THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1891. NUMBER 331.

EXPERT MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Opinions of Doctors as to the Cause of Sheedy's Death.

SYMPTOMS OF MORPHINE POISONING.

Concussion of the Brain May Also Have Been the Cause—The Evidence in the Case.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The day has been devoted entirely to the hearing of expert testimony in the Sheedy murder case. The examination of Dr. Everett consumed the major portion of the day and some interesting testimony was elicited from him. The doctor helped dress Sheedy's wounds the night he was injured, was called in the next morning at 4 o'clock, participated in the consultation a few hours later, helped at the coroner's inquest, and a little over three weeks ago helped to dig up the body again, and had made a careful examination of the skull. The liver and bladder had been turned over to Prof. Haynes of the Rush medical college, Chicago, one of the most famous toxicologists in the country. The latter statements caused considerable consternation among the attorneys for the defense.

Dr. Gannett, who was on the witness stand yesterday, was put on again today. He testified mainly concerning the effects of morphine poisoning. He declared that ordinarily a toxic dose of morphine showed its effects in from thirty to forty minutes.

At this juncture Strode seized a small book bound in calf, and walking up to the witness held it in his face. He then asked:

"What book is that?" pointing to the volume.

"It is labelled 'Taylor on Poisons'," was the reply.

Opening the book, Strode said: "Just read those lines."

The witness read: "The effects of morphine poisoning are noticeable within from fifteen to thirty minutes."

"Now," said Strode, "haven't you read an authority which says that the effects of morphine poisoning are noticeable within from fifteen to thirty minutes?"

Lambertson objected that such was not a fair and proper way of making an examination. "I object," said he, "to these gentlemen educating the witness." The judge sustained the objection. Strode then asked the witness: "What medical authority can you cite that says that it requires from thirty to forty minutes for a toxic dose of morphine to make itself manifest?"

The witness stated that he believed he had gotten the idea from a table of statistics published in a certain medical work. This work was lying on the table near which the attorneys were sitting. Strode seized it and demanded:

"Now show me where it says that it takes from thirty to forty minutes for a toxic dose of morphine to take effect. Just point it out."

The witness took the book, but after looking through it for a few minutes, said that he could not find anything. Whereupon Strode remarked:

"Then you were mistaken, weren't you?"

The witness admitted that he was as far as the authority for the same was concerned. The witnesss was then again asked when the effects of a toxic or poisonous dose of morphine was administered how long it would be before the effects would be noticeable. He replied:

"In from twenty to fifty minutes, judging from my own experience."

"Are you in the habit of administering poisonous doses of morphine?" demanded Stearns. "You speak of your own experience."

Lambertson objected to this question as an insult and the interrogation was withdrawn. The witness then was asked concerning his experience with patients who had been poisoned by morphine. He related one instance. In that case the symptoms were the same as those manifested by John Sheedy. Witness had also had several other patients suffering from the same cause.

Attorney Strode, counsel for Mrs. Sheedy, then asked:

"The symptoms in concussion of the brain, compression of the brain and morphine poisoning may be the same, may they not?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Cannot death result from concussion of the brain without showing any disturbance in that organ at the post mortem?"

"It might."

"Such a blow as that received by John Sheedy might cause concussion of the brain, might it not?"

"It might."

"Is it impossible to diagnosicate a case of morphine poisoning from the post mortem examination alone?"

"It is."

The witness then continued: "Such a blow was sufficient to cause death, but I do not think that in this case it did. There was some extravasation of blood, but it was from an old wound at the back of the head."

Strode then asked:

"In death from morphine poisoning are not the convulutions of the brain somewhat flattened?"

"I don't know."

The witness then continued: "In the post mortem of the body there was noticeable an excessive moisture of the brain. There was coagula in the heart. The lungs were slightly congested. From what I saw at the post mortem examination, I do not know that John Sheedy had died from the effects of morphine. I would not have suspected morphine poisoning from what I saw."

Re-cross examination: "Did you make an examination at the time of the upper part of the spinal cord or the medulla oblongta?"

"I did."

"State its conditions."

"The vessels were very congested at the surface. I would expect to see such an engorgement of the blood vessels at that point in case of morphine poisoning."

At this juncture the witness was asked to show the jury certain discolorations on the skull. This was objected to by Strode because the skull had not been offered in evidence. Lambertson then said:

"We offer the skull in evidence. Now, we will see what you will object to."

Strode then said: "We object to the presentation of the skull in evidence because it was taken from the body long after the official examination; because it has not been in the official custody of anybody and because no person on the part of the defense has known or been apprised of the fact that the skull was to be offered in evidence."

Objection overruled.

The doctor then stepped forward and showed the jury the various discolorations on the skull. The witness then stated: "On the re-examination of the skull after the autopsy I have come to the conclusion that the blow was of greater force than I had at first believed."

On going back to the witness stand he continued: "I have seen several cases of morphine poisoning. The congestion of the nervous cord might have been caused by compression or concussion of the brain, or by morphine poisoning."

"Who hired you to make this examination?" demanded Strode.

"Dr. Everett asked me to assist him in the work."

"How much money are you to get for it?" and Strode cast a wicked look at the witness.

"I don't know. Nothing has been said about pay."

"So it is a labor of love on your part, is it," sneered Strode, "or are you interested in the conviction of Mrs. Sheedy?"

To this Mr. Lambertson objected. "Mr. Strode," said he, "may go on the witness stand himself if he carries out his threats, and he would not like to have me ask him how much he was to get for his services for attempting to save Mrs. Sheedy from punishment."

"Well," retorted Strode. "I am not, at least, going to receive as much as you said I was Saturday, $15,000. Furthermore, I have not been around to the newspaper men making hints of the big fee to be received by the lawyers on the other side," and he cast a semi-humorous, semi-savage look at Lambertson.

"I am sorry," said Mr. Lambertson in his usual quiet way, "that you are not going to receive as much as I believed you were."

Dr. Everett was called. He testified that he was at the Sheedy residence a few minutes after the assault on Sheedy. Mrs. Sheedy was calm and collected. Witness helped dress Sheedy's wound. Did not think the wound serious at the time. "I was called at 4 o'clock" he continued, "the morning following. Later there was a consultation of five physicians. I was present. All but one symptom showed that there was evidence of morphia poisoning instead of concussion of the brain. The salient symptoms of morphine poisoning are: The respiration is slow, pulse more rapid at first, then slower, the limbs and organs are paralyzed, the pupils of the eye become contracted; sometimes they are dilated. In compression of the brain the symptoms are somewhat similar. In the case of Mr. Sheedy the pupils of the eye were normal. It was supposed that atrophene had been given in connection with the morphine to produce this result, as atrophene has directly the opposite effects of morphine and the two together would have a neutral effect on the pupils of the eye. The symptoms of concussion of the brain are dizziness, face pale. The patient did not show any evidences of concussion. The patient was not in any way suffering from concussion of the brain when I was called in. Concussion is made apparent immediately. Morphine may lay in the stomach for a number of hours before manifesting itself. Morphia induces natural sleep at first apparently. I participated in the autopsy. The brain was decidedly wet, abnormally so. This to my mind was an evidence that death was produced from an injury to the brain."

The doctor then described the condition of the various organs, the stomach and bowels being apparently healthy, the liver enlarged, the heart showing fatty degeneracy, and a gall stone being in the gall bladder The description was similar to Dr. Beachley's.

"I do not think," continued the witness, "that the condition of his vital organs had anything to do with his death. Had he been a perfectly healthy man the blow might have killed him. I was present at the grave April 22 when the body was disinterred the second time. We took out the head, liver and bladder. Dr. Gannett and myself took charge of the head. The bladder and liver were taken in charge by Prof. Haynes of Rush medical college, Chicago. He is a general chemist and toxicologist. He is considered among the best in the country. Dr. Gannett and I examined the skull and brain, and found the injury far more extensive than we had at first supposed."

"What in your opinion was the cause of Sheedy's death?" asked Lambertson.

"I think John Sheedy died from morphine poisoning" was the startling reply.

"If morphine poison had not been administered, do you believe that the blow was sufficient to kill him?"

"Yes, sir, I do."

At this astonishing reply everybody stared. Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

On the reconvening of court in the afternoon Dr. Everett was put on the witness stand and for an hour and a quarter was subjected to a fire of sarcasm, quizzing and questions. The effect of this cross fire did not affect the witness except to strengthen the assertion that the blow might have been fatal. The witness did not, however, exhibit the positiveness about the subject of morphine poisoning that was expected.

H. P. Love was called. He testified: "I was passing down in front of the Hotel Mack on the Monday following the assault on John Sheedy. I accidentally ran against Monday McFarland and he said: 'Get out of the way or I will serve you as I did Sheedy.'"

Strode then lost his head and fired questions at the witness almost faster than he could answer. His original statement was not, however, shaken. Witness then said that when Monday McFarland thus accosted him he was coming up out of the barber shop near the Mack hotel. Witness could not remember the appearance of the cane McFarland had at the time.

Dr. Mitchell was then called. He testified: "I was at the Sheedy residence about noon on the day following the assault of John Sheedy. I was called in to help consider the matter of trephaning the skull. We came to the conclusion that it was not best. I concurred in that opinion. We could not trephane the base of the brain because it is out of reach. In my opinion the pressure was at the base of the brain. A blow at the front of the head may affect mainly the base of the brain. I was present at the autopsy. I did not participate. I went there merely to see whether I was correct in my opinion at the time of the consultation."

At this time Philpot arose and declared that Dr. Holyoke, a witness, was present and asked that he be ordered out. The judge informed the coroner to go, and he got.

The witness continued:

"The medulla oblongata was not entirely removed. The symptoms of compression of the brain are loss of consciousness and inability to arouse the patient, sometimes there is a slow pulse and sometimes it is fast, the bowels are loose and the bladder torpid. I have no reason to believe that I should change my first opinion that it was compression of the brain that caused death. The effects of compression of the brain are not always manifest. Sometimes the effusion or pouring out of serum through the membrane of the brain may not show its effects for hours. There was a fracture of the malar bone."

When Lambertson asked the witness why he was at the autopsy, Philpot, attorney for the negro, objected to the answer and said:

"Why, I was present at the autopsy myself and I didn't take any part in it."

Mr. Lambertson retorted: "You were ruled out on account of incompetency."

A laugh went around at this rejoinder.

Marshal Melick was put on the stand and identified certain photographs as fair representations of northeastern, northwestern and southern views of the Sheedy residence. The witness was then excused.

Mr. Lambertson then addressed the court and said that there were only two more witnesses to be put on the stand. They were Myron Wheeler, the stenographer who took a shorthand report of the second and third confessions of Monday McFarland, while the other was Mrs. P. H. Swift. Nothing was said about the introduction of Prof. Haynes of Chicago as a witness. Mr. Lambertson declared that Mrs. P. H. Swift and Mr. Wheeler were not available and asked that court be adjourned until tomorrow morning.

This raised a most decided objection from the defense against Mrs. P. H. Swift appearing, as her name had been endorsed on the information as P. H. Smith. Strode finally acknowledged that he had been to see Mrs. Swift's husband to endeavor to discover what testimony she would produce.

Mr. Lambertson then remarked: "So you went down to see Mrs. Swift, did you?"

Strode retorted: "Paul Brown, the great criminal lawyer, says that the defense should admit nothing."

"I think," said Mr. Lambertson, "that he also added 'in desperate cases.'"

"You mean in desperate cases for the prosecution," spoke up Strode.

Lambertson looked at Strode in a fatherly way and the usual quiet laugh went around.

The defense then wanted to know why Dennis Sheedy, sr., and Dennis Sheedy, jr., were not to be put on the witness stand. They declared that they wished to put these gentlemen on the witness stand and supposed that as their names were endorsed on the back of the information that they were to appear as witnesses.

"If you wish," said Mr. Lambertson, "we will send for these gentlemen and pay their fare here so that they may appear as witnesses for you."

Court then adjourned. Later it was learned from the prosecution that Prof. Haynes was sick and unable to appear, a fact that was deeply regretted, as his examination of the contents of the bladder was one of the most important things to be presented in evidence.

Cut Down by Frost.

HOOPESTON, Ill., May 19.—Growing crops and fruit were badly damaged by a heavy frost last night. Grapes were killed. Two-thirds of the 800 acres of peas belonging to the Hoopeston canning company were cut to the ground.

IGNATIUS HAD A SCHEME.

Minnesota's Cipher Statesman Causes a Sensation at the Cincinnati Conference.

NIPPED IN THE BUD BY THE CHAIRMAN.

Several States Favor the Third Party Plan—Weaver Makes Himself Heard—Committee on Platform Appointed.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—The opening day of the national union conference was blessed with mild temperature. The morning hours were occupied by the state delegations perfecting their organization. A feature that has attracted some attention this morning is the apparent apathy of the south, the delegates from that section being few in number.

Wide interest attached to the presence among the delegates of an unusually large number of prominent labor men, particularly Knights of Labor leaders. It is rumored that the knights are in active alliance with the southern delegates and others to prevent the convention organizing a third party at this time. General Master Workman Powderly, in an interview with the Associated press representative today, just before the convention was called to order said:

"It is not true that either myself or the other general officers or members of the order here are, as a body, working in any such way. As a matter of fact," continued Powderly, "I am not here as a delegate to the convention, but to attend the meeting of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, called to meet here simply that the members of the board wished to keep heartily in touch with the people who would be here."

The various states held a meeting at Music hall this morning. The attendance was large and the business was chiefly of a routine character. The Ohio delegation decided in favor of the immediate organization of a third party and of government loans direct to the people on reasonable security, at interest not to exceed 2 per cent per annum. Almost to a man they declared themselves, regardless of what action was taken by the national conference, as bound to have at once an independent state ticket in the field in Ohio.

The delegations from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, California and Louisiana also favor a third party. South Dakota opposed the formation of a third party. Of those from Kansas the majority were favorable to a new organization, but there was some opposition to any radical action at this time. About seventy-five delegates are present from Illinois, but as there was some trouble about credentials no decision was taken. The Iowa delegates, of which there are seventy-five present, favor a new party, but are in doubt as to its advisability at this time.

Prominent among the members of the committee on resolutions are General J. B. Weaver of Iowa and John Seitz of Ohio.

While the state meetings were in progress the Illinois men to the number of 100 met and elected A. J. Streeter chairman of the delegation and H. E. Tanbereck vice chairman. Colonel S. F. Norton of Chicago, was elected as the Illinois member of the national committee.

To the inspiring strain of the "Star Spangled Banner" from the great organ the delegates took the places assigned them, Kansas and Nebraska getting the most prominent places, close to the stage. Besides the national colors the only decorations were the banners of the Knights of Labor assemblies and kindred trade organizations.

At exactly 2 p. m. a conference delegate advanced to the front of the stage and accompanied by the great organ, lead the audience in singing, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

At the conclusion of the song Rev. D. T. Foster of Cincinnati invoked the divine blessing. The delegates repeated with him the Lord's prayer.

Captain Power of Indiana then read the official call for the conference and requested organizations therein named to rise as their names were called, which was done. The appearance of each delegation was greeted with applause.

Charles E. Cunningham of Arkansas was introduced as temporary chairman, the formality of an election being dispensed with. He made a fervid appeal for harmony.

An alliance song to the tune of "John Brown's Body" was the next feature of the proceedings.

W. H. Robbe of Iowa and G. F. Washburn of Massachusetts were made assistant secretaries.

The first real excitement in the convention was caused by no less a person than Ignatius Donnelly of Minneapolis. He did it with a harmless looking little suggession. Everything was sailing along in serenity, with roll call following roll call on the appointment of committees, when Mr. Donnelly arose and moved that to save time the appointment of committeemen by each state be compiled in a lump, each state naming all of its committeemen at once, including the member of the nominal committe.

Instantly there was an uproar and dozens of delegates were on their feet shouting for a chance to strike the first blow in the fight for or against the immediate organization of a national third party. If Donnelly's motion was carried the convention was impliedly committed thereby to immediate organization and all hope of postponing such action was thrown to the winds.

General J. B. Weaver of Iowa was the individual whose lungs proved the strongest. Striding down the aisle, his white moustache quivering with pugnacity, he pointed his long arm at Donnelly and hotly denounced the latter's proposition as an attempt to pledge the convention on the sly to the most vital action without one word of dissension.

Donnelly's sturdy figure, bolt upright, could be seen among the Minnesota delegation, his blue eyes flashing while Weaver stormed. The celebrated originator of the Shakespeare-Bacon cipher restrained himself with difficulty under the lashing of the Iowa man and when Donnelly finally got a chance to edge a word of reply his smooth shaven, clear cut countenance was flushed with passion. He disclaimed any intention to take an undue advantage.

Again there was a prolonged hubbub, ended at last by the bald-headed, silver-bearded, genial chairman, Cunningham, dexterously putting off for the time being the inevitable struggle by declaring Donnelly's motion out of order.

While the skirmish was then progressing a few bets were offered among the spectators that the convention would get no further, out would split it at the very outset.

A motion to adjourn until 7 o'clock this evening did not prevail and the following names were adopted as members of the committee on resolutions with instructions to go into session and prepare the convention's platform:

Alabama, ——; Arkansas, J. O. Bush; California, H. E. Dillon; Colorado, E. J. Curtis; Connecticut, Robert Stone; North Dakota, ——; South Dakota, Charles M. Fee; District of Columbia, D. A. Baland; Georgia, B. D. Post; Idaho, ——; Illinois, James W. Dill; Indiana, M. C. Rankin; Indian territory, ——, Iowa, J. B. Weaver; Nebraska, J. H. Powers; Kansas, J. G. Otis; Kentucky, L. D. Dustin; Massachusetts, W. D. Smith; Michigan, Mrs. S. E. Mercy; Minnesota, I. Donnelly; Missouri, Loverett Leonard; Montana, ——; Nevada, ——; New Hampshire, ——; New Jersey, ——; New Mexico, ——; New York, William Henry; North Carolina, ——; Ohio, John Seitz; Oregon, ——; Pennsylvania, F. R. Agnew; Rohode Island, Raltheist; South Carolina, ——; Tennessee, H. B Osborne; Texas, J. G. Davis; Virgima, ——; Washington, ——; West Virgima, Vizli A. Danz; Wisconsin, N. Schilling; Wyoming, H. E. Shears; Oklahoma, ——.

The courtesies of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce and the Merchants' exchange of Cincinnati were here announced as extended to the delegates during their stay in the city and an enterprising photographer worked in the further announcement that he would gratuitously take the pictures of the Kansas delegates.

Amid great laughter and cheering for Kansas the conference adjourned till tomorrow at 9 a. m.

A mortifying occurrence took place at the opening of the session. The newly elected farmer United States senator from Kansas was seen by the reporters from the rear. Conscious of the fresh and well won laurels that metaphorically rested upon his brow Senator Peffer smiled proudly as he stepped down the long passageway to the seat of honor that had been reserved for him. Every newspaper man was instantly on the alert to witness an ovation that would break all previous records. As luck would have it the same instant attention or whatever it was that led to the untimely outbreak for Congressman Simpson brought about exactly an opposite effect in the case of Senator Peffer. The Kansans were absorbed in the selection of a committee or some equally engrossing conference as he took his seat, absolutely unrecognized. Senator Peffer's expansion slowly but surely disappeared behind his shaggy beard like a forest sunset in winter.

Tonight everybody fell in behind a gorgeous brass band, for which funds were scared up somewhere just in the nick of time, and at a meeting in Music hall Senator Peffer again loomed up smiling, this time as chief orator.

The committee on resolutions met after the adjournment of the convention this evening and organized by making Ignatius Donnelly chairman. The committee did not get to work in earnest for a considerable time and no one appeared to know how long it would take them to conclude their labors and reconcile, if such a thing was possible, the conflicting elements with which they had to deal.

General Weaver and other members of the committee who emerged at intervals from the committee room predicted that the committee would do its work harmoniously and said that the St. Louis platform would be taken as a basis upon which to proceed.

It is understood that when the states were called in the committee on resolutions tonight Congressman Otis of Kansas proposed that "this conference reaffirm the Ocala and St. Louis platforms and appoint a national committee consisting of one person from each state to confer with the members of the meeting to be held in Cincinnati February 22, 1892," at which Dr. Macune, L. F. Livingston, L. L. Polk, Jerry Simpson and others who are not favorable to a new party will be the leading spirits.

Mr. Otis' proposition, it is said, was warmly supported by General Weaver of Iowa and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, and it will probably form the basis upon which the committee will perform its labors.

The new party men in this conference who are hourly growing bolder in their demands for immediate action are determined to head off the Macune-Polk-Simpson contingent, and to that end they are exerting themselves to have the convention take such action and adopt such a platform as will make a new party a certainty in 1892. As a prominent delegate expressed it tonight, "We propose to strike while the iron is hot and won't tolerate any wishy-washy business."

Prohibition and woman suffrage were aired by the committee. Messrs Macune and Simpson are charged with lingering so long in Washington after the adjournment of congress that they have become impressed with the ideas of those who are opposed to action looking to the formation of a new party.

At this hour—midnight—the committee on resolution is still in session with a prospect for an all night meeting. From time to time there have been intimations of discord and it is pretty certain that there is by no means perfect harmony. About 11 o'clock T. V. Powderly was summoned and at midnight he entered the committee room. It is claimed that he was called to enlighten the committee on the subject of the labor plank. The eight-hour proposition, submitted in the interest and at the request of the New England men, is said to have been aimed at him, and the object in having him before the committee was a declaration as to his attitude on the question in its present bearing. When Mr. Powderly arrives at the Hotel Emery, where the committee is holding the session, he was at once hustled before the committee. Ralph Beaumont was also present. The appearance of Powderly caused something of a sensation and he was greeted with applause when he entered the committee room.

Mr. Norton of the Chicago Sentinel addressed the committee at great length, urging the formation of a new party at once, and announcing his intention in the event that the committee shirked their responsibility imposed upon it, to carry the fight into the convention.

The feeling in favor of decisive and immediate action as to the formation of a new party has been steadily growing, and what was before a suggestion is now a demand. It is said that at least 100 propositions affecting different questions must be passed upon by the committee. Ignatius Donnelly declares that the proceedings were harmonious.

The third-party-on-the-spot tonight enthusiastically blossomed out wearing pieces of blue ribbon about an inch square on their white badges. One of them said, when asked its meaning, "The child is already born and we mean to put clothes on it right away," intimating that the growth of the new party spirit had been such that those who had been concealing their real sentiments from prudential motives are inclined to throw off the mask and urge immediate action in the matter.

The committee on permanent organization tonight selected Senator Peffer for permanent chairman. During the meeting of the committee a communication was sent in by the Kansas men to the effect that they had withdrawn Peffer and desired the selection of Delamater for permanent chairman, but their action was not regarded by the committee in making their choice.

The committee on rules and order of business tonight decided that on all disputed questions the states shall be called and the chairman of each delegation shall announce the number of persons in favor of a proposition and those against it, and the majority shall rule. Kansas will be entitled to cast the full vote of those present, thus giving that state a decided advantage, especially on the third party question.

The easy methods of the unconventional delegates of this conference were finely illustrated by the opening of the mass meeting set for 7:30 tonight. The advertised speakers were Senator Peffer and others, but at 7:30 no chairman or other celebrities were on hand. The audience began calling for favorite speakers. At length Sam Woods of Kansas responded by climbing on the stage and asking a fellow-delegate to introduce him. Mr. Woods used up a naturally strong voice in his highly successful effort at amusing the meeting and served an excellent purpose until the regular order was taken up.

The meeting proper opened with a song by a Kansas glee club. For an encore the song, "Good Bye, Old Party, Good Bye," rose and fell with something of the cadence of a funeral dirge as the audience joined in the ringing refrain.

Conrad Burkhauser was made chairman.

The orator of the evening, Senator Peffer of Kansas, moved with dignity to the front of the stage, this time amid a storm of applause, and began at once his speech. His voice, with its sonorous tone and explosive bursts, was used deliberately and was apparently heard easily throughout the hall. He delivered a regular farmers' alliance speech. He advocated the government ownership of railroads; the raising of the people to power, who would make their own money and use it; the dethroning of the money power and the reestablishment of the authority of the people. Mr. Peffer closed by giving the new party a great boom like this: "Does this mean a new party? [Cries of "yes." "What else are we here for?" [Applause.] "The prophesy of the hour is that a new party is to be born here and its name is to be the national party." [Applause.]

After another song by the glee club, Hon. H. H. Wilkin of Kansas addressed the crowd.

The next speaker was one who had not been advertised, but who received a greeting that seemed to raise the vaulted roof. It was Grand Master Workman Powderly. He began by declaring that he could say amen to every word Mr. Peffer and Mr. Wilkin had voiced. Continuing, he said, with animation: "For twenty years men who have followed that banner (pointing to a Knights of Labor flag in the rear of the stage)

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TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Fully One Thousand Delegates Present at the Opening Session.

NO SPACE ALLOTTED FOR PROXIES.

Only Routine Business Transacted—Threatened Split When the Vote on Permanent Organization is Taken.

DENVER, Colo., May 19.—One thousand earnest, intelligent men, representing the leaders of public opinion in the north, south and west, responded promptly this morning at 10 o'clock when the doors of the Fifteenth street theater were opened to the second session of the trans-Mississippi congress. Such an array of intelligence is seldom seen and the businesslike air of the delegates produced a speedy dispatch of business and the ruling out of everything that could in any measure interfere with the aims of the promoters, who have only commercial interests at stake. That the meeting will be divested of politics is apparent. Agriculture, transportation and mineral development are the only topics under discussion and the report order of business clearly indicates that no ulterior motive is masked by the call for the convention.

Routine business occupied the day and tomorrow the delegates will be called upon to vote upon the question of permanent organization. This is the first trouble threatened and possibly the convention will irrevocably divide over the question of silver.

Ex-Governor Anthony of Kansas was nominated in committee for chairman, with D. M. Ferry of Utah second choice. The former met with strong opposition owing to an interview in which he is said to have used the words, "I am in favor of free coinage if you only put 30 cents more silver in the dollar." This alleged declaration aroused the animosity of the western men and the vote stood 7 to 7, two delegates being absent. As no compromise could be reached two reports will be submitted, and it is probable that Mayor Shakespeare of New Orleans may eventually preside.

Mayor Shakespeare of New Orleans and a full complement from Louisiana reached the city at daybreak, having been delayed by overflows on the Rio Grande, which caused them to ride fifty miles with the water over the car axles. They brought a handsome floral ornament six feet high, surmounted by a dove, as a present to the temporary chairman. W. W. W. Behan of New Orleans presented the emblem. The Crescent City has hopes of capturing the convention for the third session, and is only opposed by Wichita, which will make a hard fight for the coveted privilege. Southern delegates will insist upon appropriations for the Mississippi river, and in return will favor the claims of Galveston for a deep water harbor. Texas is divided against itself, Houston asserting that Galveston published an official map of Texas and omitted it completely. At a conference this afternoon it is said Galveston offered to publicly apologize, but if the apology is not forthcoming Houston will introduce a scathing resolution and throw its strength against the island town.

On the resumption of business in the afternoon the committee on credentials reported delegates present from sixteen states and territories with several en route to hear from. The actual number in attendance could not be estimated owing to the brief time allowed the committee.

A recess of half an hour was profitably employed by the reception committee in distributing souvenir badges. These were of conventional style, suspended from a solid clasp and embellished with a small silver brick, the entire metallic decoration being 1,000 fine.

Mayor Shakespeare of New Orleans was invited to the stand for a five minutes' speech, and amid loud cries of insistence he was compelled to mount the platform. He was received with cheers that were prolonged for several minutes. He said he hardly thought the compliment was personal. It was his fortune to be placed in his city to grapple with one of the greatest questions of this country. They had one of the most peaceable cities in the country, certainly an American one. [Cheers.] He was called upon to cope with a thousand imported assassins whose equal in crime could not be found elsewhere. Americans had no fear of assassination. They were brought up that way and paid no attention to idle boasts. He left his own city in peace and had no apprehensions but that it would remain so.

Ex-Governor George T. Anthony of Kansas said he did not care to talk to people who did not want to hear him. He confessed embarrassment to follow Mayor Shakespeare, whom he remarked had occupied the thoughts of every man, woman and child for the last two months. It would pay all to attend the convention if only to hear Mr. Shakespeare. He could say that New Orleans was an American city. So he could say of every other city in the United States. [Cheers.] Theory said that this country could contest anything that was wrong. He would say if there was any thing that lay heavy on the stomach to throw it out. All were entitled to the fruits of equality, but to pluck them they must be American citizens.

Ex-Senator H. A. Tabor of Colorado, was called upon, and drawing out a roll of manuscript entered into a discussion of the material resources of the country from the coast of Maine to the Arctic sea. He urged cheap water transportation by river and rail and declared the time had come for a fusion of south and west. They were too powerful to submit to the dictation of the middle states. Reciprocity of interest was demanded. Give up the 25 cents on the dollar. Eastern men took cereals by a demonetized dollar. He endorsed the resolution adopted at the Galveston meeting, favoring free coinage, and insisted that congress take remedial steps. The government bought silver at 98 cents and coined it into coin at $1.29, and thus robbed the farmers. Silver producers alone lost $15,000,000 a year, and farmers a great deal more on account of their greater production. The speaker cited statistics to sustain his position, and closed by referring to the rapid depreciation of farm lands in Massachusetts and the alleged influence of Wall street in congress. He also requested gentlemen having resolutions in their pockets to withhold them if they were calculated to produce dissension.

At this juncture the committee on order of business reported. According to their recommendation the convention will set daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., with two hours recess at noon. Dates for the discussion of special subjects are as follows: Tuesday, 9 a. m., silver coinage, each speaker limited to twenty minutes; Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, transportation, Mississippi improvements, government control of levees, Hennepin canal. Other subjects to be discussed at the first opportunity are railway legislation, American lead, government of the western states and deep water on the gulf coast. No proxies will be accepted.

Crawford of Texas offered an amendment to the subjects for discussion preservation of forests of the United States and reproducing forests of the United States.

Another delegate explained that the subject had been covered under the head of timber culture, but the motion was adopted.

A delegate from Louisiana suggested a national board of health as a further topic. Adopted.

Utah wanted Indian lands given in severalty and providing for their sale. Withdrawn.

The report in full as amended was adopted.

Major R. J. Hinton, special agent of artesian underflow and irrigation inquiries, addressed the meeting in terms most complimentary of Denver and surrounding country. The questions before the meeting, he said, were of such importance that they could not devote too much time to their consideration. Regarding the reclamation of arid lands, he favored the liberal policy in congress dictated by the resolution of the people which would enable them to build up a new empire on the continent with "irrigation and industry the motto of the people and the safeguard the toiler.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hinton's remarks the convention took a recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FEW TAILS' MURDERERS.

They Will Attempt to Justify the Killing.

STURGIS, S. D., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sheriff Beaver and United States Marshal Matthiesen returned this afternoon with Pete and Nels Culbertson, Alvin Marvin and James Julens, four parties indicted for killing Indian Few Tails. The other Culbertson will come in and stand trial as soon as word reaches him that he is indicted. The prisoners made no resistence when the officers found them. They are very reticent but express the belief that they will have no trouble to justify the killing of Few Tails. The men will be arraigned tomorrow, but as the United States prosecuting attorney for South Dakota cannot be present to assist the state's attorney, owing to Plenty Horses' new trial at Sioux Falls on the 25th inst., they will be held till the fall term of the circuit court.

Refreshing Dakota Shower.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first heavy rain shower in two weeks occurred this morning and crops are braced-up wonderfully. The entire Sioux valley, covering a width of 100 miles, received the benefit of the shower.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A severe rain storm is general in this section of the state tonight but little rain had fallen during the past two weeks and the ground had become very dry on the surface. The large amount of moisture previously in the ground having, however, pulled growing grain through without injury. The rain tonight will greatly encourage farmers.

Liquor Men Arrested.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Four of the saloon men of Central City were arrested today and brought into the county court on information charging the sale of intoxicating liquors in violation of the prohibition law. The men were released on bail to appear and plead at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. These are the first criminal proceedings brought against liquor men in the Black Hills, and will be watched with interest.

Grand Lodge of Oddfellows.

YANKTON, S. D., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first annual meeting of the grand lodge of Oddfellows of South Dakota is in session in this city. The attendance is large and the session is one of much importance. One year ago the territorial grand lodge was divided and out of it the two grand lodges of South Dakota and North Dakota were created. The territorial grand lodge was organized in Yankton sixteen years ago.

Women at the Polls.

MITCHELL, S. D., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The election for members of the board of education today developed quite a lively contest. Henry Noble and W. H. Helwig were elected without opposition, while George Miner was elected over D. Collins and L. Q. Hardesty over H. D. Wiard. This was the first trial of the women at voting, about seventy-five of whom availed themselves of the opportunity.

Killed by His Own Trap.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Word was brought to Deadwood today that while trying to bait a bear trap he had just completed, George Heddand, a Swede living near the mining camp of Rochford, fell into the trap he himself had set and was instantly killed by two of the sharpened wooden stakes penetrating his body, one into the lungs, the other going into his bowels.

A Boy Drowned.

STURGIS, S. D., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Word reached here this afternoon of the drowning of the five-year-old boy of Isaac M. Case, a ranchman living twenty miles in the country. This is the second child lost by the family in this manner. The mother is losing her mind from grief.

THE DENVER POISONING.

Mrs. Worrell's Treatment of Mrs. Barnaby in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19.—Mrs. Barnaby, the wealthy Rhode Island widow who died at Denver last month from the effects of poison, was in this city from March 28 to April 6, and during that time was treated by Mrs. Dr. Martin for paralysis. Mrs. Martin says whenever Mrs. Barnaby visited her office she was accompanied by a woman who is said to have been Mrs. Worrel. According to the physician, the woman treated Mrs. Barnaby very roughly and the latter feared her greatly. The doctor said Mrs. Barnaby told her she wanted to leave the woman, but she was unable to do so.

How Dr. Graves Passes the Time.

DENVER, Colo., May 19.—Dr. Thatcher Graves spent a very peaceful night in the county jail and early this morning was greeted by his wife, who came over from her hotel, took breakfast and remained with him during the day. He was granted the privilege of the corridors and is only locked up at night. In conversation today he declared he was glad he had been arrested, for it will give him an opportunity to prove his innocence. He will be arraigned before Judge Graham tomorrow and will enter a plea of not guilty. No attempt will be made to secure bail until District Attorney Stevens returns from Greeley, where he is attending the McCoy murder trial.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Showers; slightly warmer.

For the Dakotas—Showers; stationary temperature, except cooler in southern South Dakota and extreme North Dakota; southerly winds.

For Iowa—Showers, with severe local storms; cooler by Wednesday night; south winds.

For Nebraska—Showers; cooler by Wednesday night; winds becoming northerly.

For Missouri—generally fair, except showers and high winds in Northwestern portion; slightly warmer; southeast winds.

For Kansas—Generally fair, except showers in extreme eastern portions; cooler by Wednesday night; winds becoming northwesterly.

For Colorado—Generally fair; cooler; variable winds.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Bremen—The Ems, from New York.

Passed Browhead—The City of New York, for Liverpool from New York.

At Southampton—The Steamer Havel, from New York for Bremen.

At Queenstown—The Nevada, from New York for Liverpool.

At New York—The Friestand, from Antwerp; the Galileo, from Hull.

The Death Record.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Colonel Jacob S. Gearhart, a resident of Atchison since 1855, died this morning of kidney trouble, aged seventy-three years. He was colonel of the Eighth Illinois cavalry during the war.

Directors Must Stand Trial.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The demurrer of the New Haven railroad directors to the indictments charging them with keeping stoves in their steam cars contrary to the statute was overruled, and they must now stand trial.

WEARY OF POLITICAL ABUSE.

General Belief That Pension Commissioner Raum Will Resign.

CANDIDATES ANXIOUS TO SUCCEED HIM.

Quarantine Established Against Canadian Stock—Cattle Shipment Regulations—Alliance News at Washington—Patents Granted.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.

Up to this evening Pension Commissioner Raum has not called upon the president and the impression is that he is waiting to see Secretary Noble, who will return from St. Louis within a day or two, and that both the secretary and the commissioner will confer with the president relative to the latter resigning. It is generally believed that the commissioner will retire from the office, being weary of abuse from his political and personal enemies. The general has told his friends that he first wanted to talk the matter over fully with Secretary Noble, explaining everything, so that he himself would be blameless, and then if the president felt that it would embarrass him to maintain the present conditions in the office the resignation would be promptly at his disposal. Otherwise the resignation would not be tendered. General Raum simply wants to do what is best for the country and the administration. He is frank and fair and his manly course is making him friends daily.

CANDIDATES FOR THE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

While the Indianans have good reason to believe that the commissionership will go to their state there is a flurry among a number of prominent men outside of that state anxious to become General Raum's successor. The name of ex-Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania is again mentioned. General Beaver was in the race at the time General Raum was appointed. The fact that