READY FOR

Articles of Impeachment Against Allen, Humphrey, Hill and Hastings Adopted.

NO CHANGE MADE IN THE SPECIFICATIONS

Document Presented by the Committee Endorsed by the Joint Convention.

NEW MANAGING COMMITTEE SELECTED

Barry, Casper and Colton Will Conduct the Case for the State

EFFORTS TO MITIGATE THE CHARGES

Several Unsuccessful Attempts to Turn Aside the Weight of the Blow-Members Determined to Push the

Trial do the End.

Lincoln, Neb., April 6. - Special Telegram to THE BEE |- The joint convention of the legislature today adopted the articles of impeachment against the derelict members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and the accused officials now stand formally arraigned for misdemeanor

in office. The joint convention reassembled this morning according to the recess taken last night, and the clerk at once began reading the articles of impeachment against Attor-

ney General Hastings. Knocked Out North's Scheme.

As soon as the reading of the article against Hastings was completed North renewed his motion of yesterday relative to doing away with the reading in the other cases, inasmuch as they were identical.

Howe said that the other articles could be read only by title, as they were identically the same, but that the vote on each must be taken separately on roll call. He wanted all proceedings taken according to law and hecould not see why the senator from Platte wanted the record to show that the articles were read in one case and were not read in the other cases. He wanted the record such that there could be no question after it was all over that there might be no shading of the case and no charges of whitewash.

North's motion was put and defeated. Pope's Plan Also Failed.

Pope's motion calling for the reading of evidence was then called up by the senator

Darner opposed the motion, as it would take up several days. He held that the joint convention was not sitting as a court to try these men, but rather as a grand jury to indict them.

The roll was called and the motion of the senator from Saline was defeated by a vote of 22 to 88. Those voting in the affirmative were: Babcock, Burns, Correll, Cain, Colton, Eggleston, Graham, Goldsmith, Hahn, Kyner, Lowley, Miller, Moore, North, Oakley, Pope, Rhea, Ricketts, Scott of Richardson, Sutton and Van Duyn.

Wanted to Weaken the Articles.

On motion of Keckley roll call was ordered to adopt the articles against Hastings. Moore protested against it, claiming that the articles charged corruption on the part of the impeached officials. He would not have said anything if the articles charged neglect and stopped there, but he could not give voice to charge them with corruption. He amended by moving that the articles be presented to the supreme court, but not adopted by the convention.

Barry said it was now too late to attempt to let the officials down easy and allow them to escape through a flaw in the indictment. He believed the members owed it to the people of the state to do this fearlessly and conscientiously without regard to personal feelings toward friends.

Keckley stated that it was the opinion of Judge Wakeley that the articles should be adopted or rejected by a separate vote on

Correll insisted that there was nothing in the constitution calling for the adoption of the articles, but they were simply to be "presented" to the supreme court.

Elder regretted that so many members failed to comprehend the situation. He aid they seemed to think they were here to listen to evidence "which we are going to

Howe called attention to the fact that the state officers had asked the legislature to proceed against them. The joint convention had placed the matter in the hands of eminent attorneys, who had told the convention how to proceed, and he proposed to follow their advice and allow the responsibility to rest on them if there was anything wrong in the proceedings.

Adopted Them Against Hastings.

Watson backed up the position taken by Moore. He said he had been satisfied from the start that the impeachment business was a lot of political buncombe and he did not propose to lend his vote to say that these officials were guilty.

Irwin offered a substitute adopting the articles and ordering them presented to the supreme court. The previous question was ordered on the substitute, and the vote on roll call resulted in the adoption of the sub-

stitute by a vote of 95 to 24. Those voting against the adoption were Babcock, Brown, Burns, Correll, Cooley, Eggleston, Hahn, Hinds, James, Jenkins, Kloke, Kyner, Lobeck, Mattes, Merrick, Moore, North, Pope, Rhea, Scott of Richardson, VanDuyn, Wardlaw, Watson and With-

Graham protested that he had not heard the evidence, and his request to be excused was granted.

Kyner sent up a long, typewritten explanation, in which he insisted that he could not vote understandingly without hearing the evidence, and therefore voted "no."

Pope charged that the whole proceeding was malicious, and the result of the spicen of personal enemies of the accused parties. Cooley insisted that they had not been given a fair show, and that the impeachment

was instituted for the sole purpose of furnishing campaign material for stump orators Then the Opposition Weakened.

The chair formally announced that the articles of impeachment against George H. Hastings were adopted and ordered presented to the supreme court, and the secretary was ordered to read the title of the articles against Augustus R. Humphrey.

Keckley moved that the articles be adopted and presented to the supreme court, and roll call was again ordered. There was a noticeable falling off in the opposition when the vote was taken on the articles against Humphrey. This was not, however, due to a dif-

ference of opinion as to the respective guilt of the parties or to personal friendship, but to the fact that the opposition realized that further objection would be fruitless.

On the second roll call, those voting against the articles only numbered five-Kyner, Merrick, North, Van Duyn and Watson-the articles against A. R. Humphrey being adopted by a vote of 14 to 5.

The secretary then read the title of the articles against John C. Allen and Sisson moved that they be adopted and presented to the supreme court. The roll call resulted in a vote of 89 to 3, and the articles of impeachment against the secretary of state were adopted.

Those voting against it were Kyner, North and Watson.

Then Hill's Turn Came.

It was held that inasmuch as the articles against J. E. Hill were slightly different from the others, because he did not participate in the penitentiary lunket, they would have to be read, and as it would require an hour to read them the joint convention took

a recess at noon until 2 o'clock. When the joint convention reconvened, immediately after roll call, which showed the presence of twenty-five senators and eighty-three members of the house, the secretary began reading the articles of impeachment against John E. Hill, treasurer of four reports made by Captain the state of Nebraska.

Barry stated that he had been misinformed as to a difference in the articles, as he had since been informed by Judge Pound that they were identical. He therefore moved that the articles be adopted and presented to the supreme court.

The vote resulted 93 to 9, and the articles declared adopted. Those voting no were Babeock, Dew, Hahn, Kyner, Merrick, Rhea, Van Duyn, Wardlaw and Watson.

Sheridan Had a Resolution.

Sheridan offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Inastruch as there will be many witnesses to examine in considering the impeachment of the members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings and ex-members of the same, and considerable detail work in assisting our attorneys in prosecuting said parties to obtain back money thought to be illegally ex-pended by them, I offer the following resolution for the consideration of the joint conven-

Resolved. That there be a committee of five appointed by this joint convention, to consist of two members of the senate and two members of the house, said committee to be authorized by this joint convention to send for persons and papers and require their attendance for the purpose of examination regarding matters pertaining to the Impeachment trial, or the trial to have refunded to the state moneys Hiegally expended, and to sit in session at such times as in their discretion they may think the best interests of the state may be subserved.

Benton Not in It.

Barry stated that the work of impeachment was not yet completed, as the case of ex-Auditor Benton had not been considered. The chair ruled that the case of the exauditor was not before the loint convention. Cornish introduced a resolution amendnent to the one offered by Sheridan, providing that the committee heretofore appointed to draft the articles of impeachment be continued as a board of management, and that it be instructed to employ Hon. J. M. Woolworth of Omaha and Hon. G. M. Lamberton of Lincoln as the attorneys in the case.

Porter protested against appointing men opposed to impeachment to prosecute the | treaty of arbitration." cases. He thought the members might be conscientious in their opposition, but he did not regard it as a good business proposition to ask them to do this work.

Lobeck offered an amendment providing that V. O. Strickler of Omaha be added to the list of attorneys, but he withdrew it be

fore it could be acted upon. Wanted All Parties Represented.

Porter suggested that he had an amendnent providing that each political party represented in the joint convention select one of the board of managers of the impeach-

ment prosecution. Keckley rose to a question of privilege and spoke in defense of Representative Colton of Butler, whose motives had been impugned in a circular distributed throughout the hail. Casper also spoke favorably of Colton Stevens opposed the substitute offered by ornish. He wanted each party to select

ne of the managers. The substitute offered by Cornish was not agreed to, the vote standing 60 for and 42 Porter then offered a substitute for Sheri-

dan's resolution. His substitute provided that the board of managers shall consist of three members of the joint convention, each political party to select its own representa-Senator Mattes hoped the substitute would

not be agreed to. He accused Porter of changing front since the first session of the oint convention, and that his present resolution was nothing less than a reflection upon the members of the commutee which had already carried the work up to the present Porter defended his resolution with

his characteristic vigor. He claimed that when each of the parties met in caucus to select its member of the board of managers it ould also instruct its member as to the torney to be employed to prosecute the im-

peachment. Ordered the Previous Question.

Stevens shut off a half dozen members to were on their feet by moving the previous question. It was ordered, but be-fore the roll call could be commenced Pefft demanded a division on the question. Porter raised the point of order that after the previous question had been ordered a de-

mand for division could not lie. The presiding officer sustained the point f order, whereupon the senator from Cass asisted with no little warmth that as an individual member of the joint convention he had a right to demand a division of any question about to be voted upon, and he in sisted upon his rights being recognized.

The only reply of the lieutenant governor as to order the roll call to proceed.

When Tefft's name was called by the clerk when refits hame was called by the cierk
he arose and administered a mild verbal
flagellation to the presiding officer for depriving him of what he declared was his
rights. He declined to vote either way.
Elder sent an explanation of his vote to
the desk. He was opposed to Porter's resolution because he didn't believe in making a
nolitical matter out of the intreachment.

litical matter out of the impeachment. Brockman explained that he voted no for he reason that he had every confidence in the members of the old committee and be leved that that committee should be con-

No further explanations were offered, and

tute had been adopted by a vote of 62 to 53. Named the Managing Committee.

On motion of Lowley the committee ap pointed to present articles of impeachment was discharged. The joint convention then on motion of Porter took a recess at 3:35 until 4 o'clock to

enable the several political parties to go into caucus. The independents met in the rallread committee rooms, the republicans gathered in the supreme court chamber and the democrats in the rooms occupied by the

committee on privileges and elections.

On reassembling the republicans announced the selection of Colton of Butler, the independents stated that they had agreed on Barry of Greeley and the democrats announced their decision of leaving the

crats announced their decision of leaving the management so far as they were concerned in the hands of Casper of Butler. After the names had been presented by the chairman of the several party caucuses, Woods moved that the three gentlemen named be made the unanimous choice of

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

BERING SEA ARBITRATION

Arguments Continued Yesterday Before the Court at Paris.

CARTER ANSWERS SIR CHARLES RUSSELL

He Combats the Attempt of England to Force the Court to Consider a Mass of New Evidence in the Case.

Pauls, April 6.-Arguments were continged today before the Bering sea court by Sir Charles Russell, on behalf of Great Britain, and Commissioner Carter on behalf

of the United States. In closing his answer to Mr. Phelps' proposal to exclude the supplementary report of the British Bering sea commissioners. Sir Charles Russell maintained that the objection of the United States to the report on the ground that it had not been subject to control or cross-examination applied equally to a large mass of evidence in the United States counter case. For instance, Hooper, concerning seal life in the Pribyloff islands had been incorporated in the counter case, although there was evidence of the kind to which the United States had objected when it came from Great Britain. These reports like much similar matter had been used in the American case without provoking the slightest protest from Great of impeachment against John E. Hill were | Britain. The supplementary report which Mr. Phelps had asked to have excluded did not contain any new facts, but simply the results of a re-examination of well known facts. In conclusion Sir Charles Russell urged upon the arbitrators the necessity of determining the question of right before dealing with the regulation of the scal fisheries. The British counsel, he said, would do their utmost to make this course of

Mr. Carter's Answer.

procedure prevail.

In opening his address in reply to Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Carter remarked that it was not a custom of the American bar for counsel to introduce his own personality in a case so as to lend weight to his arguments; therefore he would not follow the example set several times by counsel for Great Britain. Proceeding then to the question at issue he pointed out that when the United States delegates arrived in Paris the cases, at far as argument was concerned, were finished, and both cases and counter cases had long been closed. The United States government therefore never imagined that urther evidence would be adduced. United States was of the opinion that it had much reason to complain of Great Britain's conduct in the case, but this had been passed over. That, however, after the case had been submitted additional evidence should be brought forward was a contingency which had never been contemplated by the representatives of the American government. They admitted that further oral argument might be necessary for the purpose of clucidation, but sur-prise was at least experienced when the suppiementary report was introduced. They believed that the only thing to be done was to return these documents, as the time for submitting new evidence was long past.
"We would not impute bad faith to the
British government," said Mr. Carter, "nor,

charge the British delegates with entering upon this case saying. We will teach these Yankees a trick worth knowing.' At the same time we hold that our opponents pro-

ceeded on an erroneous interpretation of the

TO SEE THE CANAL COMPLETED,

Colombian Officials Expect France to Come to Their Assistance.

[Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panama, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), April 6 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-A contract has been signed by which government grants an extension of twenty months to the Panama anal representative in which to organize a new company and renew work on the canal. The terms of the contract are said to be satisfactory to both the government and liquidator. Colombians are now hopeful that work will be pushed.

The Observador in an editorial says that although twenty months appears an excessively long time in which to organize company, yet it is to be hoped the activity displayed in Paris will show good results. With the good will of the French people, it expects that the new company will be on a firm basis sefore the end of the year. It feels certain that the new company will be organized and he work begun before the time named in the concession expires

It has been learned that the government at Bogota would have granted the concession long ago but for charges preferred against the liquidator. It is alleged that he sold Tardy & Benek, a firm in Sayona, Italy, 5,000 tons of canal material at 14 francs ton, which had been condemned as useless. This so-called useless material consisted of r wheels and 1,000 rails which were new. In addition .000 car wheels and there had been disposed at a very low price 11,000 tons of copper and other valuable property. The government demanded a guaranty of 6,000,000 francs that there would be no further transfer or sal more of the canal property. M. Mange left

The Herald's correspondent in Managua sends word that Dr. Salvador Sacaza, rother of the president of Nicaragua, is Bishop Mapuel Velez of Honduras has arrived in Managua. It is thought he has been exiled from his own

country. He was cordially received by the president and minister of foreign relations. United States Minister Shannon gave a ban quet in his honor, at which a toast confraternity and progress of Central Amer-

Alarming news has been here from Bolivia. A feeling certainty prevails. Dynamite cartridges have been thrown frequently at the houses of many prominent persons. The government is vigilantly seeking to arrest the perpetrators of the outrages. Sev have already been imprisoned on suspicion

All Quiet in Chill.

Valparaso, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.). April 6.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to The Bee.]—There is no truth in the report that the Chilian government has proclaimed a state of siege Everything is tranquil throughout the repub-ic. The Herald's correspondent in Antigua elegraphs that seventy-sixth Argentinians have joined the Castillistas and are now marching toward Alegrete. In the recent battles near there the federals captured thirty officers, who are now held as prisners of war. In Catamarca the government

officials are abusing their employes. Dr. Quiroga, his wife and daughters have been

insulted by the police. The students of the national college continue under arms to prevent the reopening of the classes. The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that there is much alarm over the journey of Dr. Assis of Brazil to Santiago. It is believed there that the ob-Santiago. It is believed there that the object of the mission is to complete a secret alliance between Brazil and Chili. The Brazilian legation reaffirm sthat his object is

La Prenza of Buenos Ayres attacks the necision in the boundary dispute. It declares that the boundary should be determined by the highest mountain passes.

A quick settlement of the fate of the offi-

solely for pleasure

disloyalty of the military is subsiding. The government is weeding out the army officers suspected of revolutionary tendencies and is sending them to the frontier.

OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1893.

IOWA BANK FAILURE.

Doors of a Prominent Sibley Bank Closed

and Much Excitement Prevalls. Sioux Cirv, Ia. April 6 [Special Tele-gram to The Brn.]—The Northwestern State bank of Sibley closed its doors this morning. Great excitement was created in and about Sibley for the reason that it was the leading bank of the place. Soon after the doors were closed it was announced that a general assignment had been made for the benefit of creditors with no proferences. H. E. Thayer was announced as the assiznee.

Parties representing the creditors state that the liabilities are fully \$150,000, and that the assets will not exceed \$75,000, while the bank's officers state that they will be able to pay dollar for dollar in reasonable time. The greater portion of the liabilities, probably with the exception of \$10,000, represents the claims of depositors, mostly busi ness men in Sibley and farmers in the sur-

unding country.
There is no definite information yet as to he cause of the failure. The state bank examiners have been notified and are exected to arrive in a day or so and prepare a cfinite statement of liabilities and assets and possibly take possession of the bank.

J. W. Orde is president and L. Dawn cashier of the defunct institution.

Raided by Footpads.

CRESTON, Ia., April 6 .- Special to THE BEE |-Footpads were cunning the town last night, and a half dozen citizens and business men were held up while on their way home he thug came near killing his man. Private homes were entered and a night of onsternation regued. The police force is

totally unable to prevent these nightly rob-Latter Day Saints in Session Lamoni, Is., April 6.-[Special Telegram THE BEE.]-The general annual conferice of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ or Latter Day Saints opened here today with a large number of delegates from the various societies of the denomination. A number of important questions involving the internal organism of the society as it now exists are to be considered.

Frightfally Burned. Marshalltown, Ia., April 6.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Lieutenant Lulu Lynch of the Salvation army was frightfully burned last evening by her clothes takof doors, with the wind familing the blaze until her clothing was burned off. She is suffering terrible agony, and recovery is

doubtfal. Iowa Postoffice Changes. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 6 .- [Special Telegram to The Bee. |-Notice was received here today from the department at Wash ington that the Cedar Rapids postoffice had been made a depository for offices in neighbor-ing towns. The order takes effect April 17.

The offices have not been named yet, but it is probable there will be 200 of them. Crippled a Switchman. CRESTON, Ia., April 6,-[Special to THE

BEE.]-W. H. Goff, a switchman in the Burlington vards, lost a limb here this morning at 11 o'clock while making a coupling. His left hand was caught between the bumpers and before he could release himself he fell and his left limb was ron over. Amputation below the knee was nece sarv.

Double the Issue. DES MOINES, Ia., April 6.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The governor and attorney general today decided to order the issue of 5,000 copies of the State Hortiultural series report instead of 3,000 as The report this year is of un

usual value to horticulturists, and the de mand has greatly increased.

Crushed by Fulling Rock. BOONE, Ia., April 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Thomas Hamilton, a miner in McBernie's coal mine near here, was crushed by rock falling from the roof of the mine this morning. Several bones were broken

His Wounds Were Fatal, CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 6.- Special Telegram to Tue Ben. |-Peter Stantz, who was shot Tuesday by W. L. Bennett, a farmer ear Sprinville, has died from the ef-

fects of the wound.

Drowned in the Cedar. Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 6.—[Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-An unknown about 60 years old fell into the Cedar river from the Third avenue bridge this afternoon and was drawned.

DEDICATED THEIR TEMPLE.

Great Secrecy Maintained by the Mormons Regarding the Services.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 6 .- At the morning dedication services of the Mormon temple only the chief dignitaries of the church were admitted. All the ceremonies were neid in the upper or main auditorium of the temple and close secrecy was observed as to admittance and the utmost care was taken to prevent any whisper getting out of what was done, save as those who could be trusted might be willing to speak. It was as secret as a Masonic lodge. It had been talked among the saints that there was an expectation of some divine appearance or miraculous sign attending this dedication, but at the conference the speakers warned the people against laying stress on such a

thing and none is claimed.

Open services were begun by the taber nacle choir singing 'Let All Israel Join and Sing.' Then President Woodruff, after a few opening remarks of a congratulatory character, delivered the dedicatory prayer which is about 5,000 words in length, and was summaried in these dispatches last After prayer all those present joined in the hosanna shout, viz: "Hosanna, Hosanna Hosanna to God and the Lamb, Amen! Amen!! Amen!!" Then the congregation joined in singing "The Spirit of

God Like a Fire is Burning."
President George Cannon followed in an address which is described as being full of comfort and consolation to the saints.

President Woodruff then spoke comforting words and attered a projecty concerning the future of the people of God. This prophecy is not divulged, but is understood to refer to the growth and prosperity of the church, and the growth and presserity of the church, and an increase and happiness of the saints.

President Joseph P. Smith told of the building of the temple and mentioned with blessings some of the chief ones who had forwarded this work. He put the question whether those present felt that the Lord had accepted of the house dedicated to Him, and a tremendous about of approval was returned. Singing "Arise Ve Saints" loosed urned. Singing "Arise Ye Saints," closed

At the afternoon session delegates were admitted by ticket from the various states from British Columbia to Arizona to the number of 250, and equal secrecy was ob-served. It is understood, however, that the ceremonies were, so far as possible, an exact duplication of the morning observances. Considerable time also was taken showing the delegations through the temple, which is gorgeously finished and adorned.

Brotal Crime in Kansas.

SALINA, Kan., April 6.-An unknown colored man entered the house of Mrs. Frost in the absence of her hus and, snatched a child from her arms, and dashed it to the floor, fatally injuring it. He then brutally assaulted the mother. A posse is in pursuit. He will be lynched if caught.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 6 .- Governor Osborne today by proclamation raised the embargo on cattle shipped into Wyoming from the counties of Wilbarger, Baylor, Throck-morton, Shackleford, Jones and Pecos in the cers concerned in the Rosales disaster is morton, Shackl demanded by the public. Alarm over the state of Texas.

He Has Full Charge of Federal Patronage in Nebraska.

OGDEN'S CHANCE TO SUCCEED BAKER

Leading Citizens of Nebraska, Regardless of Party Connections, Endorse the Democratic Judge for the Position-Well Equipped for Office Getting.

Washington, D. C., April 6.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.] -Ex-Governor Boyd of Nebraska has been a busy man since his arrival here two days ago. He has not, iowever, as has been published in Nebraska. been engaged in trying to put an army of Nebraska democrats into office. He has spent the last two nights, and is tonight. with Secretary Morton, going carefully over the Nebraska field considering the situation and discussing the relative merits of party men who aspire to positions in the government service, and he hopes next week to be in a position to talk business with President

Cleveland: Governor Boyd was at the white house a hort time today. He was cordially received by the president and made an engagement to spend an hour or two with him next week. The governor will leave for Boston tomorrow night or Saturday morning. His son is in school at the Hub and Mrs. Boyd is spending a few days with him. The governor will be in Boston on Sunday and Monday. It is probable that when he re-turns here he will know how much patron-age outside of the offices located in the state ill go to Nebraska in the way of positions in the Executive department here, special agencies and consular and diplomatic offices. The state has held the mission to Chili and two or three other positions abroad, and ef-forts will be made to retain that much patronage for distribution among the Nebraska

One place already agreed upon and promised is the Panama consulship, which is to go to General Vifquain. The general has been informed that he will get this place, and he leaves for his home in Nebraska to-morrow to perfect his arrangements to go to that post of duty. The appointment of James North of Columbus as collector of in-ternal revenue has also, it is believed, been agreed upon between Secretary Morton and Governor Boyd.

Ogden's Chances to Succeed Baker. Tomorrow Governor Boyd will call upon Attorney General Olney and present the petition of Judge Charles Ogden of Omaha and his formal application for the United States district attorneyship to succeed Ben Baker. The petition is a most formidable one. It contain the names of about 100 of the most influential men of Nebraska, republicans and democrats. Among Judge Ogden's endorsers are: George B. Lake, James M. Woolwortn, Frank Irvine, Judge James M. Woolworth, Frank Irvine, Judge Davis, John M. Thurston, H. Kountze, Charles J. Green, W. S. Poppieton, John C. Whar-ton, E. M. Morseman, Thomas H. Kimball, J. Francis, William F. Bechel, T. M. Orr, and all of the leading bankers of Omaha, includng Messrs. Yates, Barlow, Woods, Ford

and Lyman. In addition there are most of the state judiciary and the leading railroad and business men, not only about Omaha but Lincoln and other points among Mr. Ogden's en-dorsers. Judge Ogden has the endorsement of Governor Boyd of course, and it looks as though he was decidedly in the lead in the race, especially since the next principal contestant, Mr. Gering, is from the same city whence came United States Marshal White. Governor Boyd's mail has been enorm since his arrival, rivaling the largest busi-ness of the busiest democratic congressman. He spends a couple of hours each morning in his rooms at the Ebbitt with a stenograpner dictating replies to his correspondents and writing letters transmitting applications for office to the heads of the departments. The governor has entered his endorsement to a number of fourth-class postmasters, but there is a blockade at the Postoffice depart-

ment which holds Nebraska's appointments The governor has spent most of the time getting acquainted in the departments. He has called upon all the cabinet officers and has met most of the principal heads of bureaus. In short, he has equipped himself for office getting when once he begins that work, which will be after his conference with the president and he learns the situa-

tion and is made officially aware of what is The governor's mail this evening aggregated almost an armful of letters, nearly all from Nebraska and about appointments. It is learned on the highest authority that the lists of fourth-class postmasters which are daily being given out at the Postoffice department are not complete, and that they give no adequate idea of the extent to which ostmasters are being removed and their places filled by democrats. This is a serious statement and will undoubtedly be denied in positive and official terms vet it is absoately true and is made on authority which

cannot be questioned. HUNGRY HORDE AT THE CRIB.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee Yesterday. The bill of fare at the Paxton hotel was not sufficient to satiate the gnawing wants of the hungry democrats who gathered there yesterday. Their's was a hunger that could not be stayed by either substantials or delicacies, however skillfully prepared, from the culinary department of any carayansary at nome or abroad. Their's was a hunger that the flesh pots of political office alone could

Mr. Euclid Martin, chairman of the state central committee, had called a meeting, and along with twenty or thirty members of the committee who attended came applicants of high and low degree and men who are supposed to be adepts at string-pulling and skillful wielders of the club that knocks the fruit from the highest branches of the federal plum tree. Topurlington Castor was there, and around him clustered scores of satelites who want to serve Uncle Sam in the capacity of postmasters in various parts

of the state. Dr. George L. Miller occupied a rocking chair in the rotunda most of the afternoon and offered words of comfort and condolence, as the cases required, to all who sought his friendly aid. He gave it out straight, however, that he was fighting no battles excepting for widows and female orphans. As luck would have it there were a few cases in the state where worthy widows and other unprotected women were desirous of securing positions as postmistresses or microscopic ispectors of ment. As everybody knows. Dr. Miller is a gallant man from top to toe, and being appealed to in these particular cases he had no hesitancy in stating that he was first, last and forever for the women.

There is a deep-laid scheme in the calling of this meeting," said a prominent mem-ber of the committee from the interior of the state before the meeting was called to order, "and it is my opinion that it will be knocked higher than Gilroy's famous kite.

Trying to Euchre Boyd. 'Mr. Euclid Martin is going to make a des-

perate effort to get the committee to pass a resolution calling upon the administration to submit all applications for appointment to the executive committee of the state central committee for approval. If that should carry you can easily see what a club it would place in his hand. He realizes that he is not oing to have much weight with the administration unless he can muster some such backing as that, and while there are a few minor contests that are to be brought before

the committee for adjustment the passage of a resolution such as I have mentioned is the main object of this meeting on the part of Martin. Crocker of Kearney and others who fear that they will find themselves holding the sack when the distribution of patronage is all over, if they do not summon the com-mittee to their support to strengthen them against Mr. Boyd and those he is recom-mending."

mending."
"Is young Mr. Bryan in the deal?"
"No. Bryan might just as well be in New Zealand as in Washington, so far as having any influence with the administration is concerned. He is nothing but a cipher. He is a bist year's bird's nest. This light that he has opened on Jim North has sunk him out of sight. Jim North don't need to turn another trick now, he is made a sure winner by the ridiculous opposition of Bryan. Jin

will get the revenue office whenever he The sentiment expressed by this war horse seemed to be thoroughly supported by the opinions of nearly all the prominent leaders present. They all seemed to think that Bryan's fight against North was about equal to the sting of a sickly mosquite in the

ponderous back of an elephant.

Scheming for Baker's Shoes, With regard to the district attorneyship there seemed to be a variety of opinions. Mr. A. J. Sawyer, who has been credited with having aspirations in the direction of that office, was present and denied that no had any such intentions. His denial was not a forcible one, however.
"I shall probably not be in the field for the office of United States district attorney"

was about the way he put it.

Mr. Matt Miller, the man of beaming face from Butler, was not too modest to admit that he was after the office. He realized that he had strong opposition in the candidacy of Matt Gering and Judge Ogden. but he still had hope that he might be en-abled to serve the Department of Justice

during the present auministration in the capacity of district attorney. "The thing is all settled," said a gentleman who was not talking for publication but as a matter of general information. "Judge Ogden will be the next district attorney." Matt Gering cannot win now, because the administration will not insult the democrats of Nebraska by appointing two men from the same little town to two of the best positions

n the state. But there were many others who were just as positive that Mr. Gering would be the man to succeed Mr. Baker as that they would get their supper or ride home on a railroad bases.

railroad pass. There was very little talk about the probable successor to Collector Alexander in the customs office. Those who did express an pinion thought that Con Gallagher would or the man.

Uncle Sam's Hungry Country Cousins.

But there was a perfect swarm of aspirants for country postoffices. They were present to settle contests that had arisen in their county central committees with regard to the party most entitled to the approval and support of the organizations, and they wanted a recommendation from the state central committee. It would require one side of a special edition to give the names and the standing of all the aspirants and the conditions of the fight in each individual case, but here are a few of those who were before the committee or had friends working n their behalf:

in their behalf:

A. A. Parks of Norfolk wants to be postmaster at his home town. Notwithstanding
the fact that he is an editor, being the owner
and publisher of the Herald, he believes his
chances are good for the appointment, and
he wanted the support of the committee and
got it. Henry Koehler of Blue Hill wants to be postmaster, and so far as the committee is concerned his chances appear to be hopeful. C. H. McElhenny of Lexington is also de-sirous of securing control of his home town

postoffice and his backing seems to be pretty S. C. Schooley of Cozad wants to handle the mail matter that passes in and out of that town, and he was on hand to get his

W. D. Roberts was in a like frame of mind with regard to his relation to the public at

the town of Gothenburg After Consulships and Land Offices. Henry T. Strickling of Omaha is not hankering after an office within the narrow confines of the state. His aspirations have wings to them. They swim the seas and picture to Mr. Strickling the pleasures and the delights of a consulship at Hioga. Japan. He has a string of recommendations as long as his arm, and his candidacy seemed to meet with approval before the committee.

Senator John Mattes was not present excepting in astral form, perhaps, but his friends were not backward in stating that he would be in the ring for the appointment as corn food commissioner to Berlin. Mr. B. Meyer of Norfolk will be satisfied f he is made shipping clerk at Valentine.

This is an office connected with the Rosebud eservation. Representative Luikart was once upon a time a candidate for the office of United States marshal. His cause was espoused by Congressman Bryan, and thereby hangs the tale of his grief. He was on hand protesting that he was not looking for any office within the gift of the administration, but some of his friends gave it out that his aspirations had taken a drop and that when he saw his hopes of securing the marshalship snuffed out he at once fixed his gaze upon the O'Neill

land office and would sink or swim, live or die in the attempt to get the place. Mr. M.J. Hughes of Chadron and his friends were staking out the most feasible route to the land office at Chadron, and they seemed to feel confident that they had discovered it through the kindly assistance of ex-Governor Boyd, Secretary Morton and others.

ostoffice at Kearney and nothing less.
E. J. Hall, editor of the Grand Island Demoerat, wants the postoffice of his town, and he is not afraid to say so. He appears to be on a pretty safe track J. E. Mellett of Lexington wants to be post-

J. F. Crocker will be content with the

J. F. Sherman was mixing around amon he boys looking after his interests in the effort to get a postolice appointment in George Sternsdorff of Omaha was hustling tround, but said be was simply on a still runt. It is understood that he has been

out he is after larger game. Afraid of Reporters. About twenty-five members of the commit-ce were present in the cafe to answer to the roll call when the meeting was called to

ffered a deputyship under Marshal White

der by Mr. Martin.
"The first thing to be decided," said the chairman after roll call, "is whether this is to be a secret meeting of the committee only or shall we permit reporters and others wh may wish to attend to remain and hear the 'As I understand it," spoke up Mr. Crocker. "this is to be a sect of a family affair, in which several matters of interest only to

temocrats and to members of the commit ee are to be discussed, and I therefore move

that none but members of the state central committee be allowed to remain in the room." The motion went through without a disenting vote, and the reporters and others of he common herd left the room. The first matter that came up for adjustment was the contest over the postofice at Exeter. The contestees were Mr. James Kelly and Mr. D. Z. Kochendoffer, the lat-ter having held the office during Mr. Cleveand's former administration. In this case the absurdity of the polition racket was fully illustrated. Both applicants had se-cured a majority of the members of the county central committee, and when the member of the state central committee

for more than an hour, and some pretty hot words were exchanged. The whole business was finally referred back to the county cen tral committee for adjustment. There was a contest from the town of Ponca over applications for postoffice ap-pointment. After a brief discussion the

from that county beheld this ridiculous situation he refused to sign either one of

the applications. The matter was discussed

ommittee decided to endorse the application of Mr. C. F. Orr.

It was finally decided that the committee would endorse all applications having the approval of a majority of the county central

committees in their respective counties and [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

THE CHAIR

Twenty Senators Vote to Sustain the Lieutenant Governor on a Ruling.

HAD A LIVELY SETTO OVER THE JOURNAL

Attempt to Correct it by Omitting the Objection to the Rate Bill.

SENATOR CLARKE LEADS THE FIGHT

He Asks that the Record of the Bill's Passage Be Cleared Completely.

BRIBERY REPORTS MADE IN THE HOUSE

Committees that Looked Into the Senatorial Contest and Insurance Bill Matters Present Their Findings-Routine

Work of the Bodies.

Lincoln, Neb., April 6. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The senate transacted no business today until after the joint convention adjourned at 4:30 this afternoon. But the proceedings after that were lively enough to make up for any loss of time that might have occurred through the consideration of the impeachment matters. Before the joint convention adjourned it was quite generally known that several of the friends of the maximum rate bill which passed yesterday were intending to amend the journal of yesterday's proceedings if they could muster the votes to do it, and consequently the lobby was well filled with spectators who

had gathered in prospect of a row. The entire proceedings of the senate yesterday were included in the journal for last Saturday, as the senate took a recess on that day over Sunday, consequently the journal of the four days was something enormous in its proportions, and its reading would evidently consume considerably more than an hour's time. There were a number of motions to suspend the reading, but each motion was defeated by the objections of Senator Clarke. His persistence in objecting raised the ire of many of the senators and they did not hesitate to express their disapproval in side remarks calculated to ruffle the temper of

the young senator from Douglas.

First of the Row. When the secretary reached that part of the journal containing the protest of the senators who had all along opposed the rate bill against its passage Clarke moved that it be stricken from the record on the ground that it confained statements that were un. true. As had been expected the motion

raised a row. Senator North asked Clarke whether he wanted the journal to contain a correct record of the proceedings or whether he wanted it to contain a falsehood

"No." replied Clarke, "but that protest you signed contained a statement that was a falsehood, and you know it." Senator Dale claimed that the senate had perfect right to strike from the record anything that was not correct, and he as-

serted that when the senators on the other side signed the protest they signed their names to what they knew to be a falsehood. Then Dale and Lowley had a lively tilt. "Will you get upon the floor of this senate and say that the railroad bill was read three

different times as it was the last time?"

"The record so shows," retorted Dale. Compliments Eagerly Exchanged.

asked Lowley.

"Answer me, yes or no !" shouted Lowley, getting excited in his turn. "You should have objected sooner," re olied Dale. "Yes or no!" and this time the voice of the

senator from Seward rose into a shrick

that convulsed the galleries and startled the

"I'll not do it," was the angry response of Dale in a voice equally as loud, and the colloquy ended in shouts of merriment on both sides of the chamber. When order was restored the motion was declared to be out of order and the reading

of the journal was again resumed. Bu more trouble was in store when the secretary reached the personal explanation made by the lieutenant governor vesterday when he placed the railroad bill on its final Clarke again moved that the journal be orrected and the presiding officer's state-

ment be stricken out for the reason that that official, not being a member of the senate, had no right to have a personal explana-

tion spread upon the records. Right of Majors to Be Recorded. The lieutenant governor requested the president pro tem to take the chair pending the settlement of the approaching struggle.
President Correll ruled that an explanation of the presiding officer upon any matter affecting the rights and privileges of mem-

bers of the senate was proper matter to be spread at large upon the journal. Clarke appealed from the decision of the chair, but the senate sustained the ruling by The questions at dispute having been settled satisfactorily to the majority, if not to the satisfaction of the independents, Senator Babcock moved that further reading be dispensed with, but before the motion could be put Stewart precipitated another conflict by calling up a personal explanation made by him yesterday when he arose to a ques-tion of privilege while the senate was under

governing the senate while under a call had not only been violated by the members who maintained the deadlock, but that they had been ignored by the presiding officer. He therefore had demanded the regular order. The chair held that his explanation was out of order. Today he insisted that it be made a part of yesterday's record on the ground that the senate could never get itself in condition where a senator could not arise to a question of privilege, and have his

explanation made a matter of record. Stewart Against Majors.

The licutement governor entered upon a lengthy explanation in defense of his ruling of yesterday, and closed by saying that he had all along intended to present the matter to the senate and abide by its decision Stewart stoutly maintained that the chair had no right to submit the question to the senate. Moreover, he said that he proposed to hold the lieutenant governor to account for his presumption in holding back a ques-

Senator Dale proceeded to warm up in the icinity of his coliar. He said with an emthe matter had a right to go in the record. and that it should go there.

The lieutenant governor brought the senator from Harlan up, standing, with a re-sounding whack of the gavel, and said that if the senate so ordered the explanation

nade by Stewart would go on the record

Dale (a)led Down. During the roll call Dale, in answer to a