

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

A Senatorial Squabble over the Education of the Indians.

WEST SPEAKS A WORD FOR THE JESUITS.

Comments Their Success as Indian Educators—Other Senators Take a Different View—A Religious Discussion—A Labor Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In the senate today Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to fix the limit value and to provide for the free exchange of silver and it was read and referred to the committee on finance. The bill recites that the market value of silver bullion is rapidly approaching the value of gold on the standard scale fixed by the laws of the United States and that there is no provision of law for the exchange of the standard silver dollars for the purchase of silver bullion by the government...

WEST SPEAKS A WORD FOR THE JESUITS. The committee on education, in its report on the bill for the education of the Indians, has recommended that the Jesuits be employed as teachers in the Catholic schools of the Indian Territory. This recommendation has caused a great deal of discussion in the senate...

THE SENATE RESUMED CONSIDERATION OF THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. The senate resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The amendment which provided discussion was now increasing the appropriation of \$300,000 for the support of Indian schools to \$1,000,000, including the construction of a school building at Blackfoot agency in Montana. Mr. West opposed the amendment as the introduction of a system intended to abolish denominational education among Indians. He spoke of a visit he had made to an Indian agency seven or eight years ago, when he saw the work of the Catholic school system...

Mr. Davis also opposed the amendment and spoke of the efforts of Catholic missionaries at the Blackfoot agency. These good people applied to the senatorial committee, the Misses Devoel of Philadelphia, and obtained \$30,000, which they expended in a school building, recently completed. These men were now to be used in the same way to build a government school on the reservation in competition with them, but they were to have no control over the education of the Indians. Whether prejudice might have against the society of Jesus, he had to say that such an educated proletariat would be a great evil.

Mr. West explained his position to be that the Jesuits were doing better in educating the Indians than any other religious order. He was in favor of the Catholics; and if the Presbyterians or Baptists were doing better, he was in favor of them. But he was convinced the Catholics were more efficient among Indians than any Protestant denomination could be. No other denomination could do so much for the Indians as the Catholics, like all other people emerging from barbarism, had received religious impressions from the Jesuits. He was not sure whether it might be called religious or political, but he was sure it was a great blessing to the Indians. The Jesuits were Catholics and would remain Catholic. There were some tribes, however, who were converted from some peculiar personal influences in direction towards some particular Protestant denomination.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Teller, who also spoke of the Catholics as the most successful educators of Indians, and by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who also spoke of the great difference in expense between government schools for Indians and those carried on by religious denominations. He indicated to the Indians that the school system of the Catholic Church was a great blessing to the Indians and that it was much more important for them to learn how to carry on farms, build houses and raise cattle.

After further debate the amendment was rejected by a vote of 23 yeas and 153 nays. The next amendments were to strike out two items one of \$35,000 for the support of education of six hundred Indian children at Joseph's normal school, Reno, Ind., and one of \$25,000 for 100 Indian children at the Catholic school at Blackfoot, Ind. Mr. Davis spoke of the relative large appropriations made for Catholic Indian schools, and he was in favor of the Catholics in Washington city who were engaged in pushing the Catholic Indian schools on the government. The Indian bureau having decided that the Catholic school at Blackfoot was the best, the president of the Catholic Indian schools in California and Montana, this mission bureau had gone to the house and obtained the insertion of the items. This was the case with the Catholic school at Blackfoot because it belonged to a mission which had been at work in southern California for 25 years. If it were left to the Episcopalians and Methodists and Baptists would say they had not been fairly treated.

IS UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED.

Unstinted Praise For Secretary Blaine's Attitude Toward Britain.

Comments on the Correspondence.

An Important Army Change—Senator Paddock on the State Ticket—The Murphy's Again—Norfolk's Packing House.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE. THE SECRETARY OF THE WAR, JULY 24. It is somewhat remarkable that the secretary of state should be almost universally commended for his attitude toward Britain. Sir Julian Pauleston concerning the Behring sea matter. Yet this was the situation at the capital today. The correspondence, or at least that portion of it which appeared in the local papers, was very generally read by members on both sides of the chamber and scarcely a senator was to be found who had not scanned the reports of the correspondence. Only a few letter-partisans, who could not see anything so commendable in anything a republican has ever done, except to offer. One of those was Judge McCreary of Kentucky, a member of the committee on foreign affairs of the house. He thought that Mr. Blaine had not exhibited the boldness which was to have been expected from him. On the other hand Senator Morgan of Alabama, a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, was one of the few who were in praise of the manner in which Mr. Blaine has explained and maintained the position assumed by the United States in the controversy. He did not attempt to qualify his praise, but characterizes the Blaine letters as masterly documents which will always rank as among the very best of the state papers in American history. Mr. Blaine has plainly convicted the British of a direct injury according to the views of the Alabama senator, and there can be no question that he has by far the better of the controversy. On the republican side there was very general rejoicing over the position which Mr. Blaine had taken. Every senator on that side of the chamber, without a single exception, says that the correspondence is a convincing proof that the position assumed by this government is the correct one, and the democrats to a man admitted that there was for a moment that the outcome will be anything but a friendly settlement that it will probably require some time before the end will be reached. It is assumed as a matter of course that in spite of the fact that there has been a temporary suspension of negotiations the diplomatic representative of England and Mr. Blaine will probably bring about a settlement of the controversy without the intervention of outside parties, but it will surprise no one if the suggestion of arbitration of international differences between nations on the American continent made in the Pan-American congress last fall be put into effect between the United States on the one hand and the greatest commercial nation of the world.

THE WARSHIP EPIGONE WAS IN THE dock undergoing repairs which could not be completed in less than two weeks. Captain Adams, who had been ordered to leave the ship, was unable to do so. The ship was to be docked this ship. He told the admiral that 200 excursionists were waiting to take passage to Alaska. The admiral said the excursionists would be disappointed. Heat once ordered the Epigone to leave the dock. He also sent a large number of his men to assist in docking the American vessel.

THE COMMISSIONER CORRECT. The secretary of the interior has decided that the application of August Nelson for the reinstatement of his declaratory statement containing No. 456 for the sale of 15 township 24 north, range 6 east, Oregon Indian lands in the Nelaga, Neb. district.

THE WEATHER FORECAST. For Omaha and vicinity—Fair, slightly warmer weather. For Iowa—Fair weather; variable winds; warmer. For south Dakota—Warmer, fair weather; variable winds. For Nebraska—Fair weather; variable winds; slightly warmer.

THE FIRE RECORD. The opera house and a number of stores at Earlville burned this morning, causing a loss of \$35,000. Partly insured.

THE BEARING SEA QUESTION. Newspaper Criticism on Diplomatic Correspondence. TONONTO, Ont., July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Empress, the chief government organ, today says: "The diplomatic correspondence on the Behring sea question, published today, will read with interest, though it really contains little that is new or startling. The articles are dated at least in the main, outlining the case of the British government. Lord Salisbury staunchly maintains the right of British subjects, including Canadians, is proved beyond question." His contention is not surprising. It is the contention of the British government, and the seizures were contrary to international law, being outside territorial waters and in violation of the rights of the world's fair fishermen. His contention is not surprising. It is the contention of the British government, and the seizures were contrary to international law, being outside territorial waters and in violation of the rights of the world's fair fishermen.

THE BEARING SEA QUESTION. The committee on organization considers the question. NEW YORK, July 24.—The committee on permanent organization of the national world's fair commission went into executive session this morning and continued in secret session until late this afternoon. The committee concluded its work this afternoon and left for Washington. In an interview Commissioner McKenzie said the committee had been profoundly impressed with the views of General Goshorn and Governor McCormick, the latter secretary of the exposition, and the latter secretary of the exposition, and the latter secretary of the exposition.

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LITTLE GAME OF FREEZE OUT.

Interesting History of the Great Stockyards Syndicate.

THE ENGLISH GOT WHAT WAS LEFT.

Overtures Made for the Purchase of South Omaha's Stockyards, but She Kicks in the Traces.

CHICAGO, July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An interesting story is made public today of the history of the great stockyards syndicate, which, according to the latest information, is now preparing to absorb all abattoirs of any consequence in the western country. It seems that several months ago Leo Higgins & Co. of Boston, who are and have been financial agents for a number of rich Englishmen, conceived the idea which has resulted in the present deal. They had secured the money necessary to purchase the old Chicago stockyards corporation and arranged for a transfer of the stock. They then manipulated the stock in their hands, and the stockholders were obliged to include in the transfer to the Englishmen. The Boston-Chicago holders found what was going on and set so high a price upon their holdings that the Chicago stockyards corporation that after much figuring the Englishmen concluded they would be uninterested and leaving the remainder to be languished until the brokers proposed the deal in all its gigantic proportions to the Boston holders of Chicago stock.

THE ENGLISH GOT WHAT WAS LEFT. The rest of the scheme was only a question of time. A syndicate of Englishmen had advanced the deal with the English stockholders for the English. It was an easy thing to transfer the options to the American syndicate. The English syndicate had a good thing in the English combination, and stock to come in on the ground floor. They were too late and the deal went on without their participation. The English syndicate all differences were reached by combining the rival American syndicates. As a show of business proposition the English were led to believe that the deal was made, and they were to have the subscriptions of stock that those who subscribed first should be considered.

THE ENGLISH GOT WHAT WAS LEFT. Therefore, as soon as the books were opened the Boston brokers put down their names for \$8,000,000, giving their clients a controlling interest in the syndicate. The English syndicate had a good thing in the English combination, and stock to come in on the ground floor. They were too late and the deal went on without their participation. The English syndicate all differences were reached by combining the rival American syndicates. As a show of business proposition the English were led to believe that the deal was made, and they were to have the subscriptions of stock that those who subscribed first should be considered.

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ON THE FIRE. ALLOT.

Governor Merriam nominated by the legislature.

St. Paul, Minn., July 24.—The republican state convention was called to order this morning by Stanford News.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Richards of Fremont Nominated for Governor on the Fourth Ballot. TOM MAJORS GETS SECOND PLACE. Allen for Secretary of State and Benton for Auditor—Hill, Hastings, Humphrey and Goudy complete the Ticket.

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