CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Nicaragua Bill Ready for the President.

A WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MEASURE.

Mr. Cockrell Calls Attention to Some Facts in Connection With the Methods Employed by Claim Agencies.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The conference report on the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was presented to the senate and agreed to. The bill now goes to the president for approval.

The senate bill to empower the Mt. Carmel Development company to draw water from the Wabash river and its tributaries in Illinois was passed.

Mr. Blair, of the committee on woman's suffrage, reported back favorably a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit a denial or abridgement of the right to vote by the United States or any state on account of sex. Placed on the calendar, and Mr. Cockrell said that a minority report would be made hereafter.

Mr. Cocarell, from the committee on military affairs, reported a substitue for the house bill to remove the charge of desertion from soldiers of the late war, and of the Mexican war, where such soldiers afterwards served faithfully till the expiration of their term of enlistment. He explained that it was a general law intended to cover all classes of worthy and deserving soldiers, while not breaking down the distinction between deserters and true soldiers. The substitute was agreed to, the bill passed, and a conference was ordered.

Mr. Chace offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling on the postmaster general for a statement of the changes made in postal clerks since January 1, 1885.

Mr. Plumb asked unanimous consent to take up for consideration the house bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa, but Mr. Hiscock objected in the interest of Mr. Evarts, who desired to oppose the bill. On motion of Mr Allison, however, unanimous consent was given to take up the bill to-morrow morning unless Mr. Evarts should still be absent.

The senate bill to provide for writs of error on appeals to the supreme court of the United States in all cases involving the question of jurisdiction of the courts below, was passed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, instructing the committee on appropriations to make an investigation in relation to the longevity, of mileage and "sea service" claims of naval officers was then taken up.

Mr. Cockrell expressed regret that the fourth auditor and treasurer of the United States had permitted their names to be used by a firm of Washington claim agents, as shown in a circular yesterday. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read another Washington claim agency circular offering to obtain special acts for the benefit of persons of persons having claims for pensions. This circular, he said, was simply an attempt to get $10 without the possibility of rendering any equivalent. Mr. Cockrell proceeded to give some other instances of dishonest attempts on the part of Washington claim agents, and declared that there had never been such an imposition practiced on any class as had been practiced on the soldiers of the late war and their widows and orphans. He attributed much of the claim agents to the fact that the government officials did not adjust accounts and hunt up and pay claims; but, on the contrary, suppressed and concealed the facts.

At the close of Mr. Cockrell's remarks the resolution went over till to-morrow without action.

The house amendment to the senate bill as to cutting timber on Indian lands was concurred in.

The senate then resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, the pending question being on Mr. Hawley's amendment to give an additional clerk of class 3 to the civil service commission.

Mr. Chandler hoped that one of the first acts of the new administration would be to get rid of disreputable and incompetent postal clerks appointed since March, 1885.

Mr. Allisod expressed a belief that the civil service law, as long as it remained on the statute book, should be fairly carried out. He contended, however, that the extension of postal mail clerks last December was not an extension by the commission itself, for the commission was practically not a commission since October last, when one of its members was confirmed as commissioner of Indian affairs, while another of its members had paid no attention to it since then. He thought that the new administration should be allowed to make rules for the extension of the law to postal mail clerks.

Mr. Gorman replied to Mr. Allison, and argued that if there was no civil service commission now, the fault was not with the president nor with the democratic party, but with the republican majority in the senate, which would not allow the offices to be filled, but acted on the principle that when there was to be a change of administration the wheels of the government must be stopped and office not permitted to be filled.

Mr. Hoar approved the extension by Mr. Cleveland of the civil service law to postal mail clerks, whether extension came late or early.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Another long discussion took place as to whether the board of pension appeals, fixed in the bill as three members, should be increased to six. The change was made.

The bill then went over until to-morrow and the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the house the committee on public lands reported back the senate bill providing that the public lands of the United States now subject to private entry, or adapted to and chiefly valuable for agriculture, shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the homestead laws only. Amendments were adopted striking out the words which exempt Missouri from the provision s of the bill, repealing the commutation clause of the homestead law, and allowing persons who have abandoned or relinquished their homestead entries to make another entry. The bill was then passed.

Mr. O'Neil of Pennsylvania called up the bill increasing the pension of the widow of Brigadier General Emery to $50 a month, and it passed.

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

Upon the suggestion that proper provision had already been made for the post in the sundry civil appropriation bill, the appropriation of $100,000 for a continuation of the work on the new military post at Denver was stricken out.

Mr. Randall raised a point of order against the clause appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of movable submarine torpedoes, and pending a decision on this point, the committee of the whole rose and the house adjourned.

Legislating for the Indian.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The sub-committee in charge of the Indian appropriation bill has included in the measure some items of new legislation of the first importance. One of these proposes to create a commission of five members to negotiate with the five civilized tribes of Indians for a full and complete relinquishment of their claim to the Cherokee outlet. The committee is also authorized to propose to the civilized tribes their admission into the union separately, or as one state or territory, with an understanding that the Indians shall have full rights of citizenship. Another item, inserted to guard against the failure of the bill to divide the Sioux reservation in Dakota, proposes the appointment of a commission of three members to again negotiate with the Sioux for a relinquishment of a portion of their reservation.

Naval Bill Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Chandler to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the naval appropriation bill, authorizing the construction by contract of two harbor rams of steel, to cost, without armament, not exceeding $1,500,000 each, and of fifteen gun boats or cruisers, each not to exceed 1,000,000 tons on displacement, or $500,000 in cost. It appropriates $5,000,000 to begin the construction of vessels and $3,000,000 for armament.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Synopsis of the Joint Resolution Reported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The joint resolution reported in the senate to-day by Mr. Blair from the committee on woman's suffrage recommends the adoption of the resolution. After reviewing the history of the woman's suffrage movement, and making some comments on a denial of the right of suffrage to woman as an injustice equal to that of negro slavery, it concludes as follows:

"Unless this government shall be made and preserved truly republican in form by the enfranchisement of woman, the great reform which her ballot would accomplish may never be. The demoralization and disintegration now proceeding in the body politic are not likely soon to be arrested. Corruption is already a well-nigh fatal disease. A republican form of government cannot survive half slave and half free. The ballot is withheld from women because men are not willing to part with one-half the sovereign power. There is no other real cause for the continued perpetration of this unnatural tyranny. Enfranchise women, or this republic will steadily advance to the same destruction, the same ignoble and tragic catastrophe, which has engulfed all the male republics of history. Let us establish a republic in which both men and women shall be free indeed. Then shall the republic be perpetual."

A minority report adverse to the adoption of the resolution will be presented.

Strong Opposition Expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A member of the house foreign affairs committee said to-day that the opposition to the Edmunds' Panama resolution would be quite vigorous. It would be based, in his opinion, upon a wrong view of the matter. The opponents of the resolution, as they had expressed themselves, based their opposition upon two things: First, that the Monroe doctrine was never intended to apply to such enterprises as the canal, and could not be fairly so constructed; second, that the resolution, in its effect, denounced an enterprise that was failing, and that such expression of sentiment would deter the investment of capital on the American continent. Those members favoring the resolution, however, constitute the majority, and hold that now, with the party in the French chamber of deputies openly declaring in favor of the government assuming control of the canal, this country ought to express itself.

Unable to Agree.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The conferees on the Montana, Dakota and New Mexico admission bill were in session a short time this morning and adjourned until 2 o'clock without having come to any agreement. A meeting was held in the afternoon at which it was decided to report to the two houses that the conference was unable to agree.

Mrs. Sheridan's Pension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The senate committee on military affairs has ordered a favorable report upon the proposition to present Mrs. Irene Rucker-Sheridan $50,000 in token of the country's appreciation of the services rendered by her husband, General Sheridan. This is to be urged in lieu of a pension.

The Washington Aqueduct.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The joint congressional committee investigating the construction of the Washington aqueduct tunnel have about concluded to order the entire lining of the tunnel replaced, and to charge the cost to the contractors. The estimated cost is $500,000.

The Creek Bill Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The bill to ratify the agreement with the Creek Indians, sent to congress a few days ago by the president a message recommending its passage, was favorably reported to day from the committee on Indian affairs.

A POSTMASTER INDICTED.

Charged With the Murder of O. A. Selden, Formerly of Omaha.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John A. Sheffer, postmaster at Manville, Wyo., was indicted by the grand jury of Converse county to-day for the murder of O. A. Selden, his business partner. Selden, who was a wealthy business man of Omaha, was associated with Sheffer in establishing the new town of Manville. On the evening of August 15, 1887, while sitting at supper with his wife, Seiden was killed by some unknown assassin who pushed a double-barrelled shotgun through an open window and blew his brains out. No clue to the murderer could be found. Detectives have been working on the case for the past year and it is claimed have evidence which will prove beyond doubt that Sheffer committed the murder. Sheffer is an old man and quite wealthy.

The Efficacy of a Madstone.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—For several years past the little eight-year-old son of Mrs. Galliland, of No. 514 East Eleventh street, has been afflicted with a cancer in the center of his right cheek. About a year ago two doctors examined it, pronounced it cancer, and the child was sent to a local hospital, where it was cut out. A few months ago it reappeared in the cheek and grew to its former size, causing great pain. It was then decided to try the effects of a madstone on the child. A stone, owned in San Francisco, but in the possession of a man in Independence, Mo., was procured. It was applied to the patient's right shoulder and bandaged on tightly. This was done nearly two weeks ago, and the child has been greatly benefitted, suffering no pain whatever. The stone is on the arm about forty minutes at a time, and when it is removed it is cleaned in a basin of water. It is thought that the boy will be permanently cured in another fortnight.

A Dust Explosion.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Soon after 4 o'clock this morning an explosion of dust occurred on the fourth floor of the Corle & Sons' oatmeal mills, corner of Santa Fe and Eighth streets, and immediately thereafter flames issued from the windows of that story. The entire fire department was called to the scene early, and succeeded in preventing the spread of the fire to the adjoining buildings. They confined the blaze to the floor on which it was first seen, but in doing so deluged the structure with water and thereby caused a heavy loss on grain in store. The total loss on the building, machinery and stock is between $15,000 and $20,000, which is covered by insurance for more than twice the greater amount. Until yesterday the mill had not been in operation since last Saturday, so the owners cannot account for the fire except on the theory of spontaneous combustion in the dust mill. Rebuilding will begin at once.

The Alaskan Outrages Denied.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Hon. and Mrs. Louis L. Williams, of Juneau, Alaska, are at the Coates House. Mr. Williams is a United States commissioner to Alaska, and is a citizen of Boonville, Mo. He is on his way to Washington on official business. Regarding a statement of a Mrs. Voorhees, made about six weeks ago, that the United States soldiers outrage native Indian women of Alaska, Mr. Williams says: "The charge is ridiculous and an infamous falsehood, and is easily disproved. In the first place the native women are devoid of morality, and in the second place there are no soldiers in Alaska. There are a few marines, thirty I believe at Sitka, and there are a few sailors."

Prominent Citizen Killed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Eugene Kopf, a prominent business man of Council Grove, was killed at White City this morning, while getting off the Rock Island train. In jumping from the train Mr. Kopf was thrown against an oil barrel, striking his head. He never regained consciousness.

It Was a Fake.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—A Gloversville special says: There is no truth in the rumors of the drowning of seventeen men by teams breaking through the ice on the Sacandaga river, near Pine Lake, several days ago.

WHY SEWALL WAS RELIEVED

His Views Conflict with Those of the Administration.

HE SAYS THAT HE IS MISJUDGED.

And Gives His Own Version of the Affair in Which Bayard Figures in an Unenviable Light.

Sewall Asked to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—This morning Harold M. Sewall, consul general to the Samoan islands, received notification from the state department that his resignation would be acceptable, on the ground that his views were not in harmony with those of the administration.

An Associated press reporter called this evening upon Mr. Sewall and asked for a statement of the reasons given by the state department for requesting his resignation as consul general to Samoa. Mr. Sewall said:

"The reason given is a disagreement of my views with the views entertained by the state department on Samoan affairs. This refers, I suppose, to the testimony given by me before the senate committee on foreign relations. No disapproval of my conduct in Samoa has ever been expressed by the department as far as I know. The views I expressed on the situation and the remedy necessary were given at the request of the senate committee. It was not for me to consider whether those views agreed with Mr. Bayard's or not. I do know, however, that they coincide with those of all Americans who have given the matter any thought, the state department excepted, for which I cannot speak."

Sewall said that whatever his personal opinion of Bayard's attitude might be, he had during his entire term of service implicitly followed instructions, notwithstanding they had placed him in a false and humiliating position. "A great stir was made," said he, "by the recent announcement of the declaration of martial law by the Germans in Apia, but this was only a repetition of what happened before. Even before the Americans had been deprived of their right to a joint vote in the government of Apia, German sentries had been posted and instructed to shoot dead all men not answering the challenge. Notices giving warning of this were posted only in German script. When war was declared against Malietoa, Apia was occupied without notice to the Americans. A leading American merchant, standing on his own land, was knocked down by a German sailor, who, on returning to his ship, was imprisoned for not having bayonetted the man. I myself was stopped on the highway even before war had been declared, and an officer threatened to shoot me if I proceeded. German sentries are posted around my consulate at night. It is for testifying to these facts, I presume, that my resignation was asked.

"It is natural that I should differ with Mr. Bayard in a policy—if such it could be called—which permits such things to be done. Were my regret," said Sewall, "at the loss of prestige in the Pacific by our submission to German aggression in Samoa the measure of my humiliating experience there, I could await patiently the publication of my testimony and the certain results of an aroused and intelligent public opinion. But to my lasting chagrin and sorrow, misled by Bayard, and acting under his instructions, I misled the weak and suffering Samoans into fresh misfortune. Upon Mr. Bayard and myself, as an innocent instrument obeying his instruction, must rest the grievous responsibility for the distresses which now threaten the very existence of the Samoan people. When I arrived in Samoa the insurrection of Tamasese, fostered by the German officials for purposes now made plain, was on the point of disintegration. Malietoa, who had been repeatedly held back by our representatives from asserting his authority, had determined to tolerate this no longer. The day after I arrived, I received instruction, the purport of which was to restrain him. I did so, giving him to understand, as Bayard gave me to understand, that neither he nor his people would be allowed to suffer. Malietoa yielded at my solicitation, and our national honor was pledged that we would insist upon our treaty right to the independent existence of Samoa. I could not better have served German purposes than by this mission of mine. As a matter of fact, public documents now before congress showed that the instructions in obedience to which I acted on this occasion were sent me at the instance of the German and British ministers.

"In less than a month German ships arrived, Malietoa and his chiefs were reported and the man whose life I had saved by my intervention was installed in Malietoa's place. Pitiless persecution was begun on Samoans suspected of friendship for our flag, and German control was as effectually established as under open annexation. Having restrained the Samoans when they could have destroyed Tamasese, and with his destruction the basis for German interference, I urged their submission, trusting that when finally the truth was known our promises to them would be fulfilled and our honor saved by a restoration of the status before the conference, when I gave Malietoa such fatal advice. In justice to myself and in the hope of securing it for these wretched people, I speak as I do.

"Before leaving for Samoa I had been about the state department and with the president at odd intervals for a month, explaining the situation and pointing out the inevitable result of the German proceedings, and warning them that that would happen which has come to pass. When the rising of Mataafa became known, and the German fleet ordered to return to Samoa, I asserted positively to Bayard that there could be but one motive in this, and that was to actively assist Tamasese in fighting Mataafa. Bayard repeated to me fresh assurances from Bismarck that Germany did not care who was king. But immediately on the arrival of the German ships with a new German consul, Dr. Knappe, we find them siding with Tamasese and precipitating a conflict for which the Samoans will be forced to pay heavily. Realizing the unfortunate predicament of our own people, and bitterly conscious of our obligations to the Samoans, I sought to get from Bayard instructions that would enable us to assert our proposition, but all the instructions I received was a copy of an apologetic note to the German consul on account of an alleged newspaper interview and fresh assurances from Germany."

Regarding the action of the state department in accepting Bismarck's proposition for a conference at Berlin, Mr. Sewall said he concurs with every one who has studied the question that a restoration of the status quo should be preliminary to any negotiations. Bismark's proposition to renew the conference on German ground means much. Minister Pendleton is sick, and whoever represents us is to be removed from American public feeling, and, moreover, not likely to be well acquainted with the subject. Weber, for years the German consul in Samoa, and Becker, late German consul there, together with a host of other officials who know Samoan politics, are in Berlin, and will aid Bismarck. Weber was in Washington during the conference here coaching the German ministers. Besides, the history of our negotiations with Germany, as pointed out by Bates, should caution us and make us reluctant to accept any assurances, for they have been made most freely on the eve of her most important movements there.

Secretary Bayard was seen, but declined to say anything on the subject.

Sullivan Is Enjoying Himself.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—It is given out here to-night that a friend of Sullivan, the absconding county clerk, received a letter dated at Montreal, wherein he tells of his safe arrival in Canada, and remarks that he is enjoying himself. He also says he intends to start a hotel in Canada and become a loyal subject of the queen. He states that he has seen Moore, the absconding insurance agent.

Revising the Agreement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—At a meeting of the managers of lines in the territory of the Central Traffic association to-day, the committee on revision submitted proposed articles of re-organization. The meeting took no action other than to order the revised agreement printed, and copies sent to the managers of all the lines in the territory for consideration, criticism and amendment.

STUCK PINS IN HIS TONGUE.

Brutal Treatment of a Wead-Minded Stepson.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. King, charged with maltreating an imbecile stepson, had her trial this afternoon. The witnesses testified that she had often threatened to kill the boy, and had knocked him down with a club, stuck pins in his tongue and kicked him. The doctors testified that the boy's body was covered with bruises from head to foot. The woman was fined $45. The boy will be sent to the Beatrice institute.

Another Victim of Dr. Barrett.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Nels Johnson, living two and one-half miles north of Lindsay, who has been a cripple and bedridden for three years past, was visited by "Dr." Barrett in August last. The doctor made an examination, and said he could cure him in three months for $100. Johnson agreed to the proposition, and the doctor drew up what purported to be a contract, but which turns out to be a note for $100, which he sold to the State Bank of Newman's Grove. Johnson declines to pay it, and has now a law suit on his hands. It needless to say that the doctor never sent Johnson any medicine nor braces for his leg, as he agreed to. In fact Johnson never heard a word from him since, although the medicine was to be sent in turee days from the time of the doctor's visit. The medicine has not arrived yet.

Fremont Items.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Hugo C. Leberman died at his home in this city last night, after an illness of four or five days. Mr. Leberman, for a number of years past, represented H. Fuhrman, of this city, on the road, but since January 1 has traveled for M. E. Smith & Co., of Omaha. He was a splendid salesman and one of the most popular "boys" on the road. He leaves a wife and one child well provided for. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon.

A series of evangelistic services were begun here last night. They are under the management of the Methodist and Baptist churches, and for the first two weeks will be held at the Methodist church. They will continue for a month. They are being conducted by Rev. H. C. Smead, a well known and successful evangelist from Minneapolis, assisted by Rev. J. S. Frank.

From Ponca.

PONCA, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A disastrous fire on the farm of S. I. Hart, ten miles southwest of Ponca, resulted in the destruction of a large barn and its contents. Thirteen head of valuable horses and a large amount of grain, machinery and harness were consumed. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

Yesterday morning as Dr. E. T. Rucker was returning from a visit in the country, the team ran away, throwing the doctor and the driver from the carriage. Both were rendered unconscious.

On the day previous Dr. J. M. O'Connell was thrown from his carriage, breaking his nose.

Death of a Pioneer.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—William M. Walker, a member of the firm of Shaw & Walker, hay dealers, died suddenly of heart disease this evening. Mr. Walker was one of the first settlers of Colfax county and one of Schuyler's most prominent and wealthy business men. He was a member of the Accacia lodge of Free Masons, and will be buried under their auspices.

Baldwin-Payne.

MASON CITY, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last evening at 8:30 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. J. F. Baldwin, cashier of the Peoples' bank at this place, was married to Miss Minna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Payne, by the Rev. Dr. Oliver, of Kearney. A number of handsome and valuable wedding presents were received.

Suicide Near Ewing.

EWING, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A man by the name of A. C. Bogess, who lived nine miles north of this place, deliberately shot himself this morning. The fatal charge lacerated his head and face in a fearful manner. The cause of the suicide was family troubles.

A Cornell University Scare.

ITICA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The appearance of scarlet fever among the Cornell students promises to create nearly as much scare as the recent visitation of small-pox. Forest Home is a hamlet one mile from the university, and upward of seveaty students board there. A few days ago a child in the village was attacked by scarlet fever, and to-day two new cases are reported. When the matter was reported to President Adams a special meeting of the faculty was called, and Drs. Law and Hitchcock were sent to look after the safety of the students. The postoffice, boarding house and several private houses were fumigated, and notices posted forbidding the students to approach these buildings, or any of the occupants to appear on the university campus. Several students are among those quarantined.

A New Railroad Deal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 7.—It is reported here to-night in New York advices to the Journal that the Mackey railroad syndicate had secured control of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis air line railroad and the Illinois & St. Louis railroad, the latter running from Bellville, Ill., to East St. Louis, which, by building from Mount Vernon, Ill., to Belleville, some seventy miles, will give the Mackey people a direct line between St. Louis, Evansville and Louisville. The new deal will take effect May 1.

The Iowa Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Rock Island and others of the Iowa lines have decided to reduce all rates in that state to the same level, instead of availing themselves of the omissions in the commissioner's schedules. They take the position that if they maintain the present rates on grain, coal and live stock. No good will come of it, as the commissioners now have authority to reduce these rates, and will doubtless immediately rectify their mistake in omitting the articles named from the schedule.

An Embezzler Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Ambrose T. Secor, formerly bookkeeper and cashier at the American District Telegraph company, pleaded guilty to-day to the embezzlement of he funds of the company, and was sentenced o three years' imprisonment. The amount nvolved is said to be about $17,000.

A Magnificent Purse.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The St. Louis Trotting association to-day decided to offer a $10,000 guarantee purse for 2:30 class trotters for the fall meeting. This is the largest purse ever offered in the west.

A Big Fire in London.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A great fire is raging on Ward's wharf, at Lambeth. Adjacent to the wharf are several large oil and timber warehouses, all of which are in great danger.

Late Arrests.

At a late hour last night Detective Dempsey succeeded in arresting Patrick Crow, who is charged by Chief Galligan with setting fire to a barn on Twenty-eighth street.

Benton Bell, who endangered the lives of the occupants of the Esterbrook block by neglecting the boiler in that building while out electioneering, was picked up and spent the night behind the bars.

Legal Relaxation.

H. C. Hitt, a lawyer, was arrested on Douglas street last night by Officer Cullen for being drunk. He resisted vigorously and was booked on that charge as well. When taken to the station he tore down the water closet, and raised Cain generally until it was found necessary to handcuff him to a post.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Another Interesting Installment of Times' Testimony.

LE CARON ON THE STAND.

He Coolly Confesses His Purpose in America to Have Been the Betrayal of the Irish Cause.

He Was a British Spy.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Parnell commission reconvened this morning with witness Beach Aliac Le Caron, still on the stand. He explained certain geometric designs in the constitution of the united sections as being symbols for secretary and treasurer. In March, 1884, the witness attended the district convention of the united sections, at which Sulivan and Lomasney were present. At the convention of the reunited sections, now known as the United Brotherhood, held in June, 1885, a delegate from Detroit, where Lomasney's widow lives, brought up the question of supporting her because of Lomasney's services to the brotherhood.

The objection was made by the defense that this was not evidence. Attorney General Webster held that these organizations were really one, and that the evidence was admissable because Egan, Sheridan and others were directly connected with the Irish revolutionary brotherhood and the Irish United Brotherhood. The discussion was continued at length, during which the attorney general admitted that he never had been prepared to suggest that Parnell or other members of parliament were personally connected with murderous outrages. His contention was that they were allied with people whom they knew to be, or could have known if they had made proper inquiries, to have been prominently connected many years with such outrages. They had allied themselves intimately with the "I. R. B.," and availed themselves of its money. Knowing the character of the "I. R. B.," they continued their allegiance with it after a most distinct and positive notice. It had been proved that several members of the commons attended four of the five league conventions in America where the "I. R. B." controlled the proceedings.

The court decided to admit the evidence on the ground that the "U. B.," Clan-na-Gael and "I. R. B." were practically the same body and united. It had been proved that certain persons, including Egan, Brennan and Sheridan, among the persons charged were members of the "I. R. B." Evidence, not of one member's conversation with another, but as to what was done in convention of the "U. B." would be evidence against them.

Beach, continuing, said he accompanied Egan and other delegates to the Boston convention in 1884. Egan explained his escape, and told how he received information from Dublin Castle regarding the intended movement of the authorities. Egan told the witness that John Walsh and Dennis McCarthy were sent to Australia to assist the Fenian prisoners to escape. Beach said he knew that Egan was a member of the "U. B." in 1883, and he believed that he had since continued to be a member. The witness identified a report dated September 24, 1884, congratulating the members upon the increased strength of the organization, and upon having connected all the broken links.

Beach produced a copy of a circular signed by Egan, dated January, 1885, forbidding one camp sending circulars to another. All communications must be made through headquarters. The witness visited the southern states in November, 1885, with a letter from Egan describing him as a most devoted friend of the Irish nationalists. Beach was on the committee that tried and expelled Dr. Cronan. "Egan," the witness continued, "presided at the league meetings in 1884 and 1885. A circular issued in March, 1889, referred to the 'emasculated and unacceptable home rule scheme,' and urged the camps to remit funds for 'delusion,' a cipher word for dynamite."

Sir Charles Russell then began the cross-examination of the witness. Beach said he went to America in 1861. After his arrival he joined the army. His object was to obtain all the information possible. He swore to fight for Ireland's independence, and took the Fenian military oath of allegiance. He did not intend to keep the oath. He never forgot that he was an English subject and British born. Knowing that the conspiracy existed, he wrote about it to his father, who, on his volition, informed the member of parliament for Colchester, who advised him to inform the home office. From 1865 the witness tried to obtain the confidence of those connected with the organization for the purpose of betraying it to every extent he could. "I never had the slightest sympathy with the movement," he said. In reply to further questions Beach said: "All my communications were made to my father up to 1868. I was once adjutant general of the Fenian Military brotherhood, and attended a council of war. I considered myself a military spy in my country's service. From 1868 until February 1, 1889, I communicated directly with the British government. My usefulness is now stopped. My communications number hundreds of thousands. They were very numerous up to 1870."

Beach's Record.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—According to a statement of Witness Beach, or Le Caron, before the Parnell commission, during a trip to Milwaukee in 1883, Alexander Sullivan had talked freely to him about Irish revolutionary tactics. Mr. Sullivan this evening entered a general denial. The whole of Beach's story, he declares, is a tissue of lies woven without even a respectable amount of ingenuity.

The Daily News to-morrow will say: "Le Caron was president of the State Pharmaceutical association in 1884, and before and since that time has been making endeavors to secure the appointment as a member of the state board of pharmacy. In the convention at Peoria last August he failed to secure the endorsement of the association for the position and has showed bad blood."

About a Diamond.

Wednesday night Jimmie Timothy, formerly a bartender, lost a diamond from a ring. It was picked up by "Colonel" Mosby, who claims to be a cook, but is general roustabout at a saloon. He had it valued by several jewelers, and had about completed arrangements for having it re-set, when the owner got on his track and asked him for it. He said he had lost it, but as the story he told was rather thin, he was arrested by Detective Dempsey. The diamond is worth about $85.

Pointed Argument.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Ike McCarty, who is charged with stabbing Henry Gatewood. The man had a dispute over the location of the city hall, and while arguing in a Vinton street saloon, McCarty clinched his arguments with a knife. The police give him a hard name.

Referred to Judge Berka.

Peter Borget says he is a Canadian and a carpenter. The police say he is a suspicious character and an inmate of a house of ill fame, and arrested him as such. To-day Judge Berka will decide who is right.

Peter Went.

Peter Johnson, a bartender, got on a drunk last night and was called down by Officer Everly. He did not feel inclined to take good advice, and objected to going to the police station, but he went, and is charged with resisting an officer.

Meddlesome Mike.

Mike Haze endeavored to prevent Officer Fisher from making an arrest last night, and was run in himself. The other prisoner was only a plain drunk, and Mike will have to answer a more serious charge.

The Bicycle Contest.

The bicycle race maintains its interest, the contest being extremely close. Last night Prince lost a lap through an accident. The score at the close was 204 miles each.

Been There Before.

Gert McCoy was run in again last night charged with disturbing the peace. Opposite her name on the jail record is marked "ex-convict."

Was Too Jubilant.

J. Nightingale, a collector, celebrated the collection of a bad debt by discharging a revolver on Tenth street. Officers Rowden and Keyser escorted him to the station.

A ROYAL SCAPEGRACE.

Reminiscences of Crown Prince Rudolph by a San Francisco Man.

At 817 Post street, in this city, there is at present residing a gentleman with a European reputation—N. Russel, M. D. Though possessed of an English-seeming name, Dr. Russel is a Russian by birth and education. He is well known as the author of strong Pan-Sclavic writings, and is a leading figure among those who adhere to that political doctrine in Russia.

Formerly residing in the Balkan principalities, Dr. Russel there came in contact once with Prince Rudolph, the lately deceased crown prince of Austria, in reference to which circumstance he was interviewed by a San Francisco Examiner reporter.

"I first met Prince Rudolph," said the doctor, "in 1885, upon the occasion of his visit to Rustchuk, in Bulgaria. He was then returning homeward from Constantinople, having been making a tour of the entire Balkan peninsula, doubtless with the idea of learning something of the people he might one day hope to govern—that is, should Austrian intrigues prove successful. I was then a resident of Rustchuk.

"Princess Stephanie, Rudolph's wife, had accompanied her husband on his tour, and, as a matter of course, a reception was arranged for the royal pair. As to the princess, it was, doubtless, sincere, for she was a very attractive woman, whose cause for sorrow, through the circumstance of her married life, were already known, and had won for her much sympathy. Her husband, however, had no cause to complain of the apparent heartiness of his reception. A great many of the notables of the city were presented to the prince and princess, and our own ruler, Prince Alexander, did me the honor to introduce me.

"The crown prince expressed a wish to have a private conversation with me. He said that he had been much interested in my Pan-Sclavic writings and speeches, and would much like to have a personal exchange of views with me upon the subject. As a matter of course"—here Dr. Russel smiled slightly—"it was impossible to decline so flattering an invitation.

"But perhaps I had better say a word as to the prince's personal appearance. I cannot say that it was in any way impressive. He was short and slight—meager-looking, in fact—a blonde, and not at all handsome. The most striking feature of his face was the Hapsburg under lip, which is a peculiarity rarely, if ever, absent from the countenances of his family. In his case it was very pronounced, heavy and gross-looking.

"In spite of his rich uniform—that of an Austrian colonel—he was not at all princely-looking, and I could not help contrasting him with our own kingly Alexander, and drawing mental conclusions very unfavorable to Rudolph. His wife, however, Princess Stephanie, who, on the occasion in question, was dressed quietly and tastefully in gray, was most attractive looking.

"The prince wished to obtain my views upon the future of the Balkan peninsula, and at the same time favored me with his own, in which it was made quite evident he was desirous I should coincide. Being of directly opposite opinions, naturally we could not agree upon the subject. When the conversation ended he parted from me with many polite expressions of esteem. This was the only time I ever met him.

"Taking the interest in the future ruler of Austria that I did for political reasons, it was only natural that I should have learned something about him. In his later years, at least, there has been little to admire in his character. He constituted in his own person an additional proof of the thery that the royal family of Austria was rapidly decaying, mentally and physically. The prince had talents, but he lacked the moral stamina necessary to keep them properly directed.

"Of his moral life, perhaps, the less said the better, though it should be stated that in his early manhood he was nothing like the character he became of late years. He married the Princess Stephanie, daughter of King Leopold, of Belgium. It was an ideal royal love match, and for several years thereafter, perhaps, they were the happiest princely couple in Europe. She was an artist of much genius, besides being a fine musician and otherwise highly accomplished. The prince himself, in his earlier years, was much inclined to literature.

"Together, in the first years of their married life, they prepared a series of articles on various subjects, the prince furnishing what you call the 'copy' and the princess the illustrations, which were sent to the Gartenlaube, the principle illustrated periodical in Germany. The contributions were sent anonymously, and whether the editor knew the authorship or not he affected not to, and paid for the articles at his usual rates.

"The prince's first wrong step resulted from a sudden infatuation which he conceived for a beautiful Jewess whom he met casually on the street. He made the girl's acquaintance and she became his mistress.

"Princess Stephanie soon discovered the truth, and many scenes took place in consequence between the royal couple, becoming the talk not alone of Vienna, but of Europe. The prince could not be induced to give up his new love, at least not for a long time, and, having once broken from his former good principles, he seemed to give free rein to all those impulses of unrestrained license which came to him with the blood of his ancestry. His reputation became little less than infamous, and the Princess Stephanie's patience and forbearance reached their uttermost limits. She then separated from him and began proceedings for a divorce.

"As to the rumors now in circulation as to the manner of Rudolph's death—the story, for instance, that he was shot by a forester who had only too good reason to seek revenge—I know no reason why something of the kind may not be true. It is not many years ago since his life was actually attempted by the husband of a lady whom he had insulted. You will not find the incident mentioned in the official history of Austria," suggested Dr. Russel, with a slight smile, "probably not even in the files of the Vienna newspapers, but it was, nevertheless, a commonly known and accepted fact, though every effort was made to keep it secret."

W. Sing Appeals.

Wong Sing has appealed from the decision of Judge Berka, who fined him $50 and costs for running an opium joint, and will carry the case to the district court. Sing Fong went on his bond for $400.

Sarcopaghi From the Nile.

A kind of Egyptian mummy morgue is about to be installed in two rooms of the Palais du Louvre, contiguous to the hall known as the "Salle des Deux," says a Paris despatch to the London Daily Telegraph. Twenty sarcopaghi from the banks of the Nile have been lying in the lumber room of the hotel for several years, as there was no place wherein they could be arranged for public exhibition.

New Haven Palladium: Lost—A cold wave. Finder will please return to the signal office and prevent great mortification.

THEIR LAST HOPE HAS FLED.

Iowa Liquor Dealers Meet With Another Defeat.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE CASES.

A Supreme Court Ruling Which has the Effect of Practically Ending the Fight—Other Decisions.

The Last Prop Gone.

DES MOINES Ia., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The supreme court decided to-day the famous "original package" cases, representing the last prop upon which Iowa liquor dealers had relied. The decision is against them and in favor of the state. The case in point was that of Collins vs. Hills and others, from Keokuk, both parties having appealed, though the lower court had decided in favor of the liquor dealer on one point. The evidence showed that he had been selling whisky and beer for use as a beverage, having purchased his liquors in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, and imported them to Iowa. The beer had been sold in cases just as they were delivered to him by the carrier, and the whisky was sold by the single bottle, some of it in pint and some in quart bottles, just as it was put up by the manufacturer, but was shipped in boxes or barrels.

The lower court held in effect that the transaction of selling the beer in the manner in which it was done, was beyond the power of the state to control or prohibit, but was purely a matter of commerce between the states, which could be regulated only by the congress of the United States; also that when the boxes and barrels in which the bottles of whisky were shipped to and received by defendant were opened, and they were removed therefrom, the transaction as a matter of inter-state commerce was fully consummated, and that subsequent dealings with the liquors were governed by the statutes of this state.

The opinion of the supreme court is by Judge Reed, and holds that the distinction made between the sale of the beer and the whisky is not sound. The way in which it was placed does not materially alter the character of the transaction. In both cases he