences they have gone through during the last few days, have suffered no injury either in health or spirits.

Mr. Gillian says: "I was aroused by a shock in my room at San Remo. I leaped out of my bed and rushed into the room of my little boy at the other end of the corridor of the hotel. As I staggered along the floor so rocked under me that I could scarcely keep on my feet. Happily, I found all my party safe and sound, except, of course, they were suffering from fright. On returning to my room I found the wall on the door side cracked from top to bottom. All the plaster had fallen from the ceiling and the solid marble mantelpiece projected forward several inches. I decided to get out of San Reno as quick as possible. The east end of the town is almost wholly destroyed. There are ruins of fallen houses in every direction. The hotels in the west end are all more or less damaged. In San Remo itself there was but little loss of life, but the reticence of the authorities made it hard work to get at the truth.

FRIGHTFUL HAVOC IN VILLAGES.

"From the peasants that came in during the day from the country, I gathered that the havoc among the ill-built villages was awful in extent and results. I saw a peasant in the shop of Squires, the English chemist, and he told me that Bassals, a small village four miles off, was in ruins and that fifty people were buried alive. Another peasant told me that the parish church of Bajardo had fallen in, burying over a hundred people. At half past 6 we took the train for Vintimiglia against the remonstrances of our friends whom we left behind. They now doubtless regret not following our example. The train crept along to Vintimiglia through numerous tunnels and cuttings, which, to all appearance, had experienced no damage. But these appearances proved fallacious, for our train was the last one that got through the Littoral line. At Vintimiglia I found an immense crowd, all frantic to get away, but we finally reached Nice, always at a snail's pace, about 10 in the evening, and after terrible hardships and difficulties we reached Paris."

EVERYTHING IN RUINS.

I have just received from Mentone the following telegram, which was much delayed: 'Everything is in ruins. The postoffice has been installed temporarily in the grounds of the Hotel de l'Orient. The only accommodation in any shape is to be found in the restaurant in the garden of the hotel de l'Orient. From the hotels that still remain standing passengers' luggage is being lowered from the upper floors through the windows, the stair cases being no longer safe.

The News at London.

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LONDON, Feb. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Dispatches received here this morning from the earthquake localities show only dilutions or extensions of the earlier facts, and there is nothing new or interesting except that the Prince of Wales at Cannes did not yield to fright but remained in his bed. He is, however, now en route for the north.

This contribution to the science of the occurrences appears in this morning's Times: "It may be interesting perhaps to note that the earthquake shock was felt and recorded by an instrument, the Bifilar magnetograph, at this observatory yesterday morning at 5 hours 40 minutes, Greenwich mean time. There are indications of the latter movements also recorded, but they cannot be traced with absolute certainty.

Yours faithfully, G. W. WHIPPLE,
Superintendent of Kew Observatory.
Richmond, Surrey, Feb. 24.

THE FATALITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 25—A dispatch from Nice says another earthquake shock has been felt in that city this morning. The disturbance was slight. Dispatches from Rome give the following list of killed and wounded: Bajardo, 300 killed and wounded; Diano Marina, 250 killed and wounded; Bressano, 50 killed and 36 wounded; Diano Castello, 30 killed; Castellano, 40 killed and many wounded. The number of persons killed is less than was supposed. It is estimated that in the province of Porto-Manrizio 570 persons were killed and 156 wounded. In the province of Genoa thirty-four were killed and thirty-seven wounded. Bajarido and Diano Marina were the only places destroyed. Carvo was only partially damaged. Churches in Bajardo, Castellaro and Aurigo were thrown down by the severity of the shock. Dispatches from Genoa say the populace slept out of doors last night. Many went aboard ships in the harbor and 2,000 fled from the city by rail. At a house near Diana Marino a ball was proceeding when the shock came. The building was completely wrecked and a terrible loss of life resulted. Many of the houses destroyed had large tanks underneath filled with olive oil intended for importation to France and Germany. A party of soldiers exploring the ruins found Judge Rossi lying beneath a mass of debris, still alive. While the men were trying to extricate him a beam fell, killing the judge and wounding a soldier. Fifteen thousand persons left Nice and the exodus continues. Throughout the Riviera the railway trains are thronged with people anxious to get away. It has transpired that during Wednesday's panic a French countess gave birth to a child in the public gardens at Nice.

THE DILLON TRIAL.

Failure of the Jury to Reach an Agreement.

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DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Verdicts usually absorb all the previous incidents of a trial. However, notwithstanding the disagreement of the Dillon-O'Brien jury yesterday much may be recalled worthy of historical record. I understand that the jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. They were out for two hours. The speech for the crown was strong, but coarse at times. It's effect was dulled from the fact that the crown sergeant had defended Parnell, and Healy turned his thrusts by citing the sergeant's past contentions for Parnell against his present ones. The speeches for the defense, when they reach America, may recall those of Adams, Hamilton, and Henry in the liberty days of 1776. The judge's charge was unexpectedly fair. He was cautious, perhaps wincing under his treatment by the press for his early rulings.

Another of the legal incidents of the day was a motion by the crown in the division of the court before Chief Baron Pallas and Barons Dowse and Andrews, to change venue of the trial in Dillon's action against the Longhrea police for damages, trespass and assault. He laid the action where the occurrence took place. The crown moved that the case should be tried in Dublin county. The chief baron did something toward earning the enormous salary—$23,000—by, to use the language adopted by some American steamship passengers who play cards during the voyage, "Seeing them and going one better," for he and Baron Andrews ordered the venue changed to Dublin city—a small area with close opportunities for panel manipulation. Baron Dowse is understood to have dissented on the ground that there can be no fair trial in one place until an attempt has been made to get a fair jury—in other words, you cannot change venues by the opinions of affidavit makers, but must base the change on some facts or events during the trial. There were sharp interchanges between Baron Dowse and the crown counsel.

For instance, Baron Dowse said: "Is there a man in Ireland above the age of twenty-one who hasn't an opinion on these matters, whether his house be built against the walls of Limerick or Derry?"

The crown counsel said his client wanted a panel of jurors who were likely to have discussed both sides of the question. He would have no objection to the city of Dublin. They only wanted a fair trial.

Baron Dowse—What do you call a fair trial? Do you mean one in which you will win? [Great laughter.] That's the Irish definition of a fair trial.

Another point was gained for the crown by a removal in the original venue. Dillon's case will be tried in a fortnight.

CLOSED THE LAST SALOON.

Sioux City's Remaining Liquor Dealer Arrested on Many Charges.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The last onslaught on the saloons was made to-day. Since the closing of the Shepherd and the Chicago several days ago, the Bank Exchange has been the only open saloon in Sioux City. To-day it was closed. The proprietor, John Webber, was arrested upon twenty-nine charges, accused of keeping intoxicating liquors on sale and disposing of the same to numerous prominent citizens, all named in the information. Webber was taken before Justice Campbell and accepted service. The following are the names of the parties to whom it is claimed the liquors have been sold: Isaac Pendleton, Joseph Borsch, Al Adams, John Smith, Henry Decamp, John A. Weaver, S. Schulein, John Pierce, Fred Stell, Daniel Elliott, Jake Feldenheimer, W. O. Morse, James Junk, S. H. Dillon, J. O. Landaker, Tom Malone, Sam Kingsnorth, Captain Campbell, George Devore, Phil Carlin, and Carl Faulk. Webber was placed under $1,000 bonds for appearance and the time of trial fixed for one week from to-day at 9 o'clock. There are in all twenty-nine cases pending against Mr. Webber. The statute provides that each offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25, the convicted parties to pay all costs. The new and unexpected procedure upon the part of the Law and Order league caused general surprise, and it is being generally discussed.

A Very Mad Community.

DURANT, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Durant is excited. A leading citizen has been caught in the act of robbing Schroeder & Volstedt's store, but on account of his family the proprietors promised not to expose him, and the curiosity of the villagers is unsatisfied and they are mad. It has leaked out that the guilty party is a member of a poker club of a dozen members, and as suspicion was thrown on all, the innocent members are also on their mettle. They called on Schroeder & Volstedt with others, and as the firm refused to give the robber's name, they angrily had a fire alarm sounded, and when the citizens came together proposed to prosecute the firm for compounding a felony. Steps were taken in that direction, but they had no proof that a felony was committed save through the testimony of the firm, who, of course, refused to criminate themselves.

The Boom Still Growing.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—While to-day has not recorded as large a transaction as the Evans sale yesterday, yet several of very large proportions were closed, noticeable among which was a section to outside parties near Morning Side for $48,000. There has scarcely been any diminution in the total of sales. The receipts daily at the recorder's office for filing papers are about $50.

A Butter and Tub Factory.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrangements were completed here today for the early establishment of a barrel and butter tub factory by Charles M. Marsh, of Mankato, Minn. The capital stock of the concern is $100,000 and leading capitalists here will hold the bulk of the stock. It is expected that the new establishment will employ about one hundred hands.

A Missouri Blaze.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb, 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A special says that a fire at 3 o'clock this morning at Memphis, Mo., destroyed a business building owned by James L. Mason, of Des Moines, and James B. Donnell and occupied by Donnell as a hardware store and Mrs. Davis, millinery, and others. Loss, about $17,000; insurance, about $10,000.

Saved by a Dog's Bark.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The saloon and dwelling property of Mrs. M. Lawbock, four miles west of here, was burned early this morning. Loss, $4,500; insured for $3,000. The occupants were aroused by the barking of a dog, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

No Liquor For Medicinal Purposes.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The district temperance convention for the Third congressional district, in session at this place, resolved in favor of eliminating from the pharmacy law the provision allowing the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Local snows, followed by fair weather; lower followed by higher temperature.

The Indiana Muddle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—There was no renewal of yesterday's turbulent scenes about the capitol this morning. Robertson appeared at the senate doors this morning, but was refused admittance by order of the democratic majority, and he then retired. The republican senators pursue their intention of taking no part in the proceedings, simply ignoring the majority and President Pro Tem Smith. A resolution was offered by Senator Bailey this morning asking the supreme court to act as arbitrators upon the claims of Robertson and Smith, but the republicans say they have nothing to submit to arbitration. It is not likely the supreme court will take any notice of the matter. The attorneys of Smith this morning filed a petition asking for rehearing of the appeal on the injunction case. Up to noon there has been no manifestation by the democratic majority in the senate of their intention to unseat republican senators so as to secure a constitutional two-thirds majority of the body necessary to enable them to do business without the presence of the votes of the minority. A resolution was passed to investigate the conduct of Senator Johnson, who struck Senator McDonald, during the melee yesterday, with view to his expulsion.

The democratic members of the senate this afternoon passed a resolution reciting the story of the fight over the lieutenant governorship from their standpoint, denying the legality of the alleged joint commission in which the vote for lieutenant governor was canvassed and certified, relating to the bringing of suit for injunction against Robertson, the issuance of the same by Judge Ayres, and the final action of the supreme court therein, and closing by expressing a desire to submit the matter to the judges of the court for arbitration. The republican members were present, but persisted in their policy, refusing to vote and declining to recognize Senator Smith as the legal presiding officer. The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning. The house still refuses to recognize the legality of the senators' organization, and there is no official intercourse between the two branches. The house adjourned until Monday.

The Cadaver Called For.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25—A young physician named John Osborn, of Sutterville, Penn., called at the Baltimore & Ohio Express office for the box which contained the remains of the man opened yesterday. The physician stated that the body found in the box was a cadaver which had been dissected in a medical college in Cincinnati.

A Dead Commodore.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 5.—Commodore William Truxton, United States navy, retired, died suddenly at his home in this city to-day.

A BITTER STRUGGLE ENDED.

The Senate Decides For an Investigation of the Pacific Roads.

THE VOTE REACHED AT 2 A. M.

A Conference Asked on the Senate's Substitute to the House Joint Resolution—Other Proceedings.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The presiding officer presented a communication from the secretary of war, with reports of engineer officers relating to a bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Paul. Referred to the committee on commerce.

The resolution offered yesterday electing Ingalls president pro tem to take the office at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon was placed before the senate.

Mr. Cockrell moved to amend by inserting the name of Harris.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 39.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar, declaring it as the judgment of the senate that under the present circumstances no negotiations should be undertaken with Great Britain in regard to existing difficulties with Canadian provinces, having for its object the change or abolition of any of the existing duties on imports, was taken up and after discussion referred to the committee on finance.

The resolution offered by Mr. Van Wyck yesterday, proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people was taken up and Mr. Van Wyck addressed the senate in favor of it.

The conference report on the bill for a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky mountains was agreed to. The name of William Blanding was substituted for that of James A. Waymire as an additional regent.

The senate then resumed consideration of the pleuro-pneumonia bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Vest requiring the assent of the authorities of the state before the cattle commissioners can operate therein. Rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 31.

Mr. Edmunds then offered as a substitute for the bill a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the president of the United States and in his discretion through the commissioner of agriculture to aid the proper authorities of the several states in preventing the spread of the disease commonly known as pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, the appropriation to expire at the end of two years.

After debate Mr. Edmund's substitute was agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 27.

Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment to make the bill apply also to the "swine plague, hog cholera and other contagious diseases among swine. He made an argument in support of the amendment which he regarded as really of greater importance to the people of the west than the original bill, which, he said, was got up more in the interest of the east than of the west.

Mr. Teller spoke of the substitute as having been offered and voted for out of a spirit of hostility to the bill. As to the statement made by the senator from Nebraska, that the bill was in the interest of the people in the east, he reminded that senator that the legislatures of all the western states, chambers of commerce, boards of trade and all cattle associations had urged this legislation. The adoption of the substitute he regards as the death knell of the bill; and he wanted the country to know that the friends of the bill understood the purpose and motives with which the substitute was offered and sustained.

Mr. Van Wyck said that he agreed with very much of what the senator from Colorado said. He (Van Wyck) had voted against the substitute and was in favor of the bill as it came from the committee. He had intended, if he had an opportunity, to offer his amendment to the original bill.

Mr. Miller said that it was unnecessary, as the original bill would apply also to diseased swine.

Mr. Van Wyck did not agree with that statement and declared his desire to be not to antagonize the bill but to make it better.

Mr. Dawes moved to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute.

The bill was then laid aside informally. When taken up again the first vote will be on reconsidering the vote adopting Mr. Edmunds' substitute.

The president of the senate laid before the senate the Pacific railway investigation resolution and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock to-night.

When the senate reassembled it immediately proceeded to the consideration of the house joint resolution for an investigation of the books of the Pacific railroads with the senate amendment thereto in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. McPherson moved to strike from the substitute sections 4, 5 and 6. These sections confer on the president certain powers to redeem under certain circumstances mortgages and liens on roads paramount to the right, title and interest of the United States, increasing to 40 per cent of their net earnings the amount to be paid by the companies into the sinking fund and authorizing the investment of the sinking fund in the first mortgage bonds of the companies.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa suggested that the senator from New Jersey modify his motion so as to exclude therefrom the fourth section, which confers certain powers upon the president.

Mr. McPherson acted upon the suggestion and a vote was taken on striking out the fifth and sixth, sinking fund sections, and they were stricken out—yeas, 36; nays, 14.

Mr. McPherson then moved to strike out the fourth section of the substitute, authorizing the president to redeem prior mortgages.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa advocated the section, and said that it had been fully considered by the judiciary committee not only at this session, but for the last three years.

At 11:30 the senate was still in session. After a long debate Mr. Wilson of Iowa called the attention of the senate back to the real question, being a motion to strike out the fourth section. It had been stated by Mr. Sherman that the effect of the section would be to "bear" down the value of first mortgage bonds. He (Wilson) denied that. In his opinion it would emphasize the payment of the first mortgage bonds. The time to act was not when the leader was at hand, but now.

Mr. Vance spoke of the Union Pacific railroad company as being conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. It had sought to get rid of the bad odor attached to it by electing Adams as its president. It had sought for him in the mugwumpian altitudes, where George William Curtis and Carl Shurz were supposed to be sitting on a golden cloud with harps in hand singing songs of purity concerning new political science. But he had read in a Chicago newspaper of Adams' conduct in reference to certain rolling mills and as to charging four times regular freight so as to keep away competition, and it made him think of the negro song:

"And that darkie in the camp ground,
Who can loudest sing and shout
Is a going to rob some hen roost
Before the week is out."

The question recurred on striking out the fourth section, authorizing the president to redeem prior mortgages, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 19; nays, 27.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Stanford (increasing the range of the inquiry), and was agreed to without division.

Mr. Edmunds moved to restore the 40 per cent section.

The question was then taken on Mr. Edmunds' motion to restore the fifth section of the substitute (40 per cent provision) and it was rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 27.

Mr. Edmunds then moved to restore section 6, authorizing the investment of the sinking fund in subsidy bonds or first mortgage bonds. Agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 9.

Mr. Riddleberger moved to strike out the clause which provides that the claim that testimony or evidence may tend to criminate witness shall not excuse him from testifying.

Mr. Plumb moved to amend by adding several other subjects of inquiry, such as the relations of the railroads to the interest of the communities through which they pass, the payment of taxes, especially upon their lands, delay in taking out patents for land, rates of freight and fare discriminations, differentials, pools and other devices. Agreed to viva voce.

The substitute was then agreed to and the bill as amended was passed and a conference asked.

Messrs. Evarts, Hoar and Pugh were appointed conferees. The bill as passed provides for the appointment of three commissioners with compensation at $750 a month, traveling expenses and board bills, with power to examine all books, papers and methods of railroad companies. It specifies the various subjects of inquiry and requires the commissioners to report as to the extension of time for the performance of the obligations of the commissioners to the United States and to submit a scheme for such extension. It appropriates $100,000 for the purpose of investigation, and it authorizes the president (if deemed necessary by him) to redeem or otherwise clear off all prior liens, mortgages or other incumbrances to paying out of the treasury the sums due thereon, on which the government shall be subrogated to all rights of the first mortgages. The sinking funds held in the treasury as security for the indebtedness for the companies may be invested in subsidy bonds or in first mortgage bonds of the companies.

The senate then adjourned at 1:55.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The speaker laid before the house a message from the senate announcing the passage by that body over the president's veto of the bill for the relief of Thomas H. Hopkins. The bill and the president's message were referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri asked unanimous consent that the house non-concur in the senate amendment to the bill creating a department of agriculture and labor.

Mr. Morrison of Illinois objected and the bill was referred to the committee on agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Belmont the house insisted on its amendments to the senate retaliation bill, and Messrs, Belmont, Clements and Rice were appointed conferees.

Mr. Hatch moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill providing for agricultural experimental stations.

The bill was read after considerable debate.

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri said that when the committee on labor endeavored to secure action on bills relating to labor it was met with objections. He protested against this unfair treatment.

Mr. Hatch's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to.

The committe on appropriations reported the deficiency appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Townshend of Illinois submitted the conference report upon the invalid pension appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Pending further consideration of this bill the committee rose.

Mr. Herbert asked unanimous consent that the session of the house be extended until consideration of the naval appropriation bill was completed.

Mr. Wolford objected and upon motion of Mr. Herbert by a vote of yeas 117, nays 100, the house adjourned, thus dispensing with the usual Friday night session for pension bills.

MOTH WINS.

Royce, the Turners' Favorite, Defeated at His Own Game.

The Moth-Royce wrestling match drew an audience of 400 people at the exposition building last night. Preceding the main event Jack Hanley and Ed Rothery appeared in a three-round boxing match. Owing to the illness of several of the Turners this organization did not take a part in the programme. The match between Moth and Royce, which was for $250, three falls out of five catch-as-catch-can, was called at 9:50 o'clock. Jack Hanley took care of Moth, and Charles Oriner of Royce. Herb Rothery was master of ceremonies, John P. Clow referee, Captain O'Malley and John S. Prince time-keepers. The first bout was the longest and hardest of the evening, and was won by Royce in twenty-three minutes and forty-three seconds. Moth won the second fall in three minutes and forty seconds, catching Royce by the legs and lifting him bodily into the air and landing him on the carpet. The third bout was won by Moth in the same manner in two minutes and twenty-two seconds. Boyce won the fourth fall in twelve minutes and eighteen seconds, catching Moth with a half Nelson, and then breaking the head bridge formed by the champion. The last bout was won by Moth, who by sheer strength forced Royce to the carpet, breaking down a bridge that Royce had formed successfully three times. The bout lasted ten minutes and eighteen seconds, and closed at ten minutes before midnight. Both men were in excellent shape, and the match one of exceeding interest.

A BICYCLE TOURNAMENT.

The Great Programme to Be Presented at the Exposition To-Night.

The bicycle tournament that will be given at the exposition building to-night will prove a rare treat to the lovers of this excellent sport. The programme, which is a lengthy one, is the most varied of any yet given in Omaha, and will be well worth seeing. One of the races will be for the ten mile championship of Nebraska between Edward Bullock, of Omaha, and Wm. Ashinger, of Denver. Ashinger, who came here to enter the six days race, lays claim to the championship of Omaha and was immediately challenged by Bullock for a race to decide the question. They have decided to run a ten mile race for $25 a side to which amount Prince has added $25, making a purse of $75. The race will be an exciting one. Another feature of the programme will be professional races, best two in three five mile heats. For this race Mr. Prince has offered $70 in prizes to be divided $40 to the winner, $20 to second and $10 to third man. Prince will not enter this race which will leave the contest open for Eck, Dingley, Bullock, Hardwick and Ashinger. These men are all here ready for the six days race and are in excellent trim. John S. Prince will attempt to run two miles in six minutes for a gold medal offered by the exposition association. The best indoor record for two miles is six minutes and four seconds. Then there will be an amateur handicap ten-mile race with Peabody, Mittaner, Blockmore, Smith and Little as starters for a gold medal for winner and silver medal for winner and silver medal for second man. A boys' race, a barbers' race and a race for colored men all for medals will complete the great programme. Mr. Prince hat gone to great labor and expense to prepare this programme and should be liberally patrnized.

A Heavy Deal.

Messrs. F. F. Vogel, J. A. Frawley, Walter Scott and Henry Hill, four prominent citizens and capitalists of Stromsburg, Neb., have been in the city for the past few days closing up a big real estate deal. They have formed a syndicate and purchased for $75,000 a big tract of land in South Omaha which they propose to hold for investment. Mr. Vogel, one of the four named, is already heavily interested in Omaha and South Omaha property. He is a frequent visitor in Omaha and is greatly impressed with the magnificent growth and prosperity of the city.

The Express Robbery Trial.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 25.—Newton Watts was examined this forenoon before Justice Woodbury on the charge of murdering Express Messenger Nichols and the robbery of the express car on the Rock Island road last March. The first witnesses called were the bank and express company's employes who put up and handled the money, which was turned over to Messenger Nichols on the night of the tragedy. These witnesses described the packages minutely, they being four in number, containing in all about $21,500. Conductors Wagner and Danforth then went over the evidence given by them at the preliminary trial of Henry Schwartz last month.

WILL NOT TALK ABOUT IT.

Department of Justice Officials Refuse to Discuss the Cullom Law.

LEADING LAWYERS ALSO SILENT.

Minister Pendleton Arrives in Washington and Has a Conference With the President—National Capital News.

Reticent Officials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—"I am not permitted to talk upon the subject," said Solicitor General Jenks this afternoon, when asked by the BEE correspondent concerning the interstate commerce bill. "It involves a construction of law, and any officer of the government who may be called upon officially to pass on the law or construct its meaning is not permitted to talk in a general way about it." I sought other officers at the department of justice and was met with the same reply. The fact is, there is such an indefinite idea in the minds of prominent lawyers and officials about the exact meaning of this law that none worth quoting will talk for publication. All admit that the letter and spirit of the law are both so broad that they may make it very oppressive or may make it a blessing. Besides this, lawyers of well known abilityin this city do not care to go on record concerning this law, as they have not yet been retained, and do not, as one expressed himself today, "Know which way the cat will jump," and all wish to be in a position to be retained on either or both sides. There seems to be an equal division of opinion on the proposition that the railroad companies intend to get all the oppressive construction placed upon the law possible, so as to accelerate the work of having it repealed, as they consider it, as most people do, but an experiment at best. It is generally believed that the tendency will be toward higher tariffs for both freight and passenger traffic. This will be necessary on short hauls to make up the equalization of reduction or raise in long hauls. In some instances the roads will equalize by reduced short hauls, and in others by an increase of long hauls. An effort will be made to prohibit excursion rates on all occasions, should the law be construed to permit them only for "national occasions," as announced by Senator Cullom the other day, in answering a question concerning rates to this city during the national drill next May. It is held that it would be manifestly unjust to give reduced rates for excursions on long trips, which only the well-to-do can afford to patronize, and prohibit them on small excursions. Should excursion rates be refused it will tend largely to make the bill unpopular. It has been practically determined that passes will be issued the same as usual, except to law makers. When the commissioners are appointed it is said thay will consume considerable time in executive session agreeing upon a general construction of the law, and till they do so no two men will agree upon the most vital and vexatious points.

PENDLETON CONFERS WITH CLEVELAND.

Minister Pendleton arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon from Cincinnati. He called at the white house about 1 o'clock today and had a short conference with the president—no one knows definitely what about. The report is still current that he will be secretary of the treasury. It is very probable that Mr. Pendleton will not return to Berlin and if he is not made a cabinet officer it is among the possibilities that he may become an inter-state commerce commissioner.

WILLING TO TAKE OFFICE.

It is understood that Colonel Morrison is willing to serve the government as one of the inter-state railway commission and his friends hope to see him appointed and made president of the board. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, would like to close his busy career as a judge of one of the United States courts.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Army orders: Captain L. S. Lesson, assistant surgeon, now on leave in this city, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East and ordered to Chicago for duty as attending surgeon at the headquarters of the Division of the Missouri and examiner of recruits. Sergeant John Ryan, Battery B, Third artillery, released.

A general army order has been issued as article 155½ of army regulations, limiting the term of service of regimental adjutants and quartermasters to four years and providing that they shall not be eligible for a second term of such duty, nor shall an officer who serves in either capacity be eligible to appointment in the other, except to fill an unexpired term of four years. This order is regarded as a natural sequence of the order of 1885 limiting the term of service of aides-de-camp to four years. Two colonels in the army foresaw that such would be the result and made changes in their adjutants and quartermasters, but the other thirty-eight will be compelled to make the changes required by the new order as soon as the four years of service allowed have expired.

PENSIONS FOR NEBRASKANS AND IOWANS.

Pensions granted to Nebraskans to-day: Matilda, widow of Leonard Curtis, York; Henry S., father of Matthew I. Godfrey, Platte Center; Eliza, widow of Elijah Waldron, Logan, (increase); David Young, Arapahoe.

Pensions granted to Iowans: John, father of William Kaltenbrach, Yates Center; Earl, father of William J. Eckers, Maynard; John, father of James McMurry, Lineville; Hercules A., father of William A. Snook, Fairfield; Peter Lumley, Fontanelle; William C. Vanderwater, Albia; Charles A. Carter, Bentonsport; Cornelius Newell, Villisca; Milton W. Bailey, Clinton; Thomas H. Jones, Spencer; David Averill, Sibley; James Welch, Marshalltown; Floyd W. Foster, Waverly; Amos J. Lane, South English; John Devine, Truro; Hugh W. Harpe, Corning; Noah P. Steveson, Garwin; Abraham F. Walters, Caledonia; Daniel R. Kinley, Marion.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

A note was received by Senator Harris this afternoon from President Cleveland stating that so far as he could see at this time there would be no necessity for an extra session of the senate. Only yesterday it was stated at the white house that the president had decided to ask the senate to linger awhile in executive session. It is known that the reason the president changed his mind is to escape action on the contested credentials of Turpie, of Indiana, to succeed Senator Harrison. Should this case come up at the extra session of the senate, as it would undoubtedly, the democrats would find at least four of their seats vacant besides that from Indiana. They are the seats belonging to the democrats in New Jersey, West Virginia, Florida and California, Mr. Hearst, of the latter state, being ill. Senator Voorhees said today that if the Turpie case should come up at an extra session it would keep the senate here for at least three months. The democrats see that it would surely result against them to take up this contest now, and have been for twenty-four hours urging the president to avoid an extra session. It is generally believed that for this reason the senate will not be requested to remain in session after next Friday.

THEY WILL CAST THEIR VETO IN 1888.

In the senate this afternoon Plumb, of Kansas, presented the following resolution, which was passed by the Oswego post, Grand Army of the Republic, of his state, in reference to the president's veto of the dependent soldiers' pension bill:

"To Grover Cleveland: Resolved, That we will cast our veto in 1888.

[Signed] E. B. BALDWIN, Commander."

POSTAL CHANGES.

The name of the postoffice at Lerton, Hamilton county, is changed to Bloomfield, and Adelbert B. B. Peck appointed postmaster, vice Wm. H. Lee, superseded. Godfrey Nansel was to-day appointed postmaster at Noel, Custer county, vice Arthur N. Benger, resigned. The postoffice at Gardner Station, Platte county, was discontinued.

The Logan Burial Place.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Mrs. L[illegible] has selected the center of the circle of the north end of South park for the burial place of herself and General Logan and the site for a monument to Logan.

William Gibbs and William Trimble shot a match at Joe