OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1892.

A DESPERATE STAND

Cour d'Alene Mivers Start Out to Fight the Colored Troops.

BLOODY BATTLE SURE TO RESULT

They Expect to Surround the Federal Soldiers in Mullane Defile.

THEN IT WILL BE WAR TO THE DEATH

Massacre of Nonunion Men by a Posse of the Strikers.

TWELVE MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD

Superintendent Monaghan of the Gem Mine One of the Number and His Body Frightfully Mangled - Merchants Flee for Their Lives.

SPORANE, Wash., July 14 .- A large body of armed miners left Wallace this morning and were joined by an equally large force of armed strikers from Mullane. The party intend intrenching themselves in the Mullane defile and wait the acrival of the colored troops now enroute from Missoula. As soon as the soldiers reach the defile the miners will surround them and a bloody battle will inevitably be the result,

All the newspaper men are virtually prisoners at Wardner, unable to send dispatches. Nearly all the business men of Wardner suspected of anti-union sentiments have been driven out of town by the strikers and are now in the bills. The mine owners and representatives are in danger of their lives in

The report is corroborated of the massacre of nonunion men in Fourth of July gulch by the strikers who were conducting them out of the country. Twelve are known to have been killed. Among the number was Monughan, superintendent of the Gem mine, whose body was terribly mangied. Peculiar Kind of Peace.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 14 .- Peace once more reigns in the Cœur d'Alene mines, As the result of the surrender of the nonunion men the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills were turaed over to the company uninjured. Fortunate,v the colored troops did not reach here yesterday, as there would certainly have been a light with the miners who were concealed in the mountains. Scabs from the Frisco and Gem mines left by the take route today with a guard. The boat not arriving, the guard ordered the scabs to walk through the Fourth of July canyon. It is stated the guard followed to the mouth of the canyon, when the scabs refused to go further and the guards shot them down. The report lacks verification and men bave gone to the scene to learn the facts.

TROOPS HEARD FROM.

Federal Soldiers Will Move on to Wardner me Time Today Boise City, Idaho, July 14 .- Governor Willey has received telegrams from General Cartis and Colonel Cartin dated Cataldo, saying the rioting miners have dispersed and gone home and that the troops will move to Wardner today. The Governor telegraphed General Curtis to protect the right of all men to labor when and where they please, protect property and arrest all persons im-

plicated in the recent outrages. During the afternoon Superintendent Dickinson of the Northern Pacific sent the governor the following message: "Some parties have blown up our track and bridges and have cut our telegraph wires in the vicinity of Wallace and Mullane. We again demand protection to our property and employes and that our means of communication be not in-perfered with, also that the lives of our pasengers and employes have been jeopardized. We shall hold the county and state responsifole for all damage and delay. Can you not parrange for guards of United States troops to suard our property and trains!"

The governor replied that everything pos stile was being done to save property and brife. During the evening the governor had a conversation by wire with Judge Heyburn in Spokane. The latter said in substance that the strikers have complete possession of the district. No reliable news is obtainable from Wardner and none from any part of the section except that furnished by the military officers now in the field.

Mr. Heyburn gave fuller particulars of the runssacre in Fourth of July canyon. He said that twelve bodies were picked up in the canyon. They were riddled with bullets. A number of nonunionists were wounded, bu they were carried away by their comrades. Two hundred more nonunion men were sent put of Wardner on board cars guarded by members of the miners union, who left the train when it was a few miles out of town.

ROBBED AND SHOT DOWN.

Nonunion Men Reported Murdered in Cold Blood By the Miners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.-Late last night Senator Dubois received the follow-

log:

Borse City, Idaho, July 13.—Curtis regulars and National chards are camped at Cataldo awaiting reinforcements. Shoshone county has been declared to be in rebellion by proclamation of the 20vernor. Tweive dead nonunion miners were found today in Fourth of July Guich. They were killed last pight. In my opinion every man should now be arrested and tried who participated in deeds of violence and bloodshed or destruction of property. They will now probably disperse and attempt the Homestear rule. An example must be made of these men.

George H. Roberts.

Attorney General.

The Idaho delegation in congress received

The Idaho delegation in congress received several dispatches concerning the situation in the Cour d'Alene mining district, confirming the various press dispatches. Among the telegrams was one from Spokane

as follows: One hundred and fifty of the nonunion namers were being marched out of the county this forencen and I expect they will be reated like the ones marched out inst night— that is, robbed and shot down like dogs.

Attorney General Roberts also tele-raphed: "The woods may have to be shelled. Nothing but overwhelming force will, in my opinion, prevent serious fight. One thousand miners are armed with Winchesters. We appeal to you to push the broops forward."

QUIET AT WALLACE. Miners Deny the Reported Massacre-

Troops Arriving. WALLACE, Idaho, July 14.—The situation remains quiet. All the miners went home from the various mines last night. The Poor Man and Tiger mines, which have been nesoried since Monday, started up again this morning; also the Mammoth and Custer mines. Work at the Morning and Hunter

mines was also resumed this morning. A ripple of excitement was created last night among the remaining miners when it was learned that the Granite mine force had A delegation of miners immedistely started in the darkness for the mine,

four mues from Wallace, and brought the nonunion men down. They were ordered out of Cour d'Alene. They claim that Van Delashmutt and McAulay agreed to disarm the men in Cour d'Alene. It is said they

the men in Cour d'Alene. It is said they will leave tomorrow.

The report that twelve men were killed in Fourth of July canyon caused great indignation among the citizens and miners. An Associated Press correspondent telephoned to the mission twice, and got an answer twice that nothing was known of it there. The coroner of the county went down to the mission last night on a special, returning at midnight. The Associated Press man could learn nothing about the killing. A telephone message from Ceur a'Alene said that one of the men reported killed—J. H. Ward, who message from Cour a Alone said that one of the men reported killed—J. H. Ward, who has his family here—has arrived there. Nothing further could be learned. Troops have arrived at Wardner now and will prob-ably come here soon. The women and chil-dren are returning to Gem and other points on Canyon creek

IN CHARGE OF THE SOLDIERS.

Cour d'Aiene in Possession of the Militia and Federal Troops. WALLACE, Idaho, July 14.—Two companies of United States infantry and two companies of state mintia arrived at noon. A guard was at once distributed throughout the town. There are about 130 men in the four companies. Wardner is almost deserted, and except for the mulitary occupation, all signs of trouble have disappeared. The headquarters of the military will be established at Wallace. There is a large number of unarmed miners in town and everything is quiet.

Colonel Carlin of the Fourth United States infantry is in command of the military forces in Cour d'Aiene and is now at Wardner, where he has established picket lines and taken charge of the town. There are now about 400 troors, United States and state, in Shoshone county. Companies B, C, D, E and F of the Fourteenth infantry, from Fort Vancouver, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Theaker, are now on the way here.

onel Theaker, are now on the way here.

General Curtis, commanding the Idaho forces, says this afternoon: "I have advised Governor Willey that about 1,000 more troops are on the way to Cœur d'Alene and that martial law will be declared. The troops will be distributed throughout Courd'Alene and lives and property protected. At the first sign of trouble all saloons will be closed. Business will go along in its regular channels and the regular process of law be enforced. No interference will be made with press dispatches, except those of a sensational character. The military will work no baraship on peaceable citizens, and as soon as the county is restored to its normal state the troops will leave. The militia is composed of young business men and they want to get home as soon as possible. They are serving without pay and can ill afford to

A More Peaceful Prediction. PORTLAND, Ore., July 14.-At 12:30 a. m. the Associated Press received the following dispatch from a correspondent at Wallace, Idaho: "All miners under arms. The union men claim a complete victory and say all the trouble is over. What the troops will do when they arrive is more conjecture. Con-servative men think the civil authorities can now take obarge. Secretary Poynton of the Central Executive Miners union is now in the telegraph office and says all the miners will go home as speedily as possible. There is abscittely no cause for alarm for more trouble taless unforeseen circumstances

shall precipitate it." CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

Explanations from a Union Miner-The Company's Intentions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14 .- J. K. Hammond, president of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining company, who is now in this city, said today that he had received telethe Cœur d'Alene district. Hammond said the directors of the company had not yet decided what course to take regarding the fature working of the mines. The company had gone to great expense in erecting the mill and making other improvements and the shut down was much to their disadvantage. G. R. Smith, who was sent to this city by the executive committee of the Wallace Miners union, to prevent the importation into that section of nonunion men, said that while the origin of the present trouble could be indirectly traced to a demand for increase of wages which was unsucessful last year, the direct cause for the trouble was the revoit by the men against the hospital tax of \$1 per month levied by the company, and which the miners claimed was not productive of assistance to the men when needed. minors built a hospital at Wallace and adopted a rule that the \$1 per month, instead of being paid to the companies, should be paid to the hospital. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan companies refused to recognize the justice of this and the strike resulted in favor of the miners. Smith claims the reduction in wages then followed.

"SHOOT THEM ON THE SPOT."

Governor Willey Issues Strong Orders to General Curtis.

Bosse Cirr, Idaho, July 14 .- The tension of public feeling has relaxed somewhat, as it eems to be settled that the troops are in absolute control. The only communications that have bassed between the governor and those at the scene today are as follows:

TO GENERAL CURITS: In addition to instructions wired last night. I now transmit the following: If any person is apprenented in the act of blowing up railroad bridges or property or mills or houses or other property with dynamite or placing it in position to do so, shout him on the spot.

Promugate order to the troops.

N. B. WILLEY, Governor.

To Governor WILLEY; Your proclamation is being printed and circumated through this county. We have troops sufficient and confidence is being restored.

CURTIS. that have passed between the governor and

They Want an Investigation Now, WALLACE, Idaho, July 14.-Coroner Sime has summoned a jury to investigate the kill ing of five men in the Frisco mine explosion. The bridges between here and Muliane have been repaired and trains are running on time. An appear has been made to congress for congressional investigation of the Cour d'Alene trouble. The appear is signed by Peter Breene of the Butte Miners union; S. F. Bushnell, attorney for the miners union, and a large number of citizens.

He is Not a Prisoner. PORTLAND, Ore., July 14 .- A private dis patch from Wardner says that Van Delashmutt, one of the mine owners who was re ported yesterday as being held prisoner by the miners, says there is no troth in the report. It probably grew out of the fact that the strikers were hunting Delashmutt n order to have the request that the coming troops be delayed.

Reports Said to Be Exaggerated SPOKANE, Wash., July 14.-Troops from Fort Sherman left here at 11 o'clock for Wallace. The best information obtainable here today is to the effect that the reports of a massacre at Old Mission was greatly ex-aggerated, only one man having been killed and he accidentally.

Only One Man Shot. WALLACE, Idano, July 14 .- As far as known only one man, Abbott, was shot at the old mission. He is now in the hospital here and may die. He says a number of men were silled, but no bodies can be lound.

A searching party is now out,

The Death Roll. CINCINNATI, O., July 14.-Mr. W. H. Wilson of Cynthiana, Ky., owner of Audallah park and one of the leading breeders of fine horses in Kentucky, died today.

SACKAMENTO, Cal., July 14.—Ex Governor
Newton Booth died suddenly this evening.

Europe Orders Gold. New York, July 14 .- Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of gold coin has been ordered for shipmont.

WILL USE MORAL SUASION

Homestead Strikers Will Try the Efficacy of Argument on the "Black Sheep."

VIOLENCE WILL NOT BE ATTEMPTED

New Men Expected to Arrive at the Homestead Mills Every Hour-Strikers on the Tiptoe of Expectancy-Tho Congressional Inquiry.

HOMESTRAD, Pa., July 14 .- Alt day long everybody in Homestead has been expecting the arrival of a train load of 400 nonunion workmen who have persistently refused to materialize, although the military and strikers' committee have been the lookout for them. Major Crawford expected the train load in at about half past 7 and some time before that he doubled the patrols all the way between the railroad station and the Carnegie mills. Trains came and went, but the nonunion men did not appear. Hour after hour strikers and militiamen lined the approaches to the mill property wearily waiting for the black sheep, but the black sheep kept out of the fold.

At a special meeting of the advisory committee called late this evening it was be-Heved that the men would come up the river, and patrols were strengthened on the banks of the Monongahein.

No resort to violence, the leaders urged, would be permitted. No intimidation will be resorted to. The course of the committee is to be one of argument only, and they bolieve the troops will not prevent them from having access to the newcomers outside of the Carnegie works.

The Only Danger of a Collision,

It is here that the only danger of a collision at the present time exists, because the strikers will certainly endeavor to talk to the nonunion men as they are brought in and if the soldiers do not permit argumen there may be an effort to have arguments whether or not. The situation is to some extent critical, because the strict discipline of the troops is very apt to clash with the utterly fearless and determined purpose of the strikers. The latter claim that they are law-abiding citizens, who are entitled to speak to anyone they please. On the other hand, it is believed that no one will be per-mitted to interfere in any manner with the nonunion men when they are brought in. Thus the two sides of the controversy pre-sent every element of a possible fight, which is not exactly expected, but which is certainly feared in Homestead tonight if the new men should be pushed in by either

ratirond or river.
It is a serious mistake to suppose that the strikers are in any way cowed by the pres-ence of the troops, so far as insisting upon what they believe to be their legal rights, and the leaders, even including such extremely conservative men as O'Donnell, will undoubtedly demand it, and if they can in any way secure it they will get access to the new comers and plead with them before they

enter into the works. Just why both the militia and the strikers should both be so confident that the new men are coming tonight is not very evident to the newspaper men. No pacty will give any authority, but both sides are preparing for their coming.

They Are Not Asking for Help.

A mass meeting of the locked-out men of the Carnegie Steel works will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the opera house to devise means of distributing the relief profered the opera house to devise means of distributing the relief proffered by 655 later organizations. A relief committee will be appointed which will establish a relief beadquarters. The advisor? committee again asks the people of the ountry to understand that it is asking for no relp and that any man who asks for in the name of the Amalgamated association is a swindler. When the Amalgamated as-sociation needs helpit will ask for it through the organized societies of the trades and in no other way can help be given to the men

INVESTIGATION ENDED.

Last Day of the Congressional Inquiry Into the Homestead Affair.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 14.-The congressional committee completed the investigation of the labor troubles at riomestead today and returned to Washington this evening. The committee resumed the lavestigation at

10 o'clock this morning. General Superintendent John Potter of the Homestead mills was the first witness today. He said the work done in their mills was different from that done in any other mill. The rollers did not have the hiring or dis charging of their assistants. That was all done by the company. Still each roller was responsible for the work, and if not properly done was not paid for it.

Mr. Potter described in detail the process of making armor plate, stating that with the machinery used by the Carnegie company the cost of production was much less than that of other mills and the profit to the laborers more. He said the Homestead mills were the best milis in the world, the most complete and automatic. Their products were not made to the same extent by any other mills in the world and they had many appliances that were not to be found else-

Advantages the Laborer Enjoyed.

The advantages of the Homestead mills, by which a man there could make relatively higher wages than in other mills, was the perfect machinery by which it was possible to turn out more product in the same space of time. Witness stated he could not give any idea of the cost of production in different mills nor of the labor cost of the Homestead mills.

In answer to questions the witness made a statement of the differences between the men and their employers. The changes in wages proposed by the company, he said, would affect about 400. -Why did the company seek these

A .- We were paying more money than our competitors for the same work. We had machinery that enabled men to make the highest wages of any laboring men in the country, and we thought it only fair that they should be content with less. Q -in other words, you thought they were getting a little more than their share of the profits of the concern; is that it!

-1 cannot say as to that, Is it not true that even with this state of affairs the company made much larger ronts than any concern of the kind in the A .- I do not know anything about the pro-

fits or losses of the firm. Q — What do you know about the employnent of the Pinkertons that went to Home atead? Give your experience.

The witness replied that the works closed July 2. Men had been engaged as watchmen, about 330 of whom were to come from other cities. The witness repeated the story

of the barge trip up the Monongahela, and the battle when the attempt was made to land. He said the first shot was fired from the shore. Chairman Mills called for Austin Calbe-felsch, a roller. He explained the difference between the old and the new scale and the percentage of reduction proposed. In heat-ing and puddling the reduction was only about 8 per cent. The greatest reductions came on the jobs where the hard-est work was done. In the

est work was done. In the shearing department the reduction was from 1 to 6 per cent. The witness said the difference would be a reduction of from \$100 "On a basis of 1,500 tons per month," he

continued, "my wares were \$141.45 per month. The proposed scale would reduce my

wages to \$92."
The witness stated that the new scale would enable the sheares to make \$1.55 per day. The cost of heating, rolling and shearing was \$1.50 per day.

Captain Kennedy, the watchman on the Pinkerton barges, was next called. He also detailed the fight and confirmed the statement of the previous witness as to the first shot. Captain Kennedy said there were twenty-live or thirty good shots among the Pinkertons. The others were behind ice boxes and other places.

Mr. Frick Recatted.

Chairman Frick was recalled.
Chairman Oates—Mr. Frick, several statements have been made as to the effect it would have on the men in the four departments. Can you give any specific information! It has been said that the reductions will affect those who do the hardest work. Mr. Frick submitted a comparative list of wages in the different departments during the month of May.

Mr. Oates-Why do you take May as an

example! Were the wages higher or lower during that month! Frick-The wages might have been a little higher during that month than the average. A statement of open hearth furnaces No. 2 for May shows that out of 256 men employed 100 would be changed and 196 remain ut changed. Out of 173 men employed in No. mill seventy-five would be reduced and ninety-seven not. We have lost money this year on every ton of billets, slabs and blooms sold at Homestead.

Oates—Are the wages fixed arbitrarily!

Frick-Yes, with the exception of those fixed by the sliding scale. Oates-Do your earnings cut any figure in your demand for a reduction in wage; !
Frick-No. The loss I speak of on blooms, billets and slabs has no effect.

Had Not Taken a Foreign Contract. Mr. Frick denied the report that his firm had taken a foreign contract for \$7 per ton

less than the American rate.

Mr. Boatner—Your foreman stated that improved machinery permitted you to turn out double the amount of steel at half the former cost. Mr. Frick-That is likely true as to the

mill to which he refers,
Mr. Boatner - Why do you decline to give the labor cost of production.

Mr. Frick-Because we do not think we are called upon to make public our private

business affairs.

Mr. Bynum-You asked for protection through the McKiniey bill? Mr. Frick-We did not ask for any protec-Mr. Bynum asked that if it were not true

that some steel was bung exported.

Mr. Frick replied that Parley Bros. were exporting some very fine steel, a finer grade than is made at the Carnegie plant. Mr. Bynum then replied that an American manufacturer was experting steel and com-peting in the markets of the world. Outes-Mr. Frick, don't you undersell other firms to get contracts? Mr. Frick-We compete with other con

ractors.
Chairman Oates-Could you not operate ne works at Homestead without reducing the wages of the men!
Mr. Frick-No, sir; we would eventually

be driven into bankruptcy if there was not a readjustment of wages. Tariff Had Nothing to Do with It.

Mr. Broderick-You said the tariff had othing to do with the wage question at Homestead.

Mr. Frick-I have so stated. I believe hat after the readjustment of wares that the earnings of every man whose wages will be reduced will be as high as under the old

Mr. Bynum—The Iren industry, was de-pressed from 1873 to 187 and the revival of the industry was in 1879 and 1881. During the years 1880 and 1881 the greatest importa-tions took place, did they not!

Mr. Frick—I believe so. High prices would increase the importations. There was a great deal of railroad building those years.

stunulated demand Mr. Broderick-Has the prices for the products of your mills steadily decreased luring the past three years, notwithstanding

the tariff is practically prohibitory?
Mr. Frick-Yes, sir. In answer to a question by Chairman Oates Mr. Frick repeated his statement about the organization of the Carnegio interests. He said the company was capitalized at

Cuarles S. Field, a real estate dealer, testifled that the first shot was fired by miner from the shore. A. J. Taylor, a grocer, said the first shot same from the barges and the second from the shore.

Chairman Oates then said the committee ad concluded its investigation so far as the Homestend trouble was concerned. "The committee," said Mr. Oates, "has some further inquiry to make at other places as to the Pinkerton organization. The court of inquiry at Pittsburg is now adjourned."

The committee left the city for Washington tonight. After Chairman Oates had announced the formal adjournment of the congressional committee, two witnesses for the workmen requested the privilege of making statements, and the committee was reconvened.

George F. Rylands was sworn. He stated that Mr. Frick had based his testimony on the best month in the history of the Home-stead plant, "In our first conference," said Mr. Rylands, "it was proposed to take seven nen off the shearers, reducing the number to one-haif. When we called the second time, t was proposed to take off two men, leaving

Mr. McQuade asked the privilege of making a statement. He was sworn and stated, in contradiction to Mr. Frick's statement as to the improvements made to the mill, that no such improvements had been made. No improvements have been made in the mili. The increase is due, he said, to the steady vork on the part of the men. The men work continuously eight hours, taking no time for meals. They eat while others are oiling the machinery. The proposed scale would affect more than the 25 men mentioned by the company. I believe that nine-tenths of the men would be affected.

Mr. McQuade said he had no further testiony, But as lawmakers of the land I nops you will do something to have the Pinkertons disbanded."

JOINED HOMESTEAD STRIKERS. Workmen in the Other Carnegic Mills Went

Out Yesterday Afternoon. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 14.—The employes in Carnegie's Upper and Lower Union mills in this city struck at noon and the gas was turned off in the furnaces. By 3 this after-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

a few hours.

noon the men in all the departments will be out and the mills shut down. The men struck because the company refused to confer again with the Homestead men. Nothing has been heard from the Beaver Fails plant, but the men have probably struck there also. This evening both of the Union iron plants were closed down and notices were posted warning trespassers to keep of the property. About 3,000 men are affected by the strike in the two mills. The Beaver Falls plant, which has been closed for repairs, was to have resumed operations Monday next, but the men say they will not return to work unless the firm grants another conference to the Homestead workers, movement on the part of these men is

dependent one, not mader orders from the Amalgamated association, though sanctioned by it, and is a result of the concerted action of a body of mill workers fully in sympathy with the Homestead men. They receive no assistance from the Amalgamated treasury. this body in explanation of the course which I felt called upon to take today. Though the vote taken at the recent mass meetings upon this action was declared unanimous in favor of it, many of the work-men were disaustied. Some of the prominent workers think the men are over reach-Yeas, 21; nays, 29. The following Lumber for the construction of a high fence

the vote in detail: Yeas-Ailen, Allison, Cary, Chandler, Col n readiness and can be put in shape in The closing down of the two Pittsburg mils will have a depressing effect upon all kinds of business. The Keystone works, the Scheffler works and several other construction mills will undoustedly beforced to close.

Warren and Wolcott-21. Nays-Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Cockreli, Coke, Cullom, Dubols, Faulkner, Gibson of Maryland, German, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, Man-

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED

Mr. Quny

the table, a

Yeas, 84; a vote and Mr. The bill wa

It is Disposed of in the Senats with Its Various Amendments.

WORLD'S FAIR SUNDAY CLOSING CLAUSE

Liquor Will Be Sold on the World's Fair Grounds-Numerous Resolutions In-

troduced- Proceedings in the House

-Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.-The senate devoted most of today's session to the sundry civil appropriation bill and passed it before adjournment. The vote of Wednesday in committee of the whole on Mr. Peffer's amendment to probabit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the grounds of the

Columbian exposition was reversed in the

senate today. The vote upon its adoption being: Yeas, 21; nays, 29. Mr. Vest's sub-

stitute for Mr. Quay's Sunday closing amend-

ment was said on the table by a vote of 34 If the present session had a further prospective term before it of two months the new matter introduced in the senate today in the shape of bills and resolutions would furnish legislative material to occupy the

time fully. Mr. Higgins introduced a bill to authorize retaliation for certain unjust discrimination by the Dominion of Canada against the United States and it was referred to the

finance committee. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal certain portions of the silver act of 1890-especially the provisions for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion and for the issue of treasury notes in payment thereof. That bill went also to the finance committee. So did another bill introduced by Mr. Peffer, at the request of the National Industrial association, and which provides in so many words that the coinage of gold in the nints of the United States is hereafter prohibited.

Unlimited Opportunities for Discussion.

Mr. Stewart also had a bill referred to the same committee reducing by 25 per cent the salaries of all government employes over \$600. In addition to the above four measures resolutions were offered opening up unlimited fields of discussion. One of these was reported from the committee on contingent expenses, and proposes the appointment of a select committee of seven senators on the Homestead troubles and on the organization and employment of the Pinkerton force. Another was offered by Mr. Morgan instructing the finance committee to report a bill that will make legal tender money absolutely legal tender irrespective of any contrary condition in contracts. These resolutions were laid on the table, to be called up hereafter for discussion and action. There were already in the same condition the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Voorhees for a bill to estab lish a tribunal for labor arbitration, and by Mr. Hale for inquiry as to the relative ments of protection and a tariff for revenue only. The conference report on the diplomatic bit was agreed to, and so was one on the naval bill, but in the latter case the report was not

Jones' Pinkerton Resolution.

Mr. Jones of Nevada, from the committee on contingent expenses, reported a resolu-tion for the appointment of a select committee of seven senators whose duty it shail be to investigate and report the facts in rela-tion to the employment of armed men known as Pinkerton men, or Pinkerton detectives in connection with the recent difference petween workingmen and employers, in-volving bloodshed and loss of life at Home-stead, Pa. The investigation is to include the facts in relation to the existence and em ployment generally of so-called Pinkerton men in the United States. It is to extend to and will embrace the reasons for the crea to and will embrace the reasons for the crea-tion of the Pinkerton organization, its character and use; also as to how and by whom its men are employed and paid for any services rendered; under what authority of law (if any) they have been so employed and paid. The committee is also to inquire into the merits of the original controversy concerning wages and the terms of the contract between employers and employed, out of which the wage conflict arose which resulted in blood-shed, and to what extent the conflict was participated in by persons not native or nat-uralized citizens of the United States; also whether any private corporation, company or organization in the state of Pennsylvania or other states, has employed an armed force against any of the people of such state, or of the United States, in violation of the constitution of the United States, and if so, whether armed bodies of men from other states were for that purpose taken into such state without the consent of the constituted authorities thereof. The committee is to consider and report by bill, or otherwise vent the further illegal use or employment o such Pinkerton men or other similar bodies of armed men for private purposes. Laid aside till tomorrow.

Sundry Civil Bill.

The senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill. Mr. Quay, referring again to the provision as to the Chicage exposition, offered an amendment (in lieu of the Sunday closing amendment adopted yesterday) declaring that all appropriations made for the exposition are made on the condition that it shall not be open on Sunday, and if the appro-priations are accepted on that condition then it is made the duty of the World's Fair commission to make rules to carry it out. After an explanation the amendment was

An amendment offered by Mr. Carey, scaling down the items of the geographica survey so as to make the aggregate \$336,000 instead of \$562,000, was agreed to—yeas, 26;

Mr. Cullom asked for a separate vote on the amendment prohibiting the sale of in-toxicating figuors within the World's fair

Mr. Cockreil-I thought that both senators from Illinois voted yea for that amendment. Mr. Cullom - We did, and now we want a eparate vote, that's all.

Mr. Palmer-I voted tyea for this amend-ment. At that time I was ignorant of the actual state of laffairs at Chicage in relation to the fair. Since that time I have been furnished with an official statement on the part of the lilinois corporation, showing that t has made rules that no bar room privileges shall be granted within the grounds and that the adjacent lands have been leased so as to prevent saloons being opened. It has let the privilege for a large number of cafes and res taurants with the right to serve liquor with meals, as in hotels. The contract for these concessions involves penalties for noncom-pliance amounting to an aggregate of \$600,-000, which the corporation will be liable for as liquidated damages in case liquors cannot he served as provided in the contracts. Under that view of the case, finding that the ubject had already been disposed of by the ction of the illinois corporation. I felt it my duty to bring the matter to the attention of

Rejected the Temperance Clause. The vote was then taken and the amend nent probibiting the sais of intoxicating quors within the World's fair grounds was

puitt, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hensbrough, Hawiey, Hiscock, Kyle, Mitchell, Paddock, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Sanders, Stockbridge,

cersa 'almer, Power, Quay, Ransom, Sawy thail, burn, White—29. Mr. moved a substitute for Mr. Quay's ay closing amendment, the one heretofo tered by him, crosing the mechanical and havin ress.

ed to lay the substitute or

hat motion was agreed to. 17. (Mr. Culiom did not ner voted no.)

The bill was a passed and the fortifica-tion bill was tuen taken up and made the un-finished business.

Adjourned until Monnay.

ALL ARE SATISFIED.

Silver Men and the Antis Review Their Work-Washington Notes.
Washington, D. C., July 14.-After al

there is an astonishingly small number of

sore hearts left in congress as the result of

the summary disposition of the free silver

coinage bill yesterday. Today the members

are comparing notes and find that they are

as well off as could be expected. The ex-

trome silver men philosophically say that

they have made a glorious fight and can now

go home and tell their people that they have

done all that representatives could do to ad-

vance the cause which is so near their hearts

and that they hope to renew the struggle

next winter with better prospects of success. The antis, as they are now commonly known, as a rule represent constituencies that are strongly committed in favor of the gold standard or of the pres-

ent coinago laws. They will go home and argue with their people that the party they represent is "sound" on the financial question, and hope thereby to gather many votes in the fall elections. That is what all the

members and senators are talking of, and

consequently they are extremely anxious to get away from Washington and begin the campaign work. Many of the members who have heretofore been strongly entrenched

penind democratic majorities now begin to

feel apprehensive, and they want to get home and talk with their constituents, so

matters of legislation are hurried forward with all expedition. With the final passage of the appropriation bills will end the present

session of congress, and they are to have right of way over everything else.

Wants to Retaliate.

Senator Higgins today introduced in the

senate a bill authorizing retaliation for unjust discrimination by the Dominion of Canada against the United States. It pro-

vides for various duties on imports from Canada and for various shipping charges

and fees to be paid by Canadian vessels in the American trade.

Nominations.

Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemley, United

States navy, to be judge advocate general of the navy, with the rank of captain. Elmer

E. Johnson, receiver of public moneys, at Del Norte, Colo. Postmasters: Iowa-Elihu M. Cass, Sumner; Washington E.

Davis, Keosauqua; Erastus T. Rotand, Eldon, Nebraska-William T. McFarland, Stanton; Thomas B. Watson, Hartington.

Cour d'Alene Troubles.

Telegrams received by Major General Schofield this afternoon show that labor troubles in the Court d'Alene mining dis-

rioters have dispersed and the state author;

ies, aided by federal troops, are in full pos-

session of the grounds.

General Schoffeld said tonight that the

people who were complaining because the soldiers had not arrived sooner had an im-

the troops could do was to protect them in

Russia Will Attend.

The secretary of state has received official

assurances of Russia's acceptance of the

president's invitation to participate in an in

ternational monetary conference. All the other European countries had previously

taken similar action and nothing now re

mains but the formal preparations for the conference. It is understood that these ar-

angements, including the selection of a place

and date of meeting, will be completed by

The acting comptroller of the currency has issued a report of the condition of the

the president next week.

day, July 12.

ricts are at an end for the present.

Chautauqua Tabernacle.

FREQUENTLY GREETED WITH APPLAUSE

Republican Club Members to the Number of Several Hundred March to the Assem-

Political Notes.

gram to Tite Bee, |-Hon, Roswell G. Hors of Michigan addressed the largest assemhear the elequent exponent of the republican

heard in this section of the state. formed in line at Court and Fifth streets and marched to the Chautauqua grounds, two miles, through a scorching sun, to attest its loyalty to the great republican cause. The the procession.

Organized a Republican Club,

BEATRICE, Nob., July 14.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Beatrice Republican club organized permanently last night by electing F. N. Prout, president; A. C. Jordan, secretary and J. E. Cobbey, treasurer. A constitution and by-laws were most enthusiastic auspices.

in this precinct by the democratic club was a howling success from a democratic point of view, but it would be rather difficult to convince the average republican of the "eternal fitness of things," as laid down by the orators on this occasion. While 'tis true that one speaker made the remark that "all that is necessary to receive a panacea for all human ills and sure passport into the haven of bliss was to believe in God and vote the aemocratic ticket," still there are some of the people here who prefer to jog along in the even tenor of their way, preferring to be like the fabled tortoise and 'get there just the

After a parade through the principal streets of the city the marshal counded the hold near the democratic headquarters (Peyson's saloon) which might very appropriately be termed "Bascom's Corner," and Co., aty Attorney J. J. McAllister was introduced by ex-County Judge Wibar. After pi ying a glowing tribute to the intelligence of his audience (which was composed principally of ladies and republicans) the speaker pro-ceeded to tell how the country was ground down by tyrants compared to whom King

George III. was not a circumstance.

The Homestead trouble was laid at the door of the republican party, who made it possible through the notorlous protective policy to create millionaires by the score and soldiers had not arrived sooner had an improper conception of the matter. He explained that they were ordered there merely to support too civic authorities in the restoration of order, and were acting altogether under the orders of the governor of the state. They had no independent functions whatever, and had absolutely nothing to d with any disorders that may have occurred before their arrival. It was the duty of the civil authorities to enforce the law, and all

Senator G. F. Keiper of Pierce was introduced, and democracy was landed to the skies and beyond. According to the honorable gentlemen's remarks, no good thing has pleasantness was too long ago. It was a dead issue; besides there were quite a num-ber of Grand Army men in the audience, and the speaker very considerately refrained from wounding their feelings by bringing up what might be to them unpleasant mem-

national panes at the close of business Tues

IN THE HOUSE,

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill-Holman Objected. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14 .- The smoke of yesterday's battle having been dissipated by the night breezes, the house met today, somewhat refreshed and ready to dispose of the tusiness which stands before it and early adjournment. Today was given to the commerce committee, but that committee was unable to transact any business, some of its members being rather indignant and at tributing their failures to the opposition of Mr. Holman, Mr. McMillin and other leaders

on the democratic side. Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported and the house adopted the McAle r resolution, requesting the Department of State to in quire into the circumstances relating to the imprisonment of Dr. Gallagher, an American citizen, in an English prison, and endeavor

o secure his release. Mr. Herbert of Alabama presented a disagreeing conference report on the naval appropriation pill, and it was agreed to. Mr. Herbert moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the senate amend ments, which are still in controversy. These are the appropriation of \$50,000 for the nava review and the authorization for the con-

struction of a new battleship. Holman Objected.

Mr. Holman opposed any recession Mr. Fellows made an eloquent speech in favor of recession. With an earnestness which received well merited applause Mr. Fellows pictured the dying Lawrence issuing his command: "Don't give up the ship;" and he urged the house in fervid words to head the command of the naval here. heed the command of the naval hero. Applause. And the house obeyed the command and did not give up the ship.

Mr. Herbert's motion was agreed to-yeas, 146; nays, 83; and the bill is disposed of as far as the house is concerned. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented

The nouse ther, adjourned, ARCHBISHOP IRELAND TALKS.

He Says the Faribault System Finds Favor at the Vatican CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—Archbishop Ireland in an interview today, speaking of educational matters, declared that the latest de cision of the vatican is not merely a judg ment of toleration as applied to the indi vidual instances of Faribault and Stillwater

but possesses a wider significance. The architishop said: "The decision of the vatioan in reference to the Faripault and Stillwater cases is that the same expedient may be adopted in any other case where the same circumstances

exist."
"Then the system may, under the decision of the pone, be extended to America?"
"Assuredly it can."
"Assuredly it is likely to be extended?"

"Do you think it is likely to be extended?" There is another question which I don't care to discuss."
When questioned on the subject of Cabens levism the archbishop said: "Cahenslevism

dead. The question is settled for the Of the latter by the theologian, Zimmer-man of Freiburg, reviving the Cahensley idea. Archbishop Ireland said: "Zimmerman is a fool and his letter is an insult to the patriotism of the American people."

ROSWELL G. HORR'S ADDRESS

Thousands Entertained at the Beatrice

bly Grounds-Other Nebraska

BEATRICE, Neb., July 14 .- Special Toleblage this afternoon which has yet gathered in the great tapernacle of the Beatrice Chautauqua. Fully 4,000 people were present to policy of protection. Mr. Horr's address was frequently applauded, and the general verdict is that the speech was the most masterly exposition of true republicanism ever

The Beatrice Republican club, 200 strong, procession was preceded by the city and Doubdt bands. Had the weather not been so excessively hot it is predicted that over 1,000 republicans would have participated in

adopted and the club starts out under the Democrats Open the Campaign SOUTH SIOUX CITY, Neb., July 14-1 Special to THE BEE. |- The first campaign raily held

paupers by the million. The speaker very adroitly refrained from alluding to the wages received by the men engaged in the Amaigamated association strike. He evidently reasoned tuat his republican hearers knew something about that and his democratic "sarers didn't care to, consequently it was useless to refer to it. A faint murmur of applause greeted the speaker when he took his

been accomplished since Adams' day but what can be traced directly to the demoeratic party. First in peace and first in war, but the only wars spoken of were those against foreign nations. The late un-

Mr. Cleveland came in for a "eulogy." It was out of sight. Nebraska City's Republican Club.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 14.—[Special to The Ber.]—At a meeting of the Republican club, held this evening, arrangements were made to properly entertain the delegates to the First district congressional convention, which meets here July 28. It will be made the occasion of a big republican demonstration. DONNELLY FOR GOVERNOR,

party convention resumed work this morning. At noon it took a recess, having nominated Ignatius Donnelly for governor, Kittle Halvorson for lieutenant governor, H. B. Martin for secretary of state and N. M. Ringdal for treasurer. At the afternoon session of the people's party convention the ticket was completed a

Minnesota Independents Put Up a Full

State Ticket.

Sr. Paul, Minn., July 14.-The people's

Attorney general, J. L. McDonaid; su Attorney general, J. L. McDonald; su-preme court justices, Daniel E. Buck, Thomas Canley, William Davidson; presi-dential electors, William Leigher, H. W. Nelson, H. M. Norton, F. McCurrier, F. C. Carpenter, E. W. Fish, E. W. Clark, C. F. hal, J. F. Holloway. The candidates for supreme judges are all democrats and the understanding seems to be that they will be endorsed by the demo-

cratic convention next month. HELD UP BY THE DALTON GANG,

Adair, 1. T., the Scene of Another Daring Train Robbery. Kansas City, Mo., July 14.-Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train No. 2 was held up by the Dalton gang at Adair, I. T., tonight. The robbers secured \$40,000 from the Pacific Express company's safe

Killed by the Sheriff.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 14. Sheriff Dosen-

bach and Assessor Smith, members of opposing factions at Clayton in the campaign over

the republican congressional nomination quarrelled today. During the altercation Dosenbach shot and killed Smith. The sher-iff was arrested and there is talk of lynching.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU,)
OMAHA, July 14. Cooler northwesteriy winds have pressed down the Missouri valley, while the warm wave increased in intensity from eastern Nebrasks southward, in which section the mercury rose well up into the nucties and the weather was close, suitry and oppressively hot. A barometric depression is now in western Kansas.

Local Forecast—For Eastern Nebraska, Omaha and Vicinity—Fair weather, prob-ably preceded by showers, becoming cooler with winds shifting to northerly during Friday. Washington, D. C., July 14. Forecast for Friday: For Nebruska-Generally fair; northerly winds; cooler in eastern portion. For lowa-Fair, except local showers in northeastern portion; winds shifting to westerly; cooler in north sestern portion. For North Dakota-Fair; northerly

winds, shifting to westerly; slightly warmer. For South Dakota-Fair; northerly winds: warmer in extreme western portion;

cooler in extreme southeastern portion,