THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1892. NUMBER 117.

SECURED THE TWELVE MEN

Jury in the Irvine Case Selected After Four Days' Work.

OUTLINE OF THE DEFENDANT'S CASE

Something New in the Criminal Jurisprudence of Nebraska—Peculiar Condition of the Prisoner's Mind at the Time of the Killing.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The jury in the Irvine trial was secured shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the attorneys for the state and defense laid their cases before the jury before the court adjourned this evening. The statement of the case by the county attorney was necessarily very brief, but that of Abbott for the defense was more elaborate. The defense that will be set up in the Irvine trial is something entirely new in the criminal jurisprudence of Nebraska. The defense of insanity and emotional insanity is most frequently used, but it has remained for the attorneys who are defending Irvine to set up in defense of their client the plea of visual hallucination, or, to speak technically, mania transitoria. This disease of the mind has been described by some experts as transitory frenzy and by others transitory fervor. The term mania transitoria has been applied to that condition of mind where the person afflicted from some exciting cause becomes oblivious of his surroundings, and although he may seem to act with method and be guided by will power, when he recovers he has no memory of what has taken place and in fact has been a mere automaton and has acted without power of free will.

Causes of the Disease.

The exciting causes of mania transitoria are lack of sleep, lack of food, intense cold, intense mental strain or anything else that will tend to produce mental collapse. It is recognized by all the best medical authorities of the country, and may extend over several days and sometimes for several weeks. The very fact of its intensity tends to the recovery of the patient. A person afflicted usually after the attack drops into a profound slumber. The effects are usually noticeable for several weeks and sometimes for two or more months.

A person under the influence of mania transitoria is in a condition analogous to what is known as epleptic insanity, many of the features being similar to insanity superinduced by epilepsy. Some of the authorities have designated this complication of the mind as transitoria melancholia. A person suffering from mania transitoria is in an abnormal state of mind, and is in fact in a condition of unconsciousness, where all his words and actions spring mechanically, as it were, from association of ideas, and not from the action of the will.

Such are the details of the defense shown up by Irvine's attorneys. Some of the best known medical authorities in the United States will be called in to testify as to Irvine's condition of mind at the time of the tragedy and to establish the fact that Irvine was really affected with the disease.

Proceedings of the Day.

There were a few more spectators present at the fourth day's session of the trial and several ladies made their appearance for the first time. The opening proceedings were characterized by some considerable delay, as a great many members of the new panel summoned last night had not arrived in the court room. It developed this morning that one member of the panel summoned last night was a woman. Her name appeared simply as A. R. Crittenden, and it was not learned that she was disqualified by reason of her sex until this forenoon. It was claimed by some that the error would vitiate the entire panel, but this proved to be untrue.

It was rumored this morning that Mrs. Irvine was to be a witness for the state, but County Attorney Snell soon corrected the statement by remarking that the wife could not be made to testify against her husband and that there was a question as to whether she would be allowed to testify even if she were willing.

Working at the Jury Again.

It took but a few minutes to dispose of J. T. McDonald, the first juryman called this morning. He had formed and expressed a decided opinion and was excused. The next man was H. H. Spelman. He was subjected to the most rigid examination by County Attorney Snell that had yet been made in the progress of the trial. His answers were very evasive and unsatisfactory, but he was finally passed by both sides.

It was a noticeable fact that a large majority of the jurymen examined this forenoon, as well as yesterday afternoon, testified that they not only formed opinions regarding the guilt or innocence of the accused, but had decided opinions as to the merit of such cases in general. It is this widespread and perfectly evident sympathy with the prisoner that is making the work of securing a jury so difficult. Another juror subjected to a close examination was James Doak of University Place. The state's examination was in a direction to prove that the juror had expressed decided opinions in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused in the presence of Dr. Greene and others at University Place. He claimed that he had not. He stated on examination that he had had business relations with Irvine and that the business was still unsettled. The state challenged Doak but the defense resisted and the challenge was overruled.

Exhausted Its Last Challenge.

When court assembled this afternoon County Attorney Snell remarked that the state would like to introduce testimony that he believed would impeach Juryman Doak, and that he expected his witnesses every moment. He submitted several authorities, but after considerable delay the state exhausted its last peremptory challenge and Mr. Doak was ordered to step aside. This was at 2:45 this afternoon.

It was at 3:45 this afternoon that the defense waived its sixteenth and last challenge, and the jury stood complete. The names of the twelve men upon whose verdict depends the life of W. H. Irvine are as follows: W. W. Jones, teamster; H. A. Hendricks, farmer; Charles Genuchi, farmer; Rudolph Kurth, carpenter; Henry Roeke, farmer; Walter Hoge, printer; W. W. Raub, carpenter; Eugene Cole, carpenter; Henry Roejka, farmer; Brad Ringer; real estate agent; J. J. Layman, baroer; T. H. Griswold, farmer.

The examination of the jurymen commenced Monday afternoon, and since that time 111 were placed on the stand, more than one-third of them being examined yesterday. All of the jurors are married men except the last one selected, T. H. Griswold.

Stating the Case to the Jury.

County Attorney Suell commenced his statement to the jury at 4 o'clock. He faced the jury and stated that they were there to try the case of W. H. Irvine for the killing of C. E. Montgomery on the morning of the 26th of last May. The indictment charged the accused with murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree and manslaughter. The state, he said, proposed to prove that on the morning in question Montgomery was seated at the breakfast table at the Hotel Lincoln and that before he had ordered his breakfast Irvine came to the door and deliberately shot him twice, from the effects of which he died; that Irvine came to the hotel early in the morning, an hour and a half before the shooting; that he walked up the stairs and not finding the man he was in search of waited in the parlor. When again he went to the dining room he found his victim and deliberately shot him down. The state would prove that the killing was done with premeditated malice while the accused was in the full possession of all his mental faculties.

Attorney Snell's statement was very brief. At its close Attorney N. C. Abbott stated the case of the defense. He said that while the defendant was accused of murder, the jury would be called upon to decide something higher than a mere act of taking human life. A Nebraska jury, he said, would be called upon to place a Nebraska estimate upon the facts of the case. He argued briefly the distinction between the words "malicious" and "wilful" and then passed on to a brief review of the life of the accused. Mr. Irvine was born at Mount Vernon, O., and was of Irish parentage. When he was 19 years old he met the young woman who afterwards became his wife, she being 16 years old at the time. Three years later they were married and from that marriage one child, a girl named Florence, was born. In 1885 he moved with his family to Lincoln, where he engaged in business. In 1890 he moved to Salt Lake City, where he won the friendship and esteem of the people of that city. In January, 1892, Mrs. Irvine came east to visit, stopping for several weeks at Lincoln and then proceeding to Marion, Ind.

Irvine's Suspicions Aroused.

A week before the shooting Mr. Irvine left Salt Lake City for the east to rejoin his wife, taking a large sum of money, intending to spend the summer at the sea side. He arrived at Lincoln on the Sunday before the 18th of May last, and at the depot met a friend who told him that he had been on the train with Mrs. Irvine on her way to Chicago and added that "Mont" was on the train too. "Who's Mont?" asked Irvine. "Why, Montgomery," replied the friend. The statement aroused Irvine's suspicions for the first time, and that evening he went to Omaha, where he expected to meet some of his wife's relatives. There he learned what increased his suspicions and he telegraphed his wife asking where she had stopped at Chicago. She telegraphed in reply: "At the Grand Pacific." Irvine found that she had not told the truth. He took the first train for Chicago, where at his request Mrs. Irvine met him. He again ascertained that Mrs. Irvine had not stopped at the Grand Pacific. He then went to his wife's room, where he insisted upon her telling the whole story of her trip from Salt Lake City to Chicago. The wife first evaded, but finally told the truth.

Mrs. Irvine told her husband of her journey to Chicago; how she had played cards with Montgomery and others on the train; how they had gone to the Hotel Grace and how they occupied adjoining rooms.

Found Evidence of His Wife's Shame.

Irvine then went to the Hotel Grace and paid the clerk $5 for the privilege of examining the old register. On that register Irvine found the name of "C. E. Montgomery, room 120," and "Mrs. J. H. Miller, room 119."

He recognized in the name of Mrs. J. H. Miller the handwriting of his wife. He visited the rooms and found that they adjoined each other and were connected by a doorway. Learning these facts, he returned to his wife, when she continued her story.

She said that Montgomery had first approached her at the bathing pavilion at Garfield beach at Salt Lake; that he there poisoned her mind against her husband, telling her that her husband was spending his nights with lewd women, and that he had ceased to love her. Montgomery declared his own love for her and begged her to fly with him to New Mexico. Continuing, Mrs. Irvine told her husband how she went to the Grace hotel with Montgomery's sister; how he visited her at her room, and how she had submitted to him.

Irvine had asked her if she would make a written statement of all that she had told him, which she did.

Outlining the Defense.

Then Attorney Abbott entered upon that part of his statement in which he outlined the defense. After Irvine had left his wife he ate no dinner, but took the 1 o'clock train from Chicago to Lincoln. He ate no supper, and did not sleep that night. He paced about the cars. He went out on the platform. He walked up and down, and there seemed to come before his eyes a vision of intense blackness. Arriving at Lincoln, he went to the Hotel Lincoln, thinking to get a bed where he could obtain rest, but the hotel was full and he could get no room.

All this time he was surrounded, he thought, by this dense black cloud. He ate no breakfast, but started for the home of Mr. Abbott, all the time accompanied by this black cloud.

It was early in the morning and no one was up. He then wandered aimlessly to his old home on G street, where the black cloud gave way to a halo of light, half as large as a large-sized window and intensely red. It seemed to follow him wherever he went, sometimes before and sometimes by his side, and as he stood looking at his former home this halo grew intensely bright and the color intensely red. He felt as if there were darting into him a thousand rays of light, all pricking like electricity.

Was a Very Fatal Halo.

He believed that he saw in his house his little girl running from one window to another, looking out at him. She would try the door as if she sought to come near him. He made no attempt to open the door, but wandered off to what seemed to him to be the open country. He finally met a street car, having a vague undefined idea that it would take him to his friend Abbott's house, but by the time he reached the point where he intended to leave the car his mind became confused. He seemed to be made dizzy by this halo of light that was constantly before him or by his side. From that time he had no idea as to where he was. He only recollected in a confused way that he was about somewhere in the Lincoln hotel, and then a convulsion passed through his frame, the halo of red light that had pursued him rushed at some object—he could not tell what—and there was a loud explosion and the next thing he was in a cell at the police station.

He did not seem to know what he was doing, but was constantly talking and moaning, and in that condition remained for several hours, dropping in the afternoon into a deep slumber.

Then Court Adjourned.

Mr. Abbott closed his statement to the jury by claiming that there was a law in the human heart that governed cases like this. He was several times interrupted by Attorney Snell, who objected to arguments to the jury at this stage of the trial, but in each case the court overruled the objection and Mr. Abbott was allowed to proceed. At the close of his statement the court took a recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

JUDGE OGDEN NOW.

Governor Boyd Names the Successor to Judge Doane.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Boyd today appointed Hon. Charles Ogden to be judge of the Fourth judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Doane.

Died of a Fractured Skull.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Harry, the 11-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murphy, died of a fractured skull this morning under Christian science treatment. The child's mother was an ardent adherent of that faith, and through her influence the faith curists were given charge of the case.

Heavy Rain at Ogallala.

OGALLALA, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It has rained steadily for thirty-six hours. It was the heaviest downfall ever witnessed here so late in the season. A large acreage has been sown to winter wheat, which will be greatly benefitted. Farmers are highly elated over the prospects. Lands are changing hands at 50 per cent advance, compared with prices one year ago.

Nebraska's Death Roll.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. J. D. McDonald, who has been very low and suffering for several weeks from an incurable malady, died last night and will be buried Saturday. The funeral will be held in their large beautiful residence on Military avenue. She was loved and respected by all who knew her. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss.

Guilty of Forgery.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Guy Collier, a minor, and Fred Stuart, both colored, were yesterday adjudged guilty of forgery in Judge Brown's court. Collier was sentenced to the reform school and Stuart in default of $530 bail was sent back to jail to await the action of the district court.

VAN WYCK WAS CONFUSED

Crounse Forces the Independent Leader to Answer Numerous Questions.

FEATURES OF THE HASTINGS JOINT DEBATE

While the Republican Champion Discussed Issues of Importance His Opponent Treated the Audience to an Entirely Different Subject.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is an assured fact that the next governor of Nebraska spoke in the city of Hastings today. In the afternoon Judge Lorenzo Crounse and General C. H. Van Wyck, respectively republican and independent candidates for governor, joined in discussing the political issues of the day. Hon. J. Sterling Morton, the democratic champion, spoke in the evening.

The seventh of the series of eight joint debates was held in the Wigwam, which was the scene of the Andrews-McKeigham joint discussion a few weeks ago. The air was cold and damp, while the seats were liberally covered with dust. At 1:30 the crowd began assembling, the Wigwam an hour later being comfortably full. Judge Crounse had missed connections at Grand Island, and, as the carriage in which he was making the twenty-five mile drive did not come in by the time set for the debate, the crowd patiently waited his arrival. Meanwhile Van Wyck came and took a seat on the platform without any demonstration whatever. He had a hat full of papers with him, which he kept counting from time to time, surveying the crowd at intervals with great complacency. Then General Van Wyck wanted to know where Crounse was. General A. V. Cole replied that he was somewhere on the wagon road from Grand Island, but just where no one knew.

The independents gave shouts of derision at this, yelling that it was a clear case of back down, but, to their discomfiture, General Cole announced that he was informed that Judge Crounse had arrived in town.

Greeted Crounse with Cheers.

Van Wyck kept the crowd in a roar with his sallies until Judge Crounse entered the tabernacle amid rousing cheers. The two political gladiators pleasantly shook hands amid laughs and "what did we tell you" cheers. County Attorney Chris Hoeppner, on behalf of the independents, introduced Mr. Van Wyck without any introductory remarks. Then the speaker began in his eccentric manner to prove that three parties were necessary to the salvation of the country. Then he rambled on, endeavoring to show that the republican and democratic parties were in collusion to kill the people's party and the people. He thought that the defeat of the free silver bill was a most outrageous breach of trust.

Continuing, he said: "Now if everything is all right, why its all right, but it ain't. Or, when we say it ain't, why they say we are howling calamity, but we ain't, oh, no. Now, lets take an orthodox republican paper, the Chicago Inter Ocean. That's orthodox, ain't it? They slip in and out so one can't tell."

He read an editorial from this paper which he thought was his idea of a calamity howler.

"Corporations and monopolies control this nation now just like they did in slavery days," said he. "They control the legislature and the executive now and pretty soon they'll control the court."

Then he wandered on to the homestead law and farm mortgages and then to the meat inspection bill. Then he propounded seven questions to Judge Crounse concerning the free silver coinage from 1792 to 1873 and as to why it was discontinued and who desired it to be stopped; if Judge Crounse believed that freight rates should be reduced; if he favored admitting lumber free; if he thought the gold clause in mortgages right and if he favored John Sherman's proposition to reduce the $4,500,000 silver purchases.

Then He Touched the Tariff.

Then he wandered onto the tariff question, touching on sugar, lumber and iron, and then back to farm mortgages. He declared that the United States could not pay its debts and was insolvent. The closing five minutes were occupied in defending his record, anticipating Judge Crounse, in discussing the income tax and in defending his vote on the Union Pacific bonds and grant.

General A. V. Cole, on behalf of the republican committee, asked for the same courtesy for Crounse that had been given General Van Wyck. General Cole stated that he had heard that the next governor would speak in Hastings. As all three candidates were present, in order to save any misapprehension as to whom the next executive would be, he would introduce him. He then introduced Judge Crounse, who was greeted with a whirlwind of applause. Judge Crounse said that he felt that he had disgraced himself in accepting a challenge to answer such rambling speeches as he had been compelled to listen to for the past few weeks. General Van Wyck had entirely left his audience in the dark as to his views on many of the important questions in the people's party platform, saying nothing on the 2 per cent treasury scheme. Then he took up the seven questions propounded by his opponent answering them very candidly and plainly in the easiest manner. The entire throng was intensely pleased at the manner in which he went for Van Wyck's promise not to veto any bill passed by the legislature.

Placed the Shoe on the Other Foot.

His answers greatly delighted the audience. Then Judge Crounse asked Van Wyck a few questions as to why he voted to set apart 1,600 acres in Otoe and 800 in Johnson counties from actual settlement. Then he asked the general why he didn't vote for free salt and coal when he had a chance.

"Always did," said Van Wyck.

"The record is against you, general," said the judge as he referred him to the Congressional Globe.

Next he asked why the general had opposed restricting the subscription to the Union Pacific railroad stock and the general's only apology was that he had done those things while he was a republican. "Can the leopard change his spots? General Van Wyck may appropriately be named Man-Afraid-of-His-Record," said Judge Crounse.

He referred from time to time to a paper he had giving references to the Congressional Globe. Van Wyck wanted to examine the paper, but Judge Crounse declined. The general persisted, but was finally compelled to sit down by the yells of the crowd. He pretended to be a railroad reformer, the speaker declared, but the record would show that on the Cincinnati & Southern railroad bill, which was about as big a piece of robbery as was perpetrated, Van Wyck had voted for the passage of the bill. Then he asked a more personal question:

"Why did you, contrary to law, take pay during the war as both a colonel and member of congress?"

Van Wyck, during this onslaught, kept continually fidgeting about in his chair with a constantly rising temper and often endeavored to interrupt the speaker. The underlying principle of the alliance was correct, although it had been made the instrument of furthering the personal ambition of many scheming politicians, Judge Crounse thought. "Stand up for Nebraska, even if the Almighty has pleased to withhold the rain for a season or two. No political party was to be blamed for that." He analyzed the preamble of the independent party, showing that it was greatly exaggerated.

General Van Wyck occupied fifteen minutes in closing in picturing the horrible audacity of a governor who would dare to veto a bill passed by the legislature. Then he talked about the exception clause on the back of had a large attendance. Twenty-eight head brought a total of $39,910, making an average the greenbacks. He tried to explain how it was that he had drawn double salary during the war as a colonel and member of congress, telling how he had enlisted and had not drawn his pay until the war was over. Then he went to the paymaster and wanted every dollar to which he was entitled, in order to show his confidence in greenbacks.

The contrast of the two speakers and their presentation of the cases proved highly favorable to Judge Crounse, who was given an ovation at the close of the debate. Crounse's exposure of Van Wyck has lost the latter many votes today.

MEIKLEJOHN AND POYNTER.

Burt County Citizens Exhibit a Preference for Republican Doctrine.

TEKAMAH, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The joint debate between Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn and Hon. W. A. Poynter at Dye's grove, at the head of Elm creek, in the very center of the independent stronghold of Burt county and distant about fifteen miles from Tekamah, succeeded in drawing out about 100 voters, fully one-half of whom were republicans. C. T. Griffin, chairman of the independent county central committee, introduced Hon. W. A. Poynter, who was received without applause from the audience. The meeting was opened by Poynter in an address of one hour.

He began with an eulogy on the people of this county and endeavored to prove that the agricultural west was enriching the eastern states that were nonproducing, but without any apparent impression on the audience. He then took up the greenback issue and the national bank question and claimed that the national banks made 37 per cent on their investments and denounced all financial legislation from the days of Buchanan to the present time. He next took up the railroad question and scored the democratic party and Governor Boyd for vetoing the Newberry bill. He then took up the tariff question and denounced the protective principle. He did not believe that the manufacturing industries should be protected. He then reverted to wildcat banking schemes and advocated the issue of currency by the government on land security at 2 per cent and a graduated income tax and closed by promising that if the independents were placed in power money would be plenty.

Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn opened by saying that he was pleased to hear his friend Mr. Poynter say that he was proud of being an American citizen and a citizen of the great and prosperous state of Nebraska. "But I want to tell my friend," said he, "that he forgot to state what party brought about this wonderful prosperity."

He then took up the condition of finance at the time Lincoln was elected president and ventilated the wild-cat banking system of those days. He also answered in an able manner the objections to raising the revenue by the income tax, and fully explained the benefits derived from a protective tariff, and illustrated the fact that the tariff is not a tax by pointing to the steel rail, crockery, salt and glass industries, which was received with applause. Mr. Meiklejohn then in a masterly and very explicit manner explained much to the disadvantage of the independents the financial theory as advocated by their party. He denied the contraction of the currency and showed the fallacy of their basis for calculating the per capita circulation at the close of the war and claimed that the country has a greater per capita circulation now than ever.

He then took up the national banking act and answered every objection urged against it by Poynter to the satisfaction of all, and showed by precedent the danger of their subtreasury scheme to take their place. In closing Meiklejohn paid a noble tribute to this grand and growing western state and gave the lie to the calamity howl of the independents and admonished them to be careful when they cast their ballots.

Mr. Poynter, in his fifteen-minute closing, endeavored to prove that it would be better to have free trade in this country and advocated free siver, and said that the country is prepared to have the silver of the world dumped upon it and to coin it free. A respectful hearing was given to both speakers, although it is quite evident Meiklejohn is making friends among the farming communities in Burt county.

Morton at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the evening Hon. J. Sterling Morton addressed several hundred people in Dutton hall. No demonstration was attempted by the democrats aside from a glee club. Judge R. A. Batty introduced Mr. Morton. The sage of Arbor Lodge turned his attention to the tariff, speaking at length on this subject. He ridiculed Van Wyck's attempts to pose as a horny-handed farmer as entirely inconsistent with his former reputation and present financial condition. Mr. Morton then strongly protested against the free coinage of silver and stated that it had been left for Alchemist Van Wyck to discover value, and corrected him in some statements made in the joint debate. Van Wyck's record was reviewed at length in a very unfavorable manner, referring particularly to the Union Pacific deal and to his record in congress.

S. N. Wolback of Grand Island, candidate for lieutenant governor, followed Mr. Morton in a short speech.

Thurston in Phelps County.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The speech of the campaign was delivered here last night by Hon. John M. Thurston. In spite of the continuous rain the opera house was filled, there being present about 700 people, among whom were scores of farmers and laboring men who were eager to hear the political issues discussed by Nebraska's peerless orator. On account of delayed trains the speaker did not arrive until after 8 o'clock. He was met at the depot by the club, headed by the Holdrege cornet band and republican drum corps, and escorted to the opera house. At 8:30 he was introduced by Chairman Roberts amid deafening applause, and for two hours and one-half the large audience was delighted.

Coleridge Democrats Regaled.

COLERIDGE, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Last night the democrats of this city were regaled with the usual amount of democratic doctrine and some democratic taffy. Fred J. Fox of Creighton, democratic nominee for state senator, gave the opening address of forty minutes, in his peculiar measured style. His remarks failed to elicit any special enthusiasm or interest. Dr. George E. Keiper was then introduced and in his characteristic and forcible way was interesting to the audience for an hour. The Coleridge cornet band furnished excellent music for the occasion.

Honored in Utah.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—This morning Judge Powers, one of the attorneys for the defense in the Irvine case, received a long telegram from Ogden, U. T., expressing regret that he had declined to serve as the liberal candidate for delegate to congress from that territory. The nomination was tendered him unanimously by a nonpartisan convention of over 400 delegates, representing the wealth and intelligence of the gentile population of the territory. The resolutions were highly complimentary to the judge's ability and high standing in the territory.

Safe Basis for Political Action.

FULLERTON, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Hon. R. L. Livingtone, chairman of the Douglas county republican central committee, delivered an able and convincing argument upon the political situation from a republican standpoint last night to an appreciative and enthusiastic audience at the court house in this city. The speaker handled the tariff and financial questions in a manner that clearly showed the relative position of each of the parties and fully demonstrated that the republican policy and position was the correct and safe basis of political action.

PADDOCK'S FIRST SPEECH

Initial Appearance of the Senator in the Present Campaign.

WHY THE M'KINLEY BILL IS A BENEFIT

Features of the Protective Tariff Law in Which Nebraska is Particularly Interested—Greeted by Hundreds of the Republicans of Gage County.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was a large assemblage of republicans gathered at the Paddock opera house this afternoon to hear the first speech of Senator A. S. Paddock during the present campaign in this state. Senator Paddock was introduced by Chairman Murphy of the Gage county republican committee, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. When the applause had subsided Mr. Paddock bowed his acknowledgments and said: "Politically, I stand squarely upon the republican platform promulgated at Minneapolis. Physically, I stand on my own platform under my own roof and promulgated by myself. I thank you, friends, for this greeting and I thank God from the bottom of my heart that my lines are cast in this beautiful state of Nebraska, county of Gage and city of Beatrice, rich in these beautiful prairie homes and rich in the sheen of golden corn. My friends, this great commonwealth was made great by our abilities and our opportunities. It is not what it is by your great energies alone, but is great by the policy of the grand old republican party, its wise and beneficent legislation and whose doors of progress open outward."

He dwelt interestingly upon the twin evils of democracy—slavery and free trade. The question of the growth of slave territory was eloquently discussed, showing its gradual encroachments northward from the time of the Louisiana purchase until the great free soil discussion in the Kansas-Nebraska question, which ultimately resulted in the election of the immortal Lincoln and the final extermination of slavery.

Unmasked Free Trade.

"For the first time in sixty years unmasked free trade is before us in the platform of a political party. The republican party is united in meeting that issue now by offsetting the avowed policy of protection against that of free trade and thereby protecting the home market, the best in the world, and which all the world is trying to steal from us. We know that the McKinley bill has strengthened our markets, increased our manufactures and increased wages.

"It is the best law we can get until we can get another republican president and republican congress. I did not vote against the McKinley bill. I voted for it. I did vote against some of the amendments of that bill in the interests of my constituency. I contended simply for the interest of my state. I voted for the bill as it went back to the conference committee. The voting against the conference report had no effect on the bill itself. I want to say to you that the tariff plank in the Minneapolis platform is very nearly the language of my speeches and is in the identical spirit of my action when the bill was before the senate. The McKinley tariff I am for with all my heart and hand. If I should happen to be in congress when a tariff bill is considered I shall fight diligently for the agricultural interests of the country according to my knowledge of their rights and interests. I am decidedly in favor of the reciprocity features of the McKinley bill and claim part of the honor of the reciprocity features of that bill."

In reference to the meat inspection bill and other legislative acts bearing upon agriculture, Senator Paddock asked the indulgence of his audience while Mr. Murphy read a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Rusk apropos to the animal and meat inspection bills introduced by Mr. Paddock. The speaker paid a high tribute to President Harrison as one of the very best presidents the country has yet had. Upon the conclusion of his speech Mr. Paddock was warmly greeted by his host of friends and highly congratulated upon his speech.

PURSUING THE ASYLUM AFFAIRS.

Several Sensations Unearthed During the Investigation Yesterday.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Rewick investigation was continued today by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. The examination was conducted by Commissioner Humphrey for the board, while Governor Boyd assisted the other side.

The developments of today were mainly in regard to "forged" warrants. It was contended by Rewick and his attorney, Mr. Whitmore, that the customary method of drawing and cashing warrants is equivalent to forgery. They contended farther that the state treasurer could be held liable for whatever sum the state may have been defrauded of by reason of "raised" or altered vouchers.

Auditor Benton took the stand and stated that warrants were generally drawn in the name of the person performing the service; that warrants drawn on the asylum fund were generally delivered to the secretary of state and that usually warrants for asylum supplies were delivered to that official, but sometimes the steward came in for the employes' pay roll; that all vouchers eventually reached the steward; that the warrants were delivered to the secretary of state in order that he might check up his records; that the law does not require warrants to be delivered to the person performing the service, but does require that they shall be drawn in the name of such person.

Only to Help the Bookkeeper.

Secretary of State Allen was called to the stand, and he stated that the warrants were taken by his office simply in order to enable the bookkeeper to check them on the record of warrants, which must correspond with a similar record kept by the auditor. No other record of the warrants was kept in the secretary's office. He had never sent any warrants to any institution, and never knew to whom they were delivered.

Nelson McDowell, bookkeeper in the office of the secretary of state, testified that warrants were always sent out to the institutions by mail except for a short time during Secretary Law's term of office; that warrants were delivered by mail to the Lincoln asylum. Witness was asked by Auditor Benton if it was not the usual custom to deliver warrants from the office of the secretary of state and it had been changed within the past six months. He replied that he thought the change was made longer ago than that.

Deputy Auditor Bowerman testified that during the years 1890-91 warrants were delivered sometimes to the office of the secretary of state and sometimes to the institutions, and that the usual custom of delivering warrants by the secretary of state had been discontinued about six months ago and that they are now delivered by the auditor.

Later in the forenoon Auditor Benton again took the stand and stated that after examining the books of his office he found that warrants have been delivered by the auditor since May, 1891.

Deputy Treasurer Bartlett was then placed on the stand to give the date upon which the warrants drawn in favor of H. A. Smith, Frank Abbott and others were paid. They were presented, he said, by Frank Hubbard.

Caused a Decided Sensation.

The most interesting testimony of the forenoon was given by Chief Engineer Mohler of the Lincoln asylum. He was called to the stand on behalf on Rewick and Governor Boyd, and his testimony was something of a surprise to those gentlemen. Mohler's statements on the witness stand were evidently very different from the ones he made to Rewick and the governor, and the latter's official dignity became very much ruffled during the progress of the examination, which lasted for upwards of an hour. In fact the governor was so much nettled at the change of front of the witness that when he met him in the corridor afterwards he ordered him to present his resignation to Superintendent Bowman at once. This action upon the part of the governor was the sensation of the day.

Engineer Mohler testified that there were five boilers in use at the asylum in 1891; that less coal has been used since the boilers had been repaired and reset last June; that it required about four and a half tons per day during the months of May, June, July and August; that for the corresponding months last year about eight tons per day were necessary; that the recent changes made in the boiler system resulted in a decrease of from one-third to one-half in the amount of coal consumed.

Governor Boyd cross-examined the witness very closely and warned him that his statements did not hang together, but the witness persisted in his statements.

It may be stated that the statement of the witness in regard to the saving of coal caused by the changes in the boilers—a saving of one-half—shook the credulity of even the most zealous friend of the steward, who has been accused of purchasing entirely too much coal.

How the Money Was Spent.

This afternoon Fred Rice, the present bookkeeper at the asylum, was called to the stand and testified to many things which he had discovered on the books of the institution. Among other things he testified that 67 per cent of the fuel fund had been expended by Superintendent Knapp, 87 per cent of the furniture fund, 90 per cent of the paint and oil fund, 57 per cent of the stationery fund and 72 per cent of the repairs and improvement fund.

Witness stated in reply to questions from Secretary Allen that Superintendent Bowman had sent out requests to relatives of patients to send in clothing, and that a large amount of clothing had been received in response to the requests; that the patients recently transferred to the asylum at Hastings were plentifully supplied with clothing.

Secretary Allen then read a letter from A. S. Campbell, steward of the asylum at Hastings, saying that the patients had no clothing except what they wore.

Later in the afternoon the testimony of several bankers and brokers was offered to establish the fact that it is common practice for purchasers of state warrants to endorse them when presenting them for payment. Deputy Treasurer Bartlett corroborated the statements by saying that the custom was in vogue in all the banks handling state warrants.

There is no longer much doubt but that the farm boss, Frank Hubbard, has left the country for reasons that may well be imagined. Secretary Allen stated before adjournment that Hubbard had been traced by the officers as far as Crete, but at that place all trace of him had been lost.

Mr. Allen also stated that Mr. Betts, one of the coal dealers who supplied the asylum with fuel last year, and who is wanted as a witness in the present investigation, cannot be found.

PAWNEE CITY'S PRIDE.

It Produces a Fine Crowd to Listen to Some First-Class Arguments.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This evening Hon. T. J. Majors and Hon. W. S. Summers of Lincoln addressed an audience of 2,000 people in the court house square. The meeting was preceded by a steat parade, headed by twenty-five young men on horseback, and followed by the Military band, the Young Ladies' Flag brigade and 400 torches carried by at least 300 votes. By dark the farmers came pouring in in such numbers that the marching club of this city gave up their 150 uniforms to their country friends and then did not have half enough to go around. The speakers were escorted from the Hazel hotel to the opera house, but the building was wholly inadequate and the meeting was adjourned to the court house square.

Mr. Summers' address was a discussion of the Cobden club of England and its purposes in the United States, where it has established paid agencies in New York, Chicago and San Francisco to teach Americans the doctrine of free trade and to vote in the interest of Great Britain and against themselves. He roasted Bryan, and said he was at a loss to comprehend what Bryan could mean by declaring wool to be raw material in the sense in which he used the term. Wool was the raw material of the manufactories, but it was the finished product of the farmer, and the farmer should be as interested in having his products protected as the manufacturer.

Mr. Majors was in poor voice from continued speaking, but the short time he occupied was turned to good account in showing the extravagance of the independent legislature and that when the curtain went down on the aggregation of reformers at Lincoln it was discovered that the session had been more costly than any previous legislature in the history of the state. He closed with a glowing tribute to Harrison, Crounse and Field and the entire republican ticket.

Rousing Rally at Fairmont.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At 7 o'clock a special train from Geneva arrived with about 200 republicans, including the cornet band and republican clubs. The Fairmont band and republican clubs met them and escorted them to the opera house, where was already assembled a large number from other surrounding towns. At 7:30 p. m. Hon. J. E. Frick of Fremont addressed the assembly very efficiently. At 9 o'clock Judge Crounse took the floor and delivered one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard in Fairmont. At times the shouts and applause could be heard for many blocks. The capacious opera house was filled to the utmost limit, there not being standing room even in the gallery and many were turned away unable to obtain entrance.

Left a Good Impression.

REYNOLDS, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Attorney General Hastings spoke to as large an audience here Tuesday evening as has gathered any time during this campaign, notwithstanding the weather was bad for the people to come out. In the course of the general's remarks he told the people more about the state of Nebraska, more about the omissions and commissions of the last legislature and the necessities of the state today than all the independent and democratic speakers that have been here. His speech was sound, solid and good, and left a good impression.

Democrats at Papillion.

PAPILLION, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The democratic county convention was held here yesterday with a small turnout of delegates. The nominations were: Representative, John Chase; county attorney, Henry C. Lefler of Springfield; commissioner, Dan Begley of Springfield. All attempts at enthusiasm fell flat. The republican convention will be held Saturday, when a winning ticket will be nominated. Sarpy county may be counted in the republican column this year.

Bertrand's Republican Club.

BERTRAND, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Andrews Republican club of Bertrand effected permanent organization Tuesday evening with seventy members. Prof. R. W. Reesel is president. Much enthusiasm was shown and the necessary funds raised to secure uniforms, torches, etc., immediately. Regular meetings will be held Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Gave General Satisfaction.

TEKAMAH, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—C. E. Bentley, prohibition candidate for governor, addressed an appreciative audience of about 150 persons at the rink here last night. Bentley gave general satisfaction to all those who were in sympathy with his cause. Music was furnished by the Ladies' cornet band of this place.

REVIVAL IN BUFFALO COUNTY

Greatest Political Demonstration in the History of Kearney.

LIVE ISSUES LOGICALLY DISCUSSED

Thurston Creates Much Enthusiasm by His Honest Presentation of the Situation—Something About Nebraska's Natural Wealth of Interest to All.

KEARNEY, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The greatest political demonstration ever held in the county was witnessed here this evening, the occasion being a republican meeting, with Hon. John M. Thurston as the chief attraction. The Kearney Republican club appeared on the street in full campaign dress bearing over 200 torches. The array was shortened by the scarcity of torches. Two bands lent a military air to the procession, and along the line enthusiasm ran high. The Kearney opera house was filled to overflowing, many having to go away on account of not gaining admission. On the stage a large crayon drawing of Harrison draped with a flag was exhibited. H. C. Burnett, chairman of Buffalo county's central committee, introduced Mr. Thurston, who was received amid vociferous cheers. For two hours the speaker held the audience with an interesting review of the history of republicanism. The personality of candidates and abuse of parties was omitted and instead hard facts were given to the people. The alliance organized for a laudable purpose, but other parties dragged politics into it.

Not Very Like Poverty.

"It is true," declared the speaker, "considering the amount of wealth the people of Nebraska brought into the state they have produced more and have acquired more valuable land than three generations ever did in any other country. Thirty years ago there was not a mortgage in the state and not enough value in the state to place one on. The farm mortgages have not been given to buy bread, but to secure purchase of land,