THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY, MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1890. NUMBER 236.

IOWA DEMOCRATS INDIGNANT

They Accuse Temporary Speaker Hotchkiss of a Breach of Faith.

HE ATTEMPTS AN EXPLANATION.

But They Insist That His Action Was Prompted by a Desire to Keep Himself in the Chair.

Twenty-Five Ballots Taken.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Neither party in the legislature was in fighting trim today. The failure of all negotiations for ending the deadlock has seemed to leave everybody limp and indifferent. The democrats are very sore over yesterday's ruling of Temporary Speaker Hotchkiss. When they wanted to introduce a proposition to settle the speakership question by gambling for it he ruled them out of order. But he is a democrat, and they think he ought to have decided in their favor. They have criticised him so harshly that he read a paper from the chair today defending his ruling, and insisting that it was in line with precedents and authority; but they are still sore, and say that he was influenced by a desire to continue the temporary organization and keep himself in the chair.

Since the state auditor has refused to issue any warrants for salaries the deadlock assumes a more serious aspect for impecunious members. They have been here five weeks and have not had a cent yet. Board bills are piling up and those who are able to lend money to their less fortunate colleagues have had their generosity put to the test several times. Some of the members from the rural districts insist that they are about "strapped." A good many are going home tomorrow and see if they can't pick up some funds to tide them over a little longer.

The members seemed to think that they had better saw wood today, so they stopped talking and balloted away as if they expected an election every time. They took twenty-five ballots, the largest number in one day since the deadlock began.

The House.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 14.—When the house was called to order this morning Speaker Hotchkiss made a statement in regard to the ruling of yesterday, saying he thought after consultation he was right in the main and would give a more liberal construction of the terms of the agreement and hoped the members would raise less objections to propositions for a settlement of the deadlock. A communication from W. W. Watkins recommending himself for United States senator was read. Two ballots were taken, both resulting in a tie. Mr. Soesbe introduced a resolution instructing the custodian to procure implements and set the members at work fixing up the capitol grounds, but it was ruled out of order. After several more ballots had been taken the house adjourned until this afternoon.

Eleven pairs were announced this afternoon and roll calls were taken un. Negotiations between the two parties are all off, and the deadlock has become a game of freeze-out. After the nineteenth ballot the house adjourned.

The senate met this morning and adjourned ever till Tuesday afternoon.

The Ice Harvest.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The ice industries in northern Iowa have assumed large proportions. The scarcity of ice in many localities has caused the managers of packing houses in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City and other points to become alarmed, and every available lake and river has a large force of men at work getting out ice. Thousands of cars are being loaded daily and orders are pouring in to push the work as rapidly as possible. The weather remains favorable and indications are that the supply will be equal to all demands.

Union County Farmers' Institute.

CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Union County Farmers' institute closed an interesting two days' session today. Many subjects of importance to farmers were discussed. D. W. Higby and J. B. Sullivan, prominent attorneys, on invitation, delivered addresses on the tariff question. W. H. Robb made an argument in favor of government ownership of railroads. Steps were taken to establish a creamery and cheese factory on the co-operative plan.

Ask a Reduction in Rates.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Iowa Brick and Tile association made application today for 20 per cent reduction in the freight rates on nut coal. They say that the tile business during the past four years has been poor on account of dry weather, and give as a further reason for the reduction that the manufacture of tile is a great public good, as by means of the product hundreds of acres of land are redeemed from waste and made into farms, where the poor man finds a home.

The Railroad Commissioners.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The railway commissioners here received word that the Des Moines & Kansas City railway is not complying with the order of the board in replacing the station at Leslie. The board is also asked to consider whether a railroad company can charge demurrage at one station and not at another, and whether such action is not discrimination.

Disastrous Fire at Milo.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A special from Milo, Warren county, reports a disastrous fire there this evening. It began about 9 o'clock in the livery barn of J. W. Hollingsworth. It spread to the Belmont house and destroyed the hotel with most of its contents. Several adjoining buildings were saved after being badly scorched. Loss, $9,500; insurance, $2,500.

A New Line to Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 14.—On Monday a new line from Chicago to Des Moines will be opened by the Milwaukee road. They use the Des Moines & Northern for the last twenty-five miles from Madrid to Des Moines. Tonight they announce a cut of 33⅓ per cent below the cut of classification rates from Chicago to Des Moines.

The Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Rothrock of the supreme court filed a decision today in the case of the state against Fred Hall, convicted of highway robbery, in the Polk district court, affirming the verdict of the lower court. This completes the work of this term and the court has adjourned.

Gets Twenty-Five Years.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 14.—John White, indicted for murder of Archie Neet at Reinbeck, pleaded guilty at Grundy Center today to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment. His partner in crime, Alexander Nelson, is now serving a ten years' sentence.

Lead Men Adjourn.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The lead men concluded their session today. It was reported that the session would last for another day, but when it was found that nothing could be done in the way of forming any kind of a combination among the lead smelters, the adjournment was taken. The discussion today was about the details of business. All those present were agreed that the price of lead just now is too low, but no one was ready to suggest a remedy the rest would adopt. "I believe that in the spring prices will be better," said Guy C. Barton, who presided at the meeting, but in the lead business it is always hard to accurately prophesy. One thing is sure and that is that prices will never be kept steady unless some sort of a combination is formed.

A CHINESE BONANZA.

The Richest and Most Extensive Gold Lead Known.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A conference of great importance was held today between two Chinese dignitaries and representatives of the big mining machinery firm of Frazier & Chalmers of this city. The result was that negotiations were entered into looking to the construction of a 300 stamp mill in the mountains of China. The magnitude of the deal may be understood when it is stated that that the mill set up will cost $4,000,000, this including transportation, erection, skilled labor, etc. The Chinese informed them that there had been discovered the richest and most extensive gold bearing lead in the world.

The Chinese for many years have known that in the mountains of Tai Shan, in the province of Shan Tung, there was gold, but not until a year ago did they realize the extent of it, when some one who had worked in the mines and mills of California began prospecting and discovered the bonanza. They erected a rude mill and from the start the production of gold was enormous. They claim that not a ton of ore taken out has yielded less than $700, while much of it has run into the thousands. The matter was kept quiet and a big stock company formed that secured control of about eighty miles of land in the vicinity, and the two Chinamen now here were sent to this country to make arrangements for the purchase of machinery, etc., and also to float a certain part of the stock. Chu Sing Kwan and Tong Sing Kon landed in San Francisco two months ago and had no difficulty in disposing of stock to wealthy Chinamen there. From here they have gone to Washington. In an interview one of them said the gold property is on a peninsula across the Corean sea from the peninsula of Corea and directly west.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Widely Different Conclusions Drawn by the London Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Star (T. P. O'Connor's paper) asserts that the Parnell commission's report is a triumphant acquittal of all the accused Parnellite members of the commons.

The Freeman's Journal says the Parnellite members of the commons are acquitted all along the line. The report, it says, is virtually a verdict against their accusers.

The Express says that the report indicates the work of the land league was connected with the increase of crime in Ireland.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the report of the special commission is a more complete vindication of the Parnellites and a more sweeping condemnation of the Times than the most sanguine of the home rulers ventured to hope for.

The St. James Gazette says it will be a monstrous perversion of the report to deduce therefrom a general verdict of not guilty. Parnell and his associates were found guilty of criminal conspiracy maintained by incitements from which crime directly ensued. Parliament would not go beyond its right if it expelled them as though they were actually convicted.

The Globe says the report will henceforth be supreme authority on the history of the land league. It can not be appealed to for one purpose and not for another, therefore those quoting from it to prove the acquittal of the Parnellites of certain charges will logically be compelled to admit they were guilty of criminal conspiracy.

Parnell in Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Amid the cheers of the opposition in the commons today Parnell asked what action the government proposed to take upon the report of the commission.

Smith the government leader, replied that the ministers had not had time to decide on a course.

The debate on the address was resumed. Parnell moved an amendment asking the repeal of the coercion act. He attacked the petty persecution which the government daily inflicted upon many persons and the coercion act under Balfour. Almost every act of Balfour, Parnell said, appeared directed toward driving the people of Ireland to crime. The league of today, Parnell said, differed widely from the land league of 1880, and Balfour could not plead as an excuse that crime was being revived. On the contrary, the people were quiescent in expectation of soon obtaining their rights. The action of the government tended to own its defeat and could not succeed in turning the tide of the aspirations of the Irish people.

Webster, the attorney general, charged Parnell with making accusations against Balfour without evidence to support his allegations.

The party leaders in commons decline to give opinions on the Parnell report. The Irish nationalists hold that it improves their position. They criticize it freely and point out various errors and anomalies in it. Many of them accuse the judges of bias because they did not censure the Times and Houston.

WILHELM'S WAY.

The Young Emperor's Plans for Removing the Social Ills.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The council of state summoned in pursuance of the imperial rescript opened today. The emperor in the opening address said the council should try to frame a scheme for the protection of the workingmen from the arbitrary systems and operations of employers by which gross advantage was taken of their needs and their inability to help themselves by any other means than the desperate remedy of strikers. They should also try to protect women and children against long hours of labor. At the same time due regard was to be given to how far German industry will bear the increased burdens thus placed on the cost of production without jeopardy to Germany's position as a competitor in the markets of the world. Not less important for assuring peaceful relations between masters and men are forms of guarantees to be offered to workingmen to secure them the right to express, through representatives enjoying their confidence, their own statement of their interests in any difference. The closest technical study should be given to making state directed industries patterns and examples of effective solicitude for the working man.

The committees or sections into which the council is divided are pledged to absolute secrecy as to the contents of the bills laid before them.

She Was His Wife.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A social volcanic eruption occurred here today when it became known that the housekeeper of the late Amos E. Beckwith, president of the Dyerville manufacturing company, claimed to be the widow of the dead man. The claimant is Mrs. Maria Sherman, thirty-five years old, who had been in the service of Mr. Beckwith for some years. Three hours after he died the housekeeper showed a marriage certificate to her friends and said she had been the dead man's wife. Today when called upon by reporters, Mrs. Sherman said she was indeed the wife of Beckwith, and that she intended to assert her rights.

TARIFF REDUCTION PROBLEM

Republicans Agree that Something Must be Done.

WHERE TO BEGIN, THE QUESTION

Blaine's Reciprocity Schemes with Central and South Americans—Back Pay for Government Employes.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.

The republicans are by no means a unit on the tariff question.

They are all agreed that a reduction of the revenue should be made to the extent of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 yearly, but concerning the manner in which it shall be done and the articles from which they shall be removed they are as far apart as ever. The great majority of the party in both houses of congress favor the reduction of the duty on sugar to about 20 per cent of the present rate and a repeal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco and alcohol used in the arts. Others want the sugar tax removed entirely, while still more don't want it touched, and think a repeal of the tobacco tax will be sufficient to bring the revenues down to the annual necessary expenditures of the government with a little margin for the sinking fund and the redemption of bonds.

The beet sugar men of Nebraska and Kansas have combined with a cane grower of Louisiana to maintain the present duty, and they are sustained by the powerful influence of the sugar trust, which does not want the existing conditions disturbed. The sugar trust does not want free sugar, and their attorneys in Washington are using all possible persuasion with members of congress to convince them that the abolition of the tobacco tax will bring the revenues down to the proper figure. Those who are opposing the removal of the sugar tariff have recently received two powerful reinforcements from unexpected quarters, I refer to Mr. Blaine and the international American conference. It is no longer a secret that the conference, which has been working quietly and with an endeavor to withhold its transactions from the public, has under consideration the question of reciprocity treaties and will recommend to the several governments represented mutual concessions in the shape of a removal of duties upon the peculiar products of each when imported into the ports of the others. The Central and South American nations that produce sugar, and all but three of them are in the list, are willing to reduce their duties upon flour, provisions, refined petroleum, lumber and other necessaries when imported from this country provided the United States will remove the duty upon sugar produced within their territory. They feel that such an arrangement will not only bring the products I have mentioned within the reach of the common people among their inhabitants, but will stimulate the enterprise and industry of their planters who find it difficult to compete with the slave labor of Cuba and the coolie labor of Trinidad and the French, English and Dutch Guinea colonies. There is nothing but sugar that the United States can now offer in exchange, and it is argued that such a reciprocal arrangement will not only result in this necessary reduction of revenues, but will largely increase the export of our farm products and petroleum and lumber. If we remove the duty on sugar without asking any concessions from them there will be no further opportunity for reciprocity treaties, as that is the only article imported from those countries that is now taxed in our custom houses. Such treaties would result in reducing the sugar revenues about 50 per cent, for the tax upon that portion of our supply that comes from Cuba and the European colonies in South America would remain as before. Mr. Blaine is particularly interested in having the sugar duty remain undisturbed as he is already at work arranging the reciprocity treaties with Mexico and Brazil, the two countries from which our greatest supply of sugar would come and to which our exports of flour, provisions, refined petroleum and lumber have the greatest increase. Each country has a population of 12,000,000 of people, or 24,000,000 in all, and the duties imposed by them upon our farm products are so high as to almost prohibit their use by the common people. The agitation in congress of the question of removing the sugar tax naturally interferes with the negotiations. Mr. Blaine is now carrying on and has recently had a consultation with the republican members of the senate committee on finance and the house committee on ways and means on this subject. Mr. John W. Foster, formerly minister to Mexico and now the attorney of the legation of Mexico at Washington, has gone to Mexico to confer with President Diaz upon the practicability of reviving the reciprocity treaty that was arranged by General Grant and and Minister Romero ten years ago, but was never carried into effect because of the neglect of our congress to provide the necessary legislation. Mr. Foster's return is awaited with interest.

WAYS AND MEANS WORK.

Notwithstanding their diverse sentiments the republican members of the committee on ways and means have practically agreed to include in the tariff bill they are preparing a provision reducing the duty on sugar 50 per cent. They are working on the bill with great industry during the morning hours at the committee room and nearly every evening at the apartments of Major McKinley. They intend to have the bill completed so as to report to the house by Monday, the 24th inst., and will call it up for consideration as soon thereafter as possible, probably on the 3d of March.

REACHING BACKWARD.

There is pending before the house committee on labor a bill which if passed will take millions of dollars from the treasury. It provides that whoever has been employed as a laborer or mechanic by the government of the United States since June 25, 1868, the date of the passage of the eight hour law, shall be paid for all the time he has worked in excess of eight hours a day and that he may be authorized to bring his claim before the court of claims to be adjusted on the basis that eight hours constitutes a day's work, and that court is authorized to give judgment against the United States to each claimant for the amount found to be due. The committee will report the bill shortly and that it will pass the house if it ever gets to a vote is certain, although it is not likely to go through the senate. The bill will reach every man who has been employed as a laborer or workman for the government and it is said that between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 worth of claims will be brought by the laborers in the various navy yards.

PLATE PRINTERS WILL NOT STRIKE.

The plate printer's union, which threatened to strike in the bureau of engraving because a colored girl was assigned to duty as helper for one of its members, has decided not to make any further resistance to the order of the secretary of the treasury but will appeal to congress to change the law so that printers can select their own assistants. This conclusion has been reached after long consideration and represents the judgment of the cool headed members of the union. They saw that it was useless to attempt a fight against the secretary of the treasury when he is simply carrying out the laws of congress and has no discretion in the matter, but it remains to be seen whether any of them will receive the colored girl who is the direct cause of the trouble. They protest that they do not object to her because of her color, but because the printers to whom she was assigned prefer some one else.

BOYCOTTING WANAMAKER.

The merchants of Georgia threaten to boycott Postmaster General Wanamaker, who has a large wholesale business in that state, unless he ceases to appoint colored men to postoffices down there. They are holding meetings and passing resolutions declaring him to be the enemy of the south and its commercial interests and advising all purchasers to trade elsewhere.

The postmaster general is receiving a great many letters from the public commending the postal telegraph scheme which he has submitted to the house committee on postoffices and post roads, although it does not meet with great favor from the members of that committee.

TRACY IMPROVED.

Secretary Tracy has not yet returned to his desk at the navy department. He intended to do so several days ago but has been suffering from indigestion, and by the advice of his physician remains in his rooms at the hotel, where he moved from the white house last Monday. The secretary has entirely recovered from the effects of the fire so far as his physical condition is concerned and maintains his composure well at times when some old friend of the family calls upon him and he undertakes to recite the incidents of the fire. He is attending to the more important business of the department at his rooms and a messenger goes back and forth frequently carrying papers for his examination and signature. He hopes to be able to resume his duties fully the first of the week.

Miss Allie Wilmerding has entirely recovered but her mother is still confined to her bed and is likely to be for a week yet with her broken arm and sprained ankle.

The insurance companies will restore the house to its original condition to the extent of $25,000 and the remainder of the cost will be paid by the secretary. There was no insurance on his furniture or library or painting which were valued at $30,000 and are a total loss. The entire financial loss will reach $50,000, which is of itself a severe blow to Mr. Tracy as he is not a wealthy man. His estate is estimated to be worth from $200,000 to $250,000. He will lease the residence as soon as it is restored, but will never occupy it again.

In the desk of one of the clerks in Secretary Tracy's office are arranged in rubber strapped bundles upward of half a thousand letters, telegrams, engrossed resolutions and other forms of expressed sympathy and condolence for him in his hour of sorrow, sent from all points of the country and even from other parts of the world. These have been preserved even from the humblest sources, and will probably be placed in a scrap album for the eye of the secretary when the first sharp pangs of his grief have passed away.

ROCHESTER RETIRES TODAY.

The Star tonight has the following: Paymaster General W. B. Rochester of the army will become sixty-four years of age tomorrow, and will celebrate that event by retiring from the office. He has been the occupant of this position at the head of the pay department for eight years, and has in that time earned the reputation of being one of the most efficient, faithful and careful accounting officers who ever served the government. He has never been a particularly popular man, although never an unpopular one, owing to his somewhat reserved, retiring nature, but there is no one in the service who does not express the opinion that his administration of the financial affairs of the army has been a most successful one. It is the best compliment that the treasury department can say of a man that his accounts are satisfactory, and it is there said of General Rochester that his accounts were the best ever received. He has been on duty in this city at various times and has a great many friends here. His retirement will necessitate the appointment of a new paymaster general, and in anticipation of that event several candidates have been in the field for some time. The most promising of these are Colonels Rodney Smith and William A. Rucker, who are at the head of the list, and Majors William R. Gibson, Charles M. Terrell and Asa B. Carter. Rodney Smith is the next man in order, and there are those who predict that the fight between the others will cause the president to take the easiest course to solve the problem by appointing him. The main struggle lies between Terrell and Carey, the former being an Indianian with a presidential acquaintance and other strong backing, and the latter the husband of Secretary Proctor's niece. Terrell is regarded in some quarters as the most likely man on the list.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Paddock presented in the senate today a telegraphic petition from the board of trade of Hastings demanding relief from the oppressions of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law; also a memorial from the board of trade of Tecumseh asking the passage of the Paddock bill for public buildings in cities where the receipts of the postoffice for three successive years exceeded $3,000 per annum.

Senator Moody presented in the senate today a memorial from the legislative assembly of the state of South Dakota praying that a survey be made of the Big Stone lake with a view to its use as a reservoir for the Mississippi river; also a memorial from the assembly on the subject of pension legislation. He also presented a memorial from the legislature relating to that portion of the Crow Creek reservation opened by President Arthur on February 27, 1885, and revoked by President Cleveland.

The senate on motion of Senator Paddock, passed the bill for the sale of the Fort Sedgwick military reservation in Nebraska and Colorado to actual settlers under the homestead laws.

The senate also passed a bill to correct the patent of John Sechler. This a rather peculiar case. Sechler was the heir of one of the blood relatives of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes entitled to 640 acres of land under the treaty of 1867. Somehow or other the patent to the land was issued in the name of John Sickels. The act passed today is to correct this error, which is a natural one as the name was probably erroneously transcribed owing to the similarity of the letters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln leaves for Nebraska tomorrow. He has talked with Congressman Connell and is to appear in the Burris case when the motion to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue is reached. It is expected the 1st of March.

The department of justice has received additional papers in relation to the site for the new federal building in Omaha and Chief Clerk Beutly will examine them and report to the supervising architect clerk of the treasury as to the validity of the title some day next week.

Mrs. R. B. Harrington of Nebraska, who is the guest of Senator Paddock's family, has been appointed to a position under the census office and will begin her duties on Monday next.

W. J. Brooks was appointed today fourth class postmaster at Hardy, Nuckolls county, Nebraska, vice N. W. Slater, resigned.

Howard P. Rowe and J. H. Mallileau of Kearney have been appointed postal clerks with runs in Nebraska.

An effort is being made to establish a postoffice at Covington, Neb. The office was abolished about a year ago because of the depraved condition of the morals of the place. Covington has grown better in every respect, and it is probable that the postoffice will be reestablished.

Eugene M. Cooley is to be appointed postmaster at the Sioux agency, Nebraska.

The house judiciary committee today decided to report to the house for action the international copyright bill to be prepared by Representative Adams upon the basis of the provision of the Breckinridge bill.

Two pension bills of importance passed the senate today.

The first repeals the sections of the revised statutes which requires that the claim for a pension by a state militiaman for disability incurred while temporarily on duty must be filed before July, 1874. The other provides that the oaths required in pension or bounty cases may be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes.

Postmasters have been appointed in Nebraska as follows: James E. Simpson, Venago, Perkins county; Robert Pinson, Platte Centre, Platte county; E. M. Talbott, Seneca, Thomas county.

PERRY S. HEATH.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.
For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair, warmer, southerly winds.
For South Dakota: Fair, variable winds, colder Sunday morning.

NEW HOUSE RULES ADOPTED.

The Republicans Carry the Code by a Party Vote.

BYNUM OFFERS AN AMENDMENT.

Denounced as a Scheme to Bury Pension Legislation and Overwhelmingly Defeated After a Heated Debate.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Not more than two dozen members were present when the house met at 11 o'clock in continuation of Thursday's session. After several speeches in opposition to the new code of rules, the session of Thursday ended and that of Friday began. The committee on the world's fair reported, and its report was ordered printed and recommitted. The consideration of the rules was then proceeded with.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana offered an amendment, providing that when any bill for the increase of pensions or for the granting of pensions not formerly provided for is pending, it shall be in order to offer an amendment, providing by taxation for the payment thereof.

Mr. Thomas of Wisconsin opposed the amendment, declaring that its object was to bury all pension legislation in the house.

Mr. Spinola of New York controverted this proposition and asserted that the democratic side of the house would be found true as steel to the real interests of the veterans of the country, but believed a tax should be placed especially for paying pensions.

Mr. Allen of Michigan was glad that this heinous amendment sprang from the brain of a gentleman trained in Indiana politics, belonging to that class of men who were peace men in war and war men in peace. This proposition, disguised as it might be, was intended to thwart any attempt to alleviate the condition of soldiers by any further pension legislation.

Mr. Clements of Georgia, in supporting the amendment, expressed his belief that the soldiers did not demand extravagance in the granting of pensions.

Mr. Grosvenor followed Clements, and strongly opposed the amendment, and on vote it was rejected—yeas, 96; nays, 164.

Mr. Outhwaite's motion striking out the clause constituting 100 members a quorum in committee of the whole was rejected. He pointed out that rule 23, which reads, "motions or propositions originating either in the house or senate, etc.," would by implication, and against the constitution, acknowledge the right of the senate to originate revenue bills. He moved an amendment of this which was adopted, the speaker stating that there had been no intention on the part of the committee to make such acknowledgement.

Motion by Mr. Crisp to strike out the clause conferring upon the speaker the power to count a quorum, and by Mr. Mills to strike out the clause that no dilatory motions be entertained by the speaker, were lost.

Five o'clock having arrived the speaker stated that the previous question was ordered on adoption of the rules. Mr. Springer inquired whether a motion to recommit with instructions was in order, and received a negative reply. The rules were then adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 161; nays, 145; and the house adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the senate today a number of bills were passed, including the following: A house bill for the relief of sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer, at Samoa; a bill appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake agency, N. D.; providing for an assistant secretary of war at a salary of $4,500; for the relief of soldiers or sailors who enlisted or served under assumed names; to prevent the obstruction of navigable waters and to protect public works against trespass; to provide for the disposal of the Fort Sedgwick military reservation in the states of Colorado and Nebraska to actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead laws; appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Eau Claire; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one state to another; a concurrent resolution for international arbitration. The bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production having been reached on the calendar, it was laid aside for the present. Altogether there were sixty bills passed.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate confirmed the following nominations today:

Charles Emery Smith of Pennsylvania, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia: J. Fenner Lee of Maryland, secretary of legation at Rio Janeiro. Postmasters: Iowa—W. R. Shriver, Winterset; R. F. Sparks, Jefferson; L. B. Thornberg, Perry; H. H. Saunders, Waterloo. Wisconsin—James Driver, Darlington.

Contested Seats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The house committee on elections at its meeting this morning disposed of three of the contested seats before it, deciding to recommend the seating of two of the republican contestants and to allow the democratic member to retain his seat in the Third district.

WORLD'S FAIR BILLS.

The Special Committee Makes Its Report to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The house committee on the world's fair today adopted its report on the various world's fair bills which have been referred to it, and it was submitted to the house today. The report says the committee has found it impracticable to report one bill to cover all localities and therefore submits two substitutes for the various bills. As the question of the site has been left to the house, a resolution is offered by the committee as a substitute for that previously offered by a member of the house January 20. This substitute provides that on the day after the completion of the debate on the bills submitted by the committee, and immediately after the reading of the journal, the clerk of the house shall call the roll of members, who shall name the site they prefer. If no selection be made on the first call, the roll is to be called again and again until a site has been selected.

National Roster G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Evarts today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to purchase 5,000 copies of the historical book of reference known as the national roster of the Grand Army of the Republic, for which the bill appropriates $50,000. The purpose is for the distribution by senators and representatives of one copy to each county library in the United States, so that it may be accessible to all who wish to read it. The bill provides that the roster shall contain not less than 400,000 names of ex-union soldiers, sailors and mariners and the book must be approved by the secretary of the interior.

The Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Preparation of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill has been begun by the house committee on appropriations. The largest item of this deficiency bill will be about $21,500,000, on account of pensions. This large deficiency, however, does not indicate such a great increase in expenditures for pensions as would seem to be apparent on the face of the statement, the expenditures for the year ending July 1 next being, with this deficiency appropriation included, about $97,000,000, against $75,000,000 last year. After the appropriation for pensions for the present fiscal year it was found necessary to make a deficiency appropriation of about $8,000,000 for the previous year. Subsequently it was found that even with this deficiency the appropriation for each expenditure would exceed the appropriation, and the commissioner of pensions, waiting until after the present fiscal year, had begun to draw on the appropriation for the fiscal year now running for almost $7,000,000 to pay the pension claims accruing during the previous year, the effect being really to lessen the appropriation for the present fiscal year by nearly $7,000,000.

Survey of Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Noble today transmitted to the senate the draft of a bill prepared by Commissioner Groff of the general land office amending the second section of the act to survey public lands. The bill provides a printed manual of instructions for the survey of public lands and special instructions for the surveyor general, which when not in conflict with the instructions of the manual of the commissioner shall be deemed to be part of every contract for surveying public lands. The secretary in transmitting the proposed bill says the purpose of it is to legalize the manual of surveying instructions and is intended to supersede that prepared by the general land office in 1855.

Trying to Bilk the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The secretary of the interior has received from the Indian Inspector Armstrong, Chamberlain, S. D., a telegram in which he says town site locators and settlers are trespassing upon the surveyed homestead lands occupied by the Indians in the newly ceded territory, and the Indians have asked protection. The inspector says if the town site squatters are removed no trouble will result, otherwise he fears conflicts. Secretary Noble has instructed the inspector to notify all interfering with Indian lands that they must remove. The military force will remain until the trouble is settled.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions issued to Nebraskans: Original invalid—Joseph Butler, Powell. Increase—John R. Taylor, Ashton; James C. Fletcher, Loup City.

Pensions for Iowans: George T. Porter, Oskaloosa; Robert C. Lindsay, Marshalltown; Calvin Voder, Eldon. Increase—Henry Maxwell, Mingo; Charles Haggard, Lenox; Peter V. Nash, Indianapolis; Eugene O. Storris, Winterset; Abram Osborne, Atalissa; John W. Jennings, Thornburg; Orlando Esper, Shell Rock; Francis Dorrell, Luther Station; Charles L. Slader, What Cheer; Edward M. Gassard, Council Bluffs; Henry A. Jaragin, Draper.

South Dakota pensions.—Original invalid—James Prentice, Fargo. Increase—Thomas E. Hayter, Esmond.

Davis Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Davis introduced a bill providing a pension rate of $25 a month from March 4, 1888, for all women army nurses during the late war and who rendered six months' service in camp, on the field or in general hospitals. The women who now receive pensions at a rate less than $25 shall have their pensions increased to that amount. The bill provides that those who now receive pensions as widows or dependent mothers of soldiers who would be entitled to the benefit may also receive $25 during life as an increase of their pension.

BRIGANDS OF THE ROCKIES.

Two Denver Youths Arrested for Planning to Kidnap Tabor.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Two young men, Oscar Roberts and Arthur Holiher, were arrested this afternoon on a charge of conspiring to kidnap ex-Senator Tabor, and hold him until he gave up $50,000. Their scheme appears to have been to induce the millionaire to enter a house which they would rent somewhere and hold him until he gave up the cash. They have been considering it since November last, but were delayed by want of ready money. Both boys have homes in Denver, but when the matter was first proposed by Roberts, he was in Rincon, New Mexico, and Holiher was in Omaha. As the affair never went beyond talk, and appears to be a foolish boy's freak, Tabor will not prosecute.

ENTERPRISING GUATEMALA.

A Railroad from Ocean to Ocean Projected.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—While in Chicago today A. M. Bannister, the civil engineer who constructed the line of railway in Guatemala from San Jose to Guatemala City, said he had just received advices from there to the effect that the line is soon to be completed to Port Barries, near the mouth of the Matagquia river. This means that Guatemala is to have a line of railroad from ocean to ocean, which may seriously complicate the Nicaragua and Panama canal projects. Trans-shipment of freight across country will save many days and many miles en route from New York to the western part of South America. A steamship line from Tampa, Fla., to Port Barries would shorten the distance still more. According to Bannister, the eighty miles already built is the most difficult part of the roadway.

Of Vital Interest to Millers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Judge Blodgett has rendered a decision of vital interest to all millers using the modern roller process.

While the use of rollers is old, numberless patents on special devices have been granted, and some time ago four of the leading manufacturers formed a company, pooled all their patents and commenced suit against a number of millers and manufacturers for infringement. Judge Blodgett has decided in a suit brought against the Barnard & Leas Manufacturing company of Moline, Ill., that these patents can only be sustained for such special devices as they cover, and that the investors entered the field at so late a day that they are not entitled to have the doctrine of equivalents enforced in their behalf.

They Never Passed It.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 14.—The explanation issued by the Non-Partisan National Women's Christian Temperance union says the item in the press charging that the Non-Partisan National Women's Christian Temperance union at the recent convention adopted a resolution presented by Mrs. Aldrich, of Iowa, to make war upon the old Women's Christian Temperance union is false; that Mrs. Aldrich presented the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a paper be prepared from the official records of the National Women's Christian Temperance union and the records of the convention of the Non-Partisan National Women's Christian Temperance union showing the differences of the societies on the partisan question.

Electric Light Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.—The electric light convention concluded its session today and elected new officers. The committee on legislation was instructed to continue its efforts to have the electric execution law of New York repealed, and pending that to have it amended so the executing machine shall generate a current of not less than 10,000 volts.

Died of Sunstroke.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Standard's dispatch from Zanzibar says the sultan died from sunstroke.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

An Old Man and Woman Shot to Death Near Seymour Park.

FOLLOWED BY ROBBERY.

Eighteen Head of Cattle Driven off at Night.

THE HUMAN VICTIMS FOUND.

One Lies in a Manure Pile, the Other in a Hay Stack.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

Five Men Under Arrest — South Omaha Parties Furnish a Clue—Who is Ed O'Neil?—Martin's Story.

Murder Most Foul.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Jones were found dead yesterday morning on the Pinney farm, adjoining Seymour park, and three miles west of South Omaha. The husband was seventy-one years of age and the wife has just passed her sixtieth year.

The body of the old man was found in a manure pile adjoining the cow barn. He had been buried at a depth of a couple of feet.

The old lady was found at the base of a hay stack and had been completely covered with hay, which so conformed to the outline of the pile that some searching was instituted before the discovery was made.

There is not the slightest doubt that both were murdered and that the deed stands

WITHOUT A PARALLEL

in the annals of crime in Douglas county.

THE BEE of yesterday morning published the story which led to the discovery of the horrible crime.

Dr. Pinney of Council Bluffs owns a beautiful farm in the vicinity described above. About the 1st of last December he rented it for a year to A. B. Cadwallader, who has resided for the past year on the Hughes farm, which is located between Council Bluffs and Manawa. Mr. Cadwallader had made preparations to move which, however, had not been completed. But as there was some stock which the doctor desired to winter on the Seymour farm, it was necessary for some one to stay there. Accordingly, Mr. Cadwallader made arrangements for his wife's parents, who were visiting a son, Nathan Jones, at Irvington, five miles north of the farm, to move down and look after the animals

UNTIL HE SHOULD MOVE

to this side of the river.

The old couple went to the farm about the middle of December and was visited every week by Mr. Cadwallader. He called on them on the 23d of this month and took over some provisions. He told them that he was going to Chicago with some cattle for Leonard Warner, the Chicago stock dealer, who has a large stock farm in this county, and that he would move over to the farm as soon as he returned. He told them that his wife, their daughter, would visit them while he was gone, and see that their

WANTS WERE LOOKED AFTER.

On Monday last Mr. Cadwallader left for Chicago. On Tuesday Mrs. Cadwallader and her stepson drove over, and were surprised to find the front door open. No sign of the old folks could be discovered. A coffee pot was frozen on the stove. The dishes had been washed and put away, but the bed was not disturbed, and the appearances indicated that the couple had left in the early evening. Mrs. Cadwallader supposed that they had gone over to Irvington to visit the son who was sick, and had come home without suspecting that anything was wrong.

Thursday the son drove down from Irvington to call on his parents and found things just as they had been seen by Mrs. Cadwallader, his sister. He could attribute no reason for their disappearance and searched the farm from one end to the other. No trace could be found in the house, cellar, barns or well. All of the stock was gone and the place was deserted. He went over to Cadwallader's, near Manawa, and then to Dr. Pinney in the Bluffs. As might be supposed his story caused the greatest excitement. After carefully examining into the matter the theory was advanced that the old couple were abducted and taken away by the thieves who had stolen the stock.

What had become of them was of course a matter of conjecture, but some people believed that they had been murdered. It was not thought that the old folks would drive away the stock, as Mr. Jones was seventy-one and his wife sixty years of age. An evidence that they left in a hurry was that the old lady had left her spectacles—the only pair she had, and her pipe and tobacco.

The stock taken was valued at $1,500 and comprises the following:

One flea-bit gray mare about ten years old;