DEFEATED BY DEMOCRATS.

Government Aid in Transporting Contributions to Russia Denied.

WHY THE MEASURE WAS OPPOSED BY THEM

Senator Stewart's Silver Bill Provokes Prolonged Discussion in the Senate-Bills and Measures Introduced Into Both Branches of Congress Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6 .- The at tendance in the house this morning was not as large as yesterday, many of the members whose states had been called taking antage of this fact to absent themselves to attend to departmental business. Mr. McMillin, speaker pro tem, took the chair promptly at noon and the journal of yester-

day's proceedings was read and approved. The spanker pro tem having said before the house the senate joint resolution, authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering people of Russia, Mr. Blount of Georgia asked that it be referred to the committee on naval affairs. If anything was to be done it was easy to be seen that it must be done at an early day. He therefore further requested that that committee have leave to report it at any time.

To this Mr. Kilgore of Texas objected, and he contended that the resolution, under the rales, came under the jurisdiction of the committee on appropriations and that it hould be referred to that committee. The speaker pro tem thought in the ab-

resolution as it saw fit, that the first motion in order was one of reference. Mr. McCreary of Kentucky presented the petition o Cassius M. Clay, formerly minister to Russia, in favor of the United States

sence of rules the house could dispose of the

extending aid to the famine sufferers. Referred to Appropriations Committee. Mr. Blount of Georgia then moved that the

house proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution. Mr. Kilgore raised the point of order that

this could not be done. The speaker ruled to the contrary; but further ruled that a motion to refer would have precedence. Thereupon Mr. Kilgore moved its reference to the committee on appropriations.

Messrs. Blount and Herbert argued in favor of sending the matter to the naval committee, while Mr. Kilgore thought it should go to the committee on appropria-

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska hoped the appromr. Bryan of *100,000 would be stricken from ae resolution. If congress was not em-powered to aid the citizens or the people of its own country in Nebraska, during a drouth, how was it empowered to carry corn raised this year in Nebraska to people of an-other country! Where would this stop! How show partiality to one nation and not to others! His republican friends were claim-ing that the McKintey oill had been throwing out of employment many laborers in other countries and that they were now in distress. If it was our duty to aid those whom the wisdom of God had brought to distress, how much more would it be our duty to aid those whom the folly of an American congress had brought to distress.

[Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Ruines of New York strongly advo-

cated the resolution.

Mr. Boatner contended that congress had no power to pass the resolution.

Mr. Oates made a constitutional argument

against the proposition Mr. Boutelle said the house owed it to itself to emulate the senate and pass the resolution unanimously and promptly. Able to Aid Herself.

Mr. Pendieton of West Virginia argued that Russia was perfectly able to aid her own subjects if she desired to do so. Russia was menace to modern civilization and a threat peace. Some gentlemen had spoken of ne friendship existing between the two countries. That friendship was the friend-ship existing between the Puritan and the blackleg. This house had been elected on blackleg. This house had been elected on to issue of retrenchment and reform and low it was proposed to begin by appropri-ating \$100,000 for the relief of Russian sub-jects, when that money could be applied, if applied at all, to the relief of American cit-

izens within 100 miles of Washington.

Mr. Kilgore withdrew his motion to refer the resolution to the committee on appropria-

Mr. Herbery moved to refer it to the committee on naval affairs with instructions to that committee to report it back within ten Lost, 70 to 90.

The question then recurred on Mr. Blount's motion to proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution. This having been agreed to without objection the resolution was considered in the house as in committee of the whole.

Holman Gets in His Work,

Mr. Holman of Indiana moved to strike out the appropriation clause. He could not see any reason why the United States should charter a ship to transport the provisions contributed by her citizens to the sufferers in Russia. The Russian government was amply able to do this herself. Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky sincerely

trusted that a democratic house would not be guilty of drawing a distinction between using public money for running a public vessel and using public money for the chartering of a private vessel. If it were democratic to spend money at all, let it be spent without higgling over such a small matter. If the government was going to offer this relief in good faith let it load the ships out of the public treasury with the contributions of the teeming northwest, constitutional; it was humanity; therefore it was American and therefore it was dom ocratic; and for one he was willing to take democratic responsibility for it.

Could Not Stand the Expense.

Mr. Dockerey of Missouri called attention to the fact that the report of the secretary of the treasury showed that the expenditures of the government were exceeding the revenues. The excess of expenditures over revenues for the first helf of the present fiscal year has been \$273,000. And an examination of the official report disclosed what the secretary had not stated—that more than \$65,000,-000 of the appropriations made for the last fiscal year and for the first half of the present fiscal year, were unpaid. The present administration had been coerced by the cou-dition of the treasury to refund more than eos 000,000 of the bonded indeptedness of the

government due on the first of last September. The administration had been constrained by the depleted condition of the treasury to suspend the snaking fund for the present year, requiring \$50,000,000 of the revenues. To that the democrats whose scats had been gained on the issue of retrenchment and reform, must realize that they were confronted by more than \$140,000,000 of existing and matured indebted ness for which there was no payment today, only an available cash surplus, excluding

phsidiary coin of \$20,000,000. Mr. Morse of Massachusetts offered nendment declaring it to be thesense of the United States government that no discrimi-nation shall be made in the distribution of the supplies against the citizens of the Ros sian empire, known as Israelites or Jews.

Mr. Chipman of Massachusetts doubted ther Russia's treatment of her people ended her to the comity extended to civilized

After further debate Mr. Holman's motion

to strike out the appropriation clause was a creed to—yeas, 166; navs, 70. Te. Breckenridge of Kentucky, remarking it was perfectly clear that the United States navy had no ships which could be used and that the resolution was now a useless one, moved to postpone its consideration indefinitely. The motion was agreed to—93

to 87. This is equivalent to a defeat of the The house then adjourned until tomorrow.

MORRILL OPPOSES FREE SILVER.

The Vermont Senator Speaks Against Stewart's Coinage Bill. Washington, D. C., Jan. 6. -In the senate

today a large number of papers were presented and referred. Among the bills introduced and referred was one granting pensions to the soldiers of the Semirole and other Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing

the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the progress made on the work of the Nicaragua canal. The resolution was laid upon the table, Mr. Morgan stating he would call it up The senate pill introduced by Mr. Stewart

to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion was taken up and Mr. Morrill proceeded to address the senate. He criticized the speech beretofore made by Mr. Stewart on the same subject and spoke in opposition to the bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He was now and ever in favor of maintaining both gold and sliver in circula-tion, and sliver to the extremest boundary that could maintain it on a parity with gold. Mr. Morrill went on to say that national bank notes were rapidly being made to step down and out to give room to silver paper. The original United States notes, or greenbacks, were likely to be the next sacrifice demanded in order to give the whole field to silver paper. In ten years more, under existing statutes, the government might have locked up in its subterranean vaults sliver to aggregate in amount, perhaps, of more that \$1,000,000,000, for all of which its of more that \$1,000,000,000, for an of which re-obligations, payable in coin, would be out-standing. No silver certificates, or treas-ury notes issued for silver bullion, were presented for payment in silver, but they were paid in gold when the same was demanded. How long could they be thus kept on a parity with gold! Already the matter was of public and profound concern. When-

with gold! Already the matter was of public and profound concern. Whenever the gold in the treasury should vanish, these certificates could then be prid in silver dollars, and these, as money, were known to be not worth their face value. As security for silver certificates or treasury notes which were to circulate at par with gold, they were notoriously undequate, as they would bring no more than 74 cents. Whatever advantage from the unlimited free coinage of silver might accrue to the corporate owners of silver accrue to the corporate owners of silver mines when gold advanced to a premium, will be brief and not permanent, as no secretary of the treasury would be will-ing to sell United States bonds in order to outain gold to keep our paper currency, paid out for silver, on a parity with gold. In conclusion Mr. Morrill said: 'I have

attempted to demonstrate that the deprecia-tion of silver would be both so great and universal that unlimited coinage would not be maintained on the present standard with gold, but would suddenly wreck the country by a silver revolution; that unlimited coinage would interdict all international silver compacts; that there is no scarcity of money in circulation; that the sliver standard would be equivalent to a horizontal reduction of the tariff of 25 per cent, if not more, and an equal reduction in all pensions; that the parties to first profit by free coinage would be the corporate owners of silver mines only, and the parties to finally suffer the largest losses by it would be the great mass of our people, into whose hands the depreciated coin and treasury notes would finally pass."

Mr. Teller of Colorado.

After quoting a sentence from the president's message, to the effect that the bill had been expected to bring the price of silver up to \$1.29 per ounce, Mr. Teller challenged the executive for proof of that statement, and as-serted that only one senator, alluding to Mr. Jones of Nevada, had intimated that the act of 1890 would bring silver up to par. On the other hand more than twenty senators had discussion that it was not a silver bill, and that it was not acceptable to the silver people. It would not do to say that that legislation had been put on the statute book by silver people. If disaster came, as it would come if that policy was persisted in, it would have to be laid at the door of the men who had for fifteen years steadily resisted the general public demand for the use of silver on equal terms with gold. "But there was," he said, "another proposition coming from the executive. What was it! It was that the United State should accumulate all the gold of the world, and the money centers of Europe would say that the United States having got all the gold, they would join the United States the work of using silver money. Coming as it did from the great executive of the nation, he (Mr. Teller) was bound to speak of it with espect, whatever he might think or feel How was the United States to accumulate the gold of the world! Even when this country had an abundance of crops and was enjoy ing great prosperity, gold had left the coun try at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day The United States was a debter nation owing to Europe more than \$2,000,000,000. Nevada Mr. Stewart said. More than \$2,000,000,000 certainly—to be conservative. How was the United States to get Europe to unlond her coffers and to send her gold here!" He wished some friend of the new method would tell the senate how to get the gold from Europe. He would like to see it coming at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day. But it was only another makeshift—another method by which the inevitable should be delayed when the two metals would be put together, or else the use of silver be absolutely aban doned, except for subsidiary coin. What the silver men wanted was to have the two etals put together, tied together by law, they would be on an equality at a ratio to be established.

Many Could Have Made a Better Report, Mr. Teller referred to the fact of the presi-lent having sent a New York banker, Mr. Seligman, to Berlin in connection with the silver question, and said that he supposed that that was a delightful way of giving somebody a trip to Europe at the expense of the government. Certainly all the benefit to be derived from it would be by the individ-

uat whose expenses were paid. He, Mr. Teller, could name twenty men in public life who could have gone to Europe and made a report that would have been of value; but no such report would be got from bankers or monometalists. Ho entered a protest against the declaration of the executive and of the senator from Vermont that the silver men were responsibie for the legislation of 1890. He has him-self declared that he would vote for it with extrame reluctance; that he would vote for it because he believed that it would revive drooping industries, would stimulate business and would bring hope and courage to the people of the United States. He did

not vote for it because it was a silver bill, for it was not. A certain public man who had not yet taken his scat in the senate, meaning Mr. Hill of New York, had announced that the act of July, 1890, had to be repealed; but he, Mr. Teiler, asserted that it would not be repealed. There was no considerable num-ber of public men in the country who would dure to repeal it. It might be repealed if the same amount of money was given to the people, and that could only be done by free coinage or by an unlimited issue of money at the option of the government. The latter would never take place, and so the act of July, 1890, would not be repealed. It was on the statute book to stay fraught with all the dangers that attended it and he admitted that those dangers were great. His friends of the other side of the chamber had not voted for the bill, although they were sliver men, and although twenty-five of them had voted with him for free clinage. They had not been willing to take the risk, but he had taken the risk—which he was not then insensible

of, as he was not now. Meets the Wants of the People.

There was now 499,000,000 ounces of silver in the country practically in use as money; and every year added to it 54,000,000 ounces. In ten years there would be 1,000,000,000 cunces of silver in the coffers of the govern-

NO FAVORS FOR RUSSIANS.

Democrats of the House Will Not Help the Destitute Peasants.

THEY OPPOSED THE APPROPRIATION.

Federal Aid May Be Refused in Transporting the Liberal Contributions of Ne. braska Farmers to Famine

Washington Bureau of the Bee, 513 Founteenth Street, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.

Stricken Foreigners.

They are in the saddle yet, the confederates have entired upon their mission of retaliation anew. This time they have directed themselves to Russia, who, at a critical moment during the war of 1831-5, prevented an alliance between the confederate states and England by which the union would have been swiftly turned over to the rebels at home and abroad and union soldiers placed in the hands of the hangman. It is a matter of familiar history that at a moment during the war when both sides were straining every nerve for vantage, the confederacy sent its agents to England and made every possible promise for an alliance with that country, and that finally its overtures were accepted and the terms agreed upon; that it was arranged for England to make a precipitate demand upon the federal government to raise her embargo against the exportation of cotton to that country, which exportation would have given the confederacy unlimited would have given the confederacy unfunction sinews of war, and immediately upon the refusal, which would have followed, the English fleet was to move into our waters and fire upon the harbor cities of the union states. In other words, England bad made terms for joining the confederacy in becoming her active ally in war. ing her active ally in war.

Russia's Timely Aid. Her largest men-of-war were gotten in readiness, her demand was made and she was about to move, when suddenly two of the most formidable warships of Russia appeared in Hampton Roads, within view of Fortress Monroe, Va. Other Russian warships put into union ports, and Alexander II. notified the federal government that Russia's services were at our disposal to maintain neutrality on the part of foreign govern ments generally and England in particular. This step of Russia paralyzed the con-

federacy, which was in high feather and fe t that the victory was already won. For twenty-five years the sleeping confederacy has been waiting to avenge this interference which wrested victory from its bloody hands and it was not till today that its op-portunity came. The confederacy of the house, assisted by a number of dough-faced rebels from northern states, indefinitely postponed the joint resolution which was passed by the senate yesterday, without reference to committee, making appropri-ations for the chartering of a vessel to send to the scaports of Russia the cargo of breadstuffs which have been contributed by the farmers of the great grain growing states of the west and northwest, for the starving the west and northwest, for the starving Russian peasants. This resolution might have passed the house on the same day it passed the senate had it not been for the objection instantly raised by ex-Confederate General Buck Kilgore of Texas.

Opposed to Aiding the Destitute. This objection caused the resolution to lie over till today, thus giving the ex-confederates in the house time to organize their opposition, to what would have been a grateful tribute not only to humanity but the historic friend and aliy of the union. Confederate Colonel Oates of Alabama moved his sleeve-less arm in frantic opposition and ex-Con-federates Herbert of Alabama and Boatner cause of humanity was eloquently supported by such men as Raines of New York and Boutelle of Maine. During the debate Rep-resentative Bryan of Lincoln made his maiden speech, and, much to the shame of western members generally, he opposed the resolution in virulent language. He declared that the republicans of congress had better be feeding the laboring men of Europe the McKinley tariff bill had thrown out of em-

ployment than sending food to Russia.

His farming constituency and others of the First district will probably not like this satirical comment upon their acts of charity While they at home are contributing of their food and means to the Russian peasants their representative in congress is working leat the plans of transporting the food to its lesired destination.

General Kautz's Successor. The president did not send in the name o General Kautz's successor today. Both Generals Wheaton and Carlin were at the capital in anticipation of a nomination, but none came in. The president has not yet made up his mind definitely, so say those at the War department who sometimes know these matters in advance. Tonight it is rumored that Carr's friends have rallied and Senator Cullom is pushing hard for the colonel of the Sixth cavalry. General Car-lin, too, is very confluent of success, and promises to stay with the appointing powers he wears out his last new dress coat in

doing it. There was a rumor this afternoon that Secretary of War Elkins sent in today as a ist to choose from the names of Andrews, Carlin and Carr.

Western Beet Sugar.

Samples of choice beet sugar produced by the Utah Sugar company have been sent to a number of prominent men in congress who have interested themselves in the beet sugar problem. It was produced from beets grown in Utah upon irrigated land and was manufactured by machinery made in the Upited States. Senator Manderson, who has a bag of the sugar, today wrote a letter to the company congratulating them upon the suc cess of their work, and saying that it has been fully demonstrated that this country will within a short time be manufacturing all the sugar it can produce and before years will make heavy exports. He regards the Utah product as significant in more re-spects than one. It shows that irrigated spects than one. It shows that irrigated land is best for the production of the sugar beet and that we can now make our own beet sugar machiney.

Miscellaneous,

Numerous applications are being received from Nebraska for positions in the Indian schools as teachers. These places have all been brought within the classified list of the civil service law and all of the teachers in Indian schools will hereafter be appointed by ompetitive examinations before the civil service commissioner. It is therefore of no use to apply to members of the Nebraska delegation in congress as none of its men-bers have now any influence in the premises. The Cherokee strip question is now in the hands of congress. The council of that na-tion has endorsed the work of the commission and nothing can be done till action is had by congress. If this fact would only be borne in mind by the readers of The Bee a great deal of needless correspondence would e avoided. It will be some months before congress acts

Charles M. Plater of Cedar Rapids has been appointed by the doorkeeper of the house a messenger at \$1,000 per year. Plater is a democrat who was formerly proprietor of a weekly newspaper in Cedar Rapids. He owes his appointment primarily to the efforts of Congressman Hamilton, although he was endorsed by the democratic delegation from Iowa. Besides Mr. Plater's appointment and the place which Mr. Butler secured for his son, fowa has had one other place thus far, Mr. George M. Campbell was appointed dis-tributing clerk a short time ago. Colonel P. J. Pickett was today recom-

sended for appointment as postmaster at

This evening's Star says: "Assistant Secretary Crounse, with his two young daugh-ters, Gretchen and Marie, spent the honday season at his home in Nebraska. Mr. Crounse is again at his currers at the Shore-ham. He is a widower who takes great pleasure in his daughters, a couple of bright isses, whom he has placed in school

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED.

B. M. Botalfran was today appointed post-master at Waterville. Alamaks county, Ia., vice H. O. Jegium, resigned.

Sacretary Noble today in the pre-emption right railroad contest of John Sims against the Union Pacific railway, from Evanston, Wyo., remanded the case to the commissioner of the general land office with instructions to Horrible Discovery of a Father on His Return Home.

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1892.

Georgetown, and who frequently enliven his ofnce by their visits."

B. M. Botalfran was today appointed post-

direct a bearing at the local land office, giving the entryman an opportunity to amend his affidavit if he desires so as to show that

the land was excepted from the grant of the railroad company by prior settlement or otherwise. P. S. H.

SHERMAN IS THEIR CHOICE.

Ohio Republicans Take Him as Their Can

didate for the Speakership.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6. - The republicans of

Ohio have spoken, and John Sherman is to

be the next United States senator from the

Buckeye state. J. B. Foraker is defeated,

but even in defeat his magnificent leadership

excites but the admiration of his opponents

these hardy enthusiasts in the face-the ulti-

the inevitable was unable to dampen the en-

down to defeat with their leader, and attest-

aker could have inspired in the young repub-

Sherman's Political History.

With the expiration of the senatorial term

to which John Sherman is to be elected he

will have completed forty-four years of con-

tinuous public service. But six years short

parallel in the history of American states-

and in the service of the national govern-

congress in 1853, at the time of the Kansas-

the nation and made him one of the promin-

ent leaders of the day. How well he has

six years in the lower house, four years in the capinet as secretary of the treasury and

an aggregate of twenty-eight years in the United State senate, the pages of American

Convening of the Joint Cancus,

The joint caucus convened at 8 p. m. in the ball of the house of representatives, and by acclamation Speaker Layin of the house was

selected chairman. He made a felicitous speech, abounding in compliments to both

the senatorial candidates, and the call of the

roll showed every republican assemblyman present except Representative Jackson.

Quite an interesting conflict took place over the question of admitting the public, but a motion was finally adopted in directing

the sergeant-at-arms to clear the galleries.

The vast audience of spectators hissed this

action roundly and it was only after a great

deal of trouble that the sergeaux-at-arms per-formed his onerous task.

The first division of the sentiment took

place upon a resolution of the Foraker men for a secret ballot. Immediately the Sher-

man forces moved a substitute providing for an open ballot by roll call and a lively debate

Representative Grime of the Foraker forces insisted that a secret ballot was neces sary in order to protect men from intimidation and coercion. "The only argument against a secret ballot," said he, "is the desire that he who dares to vote as his control of the control of the

science and his convictions dictate may be exposed to the buildozer. [Applause.] The

prerogatives of a free republic and that right

Representative Taylor warned the caucus

that it was by secret ballot that the demo crats a few years ago nominated Coal Ou

Payne for the United States senate, and irrotrievably wrecked their party and doomed themselves to private life.

Representative McCrae's argument was

ittle short of sensational. "Are we cowards, or are we men!" said he, "Twice has notice

been served upon us that the calamity of private life may be our portion if we fail to

respond to that side which has been the

greatest strength of noise and of threats It won't do to talk about looking people in

the face. We say to them, let somebody else look somebody else in the face. [Sensation.] We have nothing to hide, but we demand that

men be protected against coercion. We object, too, that any one in a powerful position

in the nation shall cast his shadow upon this

assembly, to hover over men here and make them do something not in accordance with

After an hour's impassioned debate the

substitute, providing for an open ballot, was

adopted by a vote of 47 years to 44 nays, three

TROOPS GO TO BOTKIN'S AID.

More Bloodshed Feared in the Southwest

ern Kansas Broll.

ARKALONA, Kan., Jan. 6.-Everything is it

a high fever of excitement this morning over

the atrocious murder of Sheriff Dunn

vesterday. Judge Botkin spent the night

here and is in town this morning arranging

to go to Springfield to open court. Ad-

troops arrived here this afternoon at 2:30 and

will at once proceed to Springfield to vigor-

ously push the matter of bringing the

murderous mob to justice. A body of armed

court and there is no teiling what the result

Warrants are now out for the arrest of

thirty men and there are troublens times expected. Deputy Sheriff Larabed is now in

possession of the warrants and will begin the work of making arrests today. In addition to the members of the citizens

alliance who composed the mob, there were also half a dozen desperate characters of

Grant county. All were under the leader-ship of John Sioflie, receasily convicted in Judge Botkin's court of horse stealing.

case was appealed to me court, where it is ng. The instigators and pri

pending. The instigators and principal movers in the consultator are Mrs. Margaret Wood, wife of the murdered Sam Wood; John R. Garrison of Garden City, A. R. Kligore, O. S. Aubrev of Wootsdale, B. J. Van Voorhis, C. L. Culvert and W. B. Orner of Springfield. Judge Bottim himself had described in the state of the st

tectives in the camp of the citizens alliance at Woodsdale and Springfield the past three

weeks and has in his possession conclusive

Sheriff Dunn, who was murdered this

morning, was subpostated as a witness by a committee who first investigated the charges against Botkin. No danlaging evidence was

adduced, and he was afterwards called by the defense and proved one of Bothins best wit-

Governor Humphrey arrived at the execu

DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Bust little pill ever made. Cure constituation every time. None equal. Use them now.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup reduces inflammation while children are teething. 25

tive office just before agon this morning.

citizens will accompany Judge Botkin to his

jutant General Roberts with

the dictates of their own conscience."

members not voting.

ht of secret ballot is one

history bear record.

followed.

otherwise.

licans of Onio,

PECULIAR ACCIDENT NEAR CLAY CENTER.

While Cleaning Clothing with Gasoline Mrs. Troxel and Daughter Bessie Are Sud-

denly Enveloped in Flames-Death

Follows Almost Immediately, CLAY CENTER, Neb., Jan. 6 .- | Special to THE BEE. |- As further particulars are known in regard to the sad occurrence at the

Troxel farm, a brief account of which was

reported in The Ben yesterday, it turns out

to be the most horrible accident ever known in this county. and he is tonight, more than ever, the idol Mr. Troxel had taken the two older chilof the dauntless young republicans who have given him such noble allegiance. For three dren to school at about 8:30 o'clock, leaving days there has been but one result staring Mrs, Troxel and little Bessie at home alone. Mrs. Troxel was using some gasoline in a bowl, removing grease from some garment. mate election of John Sherman. But even A hot fire was in the stove and the room was closed, so that it is supposed that it became filled with gas, Suddenly the entire room became enveloped in flames, when the child thusiasm and they found a glory in going ing a devotion which none but the flery Forran out. Mrs. Troxel, while her clothing was on fire, turned her attention to extin-

guishing the fire in the room.

Mr. Troxet came home near 11 o'clock, and on his way from the school house found his little daughter lying in the road about one-eightn of a mile from the house. Her cloth-ing was all burned from her body and she was almost dead. Taking the child and hurrying to the house he was horrified to find Mrs. Troxel with her clothing all burned off and her body literally burned to a

of half a century-it will be a record without manship; for every year of his long public He gave the alarm and a physician was service will have been spent at Washington sent for, but could do nothing to relieve the sufferers. Little Bessie died at 3 o'clock ment. Born 1823 John Sherman is 69 years and Mrs. Troxel at 7 in the evening. The child had evidently started to the school house, and had been lying in the road nearly old. As a young lawyer he was elected to two hours, while the mother was the same length of time in agony and helpless at home. Nebraska troubles, and, as a member of the congressional committee on the question of The Troxels were among the earliest settlers in this county and highly respected by all. Mrs. Troxel's father, mother and two brothers reside in Blair, and six brothers and extension of slavery, in 1854 he wrote the famous anti-slavery report which thrilled a large number of other relatives in this maintained that prominence in a service of

They Worked the Citizens, NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 6 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-Fire company No. 1 held a rather stormy session last night. The disturbance arose over the presentation of a subscription which was claimed to have been raised by the insurance agencies of the city and presented to the boys in return for their gallant efforts in suppressing the flames at the big distillery fire some time ago. The subscription amounted to \$74. In the discus sion it developed that the insurance com-panies had sent a man here from St. Louis to solicit subscriptions from the merchants of the city and that but \$30 of the entire amount had been contributed by the insurance men. The heroic efforts of the firemen undoubtedly saved the insurance companies upward of \$100,000 at the distillery fire and the boys are indignant at the manner in which they have been treated.

As the department is not a prid one and is dependent upon voluntary contributions the members feel that if the merchants are to be asked to make contributions the members

are the ones to do the asking.

The contribution was finally accepted, however, and promptly turned over to the city nospital.

The meeting was called for the election of officers and the following were elected: President, John Ott; foreman, Lewis Prue; first assistant foreman, William Pliaeging; second assistant foreman, William Miller; pipemen, James Riley, Ira Goldin, Frank Nicholson, Frank Eccleston; engineers, Eccleston and Riley; recording secretary, William Lasher; financial secretary, Frank Nicholson; treasurer, Mike Bauer; trustees Pflaeging, Eccleston and C. Parker; fire

is rigidly presented at the polls by every law upon our statute books." [Appliause.] Senator Green maintained that Griffin's arguments were fallacions. "Every man in police, Theodore Webering; hydrant man, Henry Olson. this caucus," said he, "comes here as the representative of his constituents to do their Result of a Lamp Explosion, beest, and I say wee be to the man who in open or secret ballot dares to set at defiance the will of those constituents. [Applause.] BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 6 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-The residence of S. A. Wilson, four miles northwest of the viliage of Adams, this Surely men are not ashamed to vote their honest convictions and no man should favor this substitute except those who love darkcounty, was burned last week with its contents. The cause of the fire was a lamp exness better than light because their deeds are dark." [Applause.] plosion. Mrs. Wilson was absent at church at the time, and Mr. Wilson had gone to the It Wrecked the Democratic Party.

barn to finish some work there, leaving two small children asleep in bed. When his attention was first called to the flames the whole interior of the house was apparently on fire, and he was collized to batter down a door to get into the room where the children were asleep. He managed to save them, only, however, after the hardest kind of work. None of the furniture was saved except the sewing machine and an organ. The children were rescued with only their night clothes on. Mr. Wilson wa obliged to carry the baby in his arms while endeavoring to save what he could from the burning house. The house was a new one and with its contents was insured for a small

Mr. A. D. Bradley, secretary of the Manu facturers and Consumers Association of Ne-braska, and A. C. Davenport, commercial editor of Tue Bee, are in the city in the in-terest of that association. The gentlemen are visiting the principal cities of the state with this purpose. They were cordially re-ceived by the Beatrice manufacturers and merchants. Beatrice is wholly loyal to the policy of patronizing home institutions, and can be counted upon as favoring any association with this object in view. Nearly, if not quite all of the Beatrics manufactories, will attach themselves to the organization.

Important Fremont Enterprise. FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 6 .- | Special Telegram to THE BRE.] -Articles of incorporation of the Nebraska State Guarantee Building and Loan association of Fremont were placed on file with the county clerk at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The incorporators are: Joseph T. May, E. N. Morse, H. C. Mahanna, L. D. Richards, Fred A. Joy, William Fried, J. D. McDonald, R. B. Schneider and E. A. Pettibone. The business of the association will be the accumula-tion of a fund for and assisting in buying buildings and improving real estate. The authorized capital is placed at \$20,000,000, and the date of beginning pusiness is January 4, 1893. The officers have not yet been The headquarters of the company will be at Fremont and numerous branches will be established throughout the state.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Jan. 6. - [Special to THE BEE.]-Ridgiey lodge No. 123 Independent Order of Old Fellows held their regular annual meeting here last night and installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Fred England, noble grand: Frank Parsons, vice grand; E. M. Palmer, recording socretary; A. A. Wyatt, treasurer. This lodge starts out this year in a flourishing condition. E. r. Rideout, secretary of the Young Men's Christian association of this place, has handed in his resignation to the board of directors and has accepted a call to take charge of the rooms at North Platte. A call has been extended to a Mr. Kafferty of Beatrice to take charge of the work here, and he is expected soon to enter upon his

Rain in Any Quantity. GHANT, Nau., Jan. 6 .- [Special Telegram o THE BEE.] - An agent of the Goodland, Kan., Artificial Rain company held a meeting here last night. This company wants to furnish rain the coming season for Sedg-wick, Phillips, Logan, Washington and Yuma counties, Colorado, and Perkins, Chase and Dundy counties, Nebraska, for \$1,500.

He Was Determined to Die. LEXINGTON, Neb., Jan. 6 .- [Special to Tan Bur, |-Leybold, whose attempt at suicide was mentioned in Sunday's Har, made a success of his efforts yesterday and ended

are said to have been the cause.

Earnest efforts upon the part of officia and detectives have so far failed to give at clue to the fire bugs who caused Lexington two heavy fires. Latters have been received by business men saying additional fires would occur, but they are considered as unpieasant jokes by the recipients. Additional night police have been added, and the city council is taking active steps to secure

city council is taking active steps to secure water works and chemical engines to afford protection to the city.

Shot His Brother-in-Law. BROCK, Neb., Jan. 6,-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Mart Strofe, living two miles from this place, shot his prother-in-law, John Chuman, with a shotgun about 6 o'clock this evening. Chuman is in a very dangerous condition, the charge lodging in his hip. Strofe came to this place immediately and gave himself up. To the authorities he said the cause of the trouble was over the ownership of a set of old plow singletrees. Hot words were exchanged, when Chu nan drew a large butcher knife and ran Strofe into his house, where Strofe secured a shotgun and used it,

Fearful Fall of a Carpenter.

NEBRASK, CITT, Neb., Jan. 6.—|Special
Telegram to THE BEE.|—H. M. Hutchinson of Topoka, a carpenter employed at the starch factory in this city, this afternoon was working in the large elevator directly over one of the grain bins. He lost his foot-ing and fell to the bottom, a distance of thirty-five feet. On the way down he struck one of the large braces running through the bin and broke it in two. The remarkable part of the affair is that he was not much

Norfolk Firm Falls,

NORFOLK, Neb., Jan. 6.—|Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Today the doors of S. H. Overholzer & Co. were closed by cred itors. The firm handled books, stationery, etc. The liabilities amount to about \$3,500 and the assets are claimed to be about the same. The principal creditors are the Norfolk National bank, S. S. Cobb of Norfolk and Judge Struble of Toledo, Ia. Judge Struble s in the city.

Nebraska Mortgages. CHIPPELL, Neb., Jan. 6 .- [Special to THE Bee.]-The following mortgages were recorded in Deuel county during December Farm mortgages filed, \$3,350,95; released none; chattel mortrages filed, \$22,576.44; re-leased, \$9,797.13. No city mortgages filed or released. Farmers are proparing for the biggest crop ever put out and look for a pros-

persus year. Mysteriously Disappeared, GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Jan. 6 .- | Special Telegram to Tan Ben. |- Louis Hagen, a farmer living about seven miles from this city, has mysteriously disappeared. He came to this city last Saturday, loft his team at a livery barn, stating he would probably call for it the following morning, and has not since been seen or heard from. He is a quiet and industrious man, and no cause can be assigned by his friends for his sudden disap-

Recovered Stolen Funds, Nonrolk, Neb., Jan. 6. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The money stolen from the Fremont, Elkhoru & Missouri Vailey was recovered, being in an iron box. The thieves dropped it, but retained \$50 and a watch be-longing to Ticket Agent Rock. The thieves have not been detected.

Seward's Board of Trade. SEWARD, Neb., Jan. 6 .- Special to THE BEE. |-The citizens of Seward held a meeting in the court house last evening, pursuant to a call issued, for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade. A committee on organization was appointed and the meeting adjourned for one week.

BLAINE TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL.

Sickness of the Secretary Causes Great Ex Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.-Great excitement was caused in the Department of State

this forenoon over the sudden illness of Secretary Blaine. The nature of the illness is not at present known, but it is said to be due altogether to temporary stomachic derange The alarm subsided somewhat about noon,

when the secretary, who was attended by physicians from the War and Navy departments was reported resting quietly and being entirely out of danger.

The secretary was removed to his nome in a carriage. He is now reported to be much improved and it is expected he will be able o be out tomorrow.

Later information concerning Secretary Blaine's sudden illness established the fact that it was caused wholly an attack of indigestion, and soon as his stomach had been relieved by a light emetic he suffered no further pain but simply the after effects of nausea. Western Pensions,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6 .- [Special Pelegram to THE BEE. |- The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original-David M. Coulter Additional-D. Trine, Jacob B. Leedom. Original widows, etc.—Susan E. Phillips. Iowa: Original—John Steele, James W. Clark, Jonathan D. Edge, Lucius L. Clark. Additional - Emanuel Stickel, Robert Bur nett, William A. Graham. Increase - Aller Amburn, Charles S. Parks, John Bell. issue-Oliver B. Cone. Original widetc. -Jane Donoghue, Ellen E. Penrose.

Geary's Pacific Railroad Bitt, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 6,-The bill introduced by Representative Geary of California for the foreclosure of the mortgages of the Unionand Central Pacific railroads directs unless the bonds held by d States be paid, prin United States be paid, principal and interest, when matured, the mortgages shall be sold and the lines and land grant of the companies forfeited. A government commission of seven persons is provided to have control of the management of the road.

Will Build Better Ships Washington, D. C., Jan. 6 .- Postmaster General Wanamaker today had a long interview with Mr. C. P. Huntington and Mr. J B. Houston of the Pacific Mail Steamship company on the subject of increasing the size of the vessels to be put into the China trade under the postal aid bill. The company now propose to build first class 10,000-ton ships natend of second and third class ships under the terms of the present contract. Seat His Regrets.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.-Mr. Montt, the Chilian minister, was unable to leave Washington today to attend the dinner of the Home Market club at Boston tomorrow. In his letter of regret he said, in effect, that inasmuch as he was in daily communication with the minister of foreign affairs at San-tiago, his absence from Washington at this

Favorable to the Nominees, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.-The senate committee on interstate commerce has decided to report favorably to the senate the nomination of Messrs, McDiii of Iowa, Lindsay of Kentucky, and Morrison of Illinois as interstate commerce commissioners.

uncture might retard the promotion of a

good understanding.

Marine Hospital Nominations. Washington, D. C., Jan. 6. - The president today sent to the senste the following nominations: Walter Wyman of Missouri, supervisory surgeon of the general marine hos-pital service, John B. Hamilton of Illinois surgeon in the marine hospital service.

Business Troubles. LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 6.- Kendig & Co. tobacco dealers, have assigned. Liabilities nearly \$100,000; assets, one balf.

his existance by poison. Family troubles IN THE TRACK OF A TORNADO, are said to have been the cause.

= 1th, Destruction and Suffering Linger in and Around Fayettesville, Ga.

TE KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

d Like a Cane Brake on Fire, Only List of Damage Done by the Storm.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Three persons were killed and half a dozen seriously wounded in a cyclone which passed over Fayettsville last night. About twenty dwellings were wrecked, some of the timbers being carried ten miles through the air. Fayettsville is the county seat of Fayette.

and was a thriving town a quarter of a century before Atlanta was thought of. The path of the cyclone missed the court house, which is the center of the town, by about 100 yards,

West of Fayettesville no damage was done, but three miles east of Fayettesville it carried death and destruction. "It was like a great cane brake on fire,"

says an eye witness, "but louder and wilder." What the Sheriff Looked On,

Sheriff J. B. Hewell says that he was in

his house and heard the approaching storm. He stepped to the door and saw it pass through the village, the most blood chilling sight be ever beheld.

From the southwest came the great black cloud, filled with flashing fire like a battle scene, and roaring like an immense cataract, and in the midst of it all could be heard the crashing of houses as the work of destruction went on. The dead are: GRAHAM, SALLIE, daughter of J. W.

Graham, azed 10 years.
TRAVIS, WILL, a farmer, aged 50,
NEGRO BABY, name unknown.

Many persons were injured by the storm whose names cannot yet be ascertained. In every house that the cyclone struck several of the inmates were injured. Among those seriously hart were:

T. F. GARRISON and his entire family. MRS. KNOX, who is not expected to live. MRS. WILL TRAVIS.

Sallie Graham First Killed, The storm struck the village about 6 o'clock last night. The lower end of the funnel shaped cloud covered about 300 yards. The first building struck was the home of J. W. Graham. The irresistible storm demolished the house entirely and killed little Sallie Kate Graham, the 10-year-old daughter. Graham's gin house, 100 yards away, was completely destroyed. Graham's loss is

about \$4,000. A short distance from the Graham home & big frame school house stood. This the cyclone next claimed as its own, and in the winkling of an eye swept it off the earth. The storm next gathered in its ciutches &

vacant house which belonged to Mrs. Beadies. The bricks that constituted the foundation alone remain. The residence of Mrs. Henderson was then

gripped. Here lived Atell H. Travis, a young farmer, and his wife. Travis ad just come in to supper and was playing with his two enildren when the storm struck the house. Travis was blown 250 yards and killed, nearly every bone in his body was broken. His wife and two children and Mrs. Henderson were all fatally injured.

Continued Its Course. The cyclone then swept the corner off the house of Mrs. Pannie Brown. Four cabins near the village were completely demolished and in one a child was killed. An alliance

warehouse, worth \$1,200, was destroyed. The cyclone left Fayetteville from the southeast and swept everything that stood in its way to the ground. The damage done in the county so far as can be learned now was as follows: House of Mrs. Allen demolished: house of Dan Barlow unroofed: J. C. Nash's gin house rained; P. E. Mc-Elroy, house demolished: Andrew Murphy, outiding demolished; M. Peary, house torn to pieces and barn ruined.

The fast place is three miles from Fayettes

Other Deaths Expected, The house of T. F. Garrison was blown over and all the occupants injured. Mrb. Knox, who was boarding in the house and who was married but three weeks ago, was

badly injured. Night before last a baby was born to Mrs. Will Travis. The mother was so terribiy shocked that in her delicate condition it is

very doubtful if she can recover. Twelve People Injured.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.-Darlington county has been visited by a destructive tornado. At Cash's Depot, roofs were blown from large residences, but no one was hurt, In the northwestern part of the county houses and trees were blown down and twelve colored people badly hurt. The track of the storm was about sixty yards wide and it did not swerve from its course through forests of oak, hickory and pine, but cut an avenue through the woods. The storm, coming from the northwest, moved in southeasterly direction and was accompanied by lightning.

Plantations Wrecked. . MILLEN, Ga., Jan. 6 .- A terrific eyelone passed near here late yesterday afternoon, causing great loss of property. It struck the plantation of J. H. Daniel and entirely wrecked five dwelling houses and two stables. The next damage done was on the plantation of Elias Daniel, where the gin house and barns were uuroofed. One of the dwellings blown down contained thirteen people. None of them were seriously in-

MUST KEEP OUT OF TRUSTS.

Suit to Restrain Butterine Figure from Forming a Combine. was filed today by United States District At-

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 6. - A bill in equity torney Reed in the circuit court in behalf of the government to restrain certain firms in the manufacture of oleomargarine or butterine from creating and maintaining a monopoly of the trade. The defendants are J. Otis Paul and other

citizons of the state of Pennsylvania, trading as the Chicago Butterine company, P. D. Armour and others, trading in Chicago under the name of Armour & Co.; Putling D. Armour & Co., trading in Kansas City un-der the name of the Armour Packing comder the name of the Armour Flesing com-pany: Braunn & Fitz, a company having its principal office in Chicago, Joseph Friedman and Gustavus Swift, trading in Chicago un-der the name of Friedman & Swift; William J. Moxley, an incorporated company, having its principal office in Chicago; John J. Mur-ray, trading in Chicago under the firm name of J. J. Murray & Co., and G. H. Hammond & Co. a corporation having its puncipal & Co., a corporation having its puncipal office in Chicago, and the Philadelphia National bank.