PENSION BUREAU INQUIRY

Testimony Given Yesterday Before the Committee of Investigation.

MORE ABOUT THE BERING SEA TROUBLE

Latest Proposition From the English Premier-Proposed Tariff Legislation-Pres-Idential Appointments Confirmed -

Happenings About the Capital,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.-G. N. Lockwood, patent attorney of this city, formerly chief clerk in the interior department, was the first witness called by the pension office investigating committee today. Witness told of a request that General Raum made to him for a loan of money for a few days. He could not loan the commissioner the money, but took him to Mr. Thompson, the president of the National Metropolitan bank, who he thought might accommodate him. Mr. Thompson refused to accommodate the commissioner, because of some personal feeling against him on account of the commissioner's refusal to promote a clerk in the pension office that he (Mr. Thompson) and other persons had asked him to promote. Mr. Thompson agreed subsequently to lend the money to Mr. Lockwood, who in turn loaned it to the commissioner. The commissioner disclaimed to him (witness) that he had any feeling against Mr. Thompson, but said that he would soon have a large number of promotions to make and would consider the case. The loan was subsequently paid.

Had no Confidence in Raum.

President Thompson, referred to by the previous witness, detailed the circumstances of the loan. He had expressed to the commissioner the hope that if it was consistent with his duty he would make the promotion of the cierk referred to. Witness refused to give the name of the clerk whose promotion he had asked for. She had not been promoted and had been treated a little roughly by Green B. Raum, jr. Witness stated that he had no confidence in General Raum.

William H. Barker, formerly chief of the record division of the pension office, said there had been charges preferred against him while in the pension office of borrowing money from the employes and not returning 1t. Witness said the entire amount of money he had borrowed in Washington was \$820. and he had lost \$12,000 in speculation. He received, he admitted, information from W. Dudley in regard to stocks on which he had acted.

he had acted.

Mrs. Fithian had once offered him money in return for promotion. Witness reported the matter to Green B. Raum, jr., and Mrs. Fithian was not promoted. He had borrowed \$50 from a clerk named Donohue, whom he had made a section chief, Donohue getting the money from a clerk named Morse. The note not being paid, Donohue wrote witness a lotter during office hours, saying that unless the money was paid immediately, Morse would have him (Barker) arrested. Witness paid the money but imarrested. Witness paid the money but immediately reduced Donohue to a clerkship (but without reduction in salary) for insubordination in writing such a letter during office house.

After a good deal of questioning the witness said Green B. Raum, jr., propably got a part of the \$50, as he and witness were borrowing money back and forth of each

Advanced for a Consideration.

Thomas Farcett, ap attorney, and formerly an employe of the pension office, testified that before the election of 1899 there were pension claims from the state of Indiana advanced for a consideration. He cited a case from Columbus he had handled, in which Mr. J. J. Dunbar, Reresentative Cooper's opponent for congress, was interested.

Regarding the working of the completed es order, witness said that about 5 per cent of the cases that were sent to his division as complete were really complete. The first lot of cases that came along were Lemons' cases, which always come up smiling with a completed slip. The cases of Mr. Lemons included man; of their claims that had been in the office for a long time. Witnessregarded the completed files order as a detriment to

In concluding a reply to a question, wit ness remarked that he would like to show in parallel columns his record in contrast with that of the commissioner in discharging him, and at the same time keeping Theodore Smith and a number of women reputed to be of bad moral character in office. This re-mark was finally stricken out and the com-mittee adjourned till Wednesday.

Tariff Legislation.

The Springer free wool bill will probably be brought to a vote April 22 or 23. Chairman Springer of the committee is on the program to close the debate in an hour's speech. Mr. Springer expects to be sufficiently proved in health by that time to fulfill the The binding twine and cotton bagging bills

will then be pushed to a vote as soon as possible, to be followed perhaps by other specific bills attacking separate items of the McKinley law. With these measures disposed of in the house and the appropriation bill in excellent shape so far as the house is concerned, the democratic majority of the ways and means committee believe that an early adjournment of congress is possible, and accordingly discussed the adjournment question to some extent today. No conclu-sion was reached, but the sentiment was favorable to June 1 as the date of final ad journment. This is an unusually early date, for adjournment, and there are many persons who believe final adjournment will be de-layed for many weeks after the date named

Confirmations. Stanton J. Peele of Indiana, judge of the court of claims. United States District Judges—John B. Rector, northern district of Texas; E. P. Ingham, United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; George B. Bowen, register of the land office, Leadville,

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Doings Yesterday in the Senate and in the

House. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28 .- Mr. Mor gan offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the president for the correspondence with the Argentine Republic on the subject of reciprocity and for information as to articles exported therefrom to the United States to which this country requires a reduction of duties imposed by the Argentine Republic so as to make reciprocity fair and

The senate bill allowing thirty days' leave of absence to employes in the bureau of engraving and printing was taken up. Sherma said there were some reasons why annual furloughs should be given to men in regular

permanent employment under the government, but none why it should be given to men employed on piece work.

Vest opposed the whole system. If it were applied to private life it would virtually stop employment throughout the country. He wanted the professed friends of the work-name. nen, those who understand how to ipulaet the labor vote, to understand would find the passage of the bill a diffi-

rult campaign experiment. Hale remarked that the workingmen of the country had no interest in the matter. In passing the bill the senate would not be legislating in the public interest, but legislating for class interests and against workingmen.

After further discussion Hale moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was defeated. Yeas, 18; nays.

83. Cockrell and Vest voted with yeas.

while Perkins and Peffer voted nav.

Hale, in order that the senate might see

what as pefore it in the matter, and what

would be the irresistible demand, offered as an amendment the insertion of an additional section, making the provision of the law apply to all regular employes of the United States, whether they may be employed by the year, month, week or day.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was recommitted to the committee.

House bill to amend the action of March 6, 1884 authorizing a bridge agrees the Missis-

1884, authorizing a bridge across the Mississippi at Burlington, I.a., was passed.
Senate bill to establish a railway bridge across the Illinois river, near Havana, Ill.,

would be the irresistible demand, offered as

was passed.
After an executive session adjournment was taken.

CONCESSIONS BY SALISBURY.

His Last Note Pleases the President and the

Cabinet. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28 .- It is stated on good authority that the president and cabinet are pleased with the conciliatory tone of Salisbury's note of the 26th inst., holding it to be a concesssion to the demand for a renewal of the modus vivendi. The president said he was especially pleased with the admission that Great Britain would hold itself liable for damages resulting to the United States because of a violation of the modus vivendi in the event that a verdict of the arbitrators was adverse to its contention. Further correspondence will be necessary to settle the method of determining the char-

acter of damage claims. Lord Salisbury wrote to Sir Julian Paunce-fote on March 18 as follows: "Her majesty's government have consulted with the governor general of Canada with regard to the arguments in favor of the modus vivendi contained in Mr. Wharton's note of the 8th. the necessity of referring the arguments to Ottawa has caused the delay in returning an answer. The information which has reached her majesty's government does not prevent them to believe that in order to prevent the undue diminution in the number of fur seals any necessity exists for the suspension of sealing for another year. Beyond the question, I understand that the United States will consider that should free sealing be permitted this year and the United States claim to jurisdiction in the Bering be upheld by the arbitrators they have a right to be protected from the loss they suffer by sealing operations. Her majesty's government does not dispute that there will be some foundations. tion for this contention, when the arbitration agreement is ratified. But there is this defect in the prohibition of all sealing as a remedy, that if the British contention be up-held by the arbitrators there may be ground for complaint on the part of the British sealers who will have been excluded from Bering sea. Further, no security exists that the arbitrators will give their decision before the scaling season of 1893 errives. There has been arbitration pending for four years be-tween Great Britain and the United States and Portugal, and it is not yet approaching conclusion. Serious damage will be caused to the sealing industry by the suspension of hunting for a prolonged period. As a more equitable arrangement, might it not be igreed that scall z vessels shall have liberty to hunt in Bering sea on condition that se-curity be given by the owner of each vessel for a satisfactory award of the damages, if any, which the arbitrators may eventually pronounce.'

Scaling at Their Own Risk. Lord Knutsford, secretary of state for col-onial affairs, wrote as follows to Lord Stanley of Preston, governor general of Canada, on March 18: "Direct the proper port au-thority at all harbors on the Pacific coast to thority at all harbors on the Pacific coast to inform owners of vessels who are clearing or have cleared this year for Bering sea, that her majesty's government and the United States have agreed, subject to ratification by the United States senate, to submit the question whether sealers have a right without permission from the United States to seal in the east half of Bering sea, east of the Russian line, and it is possible that the sentence of said tribunal may be given within the present season. Moreover, both her majesty's government and the United States have made propositions for intermediate regulamade propositions for intermediate regula-tions restraining the catch of seals in said waters in case the said arbitration agreenot yet been definitely adopted between the two governments; and whether any will be adopted, or on what date, is necessarily a

matter of uncertainty. "Notice is hereby given that all steamers proposing to seal in said waters do so at their own risk, and after warning of the liability to interruption to which they will be exposed consequence of either of said agreements.

BLAND DISCOURAGED.

His Silver Bill is Losing Friends in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.-Today petition was in circulation asking for report of cloture resolution tomorrow, but thirty five well known silver men declined to affix their signatures and anti-silver men are jubi-lant. Bland is very much downcast over the news, and he might not be able to force a vote. He admitted that the silver bill has net another set-back and one which practi cally meant its death without a final vote.

Went on the Rocks and Sank, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.-Report has just reached here that the iron tug Tippic of Vancouver, B. C., was sunk with all on board in English Bay Thursday. It is supposed the vessel struck a rock and sank immediately.

WESTPORT, Cal., March 28.-The steamer Bentur, number laden, was wrecked at Rock-port. Both engineers, the steward, one fire-man and one sailor were drowned. The ves-sel has broken in two and gone to pieces on the rocks. The rough sea came suddenly while the vessel lay under cable, tossing the vessel so hard that the crew were unable to cut the cable and save the vessel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.-Mr. Jus-

tice Lamar, of the United States supreme court, is seriously ill. His friends are much larmed at his condition.

SENT OFF WITH FIVE SHOCKS. Murderer Cotto Meets His Death in an In

proved Electrical Manner. Sing Sing, N. Y., March 28.-Jeremiah Cotto was electrocuted at 10:55 this morning. The murderer met his death in a new chair Cotto's brother visited him last night and tried to induce the condemned man to give

arrested. Jeremiah refused, and the indignant brother left, notifying the warden that he could keep his brother's body and bury it where he pleased.
Cotto spent the most of the night in preyer
with Father De Sautis, and was praying
when the current was first sent through him.

him \$54, which was in his possession when

When the current was hist-sentuarough him. He appeared almost in a state of collapse when about to be strapped into the chair. Five contacts were given, each of 1,600 volts. His right leg, where the electrode was applied, was severely burned. Cotto's face was distorted and horribly discolored, and it was black above the eyes. Electrician David said the discoloration and what appeared to burns on the leg were really only slight

CASCADON'S STRANGE CASE.

The Jury Unable to Agree Whether He

Murdered Fingley or Not. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 28.—The jury in the case of Robert J. Cascadon, aged 19, on trial for the murder of Officer Fingley. came in last evening after being out fiftyfour hours and was discharged by Judge Arnold, it being unable to agree. The case has excited the greatest interest, both on account of the youth of the accused and as offering a curious instance of a boy brought up under the best home influence deliberately choosing to become a thief, and as a re-

sult, a murdorer.

The boy's father, who died some months ago, was a will known business man of this city and gave his son a good education. On the night of December 19 young Cascadon left home with his brother and sister to go to courch. He went only a short distance with them when he made an excuse, returned home and went straight to the twine stere of

Coyle & Coyle on Miners street. He effected an entrance and made an unsuccessful attempt to open the safe. As he was leaving the place he was met by Officer Fingley. The officer suspected that all was not right, and, finding the door unlocked turned to Cascadon, who drew a revolver. As he and the officer clinched the weapon went off twice, inflicting fatal wounds upon Fingley.

"REMNANTS."

Rev. W. R. Mackay's Successful Mission Closed by a Magnificent Sermon,

One of the most successful missions ever held in an Episcopal church of Omaha came to a close last night at All Saints church, on Twenty-sixth street.

Rev. W. R. Mackay of Pittsburg has been the leading spirit of the mission, and his many excellent sermons have attracted very large audiences. His sarmons are both logical and entertaining, his style of oratory wonderfully direct and convincing. He speaks without notes, and there is no straining at effect through the medium of ele-cantly formed sentences. His language is simple, plain Angle-Saxon of the keenest and most practical kind. He talks like a man who says what he means and means what he

Prior to the delivery of the discourse last night Rev. T. J. Mackay, rector of the church, administered the ordinance of baptism to

administered the ordinance of baptism to fourteen young people. The audience was measured by the utmost capacity of the large church and the baptismal scene was very impressive.

The subject of Rev. W. R. Mackay's excellent discourse was "Remnants." He read two scripture lessons bearing upon the train of thought to which he, invited the attention of the audience. The first was the ninth verse of the first chapter of Isainh which reads as follows: "Except the Lord of hosts had left into us a very small remnant we should have been as Sodom and we should have been like unto Gomorrah." The second lesson was from Paul's epistle to the Romans lesson was from Paul's epistle to the Romans bearing upon the same thought, the wisdom of God in preserving a remnant of H1s peo-

of God in preserving a remnant of 1115 peo-ple to carry forward. His work even in the face of great difficulty.

The speaker said that there were two kinds of faith. One was an individual faith in God's power to save and sustain, a personal faith in the tock of Ages. Then there was a wider, more comprehensive faith that reached beyond the special interests of the individual possessing it and believed that God would take care of all His people in good time and that the truth of God would eventually triumph over every opposition. This was the solid, practical faith that could claim the history of the world as its witness. In a thousand ways God had shown His people that He would bring His cause through traumphantly in the end. Isaiah was no doubt thinking of the time when Abraham was pleading for Sodom. God had promised if there were fifty, or twenty, or even ten, righteous people in the wicked place He would not destroy it. A mere remnant of righteousness was sufficient to save a wicked

"The Lord always has a remnant," said the speaker. "When Elijah went up into children of Israel had all gone astray, and had thrown down the altars and were gone off after strange gods, the Lord said, "Stop, off after strange gods, the Lord said, 'Stop, I have 7,009 young men who have not bowed the knee to Baal.' We are too much like Elijah sometimes. We look on the dark side. We look at the crowd and forget the remnant. The children of Israel were a stiff-necked p-ople. They had to meet with chastisement that made them smart. Sometimes it did look as though the light of God's truth was almost extinguished among

His chosen people, but like a torch in a storm it was apparently whipped out only for an instant. God found worthy hands always ready to pick up his truth and bear it on. Some of God's servants in the early days of the race and in the first years of Christianity did not know a great deal about theology. If you had placed the five points of Calvinism before them for study you would probably have driven some of them to the insane asylum. And I might say that the same sort of study comes pretty near sending some people to the asylum even now. But these early soldiers of the cross were God-fearing men. They were men of courage and conviction. God were men of courage and conviction. Got has his chosen soldiers. They may be only has his chosen soldiers. They may be only a remnant, but keep your eyes on the remnant. God don't save the world by the efforts of the multitude. He saves it by the faithful work of the few. You might think that Ho would send his charlots thundering over the earth to startle and overcome every opposition, but He does not save the world in that way. God has His purposes and His plans and we can depend upon it He will do His work."

The speaker said that people in this age were too much like the disciples when they feared to attempt to feed the multitude with

feared to attempt to feed the multitude with five barley loaves and two small fishes. They said that there wouldn't be a taste for hal of the crowd. The fishes were small to begin with and by the time their heads and tails and fins were cut off the disciples, no doubt, thought it was utterly useless to think about feeding 5.000 people with so meager a quantity of food. But they didn't understand the way that Christ saw it. The dis ciples thought they had nothing but five bar ey loaves and two small fishes to match against the appetites of 5,000 people. But the fact was they had five leaves, two fishes

and God as their stock on hand. and God as their stock on hand.

Rev. Mackay said the was not an optimist who believed that everybody was going to heaven in a palace car. He believed that there was a great deal of wickedness in the world. Any man who kept his eyes open could see that. But God had His remnant and that remnant would, by the grace of God, work out the salvation of the world. In God, work out the salvation of the world. In the hour of durkness and peril Washington kept his eye upon the remnant of the colonial army at Valley Forge. After losing battle after battle and being reduced to a state of pressing want, with scarcely food enough to sustain life and not enough clothing to protect them from the biting cold, yet the great commander of the revolutionary army did not despair. He bent every energy toward the protection and encouragement of his the protection and encouragement of his remnant of an army and to that small, halffed, haif-clothed army tramping over the cold snow, leaving tracks of blood made by their frozen feet, the people of this country

owed their independence and their happiness as a nation.

The speaker touched upon the necessity of having the auxiliary departments of the church all in good working order. He said that unless the Sunday school, the guild and other departments of the church wers fully alive and carnestly endeavoring to do their part the church might just as well be changed to a lumber yard and the seats might as well be sold for kindling wood. He believed that women were the real foundation of every successful church. The great majority of men became Christians through the influence of their mothers, sisters or sweethearts. He spoke of the assistance that Paul received in his great evangelical work from Lydia, and said that God had made the work of women a mighty power for good all down the ages.

With regard to the progress of Christianity the speaker said that 100 years ago there was not a Christian lands. During the last 100 years more than 2,000,000 people in ladia alone had been won overto Christianity through the mission work. The speaker touched upon the necessity of

people in ladia alone had been won over to Chr stianity through the mission work. When William Carey, the shoemaker of London, began to advocate the planting of missions people pronounced his plan a visionary myth. But he was the Lord's remnant, and what a work that remnant had accomplished!

The lever was working and would continue The lever was working and would continue to work. The speaker advised his hearers to have large faith and then work according to

"Don't go fishing with a puny little hook "Don't go asking with a puny little hose and come home with a miserable little fish not longer than your finger," said he earnestly. "Go out with a large, strong net and the Lord will give you such a draft of fishes that you will have to call for help to get ashore without breaking your net."

In closing he said he hoped that the mission had been a hopedit and a blessing to the

alon had been a benefit and a blessing to the people who had attended and he prayed that the blessing of God might rest upon the con-gregation and guide them one and all into ways of peace and usefulness. "Late to bed and early to rise will shorten the road to your home in the skies." But early to bed and a "Little Early Riser." the pill that makes life longer and better and

RED CLOUD'S BANK FAILURE

It Results in Heavy Suits Against Former Owners.

PLANS OF THE ROCK ISLAND AT LINCOLN

Through Connections Shortly to Be Made with the Company's Lines from the Southwest-Damage by Fire

Near McCook.

Lincoln, Neb., March 23 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |-One of the largest and most important law suits ever filed in Laneaster county occupied the attention of Judge Field today. It involves financial transactions between Macy Upton, J. M. Chase and Charlena Chase on one side and J. W. Sher-wood and J. P. Albright on the other. The plaintiffs sue the last two parties for the sum of \$12,500, which amount they allege they were induced to pay for the Red Cloud National bank upon the representation that it

was in a sound financial condition.

Soon after they purchased the bank, however, it was closed up by a receiver. They claim to have also been deceived in the matter of the collateral of the electric light and

tor of the collateral of the electric light and milling companies. They also seek to recover some Lincoln city property which was turned over in part payment.

The defendants allege that the matter in dispute was purely a legal transaction, and that the plaintiffs entered into the arrangement with a complete knowledge of the true state of affairs and exact linaancial condition of the bank at Red Cloud. tion of the bank at Red Cloud.

The case will be hotly contested, and is being watched with interest by many busi-

ness men of the city of Lincoln.

Richard Cunningham filed suit in the district court teday against C. A. Burke, alleging that in 1899 he entered into a partnership with the defeedant in the law business, the expenses and profits to be equally divided. Cunningham alleges, however, that while Burke cheerfully permitted him to bear the greater part of the expenses he was reluctant in dividing the profits. By this method of division he claims Burke converted about \$900 to his own use. When Cunningham discovered this fact he dissolved the partnership, but alleges that Burke has continued to collect partnership accounts. Judge Field issaed a temporary injunction restraining Burke from making further col-

lections and set the case for trial next Satur

lections and set the case for trial next Saturday.

Judgment was rendered by default this morning against Marquand & Co. in favor of F. W. Beghtor in the sum of \$1,544. The case brought by the Young Mee's Christian association against M. A. Lamster to recover a subscription to the building fund was dismissed by the plaintiff this morning.

The hearing of the injunction case brought by Albert Weltons against the county commissioners will be heard before Judge Hallnext Saturday. Contain Bartman asks the court to compell William Dotson to say the amount ordered by the judge for the support of their calls and objects to an extension of of their child and objects to an extension of time until May 16.

Drank Concentrated Lyc. BLAIR, Neb., March 28. - | Special Telegram to THE BEE. | -An 18-months-old child of John W. Mayles me, with a serious accident this evening which may prove fatal. While Mrs. Mayle was busy the little boy got hold of some concentrated by and drank it. The little victim's mouth and stomach are badly

burned. Arranging for a New Hotel. BEATRICE, Neb., March 28 .- [Special Tele gram to Tue Bge. |-Another enthusiastic meeting of the parties interested in the new hetel project was held at the Auditorium this evening. Matters were shown to be in a favorable state of progress, and a renewed determination was manifested to push the enterprise to speedy completion. The further details of the matter were confided to a special committee, with instructions to report at a meeting to be held fater in the week. It proposed to invest nearly \$75,000 in the

enterprise. Took All the Cash GRESHAM, Neb., March 28. - [Special to THE BEE.]-Charles Morris of Deadwood, S. D. was arrested today for stealing the cash box at the Gresham hotel, 1st contained \$2.25.

Broke Jall at Ponca. Ponca, Neb., March 28 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-Last Saturday night John Grumberg escaped from the county jail at this place He had been arrested and confined on the charge of disposing of mortgaged property at different places in this and surrounding counties, obtaining several large sums of noney. Officers are in pursuit of the of-

Fatally Injured in a Runaway. Lour, Neb., March 28. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - Peter Trueison, one of the oldest settlers of Shorman county, was fatally injured by a runaway team yesterday between this place, and Ashton. He died but a few hours after he was picked up. He and Joe Priess were returning Ashton when the accident occurred. Ashton when the accuracy three ribs was seriously injured, having three ribs broken and some internal injuries, but it is

hought he will recover. Campaigning in the Sixth District. BROKEN BOW, Neb., March 28.—[Special Telegram to Tue Bee.]—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the congressional com mittee from the Sixth district met here today. Several vacancies of the committee were filled. W. A. Gilmore was elected chairman and W. B. Eastman secretary. The congressional convention will be held here. All the committeen were enthusiastic for placing a nominee in the field and an aggressive campaign will be waged.

Work of an Incendiary. Lincoln, Neb., March 28 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-The fire department was called out after 1 o'clock this morning by an alarm turned in from the corner of Eleventh and Q streets. The tire was located in a frame building at 114 P street, occupied by Mrs. N. F. Chamberlain as a boarding house. The blaze originated in a small vahouse. The blaze originated in a small vacant room at the tend of the stairs and a
partially burned basket of chips and a small
can of kerosene prived conclusively that
some one had deliberately attempted to fire
the building. After that an bour's work
the department extinguished the flames.
The attempt to burn the house might have
resulted more seriously but for the early discovery of the fire and the prompt work of
the fire department. The rooms were full
of sleeping boardors and all were in danger
of sufficienting. The building was owned by
A. M. Davis and was insured sufficiently to
cover the partial less.

Two Hunters Shot. CENTRAL CITY, Neb., March 28 .- | Special

to THE BEE. |- Will Bertlett, aged 19 years, son of T. G. Bartlets of Archer, while out hunting on Saturday received a shot in the leg which completely shattered it from the thigh down. He was not found for about four hours afterwards, and could not undergo

four hours afterwards, and could not undergo an amputation.

Banchoff, Neb., March 28.—[Special to The Bre.]—Sunday moraing about 9 o'clock as Andrew Swanson and a companion were going out hunting on horseback, Swanson'a horse became fractious and he handed his gun to his companion. Soon afterwards the gun was discharged, striking Swanson on the temple, inflicting a severe, if not fatal, injury. Swanson rode house after the injury and a physician was summoned who areased and a physician was summoned who aressed

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., March 2s. - [Special to THE BEE. |- The republican county conpublicans would enjoy the novelty of a cam-paign without a fight among themselves. There are no candidates for delegate to Min-

FUNERAL OF TWO PIONEERS.

Theodore Vanaist and James L. Jarman at Rest. ELEGORN, Neb., March 28.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The remains of Theodore Vanaist were today interred in the Eik City cemetery. Saturday Mr. Vanalst was stricken with apoplexy, superinduced by cerebral hemorrhage. At time of his death Mr. Vannemorrhage. At time of his death Mr. Van-alst was reclining on a sofa at his residence. He was to all appearances in good health. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, January 24, 1834. After he had attained his majority be joined an expedition bound for the mining regions of Montana. After so-journing twelve years in the gold fields of Montana and adjacent territories he amassed a competence and returned to New York, he a competence and returned to New York, being thoroughly imbued, however, with the pluck and vim characteristic of the west and

In 1876 he again followed the star of empire on its westward course, as far as Omaha. Subsequently he purchased a farm four miles north of this city where he gave his time and attention to farming and stock raising. It was here also that he married. His wife survives him. In the spring of 1885 he left the farm and erected here at an expenditure of \$10,000 the Corn is King elevator plant and a magnificent residence, since which time he has been prominently identified with the grain and live stock ousiness of Elikhorn and Douglas county. With his widow he leaves a daughter. In accordance with the wish often expressed by Mr. Vanaist the funeral ceremonics were very simple. O. E. Walcott of Elik City paid a very touching tribute to the memory of the deceased. In 1876 he again followed the star of emof the deceased.

Springfield, Neb., March 28.—[Special to The Ber.]—James L. Jarman, one of the oldest settlers of this county died at his home in this village Sunday morning of heart trouble. He was buried this afternoon in Fairview cometery, the services being conducted by the Kirkwood post No. 106 Grand Army of the Republic of which the deceased vas a member, assisted by the J. D. Smith camp No. 132 Sons of Veterans of this village. Mr. Jarman was born in Pike county, Ohio, in 1824, moved to Illinois in 1852, and to Sarpy county, this state, in 1873 and has since then resided on a farm until the last two years, when failing health caused him to retire from farm life, and he has ived in this village. He leaves a wife, three sons and four daughters.

Changed Its Politics.

HARTINGTON, Neb., March 28 .- [Special to THE BEE. |—The Herald of this place has just changed its polities to that of independent. It has been a staunch republican paper ever ince it was founded eight years ago, when

Hartington was in its infancy. A. O. U. W. Celebration.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., March 28, - | Special to THE BES. |- The Ancient Order of United Workmen order in this place celebrated their third anniversary in Union hall Friday evendress by Rev. Mr. Curtis, followed by a bountiful supper served in the hall and closes with a general social. The lodge started three years ago with fifteen members and now has about fifty rames on its roll. It has never lost a member by death and only has never lost a member by death and only

U. P. Car Robbers Plead Guilty. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 28 .- [Special Pelegram to THE BEE. |- In district court today Harry Kingston and George Smith pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, as-suring them quarters in the pentientiary. Judge Harrison has not yet fixed the term. Shith and Kingston are two of the Union Pacific car robbers.

Lancaster County's Convention. LINCOLN, Neb., March 28 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The republicon county central committee today issued a call for a ounty convention to Monday, April 11, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention which at Kearney April 27. The basis of represenation is the same as last year. The commit tee recommends that no proxies be allowed and that each delegation be empowered to

fil all vacancies in its own ranks.

Major Hasting and J. E. Douglas are recmmended for temporary chairman and sec retary of the convention respectively.

Question of Circulation. LINCOLN, Neb., March 28 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The proprietor of the Daily News today applied for an injunction restraining the city council from granting saloon licenses to twenty-five applicants whose notices of application were published in the State Journal. The proprietor of the News base their application for the injunction on the ground that the law requires the notices to be published in the paper having the largest circulation, and claim that the circulation of their paper exceeds that of the State Journal.

Plans of the Rock Island.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Messrs. Billingsley, McMurtrie and Kitchen, representing the Lincoln Board of Trade, returned fromTopeka today, where they went to interview the officials of the Rock Island railroad as to the details of proposed operations of that road in this city preparatory to making an early commencement of the proposed line to R street and extension south along either Nineteenth or Twentieth to O street. They report that General Manager Low stated that it was the Rock Island's fixed intention to form a direct connection at Manhattan, Kan., through Lincoln with their lines south, which will soon be completed to the gulf and which will soon be completed to the gulf and also at Phillipsburg via Nelson with the through west and southwest. The depot on O street in Lincoln will cost \$100,000. C. H. Thompson, right of way man, arrived in Lincoln today to complete the

HIS MORTAL FRAME WAS WEAK. Autopsy on Walt Whitman's Body Shows i Was Terribly Diseased.

work of purchasing the right of way to O

CAMDEN, N. J., March 28.-The funeral of Walt Whitman will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Several of the friends wish to invite Colonel Ingersoli to make an address, while others are opposed to it. In December last Mr. Whitman agreed with the December last Mr. Whitman agreed with the attending physicians to allow them to perform an autopsy upon his body after death. He did this in the interest of medical science, George Whitman, a brother of the poet, yesterday refused to allow the doctors to perform their task. After the brother's departure from the house, however, the physicians went ahead, occupying nearly three hours. The autopsy disclosed the fact that the poet had died with his organs in a state of disease that should, by all the laws of of disease that should, by all the laws of medicine, have killed him years ago. His medicine, have killed him years ago. His left lung was entirely gone, while of the right there was out a breathing spot. The heart was surrounded by a large number of small abscesses and about two and a half quarts of water. The pain in the left side, that had been diagnosed by some physicians as an internal cancer, was found to have been caused by peritonitis. The brain was found to be absormally large and in a fairly found to be abnormally large and in a fairly

Four Drowned in Golden Gate. San Francisco, Cai., March 28.—Six mer stole a boat some time yesterday morning and went for a picnic across the bay to Ransaulito. On the way back the boat was caught by the tide and swept out through Golden Gate. When in mid-channel the boat was caught by a heavy sea and four of the men-John Brown, Richard Costello, Jesse Carter and Isaac Hanna-were

The members of the Park commission are having no difficulty in securing propositions vention will be held April 13, and the primon lands for park purposes, as there are a aries on the 5th. It now looks as if the renumber of parties who stand ready and will-

ing to sell. The latest proposition comes from Mesrs. Boggs & Hill, who effer four-teen acres just west of Creighte ge for \$100,000. In a letter addresse ge eity council the gentlemen extol the of their land, and offer to give \$11 if the purchase price toward the erranditorium building on the premiser.

ANOTHER NOTE FROM SALE 5

He Doesn't Like One of Blaine tions on the Seal Question LONDON, March 28.—The Bering Correspondence printed here this morni sish that February 27 Salisbury wrote this ish minister at Washington that the column of the British government was given last to the modus vivendi solely on the ground of preserving the seal species in those waters which were supposed to be in danger unless there should be temporary cessation of hunting, and that no information reached her majesty's government to lead them to suppose that so drastic a measure would be re-quisite for the two successive seasons. Blaine's comparison of the present situation to the ownership of timber land does not ap-pear to Salisbury to be applicable to the case. It resembles rather, he says, arbitration re-

arbitration is pending the party actually in possession cuts the grass.

The Star criticises Lord Salisbury's attitude on the Bering sea as being inconsistent and commends the Americans as having beand commends the Americans as having behaved as though genuinely desiring to protect the seals, while Salisbury appears to be afraid of offending the Canadians, whose only desire is to catch seals. The Times supports Salisbury, though on March 2 it published articles advocating a renewal of the agreement.

APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

Count Von Etleaburg is now President of

the Prussian Council. BERLIN, March 28 .- In the Prussian Diet today Count von Eulenburg was duly appointed president of the Prussian council, and made a statement justifying the separation of the imperial chancellorship from the presidency of the Prussian ministry on the ground that the burden of work involved by a union of the two posts was beyond the powers of one man. He announced that the government would refrain from insisting upon further consideration of the primary education bill, as it had created such serious differ ences in the Diet and country at large, but the government would maintain its right to decide when and in what form the matter would be taken up in the future. The an-nouncement was received with mingled cheers and hisses.

It is said that the Reichstag will be indefinitely prorogued this week and the Land-tag nominally until the end of October, but the latter will, in fact, not meet until the new house has been elected, when it is believed, Eulenburg will have succeeded in forming some sort of a coalition to enable the primary education bill to be presented with a certainty of success.

TERRORIZING THE JUDGES.

French Dynamiters Trying to Intimidate the Judicial Authorities. Paris, March 28.—Rayachol, the anarchist leader, said in an interview that the purpose of the dynamite explosions was to terrorize the judicial authorities in order to prevent them from condemning the anarchists now under arrest. He says there is dynamite enough on hand to blow up the house of every French official. Gerard, expert in explosives, declares that Millerite is the only article that has caused such destruction as that witnessed in the Rue Clitichy, and it is believed the anarchists have learned the secret of its composition, which was supposed to be proprieted to the secret of the composition. to be confined to trusted government em-

FIRE AND POLICE.

Offending Otheers and Firemen Disciplined -Other Business Transacted. Officer Siebeck was tried before the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners at their meeting last night on the charge of being in

The board suspended him for two days. The case of Officer Cullen who had been charged with the same offense was recalled and a witness who was not present at the first examination. In executive session the commissioners decided to suspend the officer

a South Tenth street saloon while on duty.

for three days.

After the police cases had been disposed of it was the firemen's turn to go on the carpet and acting Captain James McNamara of hose company No. 6 was the victim. The captain and his company worked at the big captain and his combany worked at the big fire from the time the alarm was turned in until 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon and then McNamara hastily accumulated a jag. Acting Chief Graves suspended McNamara pending a decision of the board. The captain pleaded guilty and was reduced in rank and suspended for one week, Chief Salter sent in a communication stating that he had five companies of four men each and recommended that the companies in question be manned with five men each as he was always short of help when the men took their day off. Referred to the committee on

finance. The chief of the fire department also sent in a statement giving the number and condition of horses now in service. Four horses now attached to apparatus are unfit for duty and the chief asked that they be disposed of and six good animals purchased. Referred to the committee on property. Officer Andrew Haze was allowed two days

Officer Von Mugge was granted thirty days' leave without pay in order to allow him to attend to some private business in San Chief Seavey made honorable mention of Officer Corey for standing up to be shot at by couple of safe blowers. In compliance with a resolution of the council Chief Seavey was directed to see

in which to go duck hunting. Officer Mitchell was given ten days' annual leave and

that the fence on the west side of the base ball ground was torn down as it is in a dangerous condition. Officer Kirk, at the request of the chief of police, sent in a written statement regarding the moving of a chest of powder at the fire of Sunday morning. Chief Satter was asked about the matter and said that some officer told him about the powder and that the chest was moved by his own men. Joseph Garneau, jr., complained about the way street hacks and cabs crowd about the

entrance to Boy i's theater at the close of the performance and prevent private carriages from getting up to the curb. This brought about a discussion of the old back-stand ordinance. Chief Seavey said that he was poweriess, as the ordinance pro-pared by the commission regulating hack stands had been pigeonholed by the council. Another ordinance will be prepared by the board and sent to the council at an early

Chief Seavey asked for information regarding the transfer of liquor licenses from one person to another and if he had power to arrest parties for selling liquor under a transfer license. Mr. Gilbert said that the law was explicit on that subject and that the licenses could not be transferred.

The chief referred to George R. Davis, The chief referred to George R. Davis, who had sold out his part of the St. Clair hotel to H. Ahrens, who continued to dispense liquors under Davis' license. The natter will be referred to the county attor-

Complaint was made that the basement of the Omaha Hardware company's building was filled with six or seven feet of water, and it was feared that the foundations of the adjoining buildings would settle. The old fire engine was ordered out to pump the cellar dry. When the firemen investigated the basement they found only about a fact of water and that was rapidly running off.

Burglars Folled. Burglars attempted to effect an entrance

into ex-Mayor W. J. Broatch's residence about 2 o'clock Monday morning, but were frightened away by the burgiar alarm.

Later on an effort was made to force the door of Sommer's grocery store Twenty-eighth and Farnam streets but it fuiled.

SILVER SILENTLY SLEEPING

Bland's Free Coinage Bill Resting In the Graveyard of Unfinished Business.

BLAND CHARGES CRISP WITH BAD FAITH

Indications That a Final Vote on the Measure Will Not Be Reached This Session-Its Advocates Indignant-

The Speaker's Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28 .- The silver uestion is an issue of the past, so far as the house of representatives is concerned. The developments of today clearly indicate that the all powerful decree of cloture will not be invoked by the committee on rules to assist the free coinage people in forcing a final vote on the passage of the bill, and without such a decree all the resources of parliamentary law will be powerless to resurrect the bill from the cemetery of unfinished business to which it now has been consigned.

It was not until the house had mgt today and passed to the consideration of routine business that Speaker Crisp finally announced that the committee on rules would not deem it proper to report a rule preventing filibustering and forcing a vote unless majority of the democratic members should sign a petition demanding such an arbitrary

mr. Bland was quite indignant, and in sisted upon a rule, but the speaker was obdurate, and seemed to be supported by most of his prominent democratic colleagues.

Mr. Pierce and several other gentlemen at once became the sixual other gentlemen at once began the circulation of petitions, but thus far they have not secured more than forty or fifty democratic signatures, although the work will be continued tomerrow.

Mr. Bland, this afternoon, made the follow-ing authorized statement to the Associated press with reference to the silver bill:

press with reference to the silver bill:

Mr. Bland Makes a Statement. "When the rule was first reported, setting apart three days for the consideration of the silver bill, I insisted that the rule should be a centinuing order, knowing that three days a continuing order, knowing that three days could be fillbustered out and no action had upon the bitl. When I made this suggestion Speaker Crisp tartly replied that I ought to trust the committee on rules in that matter; that I the three days were fillbustered out without disposing of the bill, the committee on rules would report a rule preventing all fillbustering motions and compelling a vote upon bustering motions and compelling a vote upor

"The devate on the bill ran until 5 o'clock on the third day. I moved the previous question and then the apponents of the bill commenced filibustering and kept it up until about 12 o'clock on the last day for the con-sideration of the bill. The friends of the bill were determined to continue in session, so as to prevent a lapse of the legislative day. Myself, Mr. Piesce of Tennessee and other members of the house went to the speaker and asked his advice about the matter, whether he thought that flibustering had whether he thought that filibustering had proceeded long enough to satisfy the house and the country that the committee on rules would be warranted in reporting a rule by which filibustering motions would be preuented and bring the house to a direct vote unon the bill. He assured mysef and a number of others, that he thought filibustering had gone on long enough to demonstrate the fact and that the committee on rules would report a rule to bring the bill to strate the fact and that the committee on rules would report a rule to bring the bill to a vote. I may add that I moved the house adjourn on Thursday night, at the instance of the speaker, and with the emphatic state-ment that he would report a rule cutting off fillbustering motions and bring the bill to a

Consulted the Speaker.

"The next day, Friday, I went to the speaker and he advised the introduction of a rule to be quoted on today, Monday, preacnt-ing all filloustering motions and compelling a vote upon the bill. He wrote out the rule himself. I introduced it at his request, and had it referred to his committee, with the distinct understanding that the rule would be reported today. I never heard anything about his wanting a petition of a majority of the democrats until this morning, when we ought to have been voting upon the order

"We considered that the roll call of the house, showing as it did, a large majority of the democratic party in favor of the bill, was a sufficient warrant for him to acc according to the wishes of the democratic party, as shown upon the record. The speaker had given a number of the free coinage members of the democratic party to under stand that he proposed to have a vote either today or tomorrow upon this rule. We had telegraphed for absentees in order to have our men in the house. When we found the attitude of the speaker had changed it cre-ated confusion and consternation among the free coinage advocates. They felt that they had been deceived and disappointed by the action of the speaker. He had given them no chance to get a petition,

Deceived the Free Coinage Men. "In this morning's New York World there appeared a dispatch stating the correspond-ent had it upon the best possible authority that the speaker would require the petition. Of course the friends of free silver regarded that he had made pledges and promises, as indicated in the dispatch, to our opponents. indicated in the distatch, to our opponents, pledges and promises that he did not advise the friends of free conage he had made. The consequence is, that at the critical moment, they saw the speaker had deserted them, and many members, especially those who were personally the followers of Crisp, are now refusing to sign any petition. I see at this time but very little hope of getting a majority of the members on a petition asking that the rule by reported. Of course the speaker has great power, and since be has shown a disposition to lay the bill on the table, members who have confidence in him will go with him and this leaves us with the bill having not only the anti-free colnage bill having not only the anti-free coinage mon its opponents, but also the speaker op-posed to it, and those who persoally follow him. What may be the outcome I cannot say. We can count a sufficient number of members who have been voting against con-sideration of the bill who state emphatically that they will vote for the bill if it ever comes upon its passage, to give it from te to twenty majority." Mr. Crisp is Surprised.

Speaker Crisp was shown Mr. Bland's statement this evening, and said he was surprised at Mr. Bland should have so far forprised at Mr. Bland should have so far forgotten himself and tne true situation as to
eudeavor to mislead the public by such a
statement. In justifying his position Mr.
Crisp said that when the rules were
being considered he had in caucus pledged
his party that no rule should be reported
prohibiting filibustering or cutting off dilitatory motions, except at the request of a majority of the democratic members of congress. A majority of the democrats requested gress. A majority of the democrats requested that a time be fixed for the consideration of the free coinage bill, but making no refer-ence therein to any change of the rule. In response to this request the committee per-mitted three days debate. The speaker said that, as well as he recollected, Mr. Biand did want to incorporate some limitation of the right of the house to filibuster or wanted a continuing order, but the committee deter-mined that until the necessity for such a rule mined that until the necessity for such a rule was demonstrated they would not report it. The bill was taken up and debated for three days and mally saved from the table by the casting vote of the seaker. Mr. Criso said the vote was a great surprise to all parties. A majority of the democrats voted against tabling the bill and thereby demonstrated that they favored and thereby demonstrated that they favored and thereby demonstrated that they favored its passage. Speaker Crisp said that he assumed that these gentlemen so voting were in favor of a rule which would brin the house to a direct vote on the bill and prevens filibustering, and, so believing, he said to Mr. Bland that he had no doubt the committee would report a rule. He also said to Mr. Bland that in his judgment there had been sufficient filibustering to demonstrate been sufficient fillbustering to demonstrate the impossibility of the passage of the bill without a rule to bring the house to a direct