THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1890. NUMBER 223.

THE BATTLE IN THE HOUSE.

Bynum Denounces the Speaker as a Tyrant.

POLITICAL PYROTECHNICS FIZZ.

In the Language of Emmett the Gentleman From Indiana Hurls High Defiance at the Foe—Reed Rides the Storm.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The clerk, proceeding in the usual manner to read the abridged journal (omitting the detailed vote), Mr. Bland of Missouri demanded the reading of the document in full, and this was ordered by the speaker. It was not completed until 12:50, and immediately Mr. McKinley of Ohio moved that the journal be approved, and on that motion demanded the previous question.

Mr. Springer interjected a motion to adjourn, saying he did so to enable the committee on rules to bring in a code of rules.

The Speaker—The gentleman is not in order in speaking on a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Springer—There are no rules for the house.

The Speaker—There are rules for the house.

Mr. Springer—Where are they?

The Speaker—The rules that govern parliamentary assemblies, and those rules most distinctly declare that a motion to adjourn is not debatable, of which the gentleman is perfectly aware.

The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 135; nays, 162—and the question recurring on the demand for the previous question, the yeas and nays were ordered. The democrats again pursued their policy of not voting and the speaker once more pursued his method of jotting down the names of members present and not voting.

The speaker then declared the demand for the previous question carried—yeas, 160; nays, 0—amid loud protests from the democrats.

The Speaker—The previous question is ordered and the question is on the approval of the journal.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana moved to adjourn, but the speaker declined to recognize him, and again put the motion on the approval of the journal.

Mr. Bland demanded the yeas and nays (which were ordered), and pending this moved to adjourn. But the speaker was deaf to this motion, which called forth a declaration from Mr. Springer that this was tyranny simple and unadulterated, and a further declaration from Mr. Bland that it was an outrage and that the house could not be in a more demoralized condition than the speaker.

The roll was then called on approval of the journal, and the old tactics were brought into play. The vote completed, the speaker gave the list to the clerk to record.

Mr. Bynum appealed from the decision of the chair.

The speaker replied that it was a question of fact which could not be appealed from. "The vote stands yeas, 161; nays, none; accordingly the journal is approved."

Then the fiercest storm of the three days' battle burst upon the house. Mr. Bynum of Indiana rushed to the front and demanded the floor on a question of personal privilege and proceeded to arraign the speaker. He said, in substance:

"The gentlemen on the other side may stand here and sustain the arbitrary, outrageous ruling of the speaker, but so far as I am concerned, so far as the people I represent are concerned we shall not be gagged on this floor. You, sir, have violated more than any man on this floor parliamentary rules and practices. You may consummate what you have undertaken. You have power backed by a mob on the floor of this house. [Cheers on democratic side.] [Hisses from the republicans.] The people of this country, sir, have spoken through the press in condemnation of these proceedings, which will bury you, sir, beyond the hope of resurrection. This proceeding is in keeping with the practices of your party. It is in keeping with your action when you stole the presidency. It is in keeping with the proceedings of the republican party in the state of Montana."

Mr. Boutelle of Maine protested against Mr. Bynum for continuing.

The Speaker, sarcastically—The gentleman has arisen to a question of personal privilege and he is now stating it.

Mr. Bynum, resuming, said: "I dispute the right of the speaker to record in the journal any direction or order that I or any other member may not make. It is a journal of the proceedings of the speaker. You have gone forward. You have usurped power. You have mutilated the records of the house in order to carry out a scheme you have deliberately gone to work to carry out. No tyrant ever ascended a throne who did not try to make some feeble show of title to amuse the people when he had gained possession of the kingdom. You, sir, have tried to vamp up some feeble show to sustain your outrageous rulings, to amuse the galleries and the people while you consummated and carried out the behest of the chairman of the republican national committee to turn out the representatives of the people elected and to put in men who not only were not elected but who do not command the respect of the constituents they seek here to represent. Now proceed in this matter, but in the language of the immortal Robert Emmett we propose 'to disinate every inch of ground, burn every blade of grass, and the last intrenchment of liberty shall be our grave.'"

The democratic side burst into cheers, answered by derisive laughter from the republicans.

The speaker stood calm and collected, and above the uproar was heard Mr. Springer's voice moving an adjournment. Partial order being restored, the speaker ruled that the motion was not in order and made a brief statement.

"The house will not allow itself," said the speaker, "to be deceived by epithets. Whatever has been done was done in the face of the world and was the subject of discriminating judgment. The proceedings of this house, so far as the chair is concerned, have been orderly [democratic hisses] suitable, in conformity to the rules of parliamentary law [renewed hisses] and the refusal of the chair to entertain a motion to adjourn at this juncture is strictly in accordance therewith. [Democratic groans.] There is no possibility by which the orderly methods of parliamentary procedure can be used to stop legislation. Hence, when any member or set of members tries to oppose the orderly progress of business even by the use of ordinarily recognized parliamentary motions it is the right of the majority to refuse to have those motions entertained, and to cause public business to proceed. Primarily the organ of the house is the man elected to the speakership. It is his duty in a clear case, recognizing the situation, to try to carry out the wishes and desires of the majority of the body he represents, whenever it becomes apparent that ordinary, proper parliamentary motions are being used solely for the purpose of delay and obstruction, when members break over an unprecedented rule (correcting himself) break over a rule [applause and laughter from the democratic side] in regard to the reading of the journal, when a gentleman stens down to the front, amid the applause of his associates and announces that he intends to make opposition in every direction, it becomes apparent to the house and to the community what his purpose is. It is then the duty of the speaker to take, under parliamentary law, the proper course in regard to such matters, and in order that there may not be any misunderstanding as to whether or not it is the wish and desire of the majority of the house the question can be appealed from the refusal of the chair to entertain the motion."

Mr. Springer desired to be heard on appeal, but the speaker recognized Mr. McKinley, who moved to lay the appeal on the table. In vain did Mr. Springer protest, the speaker merely remarking that the house would now vote on the question whether it desired to hear the gentleman from Illinois. The speaker directed the call of the roll, but the voice of the clerk was drowned by Mr. Springer, who, as well as he could be heard in the confusion, said he never had known a time in the history of the country when the speaker, when an appeal was taken, refused to hear a debate. He denied the right of the speaker or of the house to gag members in this manner. The appeal was then laid upon the table—yeas, 162; nays, none. The speaker, as usual, counted the requisite number to make a quorum.

Mr. Springer moved to adjourn, but the speaker said the decision of the chair had been sustained by the house and refused to entertain the motion.

The speaker thereupon recognized Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania to speak upon the Smith-Jackson election case.

Mr. Crisp raised the question of consideration and the speaker replied that the house had already decided to consider the election case.

Notwithstanding Mr. Crisp's protest that the question decided the previous day was not binding, today the speaker refused to put the question to the house. Mr. Crisp appealed, but the speaker declined to entertain his appeal amid democratic hisses. Mr. Crisp asked for his reasons and the speaker gave the vote of the house as sustaining the ruling of the chair against dilatory motions. Mr. Crisp protested that the speaker had no right to determine his motives, to which the speaker replied he thought them perfectly apparent.

Mr. Dalzell said Mr. Crisp was out of order and Mr. Crisp replied: "I have the right to present this proposition to the speaker and the country so that it may be understood that you are pursuing further that course you seem to have entered upon of disregarding all known customs, practices and parliamentary rules." Mr. Dalzell then proceeded to speak, but the uproar continued until Mr. Crisp advised his colleagues to give the election case a quiet hearing so they might pass upon it intelligently. This advice was acted upon and at the conclusion of Dalzell's argument the house adjourned.

DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

Randall Urges the Continuation of the Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The democratic caucus today was well attended. A letter from Randall was read, in which he urged a continuance of the fight, advised the members of the minority to stick to their guns and to lose no opportunity to keep the republicans from attempting to pass on any contested election cases in the absence of the new code of rules. Randall urged a renewal of the filibustering tactics, claiming they were right and proper under the circumstances. He demanded that the democrats should prevent any legislation until the new code had been brought in, and also advised against the plan of leaving the house in a body.

Carlisle told the caucus that there had been only three meetings of the committee on rules. He never had received notice in writing of a meeting, but was sent for by Reed and met him, McKinley and Cannon in the speaker's room. They discussed the rules for about an hour and have had but two meetings since, in the speaker's room, lasting about twenty minutes each. There had been no meeting since last Monday. Carlisle explained what was contemplated by the new code and was followed by Crisp and others. While some advised caution in proceeding, the concensus of opinion favored a continuation of the fight. After a long discussion the caucus adjourned, having reached no conclusion excepting an informal agreement to continue the dilatory tactics of the past three days. Carlisle and other leaders will draw up an address to the country which will be published in justification of the course of the minority.

The subject of securing the intervention of the supreme court to establish the illegal nature of the republican proceedings was broached, but no action was taken.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Irish National League Expenses About 2 Per Cent a Year.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.—President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League of America received a cablegram today from Harrington, M.P., stating that Parnell strongly advises that no convention be held in America at present. The general elections are pending and the friends of Ireland are urged to redouble their efforts to place the home rulers in position for the contest. Dr. O'Reilley sent $2,000 today.

The auditing committee finished its examination of the books this evening and retired to prepare a report.

The report will not be given out for publication till tomorrow. The following figures, however, were received from an authentic source: Balance on hand after the Chicago convention in 1886, $21,885; receipts to January 1, 1890, $257,922; remitted to Ireland, $237,248; current expenses, $22,225; balance on hand January 1, 1890, $20,335. The current expenses include an item of $3,000, President Fitzgerald's salary, which that gentleman donated to the league, as well as the expense of the Chicago convention of 1886. This leaves the expenses of the league for three years less than 7 per cent of the amount collected.

Parnell's Circular.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Parnell's circular to his followers says constant and unremitting attention to parliamentary duties will be especially necessary at the coming session, because opportunities are certain to arise for rendering effective service to the Irish cause.

Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The senate select committee on Pacific railroads expects to take final action on the bills on the Union and Central Pacific debt next week. The Union Pacific bill extends for fifty years the time in which the government debt must be paid, and fixes the rate of interest at 3 per cent. The Central Pacific is to be given twice the time allowed the Union Pacific and a lower rate of interest.

In the case of both roads the committee will insist that all the property the roads have, whether covered or not by the existing law, shall be made liable for the indebtedness. Under this arrangement the government will secure a mortgage upon various branch lines owned by the Union Pacific and built without government aid.

Chicago Gamblers Indicted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Ten of the most prominent keepers of gambling houses in Chicago were indicted today for carrying on the business. Three of them, including George Hanains and John Condon, are said to have left town suddenly just before the indictments were returned. A number of other keepers escaped indictments through technicalities. The indictments are the result of a systematic hunt for evidence by the grand jury.

Feared to Face Disgrace.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Walter Doeuhme, bookkeeper for a tobacco importing firm, suicided today. He left a letter for his mother confessing that during the past few years he had stolen $6,000 from his employers. All but $1,500, however, had been repaid, but that amount had to be made good immediately. Being unable to do so, he resolved to kill himself. Doeuhme's father is said to be a well-to-do merchant in Berlin.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

At Queenstown—The Caspian, from Baltimore.

At London—Sighted: The Rugia, from New York for Hamburg.

Against Repealing the Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The house committee on commerce today signified its disposition towards efforts to repeal the interstate commerce law by ordering all bills with that end in view to be reported back to the house with the recommendation that they lie on the table.

ALL AT THE SAME TIME.

Lincoln and McCook Land Officers to Be Appointed Next Week.

THE SIOUX PROCLAMATION.

Secretary Noble Says it Will Be Issued Today or Monday—The Fight in the House—Allison Interviewed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.

It is probable that both the receivers and registers for the land offices at Lincoln and McCook will be appointed on the same day next week. There was an informal consultation among the Nebraska delegation today as to whom should be recommended for these positions. There appears to be a general understanding that the four officers will be nominated at the same time. There are a large number of applicants for the receivership at Lincoln. J. H. Foxworthy, Dr. Root, Colonel Taylor, W. H. Clark and Mr. Slaseton are talked off most. For receiver at McCook it is believed that ex-Senator W. P. Lindsey will be appointed. For register Captain Teeter is believed to have the lead.

SIOUX PROCLAMATION.

The secretary of the interior informs Senator Moody that the Sioux reservation proclamation will be issued tomorrow or Monday next.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Quietude reigns over the house of representatives tonight. The dying struggle of the revolutionists was made this afternoon. As forecasted in these dispatches, the democrats ignominiously failed. They have only established the fact that they have no regard for time, the people's money, parliamentary or constitutional law and the common courtesy that is due one man from another in public life.

The contested election case from West Virginia which precipitated this deadlock and brought about the exciting scenes of the week was finally taken up in the house late this afternoon. There was another stormy collision when the house began its work shortly after noon, but the speaker again took the reins in his hands and rendered a decision according to law and order. The democrats, seeing that there was nothing to be gained in any direction by further refraining from voting, answered as their names were called, so that the republicans won by dint of having a majority of votes recorded. Speaker Reed showed his good temper and great ability to better advantage today than ever before. He was for more than an hour placed in a most trying position. A dozen whippersnappers and insignificant democratic members stood on their feet at one and the same time, shook their fists at Mr. Reed and applied to him personally nearly all of the vile epithets that can be found in the rogue's lexicon. Even Mr. Bynum of Indiana, who has had the reputation of being decent on most occasions, ran down the center aisle on the democratic side and harangued the house in the most disrespectful manner. He with many others abused the speaker shamefully. It tested Mr. Reed's temper as no other speaker's temper has ever been tested. It was a cowardly and dastardly thing for democrats to take advantage of the presiding officer as some of them did today. They applied such vituperation as is only employed by street boys and blackguards. They used language which they could not have hurled against a private citizen or Mr. Reed on the streets without placing themselves in a position to receive physical resentment. They knew that the speaker could not "talk back" or resent in any manner the language they used. They invited arrest from the sergeant-at-arms, so that they might pose before the country as martyrs. The speaker was determined that the anxiety of these men to be arrested and taken from the floor of the house should not be appeased, although they deserved more severe punishment. It was a disgraceful thing and the better class of democrats hung their heads in shame, although they voted to sustain the outrageous action of their colleagues. A number of small calibre democrats, who have never shown any capacity or ability for anything, stood up with their hands in their pockets and roared like blow snakes or croaked like bull frogs. Springer of Illinois has lowered himself in the estimation of the house as a body and the thousands who have watched his actions from the galleries. Mr. Springer has been considered a man of considerable parliamentary ability and a gentleman of culture. He has by his disrespectful language to the speaker and by standing up and yelling like an obstreperous boy to be heard, declaring himself to be entitled to the floor in the face of other gentlemen who had been recognized by the speaker, brought himself into common ridicule. At no time has Mr. Reed lost his equanimity. He has been gentle, patient, courteous and considerate. He has said nothing disrespectful to any one. He has had the greatest consideration for the feelings of each member individually and the democratic side as a body. But he has been firm.

There were 161 republicans present today, including the speaker. The republicans require 164 members besides the speaker to give them a clear working majority during the present vacancy of Judge Kelly's seat. Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan, who has been absent with a sick wife, is expected to arrive tomorrow. He will make 165 republicans present and the constitutional majority. There will yet be three republicans absent. Creswell, who is at the bedside of his sick wife in Wisconsin; Wilbur of New York, who is ill, and Rockwell of Massachusetts, who is in the city on a sick bed. There is one vacancy on the republican side by the death of Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania. Altogether the republicans have 168 members, and when the vacancy made by Judge Kelly's death is filled they will have 169. After this week the republicans expect to have 165 or 166 of their members present, which will make it unnecessary for the speaker to count democrats who do not vote in order to make a quorum. The democrats in a deadlock always have at least one of their number vote so as to give them a right to move a reconsideration, and with 164 republicans voting it will be seen that a majority (165) will appear in the roll call without the vote of the speaker. The contested elections will come up from time to time and be disposed of according to the recommendation of the majority of the committee on elections. Every democrat who holds a seat he is not entitled to will be ousted. The democrats may not renew their deadlock for some days, but it is generally believed that they intend to be as ugly as possible and that will demand during the entire time of this congress that there shall be present 165 republicans before any partisan legislation is enacted or any of the pledges made in the republican platform of 1888 are fulfilled. It is a very difficult thing for a party to have so nearly all of its votes in the house at all times, especially when the membership is as large as 168; but, providence permitting, this wonderful feat will be accomplished on a great many occasions during the next fifteen months.

AN IRRIGATION HEARING.

There was an important hearing before the senate committee on irrigation today. Colonel R. J. Hinton of the geological survey appeared and made a general statement covering the whole proposition to irrigate the plains with the reservoir and other systems. He made no recommendations, but gave information regarding the feasibility of the various projects. He thought a topographical survey was not necessary to enable the department to go ahead with any project heretofore named. His figures as to the cost of irrigation do not go far from those heretofore submitted by experts.

Colonel Nettleton of Colorado, who is the hydraulic engineer for the geological survey, and who has just returned from Europe, where he made extensive investigations into the systems of irrigation practiced by various nations, especially Spain, gave the committee his information and something of the plans used abroad, all of which were favorable to the plans proposed here. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Willets urged an appropriation to ascertain the climatic conditions of the different parts of the arid regions, and Prof. Deferson submitted a report on the water supply.

CARTER'S CROW RESERVATION BILL.

The house committee on Indian affairs today directed a favorable report to be made upon Carter's bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to procure and submit to congress a proposal for the sale of the western part of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana, lying south of the Yellowstone river and west of the Clark's Fork river. The bill appropriates $5,000 to pay the expenses in conducting the negotiations.

PLEADING FOR THE MORMONS.

Hon. Jere M. Wilson, a prominent attorney of this city, made a strong argument today before a select committee of the house committee on territories in opposition to the Idaho statehood bill. He opposes the test oath provision in the constitution for the state of Idaho which disfranchises members of the Mormon church. He held that it was nationally unconstitutional and an abridgement of the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States to all law abiding citizens. He also held that there was not a sufficient population in Idaho to bear the burdens of statehood. Judge Wilson appeared for one Mormon church, and there were present during the argument Bishops Cannon, who occupies Bishop Young's place in the church; Congressional Delegate Caine and other prominent Mormons. There will be a further hearing on Monday. The members of the committee say they are in favor of Idaho's constitution just as it is.

ALLISON IN WASHINGTON.

One would think, as far as appearances go at least, that Iowa politics and Iowa blizzards agree with Senator Allison, for he looks in better physical condition than when he went west six or seven weeks ago to look after what some democrats were pleased to imagine were rickety fences. The fences are all right, however, and none of the flock has escaped. "I arrived last night," said the senator today, "and I expect to stay here for quite a long time."

"Six years!" suggested the interlocutor. The senator laughed in his quiet way, and as he relieved his cigar of an inch or so of superfluous ash, said:

"Yes, or at least I believe so. It seems to me that everything is all right. Just now the Iowa legislature is endeavoring to elect a speaker, and I think we republicans will put our man in place in a few days. Until that is done there will be no election of a senator. My majority seems to be all right and I don't think there can be any doubt as to my ultimate success."

The senator was busy all day wrestling with a large quantity of accumulated business with which his desk was piled high. He was frequently interrupted by friends who had heard of his return and who wanted to shake his hand.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

J. C. Cole was today appointed postmaster at Moreman, Page county, Iowa, vice Martha F. Crumby, resigned. C. J. Marmer was appointed postmaster at Vorthville, Spink county, South Dakota, vice S. R. Stanton, removed, and H. Howe at Davidson, Potter county, South Dakota, vice W. S. Thompson, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. H. Llewellyn, for two or three years Indian agent in charge of the Mescales and Jicarilla Apaches in New Mexico, one of the strong republicans of the coming state of New Mexico, and well known in Nebraska, is in the city. He was a delegate to the last republican national convention, and is one of that style of partisans who decline to hold office under an adverse administration. On March 4, 1885, his resignation was forwarded to the secretary of the interior, though it was a long time before it was accepted. Mr. Llewellyn was the first agent who could control those bloodthirsty Apaches. He proved himself able to maintain his authority, and held these hardy and hostile bands in complete subjection during all the time he was agent. He is now stock agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

Representative Dorsey today filed petitions at the postoffice department requesting a change in the service on the postal route from Wellsville to Minatre so as to make the service daily from Wellsville via Bayard and Hartford to Gering.

A pension has been granted to Thomas Warnell of Columbus.

The allowance for clerk hire for the postmaster at Norfolk has been increased as requested by the postmaster.

The appointment of Frank A. Alexander of South Dakota to be chief of division in the Indian office at $2,000 a year was finally consummated today. This appointment was recommended by the senators and members from South Dakota several weeks ago. Chairman McCoy of the state central committee of South Dakota is here, and comes in for a share of credit for this appointment.

Mrs. Helen E. Gray of Nebraska was today promoted from a $1,000 to a $1,200 position in the general land office, and Mrs. Laura B. McMaster of Utah from $900 to $1,000 a year.

Major J. W. Paddock of Omaha lunched with his brother, the senator, and Senator Manderson in the senate restaurant today.

Mrs. R. B. Harrington of Beatrice, Neb., widow of the late ex-Senator Harrington, has been appointed to a position in the census office and assigned to duty at Springfield, Ill.

The supervising architect of the treasury appeared before the senate committee on public buildings and grounds today and recommended the erection of a public building at Deadwood, S. D., for the United States district and circuit court business and other public purposes, at a cost not to exceed $200,000.

PERRY S. HEATH.

THE RETAIL PRICE OF MEAT.

Armour Denies the Report That There Will be an Advance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A report has gained great currency that an advance in the retail price of meats will shortly go into effect throughout the country and that the big packing houses are even now revising their lists. In view of the fact that the American meat company, the only serious competitor of the Chicago companies, has just gone out of business, considerable alarm was created by this report.

Mr. Philip D. Armour was seen at his office on LaSalle street today and the great packer talked freely regarding the rumor. "Is it true that the price of dressed beef is to be increased this spring?" he was asked.

"No, sir. The price of dressed beef will not be raised unless the price of cattle goes up."

"Is there any prospect of that?"

"Not that I am at present aware of."

"There is a rumor going the rounds to the effect that now that the American meat company has gone out of business the dressed beef men have agreed to raise the price so as to recoup themselves for the enormous expense incurred in fighting anti-dressed beef legislation in several states."

"Oh, there is no force to that statement, no sense to it. The price of dressed beef will be regulated this spring, as it always has been, by the price of cattle. If beef on the hoof goes up the carcass goes up, and vice versa. There is no concerted attempt to force up the price of dressed beef and there won't be any."

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair weather.

Nebraska and South Dakota—Light local snows, southerly winds, warmer.

Iowa—Light rain or snow, preceded by fair weather in eastern portion, wind shifting to easterly; warm in western; stationary temperature in eastern portion.

Farmers' Alliance Recognized.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31.—Governor Humphrey today appointed William Simms treasurer of the state of Kansas, to succeed J. W. Hamilton, who resigned recently to accept a position with the Santa Fe road. Simms is president of the State Farmers alliance.

THE FREMONT MURDER TRIAL

Very Damaging Evidence Introduced Against the Prisoner.

FORESHADOWING THE DEFENSE.

Probability That Insanity Will Be Set Up—Beatrice City Prisoners Escape Jail—News About the State.

The Pulsifer Murder Case.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The fifth day of the trial of Charles Sheppard for the murder of Carlos Pulsifer has been devoted to a continuation of the examination of witnesses for the state. Those who testified today were Mrs. Kate Pulsifer, wife of the murdered man, John Pulsifer, his son, Sheriff Malone, John Jones, Josh King, John Kennedy, Herman Diers, A. H. Briggs, J. P. Smith, George Bowius and Mr. Sheppard, father of the prisoner. The testimony elicited showed that Carl Pulsifer was wont to carry money on his person from and to his elevator in Crowell; that sometimes he would forget his pocketbook in the morning and Mrs. Pulsifer would send it down to him by one of the children. This was the case on the morning of the day of the murder. A pocketbook that had been found was identified by Mrs. Pulsifer as that of her husband. She knew it by some sewing she had done on it a few days before the murder. Three revolvers were shown in court and possession was traced back to the hands of Charles Sheppard and Christ Furst. A long 38-calibre one was traced to Furst, a short 32-calibre to Sheppard and a small 32 was found in a clump of ash trees near the Crowell wagon bridge, the place where Sheppard told the sheriff he would find it. Witnesses into whose hands these revolvers had fallen after they had been taken from the two men marked them by private marks and by these marks they were identified in court. The details of the arrest of the prisoner after the murder were brought out minutely. The fact that the defense undertook to show that soon after the arrest the defendant would occasionally break out with snatches of songs leads to the inference that insanity will be the line of defense. An effort made to show that Sheppard had made his confessions of the crime under intimidation proved a failure. A confession made by Sheppard to Josh King in the hotel at Scribner after the capture was given in detail by King. This brought out the exact circumstances of the murder and the wanderings of the murderers until they were apprehended. It is expected that the case will be given to the jury tomorrow.

Fort Robinson News.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Colonel Randlett, post commander, has resumed his duties after a two weeks siege of la grippe.

Captain Barley is having an addition put to the canteen. It will be 26x30 and will be used for notions, etc.

Rumor has it that Captain Charles Parker, Ninth cavalry, is to serve the unexpired recruiting tour of Captain Rucker, Ninth cavalry, relieved at his own request.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the quarters of Company C, Eighth infantry. It was first discovered by smoke coming through the partition of the orderly room. The only damage was to the floors, where they had to be chopped to reach the flames, and the saturation of the men's bedding. Sergeant Harry Ogilvie of Company C received a bad wound in his foot by a blow from an axe in the hands of one of the men who was chopping into the floor.

Beatrice Police Officers Exonerated.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Policemen Ed Wilson and George Smith were tried in the county court today on a charge of trying to extort $100 from a prominent citizen who was confined in the county jail about January 8 for drunkenness. The complaint alleged that the officers proposed to release the prisoner if he would pay that sum, and say nothing about it. Dr. Farnham was the principal witness for the complainant and swore he overheard the conversation. The officers proved, on the contrary, that such a conversation could not possibly have been heard from the point where the doctor claims to have been at the time. The case occupied the entire day and tonight resulted in the complete exoneration of the officers and their subsequent discharge from arrest.

Beatrice City Prisoners Escape.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Four prisoners in the city jail managed to escape from that establishment early this morning, having possessed themselves of the keys that an officer had left for a moment in the lock. The officer did not miss the keys until after the prisoners had gone. Two of the escaped prisoners were women that had been arrested during the night and two men who were arrested with them. The women and one of the men were recaptured this morning and were given ten days in jail on bread and water.

School Apportionment Muddle.

NIOBRARA, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—County Judge Chambers yesterday issued a temporary injunction restraining the county treasurer from paying any of the state's school money on application of one of the members of Creighton's school board. On the last apportionment County Superintendent Clare apportioned some of the state money entitled to Creighton to the balance of the districts on the ground that the Creighton school board had hired a teacher whom the superintendent refused a certificate. The question involved is whether a school board is stronger than a county superintendent.

Relief for South Dakota Sufferers.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A number of farmers living in the vicinity of Jamestown, this county, today loaded a car with corn and shipped it to the commissioners of Spink county, South Dakota, at Northville. The car contained 365 bushels, contributed in lots ranging from five to forty-five bushels. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road, over which it was shipped, generously agreed to transport it free to its destination.

A Verdict Against the Road.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The district court now in session has been engaged the past two days in trying the case of Mrs. Sauers against the Union Pacific railway. She sued for the recovery of $2,000 damages. Last September her little seven-year-old boy was run over by a switch engine, cutting off all the fingers of his left hand. The jury this evening brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,880.

Grant Fire Laddies Give a Ball.

GRANT, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Grant fire department held a grand masquerade ball tonight. It was the great event of the season. Distinguished citizens of Holyoke, Imperial and Ogallala were in attendance.

A Sidney Society Event.

SIDNEY, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The society people of Sidney tonight gave a complimentary hop to the officers and ladies of Fort Sidney. The affair was an elaborate one and a most enjoyable time was had.

A Sidney Scandal.

SIDNEY, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—T. W. Housley, who has been a resident of Cheyenne city for many years, was arrested today on a charge of adultery with a woman named Nettie Marshall. The pair were taken before a justice of the peace and Housley waived examination and was bound over. The Marshall woman acknowledged her guilt and was sent to jail. She has made a confession which, if true, reveals a most disgusting state of affairs, the details of which are unfit for publication.

Adjudged Insane.

NIOBRARA, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Henry Warner of Battle Mills was adjudged insane by the county board of insanity yesterday, and will be taken to Norfolk today for treatment without expense to the county.

THE BANK WRECKERS.

Broker Pell in Jail and Claasen Under Guard.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—George H. Pell, the broker arrested last night for the part he took in disposing of the securities of the Sixth National bank, was today held in $25,000 bail for examination Thursday next. Claasson, president of the bank, for whose arrest a warrant was issued at the same time as was that for Pell, is still at large. The Sixth National bank and the Lenox Hill bank are still closed, and at 10 o'clock this morning a notice was posted on the door of the Equitable which stated that the bank was closed temporarily. An official statement of the condition of the three banks is expected this evening.

Examiner Hepburn today said the Sixth National bank would not lose more than $750,000. Of this amount $400,000 was represented by bonds and sureties which had already been sold, and the other $350,000 represented checks held against the Equitable and Lenox Hill banks.

President Claasson this afternoon made a statement in which he denied that he was a member of the syndicate which purchased the control of the Sixth National bank, or that he had ever met ex-President Leland until the sale was completed. He claims it was at the suggestion of Cashier Colson and with the consent of the board of directors that he arranged to sell the $650,000 in bonds held by the bank, and that it was for the purpose of providing more available cash so that the discount business might be increased that this step was decided upon. He consulted with the directors and gentlemen who owned at least 80 per cent of the controlling stock and they fully concurred in the plan and Claasson was requested to intrust the sale of the bonds to Pell, Wallack & Co. Subsequently 201 of the bonds were returned. $30,000 in cash paid and for the balance Pell, Wallack & Co. gave checks, mostly certified, to the bank on January 28, but the bank examiner, as well as the clearing house committee refused to accept these checks. It subsequently developed that if they had been sent to the clearing house in the usual order they would have been paid. Claassen insisted that the bank's assets were not used to purchase stock and that he was not connected with the Equitable nor the Lenox Hill banks.

The Equitable bank was closed all day and the state examiner was at work on the books. A great many depositors called and were told that business would be resumed in a few days and that the affairs of the institution were all right.

The examiners also worked all day at the Lenox Hill bank.

Late this afternoon, by order of the United States bank examiner, all the remaining securities and funds of the Sixth National bank were carried away from that institution and placed in some safe deposit.

Examiner Hepburn told a reporter that he would probably finish his work tonight, but could make no further statement to the press. His report will be forwarded to the comptroller at Washington. During the afternoon the bank was besieged by depositors who were very anxious, but all were told their funds were safe.

Broker Pell had several friends offer to go bail for him today, but their schedules did not satisfy the United States attorney, and Pell is spending the night in jail.

About 6 o'clock President Claason of the Sixth National appeared in United States Commissioner Shields' office, accompanied by counsel and two deputy marshals. A warrant was read to him charging him with embezzling and misappropriating the bank's funds and examination was set for tomorrow. Claasen gave himself up to the marshal on condition that he would not be required to spend the night in jail, and accordingly he is quartered at the Ashton house tonight under guard. He asserts his innocence of wrong doing and denies any misappropriation or embezzlement.

The United States district attorney this afternoon issued a warrant for the arrest of James A. Sammons and officers are looking for him.

THE EVANSTON WRECK

A List of the Passengers Injured in the Smashup.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following is a list of the injured in the wreck on the Union Pacific last evening: W. S. Dean, Cleveland, leg badly bruised; Mrs. M. A. Lenark, Ogden, Utah, internal injuries; H. D. Renberger, Ogden, Utah, hands cut and hips bruised; H. C. Shurtleff, Evanston, Wyo., head and face badly cut; Mrs. L. McDowell, Gunnison, Mont., internal injuries; L. Middleton, New York city, scalp wound; Frank A. Fitzgerald, Kansas City, Mo., side and head badly bruised.

Panama Lands.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PANAMA, Jan. 31.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Governor Oycardi has received the following important dispatch from the president of the republic, which will appear officially in the Panama Star and Herald tomorrow: "The Colombian government will not recognize and the governor of the department of Panama will not permit the transfer of lands which, under the existing contract with the canal company, should under any case return to the national government in the transfer of any property which at the expiration of the contract will become national property."

An Exaggerated Report.

CONWAY SPRINGS, Kan., Jan. 31.—The creditors of the Conway Springs Sugar company were surprised today to learn that they had assaulted and nearly killed J. B. Armstrong, president of the company, yesterday. As alleged in the papers this morning, there was an exciting meeting of the directors of the sugar company yesterday, but no violence was attempted. The directors of the company have settled with the farmer creditors and laborers.

A Lucky Number.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Jan. 31.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The winning number in the great exhibition at Tambola is 668,848, of the second series, which takes the grand prize, $40,000 worth of diamonds.

The Insatiable English.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—The Star asserts that an English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of all the principal sash and door factories in the country. Options have already been secured on thirty five different plants, including the Western sash and door factory in this city, the largest plant of the kind in the United States, with branches at Muscatine, Ia., St. Joseph, Mo., and other points.

Timber Train Wrecked.

LANCASTER, N. H., Jan. 31.—A timber train on a road near here broke in two on a grade today and was badly wrecked. The engineer was killed and two trainmen fatally injured.

Wagon Company Fails.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 31.—The Capital Wagon company has failed; liabilities about $8,500; nominal resources, $31,000.

THE PAIRS ARE INCREASING.

Seventeen Were Announced in the Iowa House Yesterday.

ONLY NINE BALLOTS TAKEN.

But The Result Fails to Show Any Weakness on the Part of Either of the Opposing Factions.

Propose to Stick It Out.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A number of republican members of the house have been interviewed on the sentiment of their constituents regarding the deadlock. Here are a few of the notable opinions:

Mr. Wyman of O'Brien—The boys down my way known I am a stayer, and they don't need to write to me. I am in favor of hanging on until they give up, and I think these continual adjournments are wrong. We are sent here to legislate, and we ought to vote eight hours a day until we get organized, so that we can legislate.

Mr. Van Gilder of Warren—A constituent of mine asked me what I would do if the democrats should organize the house. I told him I wouldn't dare go back to Warren county, and he said I had better not—that the republicans down there were determined that we should win or that we should never organize.

Mr. Wilson of Cass—I have received nothing especially worthy of note. They all commend the firm stand we have taken and urge us not to sacrifice anything merely to reach a speedy conclusion. That seems to be the general tone of the feeling all over the state.

Mr. Dobson of Buena Vista—I have received many letters and had personal interviews with several of the most influential republicans of my section of the state. They speak with no uncertain sound. Not one of them is willing for us to consider for an instant any proposition which gives up the speakership or the control of the liquor question.

Captain Eckles of Marshall—My instructions are to sit in my chair until I am tired, and then get up and stand a while. If the democrats should beat us I would send for my family to meet me somewhere outside of Marshall county.

They express the sentiments of republicans all over the state.

In the House.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—In the house this afternoon the verification of pairs developed the fact that the number was the largest so far, being seventeen. The first ballot—the thirty-third—on permanent speaker resulted: Hamilton 33, Wilson 33. After taking nine ballots with the same result the house adjourned.

The Senate.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—The only business that was done in the senate this morning was the passing of a resolution giving reporters bill covers. Adjournment was taken until next Tuesday afternoon.

The Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia.,