THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1890. NUMBER 226.

WON'T BE CAUGHT NAPPING.

Republicans Eye the Democratic Proposition With Suspicion.

IT LOOKS FAIR AND HONEST.

But an Analysis Discloses a Very Shrewd Scheme for Capturing the Speakership—The Senatorial Question.

They Will Think About It.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first indication for some time of anything that looked like an attempt to break the deadlock occurred today. The democrats, with apparent show of great fairness, proposed that the republicans divide the offices and honors into two equal parts, and they would agree to take one. On the face of the proposition it looked as if the democrats were willing to be very reasonable and fair, but when analyzed their proposition is simply a covert way of demanding again the one thing which is in controversy, namely, the speakership. For whichever way the republicans divided the offices, one pile would contain the speakership, and the democrats would take that.

The deadlock is not over. The question is not who shall have the sergeant-at-arms or clerkship, but who shall have the speakership. Both sides claim it, and the democratic proposition today is simply another demand for it expressed in a shrewd way. The republicans replied that they couldn't accept any proposition of that kind, but they suggested that if the democrats would submit a choice to them they would consider it fairly. It is not unlikely that this will be done in a day or two. Then will follow some conference as to terms, and the deadlock may be broken by the end of the week. The republicans are absolutely immovable in their determination to hold out for the speakership, even if the legislature is never organized.

The first political scoop of the session occurred in the senate today. A democratic senator introduced a resolution purporting to come from some G. A. R. post in Osceola county, which lashed the republicans in the senate for their alleged neglect of the old soldiers in the selection of officers and employes. They had chosen civilians for secretary and his two assistants, and had chosen a civilian for sergeant-at-arms, but some democrats now saw a chance to make some political capital and had this resolution adopted. It was very bitter in tone and called upon their descendants to the third and fourth generation to point to the republican senators with shame. The democrat who introduced the resolution made a demagogic speech full of pretended sympathy for the soldier and grief at his treatment by the Iowa republicans. Several speeches followed which were very warm, and scored the democratic hypocrisy in this attack. They brought out the fact that while four of the officers in the senate were civilians, seven out of nine of the doorkeepers are soldiers, and that the file clerk and several other clerks are soldiers. The postmistress, engrossing clerk and bill clerk are all daughters of soldiers. Of the twenty-nine republican members of the senate, fourteen served in the union army, and seven of the fifteen civilians were less than eleven years old when the war broke out. Of the twenty-one democrats, but two were soldiers, and of the eighteen remaining but three are now under forty years of age, leaving sixteen who were old enough to have served but did not do so. The republicans exposed the democratic sham sympathy with the soldiers in a very lively way, and then the offending resolution was withdrawn.

This was the second Tuesday after the the temporary organization of the house, and some republicans were in favor of holding the election of United States senator today. But the majority concluded to defer the election till the second Tuesday after the permanent organization, as Senator Allison is in no danger by the delay.

A Warden Nominated.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The joint republican caucus for the nomination of wardens of the penitentiaries was held tonight. There was the same old deadlock on warden for Fort Madison. For about three hours no candidate was able to get a nomination. Finally a recess was taken, and after a little lobbying a combination was fixed up between the Jarvis and McMillan men, which resulted in the nomination of the latter. There is much dissatisfaction openly expressed but the result, as McMillan has had the office three terms and this is the eighth time that he has been a candidate for this position. He lives now at Marshalltown. The present warden of the Anamosa penitentiary, Mr. Barr; the present printer, Mr. Ragsdale, and the binder, Mr. Nelson were renominated by acclamation.

The House.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—When the house met this morning Mr. Holbrook, on behalf of the democrats, presented a proposition asking the republicans to formulate an alternative proposition and the opposition would bind themselves to accept one or the other condition of it. A few quiet speeches were made by both sides and then the roll call on speakership was taken up. After taking four ballots the house adjourned till 10:30 tomorrow morning. Caucuses will again be set to work on the proposition.

The Senate.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—The session of the senate lasted about an hour. After the opening exercises Senator Bolter introduced resolutions adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic post condemning the action of the senate in the election of civilians to the minor offices in its gift. Objection was raised to the matter going on file, because it was in disrespectful language, and was not a faithful representation of the facts. The democrats spoke very strongly in favor of having the resolutions go on record, and the republicans against. The chair finally ruled that for the reason assigned the paper should not go on file. Adjourned.

Another Fatal Drunk.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Feb. 4.—John Farmer, a negro, was shot and instantly killed yesterday by George Lowe, at Griswold, fifteen miles south of Atlantic. The shooting was the result of a drunken row between the two men, who are both considered tough characters. Farmer shot at Lowe three times with a revolver without effect, when Lowe secured a shotgun loaded with buckshot and shot Farmer in the breast, killing him instantly. One of the revolver bullets hit a bystander, G. L. Moore, but luckily struck a button and did no damage. Lowe surrendered to an officer immediately after the shooting. The row occurred in the business part of town and created great excitement.

The Duff Company in Trouble.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—I. W. Miner came here this morning and attached the property of the Duff Opera company for a claim of $300 for expenses incurred in advertising that company at Omaha for dates which it did not fill. The claim was settled this evening.

The Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following decisions were rendered by the supreme court today:

T. G. Currier, appellant, vs Jacob Mueller and Mary Mueller; Lee district; dismissed.

State of Iowa appellant, vs F. P. Willis; Hardin district; reversed.

William Winkleman executor, appellant, vs William A. Winkleman et al; Mahaska district; affirmed.

T. N. Barry vs A. T. Flickinger et al, appellant; Pottawattamie district; affirmed.

Fell from a Freight Car.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John A. Liggett, a brakeman on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, was killed yesterday near Barney, Madison county. It is supposed that he fell from the top of the car, which was wet at the time. His home was in Avoca.

GOING FOR THE PUBLISHERS.

Captain O'Shea Wants Newspaper Men Committed for Contempt.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The application Captain O'Shea is making to Justice Butt to have the publishers of the New York Herald, Star and Freeman's Journal committed for contempt of court was again adjourned yesterday. It adjourned a fortnight ago in consequence of irregularity in the service of the notice of motion. A "Mr. Blank" had been commanded to appear and show cause why he should not be sent to jail, but Mr. Justice Butt preferred something more animate and tangible and adjourned the hearing for a fortnight to give the plaintiff an opportunity to effect correct service. He seemed to have made good use of the grace extended to him and determined to make sure, trebly sure. Notices were served on Mr. Touhy, the Freeman's London representative, and Mr. Porter, the printer of the paper and company. Captain O'Shea sat immediately beneath his counsel looking as firm and spruce as in his parliamentary days. Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., being unable to lead for the defendants, Mr. Asquintte took charge of the case for the accused newspapers. George Lewis was, of course, at his elbow. Solicitor General Sir Edward Clark appeared for Captain O'Shea. When the cases were called Asquintte interposed. He said he understood that the solicitor general proposed to bring on three motions, one against Mr. Touhy, a London journalist connected with the Freeman's Journal company. He had to ask that all these motions stand over on the ground that Sir Charles Russell was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from being present and might be for some little time to come. His clients felt that in a matter of such gravity it was extremely important that he should be heard when the motion came on. Sir Edward Clark at once intimated that he assented to a postponement. Sir Clark said that Russell's illness was sufficient reason for an adjournment. This was a matter of great gravity and importance and he should be most reluctant to go on with the motion at a time when those against whom it was directed did not have the fullest assistance. The court, under these circumstances, agreed at once to a postponement, but he hoped it would be understood that during the interval between this and coming up of the motion there would be no repetition of the issue of the matters of which we complain. Mr. Justice Butt—I see that stated in the affidavit. I suppose there will be no difficulty about that.

Mr. Asquintte—The papers have only been sold to representatives of my learned friends.

Mr. Justice Butt—I think that it is possible they went into the office as one of the public. That fact ought to make it all the easier to give an agreement not to sell them. Then the motions had better stand over till next Tuesday.

A PARISIAN TRAGEDY.

The Murder of an Old Woman Charged to Her Son.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Feb. 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning two policemen on a beat in the Rue Preux Court noticed a door standing open. It gives access to a court where Mme. Barroy, a widow of eighty, keeps a number of hand carts for hire, from which she makes a living. On entering the court the officers found that the door of the room in which Mme. Barroy lives was also open and inside it they found the old woman lying on a bed dead with a pillow over her head. All the drawers of the cupboard in her room had been broken open and ransacked. This was sufficient to convince the commissary of police, who was at once sent for, that the old woman had been murdered much after the fashion that Othello killed Desdemona. The murdered woman was supposed by the neighbors to have amassed a comfortable little fortune by industry and economy. This latter virtue she carried to excess and had frequent quarrels with her only son, a middle-aged man whom she had set up in the same line of business as herself in another part of town, but who often had recourse to her to get him out of pecuniary difficulties. Barroy was at once sent for and on being apprised of his mother's death showed no signs of astonishment. He admitted having dined with his mother on the evening of the murder, but said he quitted her at 10 o'clock. He accused a young man named Macra, often employed by the deceased to do odd jobs, of having committed the crime. Macra was arrested, but furnished an incontrovertible alibi. The suspicions of the police now turned on Barroy himself, though there are as yet no material proofs of his guilt. He has been arrested and was this morning taken to the morgue and confronted by the corpse of his supposed victim. He threw himself on his knees beside the body and kissed the cold face repeatedly, exclaiming with tears running down his face, "Ma pauvre, mere." A post-mortem examination showed that she suffered from pericarditis. It is thought likely that Barroy's visit to his mother on the evening of the murder was prompted by a desire to obtain from her money to pay small debts, and the old woman, refusing to help him, a quarrel ensued, resulting in Mme. Barroy's falling into a fit, which her disease aiding, caused death.

The Reid Ball Postponed.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Feb. 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—News of the terrible accident in Washington and the death of Secretary Tracy's daughter caused profound emotion in the American colony in Paris. The dinner party and ball that were to have been given tonight by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at their residence in the Avenue Hoche has been countermanded.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.

For Nebraska: Colder; variable winds; fair weather.

For Iowa: Colder, northerly winds; fair weather in southwestern portion, rain and snow in northeast; cold wave in northwestern portion.

For South Dakota: Occasional snows, colder, northerly winds; cold wave.

Floating Wreckage.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A number of life buoys, hatchets, etc., come ashore on Lundy island and the coast of Wales. The appearance of the wreckage is taken to indicate the foundering of the British steamer Cape Clear from Liverpool, January 30, for Rosario, which is now overdue at St. Vincent.

THE JUDICIARY CENTENNIAL.

A Notable Gathering at the Exercises in New York.

CLEVELAND'S OPENING ADDRESS.

The Celebration Considerably Dimmed by the Sad Events at Washington—Literary Feast for the Bar.

Federal Supreme Court Celebration.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The sad events of the last few days at Washington dimmed considerably the celebration of the centennial of the federal judiciary that was inaugurated this morning. The attendance at the Metropolitan opera house was the most noted that ever filled the magnificent building. The interior of the building was elaborately decorated. On the right of the stage in the front row were seated the members of the United States supreme court. Others seated on the stage included ex-President Cleveland, ex-Justice William Strong, Senator Evarts, T. J. Semmes of New Orleans, General Sherman, Noah Davis, Chauncey M. Depew, W. W. Astor, Charles Daly and David Dudley Field.

When Ex-President Cleveland, who was chairman, stepped forward to open the meeting, it was some minutes before he could speak because of the applause. Bowing his acknowledgments and expressing his appreciation of the welcome accorded him, Cleveland began his address, which was as follows:

We are accustomed to express on every fit occasion our reverence for the virtue and patriotism in which the foundations of our republic were laid, and to rejoice in the blessings vouchsafed to us under free institutions. Thus we have lately celebrated with becoming enthusiasm, the centennials of the completion of our constitution and the inauguration of our first president.

To-day we have assembled to commemorate an event connected with our beginning as a people, which more than any other gave safety and the promise of perpetuity to the American plan of government, and which more than any other, happily illustrated the wisdom and enlightened foresight of those who designed our national structure.

In the work of creating our nation, the elements of a free government were supplied by concessions of sovereign states, by surrender of accustomed rights, and by the inspiration of pure and disinterested patriotism. If from these elements there had not been evolved that feature in our federal system, which is our theme today, the structure might have been fair to look upon and might have presented a semblance of solidity and strength; but it would have been only a semblance; and the completed edifice would have had within its foundations, the infirmity of decay and ruin.

It is just to be admitted that it is hardly within the power of human language, so to compass diverse interests and claims within the lines of a written constitution, as to free it entirely from disputes of construction; and certainly diverse constructions were apt to lurk in the diction of a constitution declared by the president of the convention which formulated it, to be "the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

It is fairly plain and palpable, both from reason and a review of events in our history, that without an arbiter to determine finally and conclusively the rights and duties embraced in the language of the constitution, the unity of states and the life of the American nation must have been precarious and disappointing. Indeed, there could hardly have been a well grounded hope that they would long survive the interpretation of the national compact by every party upon whom it rested, and the insistence of each to the last extremity, upon such an interpretation as would secure coveted rights and benefits, and absolve from irksome duties and obligations.

In the creation of the world, the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep, until God said Let there be light, and there was light.

In the creation of the new nation, our free institutions were without the form and symmetry of strength, and the darkness of hopelessness brooded over the aspirations of our people, until a light in the temple of Justice and Law, gathered from the Divine Fountain of Light, illumined the work of the fathers of the republic.

On this centennial day we will devoutly thank Heaven for the revelation to those who formed our government, of this source of strength and light, and for the inspiration of disinterested patriotism and consecrated devotion which established the tribunal which we today commemorate.

Our fathers had sacrificed much to be free. Above all things they desired freedom to be absolutely secured to themselves and their posterity. And yet with all their enthusiasm for that sentiment, they were willing to refer to the tribunal which they devised, all questions arising under their newly formed constitution, affecting the freedom and the protection and safety of the citizen. Though bitter experience had taught them that the instrumentalities of government might trespass upon freedom, and though they had learned in a hard school the cost of the struggle to wrest liberty from the grasp of power, they refused, in the solemn work they had in hand, to take counsel of undue fear or distracting perturbation; and they calmly and deliberately established as a function of their government, a check upon unauthorized freedom and a restraint upon dangerous liberty. Their attachment and allegiance to the sovereignty of their states were warm and unfaltering; but these did not prevent them from contributing a fraction of that sovereignty to the creation of a court which should guard and protect their new nation and save and perpetuate a government which should in all time to come bless an independent people.

I deem myself highly honored by the part assigned to me in these commemorative exercises. As in eloquent and fitting terms we shall be led by those chosen to address us, to the contemplation of the history of that august tribunal organized one hundred years ago; as the lives and services of those who in the past have presided over its councils are rehearsed to us; as our love and veneration for our fellow countrymen who now fill its high and sacred places are quickened; and as we are reminded of the manner in which our national court has at all time illustrated the strength and beneficence of free institutions, let us be glad in the possession of this rich heritage of American citizenship, and gratefully appreciate the wisdom and patriotism of those who gave to us the supreme court of the United States.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity church followed with the invocation.

Ex-Judge William D. Arnoux, chairman of the judiciary centennial committee of the New York State Bar association, next delivered a brief address of welcome.

The principal address of the day by the veteran lawyer, William Allen Butler, entitled "The Origin of the Supreme Court of the United States and its place in the Constitution," was frequently applauded. The speaker went back to the creation of the court in 1789 and followed it on through to the present time, giving an interesting history and touching upon its powers. In closing he said:

"On the centenary of its organization; in the city where its earliest jurisdiction was exercised; in the presence of the chief executive, of the heads of our national legislature, of our highest state courts and officers, of citizens representing all the activities of the country, and in the face of the world, we make profession of this high tribunal as a proof of the stability and abiding strength of our free, constitutional government. As members of the bar, and as citizens of this state and of the United States, we bring to it and bespeak for it the homage of national gratitude and of universal respect, not so much because it has added illustrious names to the roll of the world's great jurists and magistrates, or even because it has so well upheld, in its own sphere, the honor and dignity of the nation, as because through all those hundred years of time it has, with strict fidelity, without fear and without favor, with clean hands and with a pure purpose, served the people in the wise and patient execution of its high trust to maintain inviolate the absolute supremacy of justice."

Hon. Henry Hitchcock then spoke of the powers of the supreme court and those of the constitution. He was followed by Hon. Thomas Semmes, who spoke on "The Personal Characteristics of Chief Justices." At the conclusion of this address a brief intermission was taken and then Hon. Edward J. Phelps of Vermont delivered a lay address on "The Supreme Court and the Sovereignty of the People." Chief Justice Fuller then introduced Justice Field, who responded on behalf of the supreme court. After reviewing the history of the constitution and the supreme court the justice came down to the present needs of the supreme tribunal and said the work should have some relief from the immense burden now cast upon it. This can only be done by legislative action. The justices already do all in their power, for each one examines every case and passes his individual judgment upon it. Up to the middle of the present century the calendar of the court did not average one hundred and forty cases each term, and never amounted in any one term to three hundred cases. The calendar of the present term exceeds fifteen hundred cases. In view of the condition of the court—its crowded docket—and the multitude of questions constantly brought before it of the greatest and most extended influence, surely it has a right to call upon the country to give it assistance and relief. Something must be done in that direction and should be done speedily to prevent delays to suits now existing. To delay justice is as pernicious as to deny it.

After Justice Field's address there was music, following which Rev. Talcot W. Chambers pronounced the benediction and ended the literary exercises.

A dinner in celebration of the supreme court centennial was held tonight at the Lenox lyceum. The banquet was a mass of flowers and vines and presented a beautiful picture. A dozen large tables were arranged in various positions about the hall and each was beautifully decorated. Covers were laid for 820 guests and nearly every seat was occupied. The platform table was set for twenty-six persons. It was presided over by President Carter of the entertainment committee, and among his guests were Chief Justice Fuller, ex-President Cleveland, Matthew Hale of Albany, president of the New York State Bar association; Justices Miller, Bradley, Harlan, Field, Blatchford, Gray, Lamar and Brewer; Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. William R. Watlington, President Coudert of the bar of the city of New York; Senator Evarts, Chief Justice Paxson of Pennsylvania, Mayor Grant and President Low of Columbia college. The menu was an elaborate one. Before it was concluded the ladies began to take their places in the boxes and shortly after 10 o'clock the chairman rapped for order. In the box the third from the right of the stage was Mrs. Cleveland accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen. The toast "The President of the United States" was drunk standing, after which Mr. Carter made a brief address. The next toast was "The Supreme Court," and it was responded to by Associate Justice Harlan of the supreme court.

He began by a reference to co-ordinate responsibility of lawyers and judges, citing that as are the lawyers of a given period so are the courts before which they appear. If the decisions of the supreme court have been commended in any instance it must be added that their preparations were preceded and aided by arguments at its bar of which it may be said what Mr. Justice Butler observed of counsel arguments of Lord Mansfield, "That they were of such transcendent power that those who heard them were lost in admiration at the strength and stretch of human understanding."

Hon. William Evarts next spoke. Evarts was of the opinion that the present celebration is the most significant since that of the declaration of independence. It was indeed a celebration of the first opening in the world of a court of the people. No higher conception of a government, he said, had been reached or ever can be reached than that reason shall not only be a persuasive influence in human affairs but the paramount authority.

Senator Evarts was followed by Hon. Edward M. Paxson of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, who spoke to "The Judiciary of the States." Hon. Walter B. Hill of Georgia responded to "The Common Law." Wayne McVeagh was booked to respond to the toast, "The Bar," but was absent and Joseph H. Choate responded instead, extempore and his remarks were received with great applause.

Seth Low next spoke and was followed by Chauncey M. Depew, who closed the talk by his response to the toast "Our Clients." He made one of his star speeches and his wit and logic fairly convulsed the vast assemblage.

HARDING'S CRUELTY.

Remarkable Domestic History of the Millionaire Lawyer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The bill for separate maintenance filed by Adelaide M. Harding, wife of George F. Harding, the millionaire lawyer, relates a remarkable domestic history. Mrs. Harding says she was married to the defendant in 1855 at Peoria. She and her husband came to Chicago to live in 1862, and have resided here since. Until October, 1888, says Mrs. Harding, she and her husband lived happily together. Then there came a change in his conduct and he began, she said, a course of systematic cruelty. The husband, it is alleged, deprived her of credit at stores and proposed to allow her only $50 a month. Since that time, Mrs. Harding alleges, he has paid her but $350. Among other things he deprived her of the use of carriages except at certain times, discharged the servants from their home on Indiana avenue and has made a systematic effort to turn their children against her. The complainant says her husband is worth from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 and has a net increase of from $75,000 to $100,000 per year. She asks the court to compel him to give her a suitable allowance and the custody of the younger children, the older ones to be allowed to decide for themselves with which parent they will live.

Goff Loosens Up Battle.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 4.—The Goff-Fleming contest was decided at noon today in favor of Fleming, the vote standing forty for Goff and forty-three for Fleming. Carr, the union labor senator, voted with the democrats.

Before the vote was taken the committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery preferred by Herr, resorted that while there were grounds for believing the charges true, no evidence was offered to implicate Fleming or Goff in the matter. On the vote seating Fleming two democrats, who, it had been claimed would vote for Goff, failed to do so.

New York's Fair Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The world's fair matter came up in the senate today upon motion that the world's fair committee be instructed to report forthwith the assembly bill, but the motion was lost by a party vote and the bill was referred without instructions. This indicates that no basis of agreement between the two branches has yet been reached.

Decided for Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4.—Sir E. J. Mason, British minister to Greece, to whom as arbitrator was referred the dispute between the United States and Denmark arising from the Butterfield claim for damages for vessels lost near St. Thomas, West Indies, many years ago, has decided in favor of Denmark on all the points involved.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Glasgow—The Hibernia, from Boston; the Lord O'Neill, from Baltimore.

At London—Sighted: The Nederland, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp.

At Philadelphia—The Maine, from London.

THE SORROWING BLAINES.

General Sherman's Son Officiates at Mrs. Coppinger's Funeral.

JUSTICE WAS NOT MURDERED.

The Killing of Clayton Will Not Leave Breckinridge Secure in His Seat—A Bill for the Relief of Brewers.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.

For the second time within ten days Mr. and Mrs. Blaine have stood beside an open grave and seen the body of one of their children covered with clods of earth. Their sorrow seems almost more than they can bear, but the secretary shows more fortitude than his friends expected. His health continues good, he sleeps well and he meets his friends with composure. Last night he went over to see Secretary Tracy and spent half an hour with him. This afternoon he made a second call and remained about the same time. No one knows, but it is easy to imagine what the topic of conversation between these two bereaved men must have been. Mrs. Blaine seems to suffer even more than her husband, but she is a woman of strong mental and physical vigor, and her experience has been such as to school her in endurance and self-control.

The funeral of Walker Blaine took place at the Presbyterian church with the simple form of service to which the members of that denomination are familiar. The funeral of Mrs. Coppinger took place at St. Matthew's Catholic church, Thomas Sherman, the Jesuit son of General Sherman, being the officiating priest, with Cardinal Gibbons sitting in the bishop's chair. Mrs. Coppinger joined the Catholic church shortly before her marriage and the act of so prominent a lady in society returning to the faith of her ancestors created quite a stir in Washington circles. Her husband, Colonel Coppinger, was born in the Catholic church and for a time served in the pope's guard in Rome. There was a very large attendance at the church and it was a most distinguished gathering. The President and Mrs. Harrison, Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Proctor, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk followed the mourners and sat behind them, while the remaining seats of the main aisle were occupied by members of the diplomatic corps, senators and representatives in congress and other officials with their families. It was the first time that General Sherman's son had ever sung high mass in Washington, and in addition to this attraction the presence of the cardinal brought out the Catholic society of Washington. The arrangements at the church, however, were such as to exclude all except the immediate friends of the family and people of distinction until after the services had begun, when the doors were opened and a thousand or more people who had for an hour been clamoring for admission were allowed to enter. The president did not go to the grave. He left his private carriage for Mrs. Harrison, who was escorted by Mr. Wanamaker, and getting into the official carriage of the executive mansion with Mr. Halford drove to the residence of Mr. Bancroft Lewis, where he spent a half-hour or more with Secretary Tracy talking over with him the arrangements for the funeral of the latter's wife and daughter. The ceremonies at the grave were very impressive. Young Father Sherman read the service of the Catholic church with the cardinal standing beside him. The latter took no part in the ceremony except to sprinkle holy water upon the flowers that covered the casket.

TRACY'S RUINED RESIDENCE.

There have been large crowds of people around the ruined residence of Secretary Tracy all day and most of the carriages from the Blaine funeral were driven by it on their way from the cemetery. There appears to be a great curiosity not only among the common people but among those in fashionable society to inspect the place, and to see the windows from which the victims jumped or were taken out. Mr. Tracy rose this morning about 9 o'clock, dressed himself, took a light breakfast with a good appetite and expressed a desire to attend the funeral of Mrs. Coppinger, but of course that was not permitted. He was to have been removed to the white house early in the day but when the president called upon him there was a consultation and the physicians advised that he should not be moved in his present state of weakness and agitation, but at 3 o'clock he was so much improved that the physicians consented to his removal and he was taken over by his son and Dr. Wales in a closed carriage. The secretary was strong enough to walk from the entrance to the elevator alone.

CLAYTON'S SEAT.

After all, the voters in the Second congressional district of Arkansas are to be given another opportunity to determine who shall occupy the seat in the lower house of congress now warmed by Clifton R. Breckinridge. It will be remembered that General Clayton was shot down by the friends of Mr. Breckinridge while he was taking testimony to sustain his contest and that he had sufficient testimony to put a number of Mr. Breckinridge's friends in the penitentiary and that there was but one alternative left for them in order to keep out of prison. They accepted the alternative. General Clayton was killed and Mr. Breckinridge sent to congress. It was believed for some time, after the expressions of indignation on the part of the people throughout the country, that Mr. Breckinridge would not have the cardihood to occupy this blood-stained seat, but he has continued to sit in it and to help the leading revolutionists in their work of deadlocking the house during the past week with the same impunity as those whose ilkies to their seats are not questioned. It is stated that the house committee on elections will report that by the death of the contestant, General Clayton, no one is elected from the Second district of Arkansas and therefore the seat is vacant.

THE NEW RULES.

The disposition of the republicans in the house of representatives is to take up the proposed rules and dispose of them before any other business is undertaken, and the committee on rules is now working night and day with the expectation of having them ready to report tomorrow or Thursday. The republicans came out ahead in the recent contest. They feel that the country might not justify them in conducting business any longer without rules than is absolutely necessary. The rules that have been prepared by Messrs. Reed, McKinley and Cannon, now under discussion in committee, are very similar to those which the speaker has been enforcing during the last week or ten days without any formal authority, so that there will be very little difference in the conduct of business.

ENGAGED TO KILPATRICK'S WIDOW.

The rumor that General Schofield is engaged to the widow of the late General Kilpatrick has been corroborated by the fact that yesterday he called with her to leave cards for Secretary Tracy and today appeared as her escort at the funeral of Mrs. Coppinger. The general is a man of fifty-five or fifty-seven years, while Mrs. Kilpatrick is not more than forty and she was married about twelve years ago while her husband was United States minister to Chili and has spent much of the time since his death in this country. She is a short, handsome woman with Spanish eyes and a lovely complexion and is a great favorite in society.

CHAIRMAN ROWELL EXPLAINS.

I asked Chairman Rowell of the house committee on elections to explain to me this afternoon why it was that the majority had reversed the old order of doing things and had reported a contested election before the rules governing the house were received. I stated to him that this seemed to be the most questionable feature of the action of the democrats which has brought about the present deadlock. Chairman Rowell said in reply: "The question of the membership of a legislative body is the highest question that can be considered. It comes before the rules. It is illegal and unjust to keep men out of their seats until after the disposition of such an important question as the report from the committee on rules. Before a legislative body proceeds to any business the question of who is entitled to seats ought to be settled. Seventeen contested elections in the house accompanied by 17,000 closely printed pages of testimony and 2,000 pages of attorneys' briefs any man who understands the situation cannot for an instant question the propriety of an early consideration of the membership of the house. There is not the slightest doubt that Smith, the republican contestant in the case now before the house, is entitled to his seat. There was no prima facie evidence upon which the governor of West Virginia could issue to Jackson, the democrat, a certificate of election, yet that certificate was issued and issued by a governor who held over in the office he occupied twelve months beyond the term to which he was elected. The Smith-Jackson case was argued before the committee early in January and was placed upon the calendar to be taken up in the house on the 9th of January. It did not come up till last week, more than two weeks after the time set for its disposition by the house. Considering the large number of contests before the committee and the fact that the contest was not taken up till more than two weeks after the time when notice was given that it would be taken up, is it any wonder that we insisted finally upon the consideration of the case at the time we did? Is it any wonder that we should give this man his seat before we take up the report from the committee on rules when the committee is not yet ready to report, and everybody acknowledges that the democrats intended to enter into a prolonged deadlock over the question of the adoption of a code of rules. Would it have been right to have kept this man out of the seat which he should have taken upon the convening of congress till several weeks of deadlock were passed in the fight over a code? I think not, and I am sure that none who understand the question will say to the contrary. In point of fact every contested election should be disposed of before the question of adopting a code of rules is taken up, even though the committee on rules is ready to report, and there is to be no delay in the adoption of the code. If it has been the custom to adopt a new code before the questions of membership is settled the custom is wrong and the order should be reversed as it is at present. As a matter of fact the house is not without rules, but is proceeding under general parliamentary law, which is understood to govern all parliamentary bodies in the absence of a code."

FOR THE RELIEF OF BREWERS.

A bill has been introduced in both branches of congress and approved by the commissioner of the internal revenue which is of great interest to brewers throughout the country. The law at present requires bottling establishments connected with breweries to be located some distance from the latter and there must be a public highway intervening between the two buildings. This is done for the purpose of making cancellation of stamps more certain and easy to prevent collusion between the brewing and bottling business. Senator Spooner recently introduced a bill that the bottling establishment may be connected with the brewery by means of a pipe line or other conduit, which will do away with the necessity of transferring hogsheads and other vessels from the breweries to the bottling establishments and will enable the work of one concern to be conducted directly in connection with the other without interfering with the internal revenue law and regulations. The transfer of beer, ale and other malt fermentations from the breweries to bottling establishments has been a source of considerable expense under the present laws and breweries and bottling works have been for many years demanding some kind of relief. The pipe line measure has passed a favorable scrutiny by the internal revenue office and will be passed.

OUR MILITIA MEN.

The secretary of war transmitted to the senate today the report of the adjutant general of the army on the condition of the militia of the country and a statement of the number of organized and unorganized militiamen throughout the United States by states and territories. It shows that in Nebraska there are 1,095 organized militiamen and 110,000 available men for the militia service, but unorganized. There are 23 staff officers, 44 cavalrymen, 57 artillerymen and 971 infantrymen.

In Iowa there are 48 staff officers and 2,652 infantry, a total of 2,709 organized militiamen and 210,577 available and unorganized militiamen.

There was no report for South Dakota.

Idaho has 93 men in her militia, counting the officers, and an available organized force aggregating 790, while Montana has 786 organized militiamen and an availability of 28,000 unorganized men.

HOSTILE TO BUCKET SHOPS.

At its meeting today Senator Paddock's committee on agriculture had under consideration a large number of petitions from farmers throughout the west praying for legislation to prevent speculation in farm products. There was a desire manifested to formulate some legislation on this topic which would meet the constitutional objections which would be likely to be raised by the southern members. Mr. Allison of Iowa is particularly interested in the subject and has held several conferences with Senator Paddock relative to the same. It is probable that during the present session a bill will be formulated and laid before the senate whose object shall be to meet the evil complained of and to shut up the bucket shop speculation on farm produce. There are fully a thousand petitions now before the senate committee on agriculture bearing upon this proposition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Misses Bessie and Flora Yates and Miss Clara Brown, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Manderson, left for their home at Omaha today.

Mrs. Matheson of Omaha has arrived. She is the guest of Mrs. Manderson.

A favorable report was today made from the senate committee upon the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river in Monona county, Iowa, and Burt county, Nebraska, with an amendment providing that the bridge shall be commenced within one year and completed within two years after the approval of this act. The secretary of war transmitted to the senate today the report.

Senator Manderson introduced a bill today to increase the pension of William C. Lebeet.

Representative Dorsey has been invited to attend the demonstration incident to the anniversary of the signing of the Dawes severalty bill at Genoa, Neb., in a few days and regrets that his public duties here will not permit him to leave the city.

Senator Dawes, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, today introduced in the senate the bill which was introduced in the house on December 18, last, for the relief of certain Sioux Indians, their families and descendents who remained loyal to the United States during the Indian war following the outbreak of the Sioux Indians of August, 1862, and the male members of the families of which served either as scouts on the frontier against their own people or as soldiers in the armies of the United States during the civil war of 1861, and who in the Indian outbreak in August, 1862, were annuitants as members of the Sisseton, Wapaton, Medawakanton or Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians, from the operation of certain acts of congress passed to punish the hostile Indians.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Governor Gross' Will.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The will of the late ex-Lieutenant Governor Gross was probated today. The deceased left an estate of about $175,000, bequeathed chiefly to the widow, daughter and grandchildren.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bonds offered: $104,000 at $1.24; $100 at $1.04½.

SAMOAN TREATY RATIFIED.

Sanctioned By the Senate With But Twelve Dissenters.

FIGHTING ON IN DESPAIR.

Democrats Still Filibustering With Dogged Determination Though Clearly Outgeneraled—Ingalls Presents a Petition.

Little Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The senate this afternoon ratified the Samoan treaty with but twelve dissenting votes.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—That the democrats in the house did not consider themselves yet vanquished and that they proposed to throw every obstacle in the way of the transaction of business until some rules were adopted, was shown by their reading of yesterday's journal in full. The reading having been completed, Mr. McKinley moved that the journal be approved and demanded the previous question. The previous question was ordered—yeas, 165; nays, none. A number of democrats were entered on the journal as present and not voting. A vote on the approval of the journal was then taken, resulting—ayes, 163; nays, none.

Mr. Springer moved to adjourn, suggesting that this was the proper time to enter such a motion, and on this occasion the motion was entertained by the speaker only to be defeated by a vote of yeas, 114; nays, 116. The speaker then proceeded to lay before the house various senate bills for reference, and among them was one to relieve the treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several states. This bill the speaker referred, under the rules, to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Bland moved that the bill be referred to the committee on appropriations. The speaker at first declined to entertain Mr. Bland's motion, but after a debate said that for the present the chair would follow the ruling of the last house.

Mr. Springer demanded the reading of the bill and expressed the ability to show by parliamentary law that his demand should be complied with. The speaker ignored Mr. Springer, but the latter was indefatigable and finally the speaker directed the reading of the bill. Mr. Bland's motion was defeated—yeas, 9; nays, 151, a quorum being counted by the speaker.

Mr. Flower moved that the bill be referred to the committee on judiciary. Defeated—yeas, 94; nays, 135. For the first time in several days this was not a strict party vote. When the result was announced Mr. McKinley moved the reference of the bill to the committee on ways and means, and upon that motion demanded the previous question.

Mr. McCreary then moved to adjourn, but the speaker declined to entertain the motion.

The speaker said that ordinarily a motion to adjourn was in order, but the situation of the house was such as to render it impracticable that the house desired to take that action. The proceedings today have been of the same character as those of the preceding days and it was evident to the chair that these motions were made for the purpose of obstruction and delay. The chair had already ruled upon this point and an appeal had been taken and the decision of the chair had been sustained.

Mr. McCreary then requested a question of personal privilege.

The Speaker—There cannot be a question of personal privilege when a demand for the previous question is pending.

After some further discussion a vote was taken on the demand for the previous question and it was defeated—yeas, 157; nays, nothing. During roll call Mr. Springer held a consultation with Mr. McKinley, the result of which was that the democrats made no further opposition and the bill was referred to the committee on ways and means.

On motion of