IN THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Silver and Anti-Silver Men of that Body No Nearer an Agreement.

BILL WHICH THE MAJORITY WILL REPORT

It Will Be in Favor of Bimetallism-Views of the Various Members of that Body - Both Sides Working for Success.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- The meeting of the finance committee today was attended by every member and conclusions were reached which may enable the committee to report a repeal bill tomorrow. There has been, from the day the committee first met, a difference between the silver and anti-silver men that apparently could not be reconciled, and although there has been a free discussion of the matter, their differences are no nearer settlement than when the conference began. The attitude of the chairman, Mr. Voorhees, today gave the silver men on the committee little hope, for he said he would vote to report favorably the repeal bill, providing there was a declaration coupled with It declaring for bimetallism. The bill, when reported, will contain such a declaration, and the vote by which it will be reported is estimated by members of the committee at sis to five, the minority consisting of Senators Harris, Vest, Vance, Jones of Arkansas and Jones of Nevada.

When the committee adjourned all had when the committee adjourned all had been substantially agreed upon but the verbiage of the bill, and particularly the language of the declaration in favor of bimetallism. When it is reported the chairman will ask a day be fixed for the taking of the vote, and the suggestion will be made that this day be almost immediately after the vote in the house. Of course this will be opposed by senators on the floor, and among them wil be members of the finance committee itself In Favor of Bimetallism.

During discussion in committee every member has at one time or other expressed himself as being in favor of bimetallism, but a difference of opinion exists as to whether this country can maintain a parity of the metals. Some have argued that this cannot be done without an international agreement, while others insisted it could be accomplished by an adjustment of the ratio, and special stress was laid on the fact that England was now coining the Indian rupee at 24 to 1 and maintaining the parity of gold and silver at that proportion. England was buying silver and coining it at that ratio and maintaining its parity; if she did that the United States could do likewise. However, the anti-silver men of the committee have re-fused to consider anything in the way of a compromise and discuss the question of in creased ratio as something that can only be come possible after an international agree ment. There has been a good deal of feeling in the committee, and it has been apparent all along that the silver men, appreciating the hopelessness of the struggle there, have been rather reserved.

At the meeting today the draft of a declar-ation for bimetallism was submitted which favors the continuance of the use of both gold and silver (to the extent of existing coinage) as an unlimited legal tender, and declares all our forms of moncy, whether gold, silver or paper, should be maintained at a parity. It will further declare that every effort shall be put forth to secure an international agreement for the adoption of a fixed ratio between gold and silver.

To Be Read Both Ways.

This declaration, a prominent member of mmittee stated, would be worded so I could be interpreted any way to suit the po-sition of the members. Ambiguity, he stated, would be sought rather than avoided, in order that the bill might be reported With the favorable report on repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act upled by the declaration here indicated committee was able to at least transfer the struggle to the senate, and according to the program of today the report will made tomorrow. Subsequent events then become matters of conjecture.

the purchase of silver, said he believed the bill would carry if it could be brought to a vote, and that there were twenty-five repub licans and eighteen democrats who would vote for the bill, not counting three or found others who might be considered in the same column. He thought the senate would agre a time for a vote after the result in the house was known.

On the other hand, a silver member of the committee stated in positive language that they were not children to be fooled by a so in the shape of a simple declaration that it was but a juggling of words and meant nothing. When the bill came before the senate he declared, the silver men would manage so Mr. Voorhees would be compelled to vote for it. This senator scouter idea that the senate would pass the bill and that the silver men were to fight day and night for their principles and if it came to a test of endurance the country would fine who was best able to stand the strain. indications are that if Mr. Voorhees reports the bill tomorrow and asks that a day be set for the vote he will start a fight that wil be kept up for a long time.

IN THE SENATE.

No Progress Made in the Debate Upon th Financial Issue Yesterday. Washington, Aug. 17.—The senate made no progress in the financial matter today be cause the majority of the members appar ently believe speeches should be withheld until the paramount issue, the repeal of the Sherman law, is presented to the senate Pressure is becoming stronger daily on the finance committee to report some definite proposition on the Sherman purchasing act and the result will probably be that the

committee will soon report a bill and leave

the decisive battle to the senate.

The majority of the committee at this time is in favor of reporting a measure simhar to the Hill bill. The bill of the New York senator, while it repeals the Sherman purchasing law, pledges the government positivery, to the policy of bimetallism and declares that the efforts of congress should be directed to carrying out this policy.

Numerous Petitions Presented, When the senate met today numerous pe titions were presented. Some for the un conditional repeal of the Sherman act and some against it, with provisions for the free coinage of silver. One was from the board of lady managers of the National Temperproposed six

ance society, against the proposition months extension of the whisky tax A resolution was offered, and laid on the table, calling for a report from the Treasury department as to what national banks have diminished and afterwards enlarged their circulations, and what banks have no out

standing notes in circulation.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Gallinger. and went over until tomorrow, calling for a report as to whether the secretary of the in-terior and the commissioner of pensions have conformed to the existing law in su pending and dropping pensioners from the

The Montana senatorial case was taker up, and Mr. Pasco, democrat, of Florida, ad-dressed the senate in opposition to the right of Mr. Mantie to a seat under the governor's

Appointment.

Mr. Dubois spoke on the other side. This was followed by a colloquy between Senators Mitchell of Oregon and Chandler of New Hampshire—the former advocating and the latter opposing the admission of Mr. Mantle

The discussion was interrupted by an amendment offered by Mr. Gorman to the national back circulation bill. The amendment provides that any national bank wish log to withdraw any part of its rirculatin totes shall, in writing, at least sixty day fore the time of the proposed withdrawa make application to the comptroller of the

currency, and that no such withdrawal shall be made unless such application be approved, in whole or in part, by the secretary of the treasury, but no more than \$3,000,000 of na-tional bank circulation shall be withdrawn within any month.

National Bank Circulation. After a short argument by Mr. Call

After a short argument by Mr. Call against the right of appointment by the governor, Mr. Hoar, who has charge of the report, called for a vote upon the resolution for the admission of Mr. Mantle. Objection was made, however, by Mr. Vance, and unanimous consent was given that a vote should be taken Monday next at 5 p. m.

After a brief executive session the doors were represed and the house joint resoluwere reopened and the house joint resolu-tion for the payment of mileage to repre-sentatives and senators came up for discussion. After an hour's miscellaneous debate, during which Mr. Vest opposed it, Mr. Peffer moved its indefinite postponement

Peffer moved its indefinite postponement and demanded the yeas and nays. The motion was rejected and the joint resolution passed. The senators who voted for Mr. Peffer's motion were: Bate Berry, Coke, Irby, Lindsay, McPherson, Mills, Peffer, Perkins, Pugh, Smith and Vest.

A message was received from the house announcing the death of Mr. Chipman, representative from Michigan, whereupon the resentative from Michigan, whereupon usual resolutions were offered by Mr. Mc lan and agreed to, and Senators McMillan roctor, Vilas, Gibson and White of California were appointed a committee on the part of the senate to attend the funeral. further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the senate adjourned.

SPIRITLESS AND UNINTERESTING.

Proceedings of the House Yesterday Attracted but Little Attention. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.-The fluancial discussion today was spiritless and uninteresting. None except the members whose names still appear on the speaker's list seem to manifest any interest in the daily proceedings, and it is doubtful if a quorum could have been found at a roll call at any time today. Tomorrow the regular Friday exodus to the seashore will take place and the proceedings of the house will hardly resume animation until next week.

In the house prayer the chaplain feelingly

alluded to the death of Mr. Chipman of Michigan.
The silver debate was then resumed and Mr. Daniels of New York spoke in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The error, he said, had taken

hold of the public mind that disaster was bound to follow from the accumulation of silver in the treasury. This fear had been supplemented and voiced by the president. Congress should intervene to give some measure of relief to the people by changing the financial policy. For the past fourteen years this accumulation of silver has been oing on; instead of it going into circulation, t had gone into the treasury and remained **a**s a useless article. The people had been confident the law of 1800 should be repealed. Pleaded Ignorance.

Mr. Cooper of Fiorida, said he would vote for the Wilson bill and against the prop-ositions of the silver men. He admitted he did not know of all the industries of this country, but as far as he could get informa-tion he was convinced that the mills were not closed up for lack of money or for lack of orders. But they were closing because they could get no cash. He argued the Sherman law was the cause of the present depression. The want of public confidence had caused the failure of the banks, the fallure of substancial houses and had brought about the present financial stringency. He could not resist saying one thing, and that was that when the democratic party had governed the country for four years, at the end of Mr. Cleveland's first term, it had turned the country over to the republicans prosperous and happy. The republicans turned it back to the democrats in a condition of depression, with the country going over the figure of the country going over the figure of the country going over the country going the country go financial troubles into despair. The demoplatform had declar silver at an equal value and the men who stood now for the free coinage of silver undertook to override the democratic platform. They could not do it. Applause. Mr. Goldzier, democrat, of Illinois, sp

and raised his voice in support of the credi-tor class, which did not consist of the bankers and brokers of Wall street, but of a great Weadock of Michigan announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Chipman, and the formal resolutions were agreed to and the speaker appointed the following commit-

n favor of the repeal of the Sherman bill

see to take action: Messes Weadock Gorman, Caruth, Cannon, Powers Haughen and Atkins.

The house then, as a tribute of respect to the deceased, adjourned. BERING SEA DECISION.

Great Britain's Claim for Damages Nov Interesting Government Officials. Washington, Aug. 17 .- The interest, officially, in the Bering sea decision now ceners in the damages this country will have o pay England for the use of its seal hunt ing subjects who were kept out of Bering sea throughout the operation of the modus vivendi or arrested as poachers prior to the agreement. In accordance with article vi of the modus vivendi, the arbitration tribunas

must decide how much compensation is due Great Britain from the United States to be used for British subjects for abstaining from the exercise of the right to take seals in Bering sea during the pendency of the arbitration. It is understood that the commissioners of arbitration have already passed on the subject, their report not being made public. So much is definitely settled: Damages this government will have to pay and they must be paid promptly as by agreement in the treaty renewing the modus vivendi. But the main question of damages for seizures made is not so definable. Nothing in the arbitration treaty of the convention for the renewal of the modu vivendi makes provision for allowing dam-ages to persons who have been injured through the unlawful seizure of scaling ves-

sels, and it is stated at the Department of State, that the matter must take the course usually followed in diplomacy. Course of Procedure.

Claims against the United States, either individually or otherwise, will be filed by the owners of vessels seized. Then the United States will enter into correspondence with Great Britain with reference to their settle ment. If it is seen a settlement as to the justice of claims made and the compensation to be made can be reached the matter wil proceed through the ordinary diplomatichannels. In case of failure to come to some basis for a settlement without resort arbitration, and it is predicted failure will occur, the two governments will agree to leave the question to the judgment of an un prejudiced tribunal, and to this end a claims commission will be appointed. It is there fore to be seen some time must clapse before a definite arrangement will be reached re specting the course of procedure with reference to the assessment of seizure dam

An extraordinary sequel of the controvers is that the lessees of the Pribliov islands who, since the agitation of the question now decided by arbitration, have, year by year, been restrained by the United States within narrower limits in regard to the number of seals captured, have now been advised that the full amount of their stipulated rental will be exacted from them b the United States, and that the action of th present administration in reducing the ren tal to correspond with the reductions en forced in the catch was illegal.

Demand for Rental.

Secretary Carlisle today made an official lemand on the North American Commercial company for \$289,717 for rental, and bonus for the use of the islands. The amount due by years is stated as follows: 1893, \$47,403 891, \$133,528; 1892, \$108,680

The action of Secretary Carlisle is based in an opinion rendered by Attorney General

In his letter to Lloyd Travis, president of the North American Commercial company, [CONTINUED ON BECOND PAGE.]

INSISTS UPON ITS REPEAL

President Cleveland Using Every Means to Influence Congress.

EXTREME MEASURES BEING ADVOCATED

Friends of His Pian Who Will Vote for His Ideas Will Be Rewarded-Chance for a Split in the Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

It would appear to the oldest and most farseeing legislative expert in Washington that President Cleveland would fail to get through the senate his measure repealing the Sherman silver purchasing act. But in calculating the possibilities of the executive preregative and power it is well to take into

consideration several important facts. This is President Cieveland's first determined effort to conquer his own party in congress. If he fails in this effort he will find himself and his party with two heads and his organization in confusion. He realizes as well as anybody that he must succeed in this effort if he would make his administration a success from any point of

A number of times he has expressed a full realization of this fact. Mr. Cleveland is not only a persistent and dogmatic man, but he is thoroughly imbued with the idea that he is patriotic in his demand for a repeal of the silver law, and that he can afford to push his work in that direction by the most

extreme measures.
Like the Hindoo and the Cossack, who goes into battle singing sacred hymns and believing that it will be his redemption of soul to fall with his face to the enemy, Mr Cleveland is possessed of the fullest possible feeling that the country will stand by him if he oversteps all precedents in bringing about a repeal of the Sherman law. He believes that this is the only measure to secure a return of commercial confidence and put a stop to bank and general business failures.

Turning the Screws Tightly. Not only have instructions been issued by the chief executive to the heads of the eight executive departments that there

shall be no official favors distributed until after the silver law is repealed, but the en-tire machinery of the departments is being turned to the manufacture of pressure in congressional districts upon congressmen. The army of federal office holders who vould be subservient to the administration under which it serves, is turning its attention to congress, in the same manner that the machinery is applied to bring about a coatinuance of the party in power. There is scarcely a day that a man in congress, be he from one party or another, is not compelled to go either to the white house or one of the executive departments for official favor. It is not patronage alone that gives a president and his cabinet officers power; they have the enforcement of the laws, and the ramifications of their official influence extend into all parts of the United States.

Will Be Criticised.

Certainly President Cleveland will be everely criticised by the extreme friends of silver for going to the lengths to which he is now plunging for the purpose of securing legislation of his own notion, but there are patriotic statesmen in congress from both political parties who will support the president in this action. They believe that the flat element has secured sufficient power in certain communities to overawe good sense and sound financiering, and that it will be necessary to check this tendency by unusual methols. Just so surely as the coa-stant dripping of water on stone will wear away the latter substance, so will the ap plication of the extreme official power of the president of the United States wear away almost any opposition to his measures. It is true that President Harrison was unable to force the passage of the election, or "force bill," and he was unable to even get a vote upon it in the senate, on account of there being no rule to force a vote, but President Harrison did not apply the machinery of his administration to compel a vote upon his proposed whole some legislation. That legislation was of a political character; that which Mr. Cleve land is determined to force through congres is believed by most men in Washington to have very little of politics in it. This is the view taken of the situation by President Cleveland, and he feels that he can well afford to apply the most radical remedy.

May Cause a Political Revolt. It is possible that the extreme steps which the president has taken and which he pro poses to take before a vote is reached upor the silver bill in the senate will cause a re volt, and result in the reorganization of the silver men with a view to repeiling the presidential power, and thus Mr. Cleveland will be stopped short in his work of convert-ing free coinage men to a repeal of the sliver ourchasing law; but it is safe to calculat that before such an organization is effected the president will have made inreads upon the silver ranks which will enable him to almost, if not absolutely, carry his point when a vote is finally taken. It has been a ong time since the presidential machine has

peen started as it is now about to be put in motion. Will Secure Good Material. Senator Manderson, by appointment made esterday, had a lengthy conference late this ifternoon with Supervising Architec O'Rourke relative to the material to be use in the superstructure of the federal build ing at Omaha. The senator first asked that the award of the contract be deferred till an additional appropriation could be secured from congress sufficient to enable the secre-tary of the treasury to have granite used

instead of limestone or sandstone.
Architect O'Rourke did not want delay the contract or the work, and then th senator asked that the elaborate carving mentioned in the specifications be left of and the plans otherwise altered so that th bid for granite would come within the ap propriation. This Mr. O'Rourke did no want to do, preferring to not alter the por the specifications. The senator left Preasury department with a hope that granite would yet be used.
Representative Mercer also called upon

Mr. O'Rourke today and urged the use of granite, but he afterwards expressed the belief to The Bee man that either Indiana imestone or Michigan sandstone would be isod. He said the supervising architect seemed confirmed in the belief that an additional appropriation could not be procured and that the plans could not be altered so as to admit of the use of granite to advantage Offended the Italian Minister.

The Italian minister was gunning in the

Treasury department today. By an order recently issued from the surgeon general of the Marine Hospital service lemons cannot e imported from a cholera infected country A ship landed the other day at Naples with an immense cargo of lemons, and as it was about to proceed to New York a cablegram was received there stating that the lemons could not be landed in this country as they came from cholera infected districts. The Italian minister declares that it is absurd to hold that lemons may be infected by cholera, as the rinds are impervious to all bacilli. He says that only a few days ago a cargo of lemons from Italy was received in New York, and although con-demned, the health officer accepted a large number of them and distributed them to the passengers in quarantine without injurious effect, and that the New York physicians have declared that it is impossible to spread

tholera by means of lemons.

Will Help the Cattle Industry. This afternoon Twe Bee correspondent asked Senator Vest what he intended to accomplish by his joint resolution requesting the president to negotiate, through the State department, or otherwise, with the authorities of Great Britain for the purpose of securing the abrogation or modification of

the regulations now enforced by Great Britain requiring cattle imported into that kingdom from the United States to be slaughtered at the port of entry and pro-hibiting the same from being carried alive to other places in Great Britain. This ques-tion is of vital interest to the cattle growers of Nebraska and the far west.

"My purpose is." said Senator Vest, "to break down the Barrier which how stands in the way of an exchange of stock cattle be-

the way of an exchange of stock cattle be-tween the farmers and cattlemen of this country-and Grent Britain. Under the prescountry and Great Britain. Under the pres-ent regulations our cattle have to be slaughtered when they arrive at the port of entry for exportation. I find that there are many farmers and cattlemen in Great Britain who would like to get our stock cat-tle, and there are dealers in Great Britain who would like to receive our beef alive and feed it awhile before slaughter. This is im-mossible at present. The purpose of my respossible at present. The purpose of my resolution is to make it easy for cattle to go from the United States to Great Britain and live, or give the consumers of our meat the privilege to receive it on the hoof. The resolution was adopted by the senate at the last session, but failed to receive considera-tion in the house. I think this time it will go through both branches of congress.

New Western Postmasters. Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Chambers, Holt county, W. J. Doherty, vice R. C. Wry, removed; Newman Grove, Madison county, Mons Knudson, vice Mary B. Hoffman, removed; Rule, Richardson county, Frank Simon, vice C. J. Huber, removed.

Iowa—Grafton, Worth county, Charles Christians, vice L. C. Thompson, resigned; Maynard, Fayette county, Emery Frost, vice E. B. Snedezar, removed. E. B. Snedegar, removed.

New Will Be Taken Care Of.

It was learned today upon high democratic authority from Wyoming that the governor of that state had fully made up his mind to appoint Mr. New to the vacant seat in the United States senate and had assured that gentleman that he would do so, but at the same time he advised Mr. New to wait until the senate had decided the other contests before it. The Wyoming governor has stated a number of times privately that since a bird in the hand is worth a good many in the bush, it would be much better from a financial point of view for Mr. New to hold onto his present position, that of internal revenue collector, until it was known from actions of the senate that he would be ad mitted to his seat if he should be appointed to the existing vacancy.

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported: Nebraska: Original-Daniel Eley, Sutton, Nebraska; Original—Daniel Elley, Sutton, Clay county; Robert W. Shaffer, Longwood, Custer county; Darid L. Thompson, Falls City, Richardson county; Daniel Studebaker, Moomaw, Sheridan county. Original widows, etc.—Martha Brubaker, mother, Odell, Gage county; Annie C. Devore, mother, St. Edward, Beone county; Sarah J. Chamberlin, Oxford, Furnas county; Louisa R. Johnson, Winnebago agency, Thurston county.

Louisa R. Johnson, Winnebago agency, Thursten county.
Iowa: Original—Harman Wheeler, Pella, Marion county; Durham H. Furgason, Correctionville, Woodbury county; Joseph E. Bunce, Sheldon, O'Brien county; John C. White, DeWitt, Clinton county; Alvin N. Keister, Washington. Washington county; Joseph Morelock, Burliugton, Des Moines county. Increase—Robert Barber, Bloomfield, Davis county, Original widows, etc.—Sarah A. Proflitt, Loveland, Pottawattamie county; Sarah Morris, Oakland, Pottawattamie county; Sarah Morris, Oakland, Pottawattamie county.

South Dakota: Original-Francis D. Gilbert, Madison, Lake county; Joseph Deloy, Cresbard, Faulk county. Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth Schnelderheinze. Garland,

Union county. Miscellaneous.

Today's Washington Post (independent) devotes a third of a column to the speech of Mr. Bryan in the house yesterday in favor of free silver. It says that it would perhaps be too much to say that his effort weight. The Post regards the attention paid the Nebraska member as being the greatest compliment given him and sees in the speech a strong bid for populist support President Cleveland is expected to the proclamation any day now opening the Cherokee Strip to settlement The pr mation is ready for his signature. Under the law the proclamation must be signed twenty days before the opening, which it is believed will occur about September 20. A. Mullen and wife of Nebraska are at

the Metropolitan.

The comptroller of the currency today ap pointed Alvin Fox of Deadwood receiver of the First National bank of Hot Springs, S. D. Senator Kyle of South Dakota introduced a joint resolution today setting forth that it is reported that certain national bank asso ciations have withdrawn their circulation and subsequently secured an increase of their circulation under existing laws, and asking the secretary of the treasury to re port to the senate what banks have with drawn and increased their circulation and to what extent, and asking also what nationa banks have organized under the banking laws of the United States and have bank notes in circulation. PERRY S. HEATH.

MANY HURT NEAR HUMBOLDT,

Barns Demotished and Orchards Leveted

but No Familties Reported. HUMBOLDT, Neb., Aug. 17 .- [Special to THE BEE !- The first trace of the cyclone that visited this section is southwest of here about twenty miles. It traveled northeast, and the first place that damage was done was at a farmer's by the name of Shultz. seven miles southwest of here. At this place cribs, barns, house and all were scattered. A boy, aged 12, and Mrs. Shultz were quite seriously injured.

From here it kept on northeast, and the next place struck was at Joseph Holychek's. Crips, house and barn were overturned as before. No one was hurt here, but consider-

able live stock was injured. After passing this place it kept nearly due east, doing but little damage till it reached Patterson's. At this place the house was not touched, but the barn, containing twelve or fifteen high bred horses, lots of grain and hay, was struck and demolished. trees and farm machinery were scattered in every direction. Two fine borses were killed outright, and several crippled so badly that they will have to be killed. hurt, all being in the house. From here it kept on east, taking a threshing machine next, then corn fields and orchards till it reached George Grinstead's. Mr. Grinstead succeeded in getting all his children in the cellar, except his son George and his wife, Mrs. Grinstead was upstairs shutting the windows when the house was struck and knew nothing till she was taken out of the hedge some distance away. George was in the barn putting away his team when the barn went. He with six horses were buried beneath ruins. No one was killed here, but Mrs. Grinstead and George were quite badly hurt. quite badly hurt.
From Grinstead's it went a little northwest to the old settlers picnic grove, mowing trees four and feet through. It took all the buildings on John Rottenberger's place, but no one was hurt. One mile east of Rothenberger's was a school house. It is a

will run from \$15,000 to \$35,000. To Aid Cyclone Sufferers. PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Aug. 17 .- [Special Tolegram to THE BEE |- The ladies of this city and county have called a public meeting, to be held at the court house tomorrow afternoon, for the purpose of affording prompt and ready assistance to the sufferers of the recent cyclone.

thing of the past, as not a trace of it can b

found. From here it kept on northeast, but as far as can be ascertained no lives are lost.

The damage in this immediate neighborhood

World's Fair Judges Appointed. CHICAGO, Aug. 17 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.] -Among the judges in live stock named by John Boyd Thacher today was Joseph Watson of Beatrice, Neb., to make awards for shire horses, and General L. F. Ross of lowa City, in., for red polied cattle. Miss Laura Birdsall of North Dakota was

appointed a judge in liberal arts.

NEW YORK CITY'S IDLE POOR

Thousands of Them Assemble and Make a Demonstration Yesterday.

TAKE FORCIBLE POSSESSION OF A HALL

Riotous Anties of an Angry Mob-Policemen Have Difficulty in Dispersing It-Demands that the Government Furnish Work for the Unemployed.

rest of the unemployed in this city has at length burst bounds and on the East Side today there was an explosion. A riotous mob possessed themselves of property for which they had no money to hire and to which they had been forbidden entrance by the owners. There is in the city no panic or fear among

New York, Adg. 17 .- The fermenting un

the people, but absolute confidence is re-posed in the police to quell the restless element. But, nevertheless, the situation of helpless want among the laboring thousands is sharply pressed upon public attention by the occurrences of today. There is evidently too, a plan of campaign

on the part of the people. This was evidenced today by the fact that the king of cloakmakers, Joseph-Barindes, called at the mayor's office and asked for a permit to hold open air meetings of workmen on Union square. The mayor sent for the secretary of the park board and after consultation told Barindes he might, on application to the park department, have permits for meet ings twice a week. Barindes is required also, as a condition for granting of his re quest, to notify the police so that a full force may be present to preserve order. This brings the fermenting forces of work-men and the police face to face and the resuit will be closely and anxiously watched Gathered in Great Numbers.

The success of the spontaneous meeting of the unemployed and the parade held yester day was the signal for a much larger gathering today. As early as 8 o'clock this morning men began to assemble in the vicinity of the International Labor exchange. They were mostly Russians and represented principally the clothing trades. There were cutters, garment makers and hat makers in the crowd. At first they gathered in small groups of a dozen or more. Then these welded themselves and entered the building. At 9 o'clock the crowd, which was without a leader, had grown to over 1,000. Every min-ute added to it and at 9:30 at least 3,000 were there. Then it began to rain, but very

When 10 o'clock came the street in front of the exchange was black with people. The large hall down stairs was packed. So were the stairs and every one of the little meet-ing rooms upstairs. Burtenders stood ready in expectation of doing a rushing business,

but not a single drink was bought.

Finally a voice cried that that place was too small; that even if a meeting was intended it would be impossible to hold one there. The same voice suggested Walhalia hall on Orchard street, and instantly the cry was taken up, "Walhalla hall!"

As if with one impulse the crowd fell into line and the march began up the street to First avenue and along to Allen street into Orchard street, where Walhalla hall stood. only a few doors away. The crowd can be imagined from the fact that when the head of the line had reached Allen street the others were still in Tenth street a mile away. When passing the Fourteenth precinct sta-

tion several policemen put their heads out and the crowd saw that the reserves had been held in readiness. The crowd was or derly. Broke Into the Hall. Word of the coming of the unemployed had reached the hall and, in the absence Fleigman, the owner, his sons and daughters

the door, then demanded through the key hole what was wanted. The reply came back they wanted to hole a meeting in the hall, but had no pay for its use. They were told they could

got ready to defend the place. They barred

There was a crash of glass. Paving stone had been seized from the street. The me ment the first pane of glass was smastled every one seemed to throw caution to the winds. Pane after pane of the plate glass went in and finally the door was also forced Mr. Fleigman's daughter, a young girl of 1: years, tried to get in front of the crowd a it swent in, but she was thrown aside. The unemployed men swept aside chairs and tables in their eagerness to hold the meet ing and they had just about settled down to usiness when word of the affair was sen

to the Eldridge police station.

The sergeant at once called out the reserve section. The reserves, about fourteen men started on a double quick pace for the scene It was then that pandemonium broke loos The sons and daughter of the owner of the hall insisted the men should be arrested. The roundsman saw this was impossible He, however, asked if they wanted the hal cleared, and on getting an affirmative reply he proceeded to do it. One of the ward de tectives was with him and he tried to sieze a man who had mounted a chair and was speaking. The speaker was dragged through the crowd, and with a policeman on each side, was sent to the station house. The crowd followed, while some remained in the

One of the Leaders Arrested.

The roundsman said he would clear th hail at any cost and more police were sent for. He changed his mind for the moment by leaving the hall and directed his men to clear the streets, which were getting choice The first prisoner was a tailor named eman. He was pointed out as the Roseman. leader of the mob. Two other arrests were made, Joseph Gild, a tailor at 103 Hester street, and A. Simon of Richardson street, also a tailor. They had assisted in the at tacks on the doors of the saloon. A howling mob followed the officers to the station, bu he prisoners were safely locked up.

Meanwhile the crowd at the hall had not dispersed and the little room in the rear of the saloon was packed with shouting Poles and Russians. Fleigman thought it was best to let them remain in there, for in reality he was afraid they would kill him if he interfered with them. Inside there were about 100 men talking excitedly all at once in Russian. The doors leading to the saloon were locked and the people inside were allowed to have it out

among themselves in their own way. The leader of the foreigners seemed to b W. Belkowitz, who said he lived at 222 Mad ison street. He made a speech in his own tongue, which stirred up the audience to th highest pitch and the howls and yells coul e heard outside in the street. object of the meeting was to discuss some means of finding some employment, as the families of some of the men were starving. He told the crowd there ought to be no dis crimination against Russians, and they ought to be able to apply for work on equaterms with Americans or the people of any other nation. What he advocated was at appeal to the government to furnish then with work. If there was no work to be done, the government ought to make work Several other speeches were made de-nouncing the government for not giving the

people work. Pleaded with the Men.

Joseph Barindes arrived at the hall and made an address. He urged the crowd to leave the hall. The proposition created op-position, and the men cried out they would not leave the hall until the men arrested were released. Barindes argued with the crowd, but to no purpose, and, finally, he asked if they would leave if he secured another and larger hall. This was assented o, and Barindes left to secure Clarendon

Besides the excited men who thronged Waihalla hall there were 1,000 others at Cov-enent hall, 56 Orchard street. A speech was made from the curbatone by one of the men,

in which said that unless the three men

At Walhall a series of resolutions The resolutions declare that ceably disposed, and must workmen are warned to prethe men ar pare themse in future for a repetition of s part of the police. the conduct .

The three prisoners were later arraigned a court. Manager Fleigman refused to take a complaint. He said the men would make a complaint. He said the men would boycott him if he pressed the complaint and boycott him if he pressed the complaint and he preferred standing the damage. He was also afraid a presecution would involve serious injury or death to himself. There was nothing to do but release the prisonera. Justice Voorhees denounced the man for his cowardice when he released the men.

While this scene was being enacted in Essex market the police were moving. The reserve swept down on Welhalla and Covenent halls at the same time. Many bruised heads resulted from the encounter. Those

heads resulted from the encounter. These driven from the halls, which were but forty feet apart, gathered about the policemen

and the more enthusiastic set up cries of, "Stone them."

There was another rush when the men were turned into the gutters and a rough and tumble fight took place. The men struck right and left, sometimes hitting their fel-lows in their blind rage. The policemen again used their clubs, scattering the men. Without a leader, and with policemen's bil-lies waving in every direction, the crowd when driven into the street knew not which way to turn. They were forced away. Where the men will meet tomorrow is not known. Joseph Barindes said he hoped to find a hall some time during the night.

A sergeant and five police will guard the hall tonight. Around the station were part of the reserves of five precincts, held in

readiness to suppress any further demon-stration. There was none, however. The chief of police has directed that the reserves be kept on duty in the city until

DUBUQUE BANK FAILS. Want of Funds Compels the First National

to Suspend. DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 17 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |- The First National bank of this city failed to open its doors this morning. It was one of the oldest institutions in the city. It had a capital stock of \$200,000. Its last statement showed deposits of \$520,800, and the failure is due to their

withdrawals. President Eighmy made a statement, in which he assure depositors that they will receive every dollar due them. President Wright of the Park National bank of New York telegraphed an offer of assistance to-

The directors of the Iowa Trust and Savings bank, of whom Senator Allison is one and who are worth collectively \$4,000,000. this evening published a card under date of August 17 pledging their individual fortunes to the payment of the bank's depositors.

The directors of the German Trust and Savings will do the same tomorrow.

Today's publication was precipitated by the suspension of the First National, which caused a run of small depositors on Allison's The directors offset this with neavy eposits, but tomorrow's developments are awaited with uneasiness. This uneasiness is explained by the fact that the First National, whose capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$63,000 represents the excess of its assets over its \$444,000 of deposits, and whose de-posits declined since May, 1892, \$800,000 and since May, 1893, \$543,000, was obliged to sus-pend through inability to raise \$75,000 among he other banks.

LINCOLN BIMETALLISTS MEET.

Resolutions Endorsing the Remarks of Bryan Enthusiastically Passed. LINCOLN, Aug. 17 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A call for a mass meeting of the friends of bimetallism drew about 100 enthusiasts to the court house tonight P. E. Beardsley was made chairman, committee comprising Judge Broady, H. S. Aley, John McManigai, T. D. Worrall, R. A. Hawley and Mart Howe drafted the follow-

ing, which was adopted: We, the people in mass onvention assem-bled in the city of Lincoln, take a pride not only in the excellence of Nebraska cereals and animals, but also in the greatness of the Ne-braska people, and do express ourselves upon the event of yesterday in the great national arena of public debate at Washington as fol-lows.

Resolved. That we congratulate the people Resolved. That we congratulate the people of this congressional district upon the forensic power and eloquence, which has been termed natchless, of their recresentative in congress yesterday, which has today placed in the mouths of the people of the United States the name of Congressman Bryan, and we send greeting to our congressman and assure him that our certain opinion is that a very large majority of the people of this district stand by him and all others in congress in their struggle for the restoration of the double standard of gold and silver.

Addresses were delivered by J. H. Crad-

Addresses were delivered by J. H. Crad-dock, Chairman Beardsley, F. L. Leighton, Judge Broady and Coroner Roberts. A resolution was also adopted favoring the reduc-tion of working hours of city employes to cight hours per day in order to furnish em

TO MOVE THE COTTON CROP. outhern People Sadly in Need of Mone

for that Purpose. NEW YORK, Aug. 17 .- Banks are said to be anxious as to the needs of their southern cor respondents for money to move the cotton crop. The southern banks must have cur rency for that purpose; the banks of this city cannot let them have much, if any, and currency cannot be obtained anywhere else A reporter made some inquiries on the subject today and was informed by some o the leading bank presidents of the city tha in all probability the difficulty in the south would, to a great extent, be relieved by the adoption in that section of a plan similar to that adopted by the business men, manu facturers and others in Buffaio and its vicin ity. Certified checks for small amount will be paid out by the factories, pay able only through the clearing house. The will pass current from hand to hand and be as convenient as ordinary currency. The adoption of this pian will greatly aid the agreed that the southern banks held more than their usual supply of cash, and some of it would undoubtedly be released for the purpose of sending forward the cotton but as soon as any are available they will, a doubt, be sent to this city and used for the purchase of bills of exchange with which

NEED MORE CURRENCY. Ex-Governor Murphy of Ar zona Talks on

gold would be imported.

the Pinancial Situation. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- Ex-Governor Mur phy of Arizona, who is now in Washington has this to say about the financial situation

has this to say about the financial situation:

The people of Arizona are in favor of bimetalism and the extended coinage of sliver, exactly upon what basis I am unable to say, but they want more sliver as money and are determined to have it. They are undoubtedly in favor of the rapeal of the Sherman law, principally for the reason that they hope for better legislation for the sliver interests. Unconditional repeal, however, would receive little favor in Arizona. It seems to me that the first duty of congress is to devise means, if possible, for the immediate relief from the rainous business troubles, and no delay should be had in elaborating theories or debating the question. Eloquent speeches are good, but now is rapidly approaching and the thousands of unemployed throughout the country will soon be chanced in elaborating the form the country will soon be chanced in the care of the currency. Allowing mational banks to increase their note issue up to the parvalue of the gover ment bonds they have deposited a certainly a step in the right direction, and is very good so far as it goes, but other measures should be passed looking to a larger increase of currency.

Cleveland's Unemployed.

Cleveland's Unemployed. CLEVELAND, Aug. 17 .- A meeting of the unemployed of this city was held in the public square tonight under the auspices of the Central Labor union. Six hundred persons were present. Resolutions were adopted calling on Congressman Johnson to work and

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

WILL MAKE MATTERS WARM

Political Pot in Iowa Boiling Over on All Sides.

PROHIBITIONISTS READY FOR ACTION

Some Wild Talk of What that Element Will Do in Reference to Gubernatorial Timber-Features of the Approaching Campaign.

DES MOINES, Aug. 17 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Beg. |-The action of the republican state convention last night in adopting a local option temperance plank in its platform has stirred up the people of the state as they have not been aroused in years and the campaign will probably be exceedingly lively and the outcome problematical. The prohibition element of the party is especially disappointed and many of the delegates returned to their homes in despair at the outlook. The opinion of the liberal element of the party is that the platform will strenghten the anti-prohibition party and

not materially weaken the others. The third party prohibitionists are much stirred up and will attempt to make a great deal of capital out of the situation. It is even hinted that President Aylesworth of Drake university intends reconsidering his declination of the gubernatorial nomination tendered him by the prohibition party. Some of his friends held a conference this afternoon for the purpose of consulting on the advisibility of such a movement. The failure of General Drake to get the nomination, they argue, will give President Ayles-worth the support of the Christian church, and he has already been given to under-stand that the populists will endorse him in the event of his consent to be a candidate. The democrats will be driven to make a straight license platform at their convention next week, but their position will be materially weakened by the republican

There is some wild talk about running ex-Governor Larrabee or some other well known prohibitionist as a candidate for governor, but such action is hardly likely

CALLED FOR LINCOLN,

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee Orders a Convention.

Nebraska democracy, as represented in the state central committee, was in the city last evening, and held forth at the Paxton for a couple of hours, to determine the date of the state convention. Chairman Martin was early on hand, in

view of the fact that it was rumored in advance that there would be an attempt made to depose him from his position at the head of the committee, and he put in his time very busily in intensifying his solidity with the members he thought he could rely on to stand by him. His uneasiness was un-called for, at least for that occasion, as the matter was not broached in the meeting, and he went away just as big a man as he came.
The other members present were: C. M.
Hubner of the Nebraska City News, F. J. Hubner of the Nebraska City News, F. J.
Morgan of Plattsmouth, H. Gilkenson of
Wahoo, Secretary J. B. Sheean and C. V.
Gallagher of Omaha, M. J. Hughes of West
Point, T. J. Sheioley of Ponca, E. F. Cashman, treasurer of Greeley county; ex-Senator
John Dern of Fremont, Frank Dearborn of
Wayne, H. E. Phelps of Howells, C. C. MoHugh of O'Neill, S. V. Pitcher of Rushville,
H. E. O.Neill, now of Omaha, but formerly
the member from Broken Bow; Charles
Connoyer of Omaha, as proxy for J. F.
Crocker of Kearney; F. A. Brogan of
Omaha, as proxy for C. V. Mannett of St.
Paul; R. E. Dunphy of Seward, A. J. Sawyer
of Lincoln, Dan W. Cook of Beatrice, J. J.
Holland of Friend, T. C. Marshall of Hebron,
in place of the late James D. Hubbell of in place of the late James D. Hubbell of Fairbu-y; Thomas Smith of McCool Junction, C. J. Furer of Fairfield, F. J. Brade shaw of Superior, A. S. Campbell of Hashings, J. W. Ferrell of Orleans, Jacob Bigler

of Imperial, and J. J. Melntosh of Sidney.

Warhorses Who Looked On. Among those sitting quietly in the hotel rotunga and looking lonesome while the meeting was in progress were ex-Deputy Oil Inspector Kittle of Seward, G. P. Keeler of Crete, Frank P. Ireland of Nebraska City, Editor Parks of the Greeley Damocrat, Ed Roseneranz of Rushville, sheriff of Sheridan county; "Sunset" Alley of Wilber, sergeant-at-arms of the senate; Ben Parker of Dors chester, one of Collector North's new deputies; Frank Maher, who wants to be regis-ter of the Chadron land office, and Collector North himself, who sniffed the battle from

afar and hastened to the fray. A few republicans, who happened to be off duty for the time being, lent their presence for an hour or so, and gave an air of respectability to the gathering that was perfectly reassuring to the regular guests of the hotel. It didn't take the assembled wise men very long, after they got down to business, to conclude that the democratic party in this state was in a very shaky condition, and that as it was impossible to find a candi-date within their ranks who could hope to stand a long campaign with any degree of success, it was absolutely necessary to put off the convention to the very last minute. There were a few who demurred to this, but he majority had no difficulty in decephering the chirography on the plastering, and the convention was fixed for October 4, at Lin-coln, the latter city receiving fifteen votes,

as against twelve for Omaha.

Settled a Postmastership. A long talk ensued over a protest that came in from Saline county over the endorse-ment of W. M. Roscoe for the postmaster-ship at Dewitt. The opposing candidate was J. P. Chesney, whose cause was cham-pioned by "Sunset" Alley. Alley made a long harangue, in which he assailed Chair-man McIntyre of the Saline county central committee. He charged Mr. McIntyre with treasonable utterances against Toburlington Castor, and wanted to know why B & M. Castor, and wanted to know why B & M. passes should be brought up for or against a man in the democratic race for office, es-pecially as Mr. Castor was an upright gentleman of unquestioned integrity, who al-ways voted the democratic ticket, and was abundantly able to take up jest as much spare as any other man at a congress of the

There was not a man there who had the proofs at hand to successfully controvers what had been uttered by the gentleman from Saline, and not only was it allowed to to unchallenged, but he was forgiven for the time he had occupied and his man was given the endorsoment of the committee without a murmur, the previous endorsement of Rose coe being recalled on the ground that he was not the enoice of the majority of the demo-cratic central committee of Saline county,

and Mr. ToB. Castor. But it Died Right There.

Mr. Campbell sprung a little resolution hat he didn't know was loaded, but the recoil gave him such a thump in the shoulder that he bastened to pull the document in out of the wet. It provided for the endorse ment by the state committee of candidates for other offices than postmaster, contrary to the resolution adopted by the committee at Lincoln when it was first known that there would be democratic patronage to be

peddled.
It set forth that some of the land office candidates had been successful in securing the endorsement of the state committee, in spite of the former resolution, and he wanted all candidates to have an equal pull at the endorsing power. He was sat upon with unnecessary vigor, and an effort was made to instil into him an understanding that he was mistaken. He knew that he was right, but he was thoroughly satisfied to sacrifice his principles on condition of being let out alive. When he reached that stage of contrition for his rashness the resolution was re-moraclessly tabled, and the committee will continue to endorse postmasters as a regular business, with a little land office recreation

on the side.