

## A BUSINESS CAUCUS.

### REPUBLICAN SENATORS HOLD AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

Arranging the Order in Which Measures Will be Taken Up and Acted Upon—The New York Tribune Discusses Editorially the Behring Sea Matter—Fatal Race Riot in a Section of Georgia—Employees of the Union Pacific Railroad Threaten to Strike.

#### Discussion of the Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The republican senators were in caucus three hours last night discussing the order of business. The outcome was a decision to conclude the consideration of the pending shipping bills and then take up the sundry civil appropriation bill. There was a prolonged debate respecting the places to be assigned the tariff bill and the river and harbor bill, as well as the expediency of considering the national election bill this session, but no decision was reached, as it was believed before the matters above referred to are disposed of, the democratic policy will be sufficiently revealed to guide the republicans in formulating measures to meet the situation.

The speeches to-night showed there was a decided majority for the federal election bill and it is said no one strongly objected to it, but a fairly good number showed a great deal of lukewarmness on the subject. There was almost unanimity in the opinion that it will be absolutely necessary to adopt the closure rule in order to pass the bill and Senators Edmunds, Teller and a few of the other senators thought this would outweigh the benefit to come from the bill's passage. Senator Edmunds suggested sitting it out, but it soon developed that for one reason or another—some said plainly hot weather—did not propose to do this. The senators favored "doing business" or adjourning. It was from the west that the indifference to the bill came, though at least one and it is said two eastern senators were by no means favorable to it. Senators Aldrich and Ingalls of the rules committee were among those who favored the rule to stop the debate and Senator Teller was even more determined in his opposition to it than Senator Edmunds.

#### The Question the New York Tribune Asks of Great Britain.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Tribune in an editorial on the Behring sea matter says:

Congress has acted wisely in calling for the correspondence on the Behring sea controversy. It is evident, says the editorial, that Lord Salisbury is advancing some most absurd contentions. There is reason to believe that a certain quality of romance has been imparted to his latter tones. Some curious military and naval operations have been going on lately about our coast. Great Britain has been strengthening her splendid defense at Halifax, increasing her military and naval forces there, adding to her fleet at the Bermudas and Bahamas, and sending a considerable squadron to Behring sea. If she desires this display to be interpreted by the United States as a menace she is engaged in a foolish and regrettable business. It is not agreeable to a spirited people to feel that an effort is being made to awe them into submission by a display of the engines of force. We can imagine no proceeding on England's part more likely to convince the American people that the Behring sea is a "mare clausum," than the presence of British gunboats in the neighborhood of our Pribiloff islands. We can fancy no demonstration more admirably calculated to unite this country in a resolute determination to persist in its extreme demand than the sight of British cruisers hovering around our Atlantic coasts. It is eminently desirable that Great Britain should appreciate this point. Americans cannot suppose this unusual congress of warships is an expression of genial British sentiment, but, whatever it means, it serves no good purpose, and the British government will do itself a favor and us, too, by ordering its cruisers away.

#### A Race Riot.

GRIFFEN, Ga., July 11.—A fatal race riot occurred at Stark's mill pond, Fayette county yesterday. Four negroes were killed and six wounded, two of whom are reported dying. Eight whites were shot, but it is thought only one fatally, making eighteen in all killed and wounded. The trouble started with a row between a darkey who was selling wine and a white man. The quarrel was taken up by others until many became involved. After emptying their weapons a demand was made of a merchant for more ammunition. He refused to sell, but the infuriated rioters helped themselves to all he had. There were over five hundred people on the ground and it is a mystery the shooting was not more fatal in results.

#### Threatened U. P. Strike.

OGDEN, Utah, July 11.—One of the twenty secret agents sent out from Omaha as a representative of the employees of the Union Pacific road has been in the city several days, sounding the mountain division men relative to the proposed strike. In an interview this evening he claims that a strike is imminent on the entire system unless the rules about the discharge of men are modified. He claims that the employees on the western division will support the strike movement unanimously. He states that had retiring Manager Dickinson remained with the road the probable difficulty would have been

settled. The men had great respect for and confidence in him.

#### The Dunbar Disaster.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—A Dunbar, Pennsylvania, special says: The coroner's jury in the case of the Hill farm disaster today rendered the following verdict:

Daniel Shearin came to his death while in the discharge of his duty as fireboss in the Hill farm mine on the 16th day of June, 1890, by being suffocated with fire-damp and smoke caused by an explosion of gas by one John Kerwin opening a drill-hole in an unlawful manner, under directions and by order of Robert Lang, superintendent, and that we believe that the said Robert Lang is criminally responsible in causing the death of the said Daniel Shearin.

David Hay came to his death while in the discharge of his duty while trying to rescue his son in the Hill farm mine on the 16th day of June, 1890, by being suffocated by fire-damp and smoke caused by an explosion of gas, by John Kerwin opening a drill-hole in an unlawful manner under the direction and by order of Robert Lang, superintendent, and that we believe said Robert Lang is criminally responsible in causing the death of said David Hay.

Public feeling is against the verdict. The working-people say the blame should not be laid on Mr. Lang, who has already been faithful in his duty in looking after the safety and welfare of his employees, and that a similar mistake is liable to be made by anyone under the same circumstances.

#### What May Be Done if the Election Bill Becomes a Law.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—A prominent wholesale merchant of Charleston, South Carolina, who does not wish his name to be used, is in the city and talked freely yesterday on Southern sentiment regarding the federal elections bill. He says the people of the north have no idea of the intense feeling that exists among all classes in the south over the proposed measure. There is no disposition to talk about it, or to make threats, but the passage of the bill will be the signal for the creation of the extreme bitterness—a feeling that will undo all that the years of peace have accomplished and that will find manifestation in action. First of all, every northern product, as far as possible, will be boycotted. Following this will come the most extensive and effective boycott on class labor ever known in the world. Arrangements are already under way to secure abroad thousands of white laborers, and every negro employe in the south will be discharged, men, women and children, and no southern man will, under any pretext, give one of them employment, the object being to drive them into the north and west.

#### The Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The sundry civil bill, as reported to the senate by the appropriations committee, carries with it an appropriation of \$31,241,680, an increase of \$3,181,060. The bill reported is \$6,552,172 less than the estimates and \$5,994,338 more than the bill of last year. The most important feature of the work of the senate committee is the elimination from the measure of the appropriation of \$777,500, for irrigation surveys. This provision was vigorously attacked by a number of western senators, and they succeeded in defeating it in the committee. Their opposition was based largely upon the ground that its effect would be to reserve from the public domain a vast amount of public land which should be open to settlement.

The effect of the amendment will be to prevent any further setting apart of public lands for irrigation purposes. An appropriation of \$500,000 made for the establishment of a Latin-American memorial library building in the city of Washington as recommended by the pan-American conference.

#### To Inspect American Cattle.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The department of state, at the suggestion of Secretary Rusk, has effected an arrangement for the appointment of three veterinary inspectors for the purpose of inspecting all American cattle landing in Great Britain.

The secretary said that the restrictions of the British government upon the importation of beef cattle from this country on the groundless plea of continued exposure to contagious cattle diseases in the United States were unjustifiable and had lasted long enough. He now proposed to prove to the satisfaction of the British authorities that no disease exists in this country to warrant these restrictions. If the restrictions are maintained in spite of this evidence some other cause must be assigned for them.

#### A Little Hoggish.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The principle that a husband and wife, while they live together as such, can have but one and the same residence, and the home of the married woman is presumptively with her husband, was asserted by Secretary Noble in a decision today rejecting the appeal of Mary Anne Hayward, formerly Sullivan. Her homestead entry in the Stockton land district, California, has been cancelled because it appears that she was trying to maintain a residence on one entry and her husband on another.

In the next number of Harpe's Young People Walter B. Peet will present some concise suggestions for "The Training of a Boys' Boatclub." The article will be accompanied by a full-page illustration of "The Rowing-Tank in the Yale University Gymnasium," drawn by Charles Mente

## AGREED TO AT LAST.

### THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE SILVER MEASURE.

It is Agreed to in the Senate by a Vote of 39 to 26—Senator Morgan Makes a Long Closing Argument—The Bill for the Admission of Wyoming as a State Signed by the Presiding Officers—Other Matters in the Two Houses of Congress.

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate on the 7th the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to. The senate bill to provide a United States land court and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Colorado, was discussed until 2 o'clock when it was laid aside without action and the shipping bills resumed. Morgan opposed the shipping bills, and Frye made some additional remarks in their support. Sherman presented the conference report on the silver bill. After it was read he gave notice he would call it up for action to-morrow morning.

After executive session the senate adjourned. In the house Dorsey of Nebraska moved to suspend the rules and pass the concurrent resolution requesting the president to return to the house the bill extending the time of payment to the purchasers of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska. The motion was subsequently withdrawn. On motion of Payson the house went into committee of the whole for consideration of the senate bill to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads, with the house substitute therefor. Payson explained that the bill in its general provisions proposed to forfeit and restore to the public domain all public lands, wherever situated, which had been granted in aid of the construction of railroads, where railroads had not been completed at this time. There have been thirty-seven roads aided by acts of congress which were not completed within the time fixed by congress. Twelve of these roads had been forfeited, comprising nearly 80,000,000 acres. That left twenty-five roads which have been acted on. Nine have been fully completed. That left sixteen roads now uncompleted, and the house substitute recommended the forfeiture of all lands lying opposite all such portions of roads as not now constructed. It was his opinion that no bill of a broader character than this could ever pass the senate and become a law. A careful estimate was that the bill would restore 7,500,000 acres to the public domain. The house adjourned without taking final action on the subject.

In the senate on the 8th the conference report on the silver bill was taken up and Mr. Vest proceeded to state his objections to it. A large majority of the senate had voted, he said, for the free coinage of silver, but the conference report absolutely did away with all idea of free coinage and was intended to continue the system under which silver had been persistently and consistently degraded since 1873. He was anxious to see absolute parity between the two metals as money metals. He read the closing clause of the second section of the conference bill: "It being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law," and asked why that declaration had been inserted. Mr. Teller said, much as he disliked the adoption of a half-way measure, he was compelled to support the conference bill as the only measure which could bring relief to the people of the United States for the next few months. Congress would assemble in December next, and if the bill did not work well it could be reformed next session. He was restrained by the courtesy due to another body (the house of representatives) from expressing his opinion with regard to its course. At 3 o'clock the bill went over and the senate passed to memorial exercises in respect of the memory of the late Representative Cox. After addresses by Senator Voorhees, Sherman, Vest, Dixon and Everts the senate adjourned. In the house on motion of Mr. Baker of New York the senate amendments were concurred in to the house bill for the admission of the state of Wyoming. On motion of Mr. Carey of Wyoming the senate amendments were concurred in to the house bill for the disposal of the abandoned military reservations in Wyoming. Mr. Cannon from the committee on rules reported a resolution providing that immediately after the adoption of a resolution it be in order for the committee on judiciary to call up for consideration the "original package" bill and afterwards the bankruptcy bill, this order to continue from day to day for four days successively, beginning with today. Mr. Payson raised the question of consideration in favor of the land grant forfeiture bill. The house refused—yeas, 80; nays, 97—to consider the resolution from the committee on rules.

In the senate on the 9th, the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a state was signed by Senator Ingalls as presiding officer. The bill now goes to the president for his signature. The consideration of the conference report on the silver bill was resumed, and Senator Cockrell continued his argument against the report. Senator Jones of Arkansas read an article from a New York evening paper saying that as a result of the silver conference the silver men had been "foiled," and Sen-

ator Cockrell said that this article was from a representative of the gold interest and should be a warning to the senator from Nevada. In the house Mr. Farquhar, of New York, called up the conference report on the bill appropriating \$75,000 for the relief of Albert H. Emery, and demanded the previous question thereon. The previous question was ordered and the report agreed to. Mr. Hitt, Illinois, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the president to furnish the house with the correspondence between the government of the United States and Great Britain touching the subjects in dispute in Behring sea since March 4, 1889. After a brief debate Mr. Hitt's resolution was adopted. Mr. Hitt then presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. In the course of the discussion reference having been made to the appropriation made by the last bill for the protection of the United States' rights in Samoa, Mr. McMillin of Tennessee declared it now appeared the entire result of the Samoan negotiations had been to enthrone a king who had been dethroned by his people. Our representatives who were sent abroad for the purpose of settling Samoan matters actually had gone to the extent of overriding the will of the people of Samoa and setting up as king a scoundrel who had been dethroned, and moreover this American administration had undertaken to pay part of the expenses of his kingdom. It was a disgrace to the American people and to the administration responsible for the negotiations.

The senate on the 10th resumed consideration of the conference report on the silver bill and was addressed by Mr. Morgan in opposition to the report. He expected that day was to be the crisis in the question of currency to the people of the United States as much so, in regard to the demoralization of silver and the confining of coin to the single gold standard, as was the act of 1873. He did not know but that the effect of the vote to be taken to-day (if it should result in the adoption of the conference bill) would not be really more fatal to the prospect of silver coinage in the future than the act of 1873. Mr. Morgan spoke for three hours and closed with an appeal to the senators not to allow the senator from Ohio (Sherman) to thrust his stiletto again into silver. Mr. Call also argued against the conference report. Mr. Plumb spoke in its favor. The conference bill would give the country as much money during the next year as free coinage would give. The bill is a long step in the right direction. It is Mr. Plumb's belief that if the bill becomes a law so nicely and easily will it work and so helpful will it be to all the people of the United States that the next step will be free coinage. He would vote for the conference bill, regretting it is no better, glad it is no worse. After further debate a vote was then taken and the conference agreed to—yeas 39, nays 26. In the house after prayer the democratic program was opened by Outhwaite raising a point of order that there was no quorum present. This put a stop to business for a short time, but when a quorum finally appeared other dilatory motions were offered by the democratic members, which had the effect of preventing any business. Mr. Enloe of Tennessee wanted the journal corrected, it being recorded that on a certain vote he was present and not voting. He was not present during that vote. At the conclusion of his remarks the journal was amended as suggested by Enloe. Mr. Fithian and Mr. Williams of Illinois then rose to have the journal corrected, but the temporary speaker, Mr. Burrows, recognized Mr. Cannon, who moved the approval of the journal and demanded the previous question. The previous question was ordered—104 to 58—the speaker counting a quorum.

In the senate on the 11th Teller introduced a joint resolution declaring it to be the determined policy of the United States government to use both silver and gold as full legal-tender money, and instructing the president to invite the governments of the Latin union countries, and of such other nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing the international use of bi-metallic money and securing a fixity of relative value between those metals. The conference is to be held at such place as may be agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in it; and when in the judgment of the president of the United States a sufficient number of nations shall have entered into such an international agreement, he shall declare the ratio so fixed to be the existing ratio of the United States. The president is to appoint not less than three, nor more than five commissioners to attend such conference on the part of the United States. The joint resolution was referred to the finance committee. In the house, Conger, of Iowa, presented the conference report on the silver bill. After it had been read the question of consideration was called up by Bland, of Missouri. The question was put. "Will the house proceed to the consideration of the conference report?" and it was agreed to—yeas 106, nays 44. The speaker being unable to record a quorum, a call of the house was then ordered. On the call 194 members—more than a quorum—responded to their names. It was then agreed, on suggestion of Blount, of Georgia, that four hours debate be allowed on the report at the end of which time the previous question be ordered.

Judge Kavanaugh of the district court at Des Moines has decided that no alien can acquire title to real estate in Iowa by inheritance.

## AS TO GRAIN RATES.

### THE COMMISSION IN SESSION TO HEAR ARGUMENTS.

Nebraska's Representative Urges a Reduction of the Rate on Corn—Grand Army Rates to the National Reason—Outrages by Strikers at West Superior, Wisconsin—Wife Murderer in Indiana—Inspection of American Cattle Hereafter Landing in Great Britain.

#### The Grain Rate Question.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The railroad congress having presented their arguments in opposition to the contemplated order of the interstate commerce commission reducing freight rates on grain shipments in the west on the ground of want of jurisdiction, the commission was in session hearing arguments from persons of the opinion that the proposed reduction and even greater ones should be ordered.

When the commission met there were present T. M. Lamberton of Nebraska, representing the state and the state farmers' alliance; H. F. Dousman, member of the Chicago board of trade; George T. Anthony and James Humphrey of the Kansas railroad commissioners, and Spencer T. Smith, railroad commissioner of Iowa. By common agreement Dousman made the opening argument. Dousman said the Chicago board of trade found itself entirely in sympathy with the proposed reduction of freight rates, but felt some slight modification should be made in the order as proposed by the commission. The board of trade was of the opinion, he said, that any rate from the Missouri river to Chicago of more than 15 cents was excessive. In behalf of the board of trade of Chicago, he asked that the commission make a rate on all grain and grain products between the Missouri river and the Mississippi river of 12 cents per 100 pounds, and to make the rate on the same between the Missouri river and Chicago of 15 cents per 100 pounds, and to order at the same time that rates via all gateways to the seaboard be adjusted on the same basis, that is, flat local rates both to and from these junction points with a through rate the same via all routes.

Lamberton, who followed Dousman, urged the reduction of the rate on corn from the Missouri river to 12 cents per 100 pounds to Chicago. F. D. Babeock, secretary of the Northwestern Iowa grainshippers' association, and others also made arguments in behalf of the interests represented by them.

#### Grand Army Men Figure on Rates.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—Ira F. Collins, A. R. Greene and J. B. McGonigal, the transportation committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for Kansas, held a meeting to decide on the official route of the commanderies of the Grand Army in this state to the national encampment at Boston in August. There were passenger agents present representing fourteen trunk lines operating between the east and west. The committee did not adjourn until midnight and will not announce its decision until the last of this week or the first of next. All of the passenger agents appeared before the committee to represent their roads.

#### Bloodthirsty Strikers.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 11.—It was expected that the strike among street laborers would be ended yesterday by the men accepting the old wages, \$1.75 a day. The despondency of the men was but a lull before the storm. About two hundred strikers appeared in the main streets in the morning and proceeded to Twelfth street, where about four hundred men were employed. The strikers rushed upon them and a fight ensued. Contractor Sutton cut one man on the arm with a shovel. The strikers chased Sutton to his home, three blocks, beating him with clubs.

Later in the day a mob arrived at the American steel barge works, where they were kept at a distance with revolvers. After dinner another attempt was made to force the works. Contractor Anderson shot one man in the head, the bullet glancing and hitting a man named John Foster in the left arm. The strikers then charged, but Anderson held his ground with drawn revolver. The mob threw bricks and clubs and anything they could lay hands upon. When the mayor and a force of special police arrived on the grounds the strikers were wild for Anderson's life. The mayor quieted the crowd by appointing a committee of strikers and a crowd of policemen to see Anderson to the city hall.

#### Wife Murderer.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 11.—John Pittillott, who murdered his wife in this city on the evening of July 4, by shooting her five times with a bull-dog revolver, was arranged before a justice of the peace to-day on a charge of murder in the first degree. He waived a preliminary examination and was remanded to jail. Evidence was given before the coroner to show that an hour previous to the murder Pittillott was upon the river bank near the city practicing shooting at a target, and that he was an expert with a revolver. He will be tried in September.

#### Poultry for the Fair.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—A meeting of what has heretofore been known as the American poultry breeders' association was held to-day. The association will organize as a corporation under the name of the Columbian poultry breeders' association, the intention being to have headquarters at Chicago for work preparatory to holding a grand exposition of thoroughbred poultry some time during the world's fair.

#### Devastated by a Cyclone.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—A few moments before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon clouds which had been threatening a storm began to collect over the region of Lake McCarron, two or three miles north of this city, soon taking on a rotary motion and the terrible appearance of a cyclone.

Hundreds of citizens watched the clouds as they swept together and followed their course to the northwest, in which direction many friends had gone to spend the day at some of the many little lakes scattered over the country. Anxiety for absent ones drew many down during the evening to learn the first possible particulars of what was thought would be undoubtedly a disastrous storm.

A young man drove in from Lake Coleman soon afterwards with the information that at least two persons were killed and over one hundred injured at that point. He had been out with a young lady friend, and, having gone after a buggy to drive home, on his return to where she had been standing he found his companion seriously injured by the storm which had suddenly come up.

Other reports followed thick and fast, each being a little worse than what had preceded it.

To the north and east of the city there are a great number of little lakes, which are sought by multitudes every Sunday, and on the shores of these lakes many campers pass the hot months of the summer. Lake Coleman is one of these and the damage there was very heavy.

George Miller, teller of the First national bank, was killed.

When the storm struck the little lake the boathouse was lifted up bodily and overturned in the water, and a boatload of persons given similar treatment. Other buildings were demolished or badly wrecked.

Passing from the starting point the cyclone struck Lake Johanna, Lake Gervais, Lake Vadaais, Little Canada and passed on a route for miles east of White Bear lake.

The place where the cyclone struck the ground and caused the loss of life was on the shore of Lake Gervais, where J. H. Schurmer of this city had a summer cottage and where Simon Good was also located. A funnel-shaped cloud swept down on them and demolished dwellings and a number of other buildings in the same neighborhood.

The camp of Colonel Hellesor of this city, where there was a large party, was blown down, but the party all escaped injury. In the wreck of Schurmer and Good's houses, however, five were killed and ten injured.

Later—Advices from Lake Gervais indicate that the loss of life at that point may reach fifty. The most alarming news comes from the keeper of the boat house. This man says he let out in the afternoon at least fifteen boats. None of these had less than two occupants and some three or four. Since the fearful storm passed over the lake no trace of the boats or unfortunate passengers has been found.

#### Over Two Hundred Lost.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14.—The steamer Sea Wing left Red Wing, Minn. yesterday afternoon with 150 passengers on board, bound for Lake City, where the state state encampment of the state militia is in progress. At several small towns along the shore of Lake Peppin enough more people were taken on board to make about three hundred and fifty when the boat reached its destination. A barge was in tow which carried 100 of this number.

Late in the afternoon the party embarked for home and was in the middle of the lake off Lake City when a cyclone struck the city. The boat became unmanageable at once. The barge was cut loose and after an hour drifted to shore with about twenty people on board. The other two hundred or more were drowned.

It is impossible at this time to give names, but among the dead are some of the best known and most prominent people of Red Wing and vicinity.

A number of bodies have already been washed ashore and citizens have formed a voluntary police service to patrol the shores and watch for others.

The search will continue through the night. The storm did great damage to property in about Lake City, but no lives were lost on shore so far as reported.

#### Congressional Forecast.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Although before adjournment Saturday the senate formally took up the tariff bill and thus made it pending business, it will be informally laid aside while the senate considers the sundry civil appropriation bill and probably the Indian appropriation bill. The tariff bill may be taken up Wednesday, but this depends upon the action of the caucus Monday night.

Another effort is to be made in the house this week to secure the passage of the original package and bankruptcy bills under the operations of a special rule as soon as the pending land grant forfeiture bill is out of the way.

#### Death of a Centenarian.

DES MOINES, July 14.—The death is announced at Garrison, Benton county, of old Mother Martha McCoy, aged 100 years. Mother McCoy was married in 1815 and was a widow from 1842 until her death. She saw the first steamboat on the Hudson. She was 30 years old when the first powerloom was set up in Lowell, in which factory she was at one time an employe. Four children, eight grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren survive her.