THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1886. NUMBER 183.

A SAVING FOR THE SETTLERS

Who Took Up Claims on the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation.

HARRISON TO THEIR RESCUE.

An Amendment Submitted to His Dakota Bill Which Contemplates Relief to Those Who Suffered by the Proclamation.

Heeding the Settlers' Appeals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram.]—It is very probable that the people who settled on the Crow Creek and Winnebago Indian reservation in Dakota between February 27 and April 17 last, under the provisions of a proclamation issued by President Arthur, throwing the reservation open to settlement, and who were compelled to move off of the settlements they made by a proclamation issued on the latter date by President Cleveland, revoking the former proclamation, will be paid for the losses they sustained. Ever since the revocation of President Arthur's proclamation, the sufferers from it have been appealing to the president and interior department for relief. They say they made entries on the reservation in good faith, having a perfect right to do so under the first proclamation, and that two months afterward, when they had just got settled in their new homes they were forcibly driven away, whereby they lost all they expended for their buildings, fences, etc., and the sacrifices they made in leaving their old homes, since it was by deception on the part of the government and an order over which they had no control. That they sustained their losses, they very naturally concluded the government would reimburse them.

To-day in the senate Mr. Harrison responded to the appeals of these disappointed settlers, and proposed an amendment to his bill on the subject of the division of Dakota and the admission to statehood of the southern portion of it, which contemplates the proper relief. The amendment provides that for ninety days after the passage of this act these settlers may re-enter upon their claims and complete the same as required by law, and their claims shall for such a time have a preference over later entries; and when they shall in other respects have complied with the law regulating such entries, especially homesteaders, shall be entitled to have such lands, and patents therefor shall be issued. The money paid for pre-emption and town site entries shall be such as are required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into a general fund. The president shall appoint a special agent under the direction of the secretary of the interior who shall as soon as practicable make inquiry and report to the secretary of the interior upon the claims for losses of persons who in good faith, between February 27 and April 17, 1885, settled upon any of the lands in the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservation. The agent shall have power to cause witnesses to come before him at some point convenient to the reservation, and to administer oaths. He shall report the improvements made by such persons, the value of the same, the losses sustained by reason of the revocation of the executive order opening these lands to settlement, giving the particulars of any such losses and all other facts connected therewith, and in case the consent of the Indians is not obtained then inquiry and report shall be made as to all persons who made claims upon that part of the reservation which is not included in the new reservation. The Dakota statehood bill establishes the report of the special agent shall be transmitted by the secretary of interior to congress.

WESTERN POSTAL NEWS.

Commissions were to-day issued for the following Iowa postmasters: Elisha W. Green, at Weaver; Charles W. Finney Selma; John W. Crouch, Redding; William Wall, Forestville; Josiah V. Dellaughter, Dodds; Catharine Bayne, Climbing Hill; and for Austin W. Sloan, at Verdon, Neb.

The time schedule for the star mail route from Brooksville to Dade City, Neb., has been ordered changed, as follows:

Leave Brooksville on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 a. m.; arrive at Dade City next day by 11 a. m. Leave Dade City on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p. m.; arrive at Brooksville next day by 6 p. m.

The site of the postoffice at Pilot, Custer county, Neb., has been moved one mile northwest.

The postoffice at Lava, Cherry county, has been discontinued. The mail goes to Gordon.

CONFIRMATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—[Press.]—The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: To be consul, Wm. A. Garish of Missouri, at Martinique; Wm. B. McConnell of Dakota, associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota; Isaac H. Maynard of New York, second comptroller of the treasury; D. M. Fox of Pennsylvania, to be superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia; Wm. A. Day of Illinois, to be second auditor of the treasury; John S. Williams of Indiana, to be third auditor of the treasury; Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, first assistant postmaster general; Bartlett Tripp of Dakota, chief justice of the supreme court of Dakota.

Postmasters—G. M. Shelly, Kansas City, Mo.; N. E. Ives, Marion, Iowa; Paul Dowlin, Greenfield, Iowa; Samuel L. Childs, Atlantic, Iowa; F. S. Brockway, Mount Vernon, Iowa; Annie Brennock, Dunlap, Iowa; J. T. Blake, Red Oak, Iowa; L. M. Thomas, Watertown, Dak.; M. P. Slatterly, Bismarck, Dak.; N. D. D. Pratt, Ipswich, Dak.; G. T. LaShell, Lorinere, Dak.; C. Carr, Woonsocket, Dak.; F. G. Wharton, Elfendale, Dak.; P. B. Bred, Lisbon, Dak.; W. P. Carr, Sioux Falls, Dak.; W. H. Harry, Watseka, Ills.; J. S. R. Scoville, Morris, Ills.; Wm. Osman, Ottawa, Ill.; E. S. Hawly, Hyde Park, Ill.; F. W. Haville, Mt. Carmell, Ill.; B. D. Meek, Eureka, Ill.; J. H. Golden, Minonk, Ill.; Andrew Borders, Sparta, Ill.

The senate also confirmed a long list of army promotions.

The president sent the following nomination to the senate to-day: Charles J. Canda of New York, assistant treasurer of the United States at New York;

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The house committee on reform in the civil service, to-day unanimous instructed Pulitzer to report adversely the bill introduced by Seney for the repeal of the civil service law.

A sub-committee, consisting of Clements, Pulitzer and Spooner, was appointed to consider all the bills relating to the repeal of the tenure of office act.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the national board of trade was commenced in this city at noon to-day. Frederick Frawley of Philadelphia presided. Forty-five delegates were present, representing the leading trade organizations of the country.

The committee on rivers and harbors to-day heard arguments by delegates from the western waterway improvement convention. Addresses were made by Representative Dunnell for the St. Paul convention touching the improvements in the waters of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. W. H. Miller of the Kansas City convention on the Missouri river, and Col. Geo. W. Wright of Missouri and J. T. Benton of Dakota on western water ways in general. The session of the committee on Friday will be devoted to hearing other gentlemen on the same subject.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

The minority report of the house committee on military affairs, on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, was laid before the house to-day. The minority says if the bill does not nominate Porter to office it is an absolute nullity. If it does nominate him it is an invasion of the executive prerogative. It is advice or law. If advice it is useless, and law it is usurpation. If the court martial erred, there was no appeal. The minority respected Porter for his persistence, still it could not but believe that his disobedience and inaction cast a shroud of woe over thousands at home, and brought disaster to the national cause.

DENIES ALL THE CHARGES.

The secretary of the treasury has received a long communication from George V. Brower, general appraiser at the port of New York, in regard to the charges preferred against him recently by S. D. Phelps of New York. He makes a broad and general denial of them all.

DAKOTA MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Judge Moody, who was elected United States senator by the Huron (Dak.) legislature, to-day addressed the house committee on territories in favor of the admission of southern Dakota as a state, and the creation of a territory out of the northern portion. On Friday, Mr. Boynton, of Dakota, and others will address the committee in favor of admission, but against division.

SENATE BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Senator Wilson of Iowa—To facilitate the business of the supreme court, circuit court and court of claims.

By Senator Logan—To extend the provisions of the act for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp and overflowed lands.

AN ELEGANT HOLD-UP.

Gazing at a Revolver With a Bracelet on His Throat.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram.]—A daring robbery that would do credit to the Jesse James gang occurred on the west side last night. Four men entered the jewelry store of Severn Bros. at 775 West Madison street. One of them asked to see some watch charms. Henry Severn, who is a young man about 25 years of age, was alone in the store at the time, and in response to the request placed a tray full of charms of all descriptions before him. Another of the four asked to see rings. As Severn proceeded to reach into the case for the tray of rings the first man moved behind the counter between two show cases, and, as the proprietor attempted to turn about to resent the intrusion he was caught by the neck. A man in front suddenly placed a revolver in close proximity to his nose and a quiet but emphatic command was given to remain perfectly quiet and say not a word, unless he wished to give up his life with his jewels. The jeweler, taken completely by surprise, was unable to make a move to defend him self. The youngest man in the party carried a large bag on his arm and in a few moments he and his disengaged companion slipped behind the show cases and completely emptied them of watches, rings and other valuables. Mr. Severn says it did not seem more than a minute and a half before the cases were cleaned out. Notwithstanding their haste, the men took nothing but the most valuable, thus showing they were no ordinary sneak-thieves and their movements indicated that they had studied up the case in advance. When the booty was secured, the thief who still held the proprietor by the throat, loosed his hold, and moving around in front, produced a revolver and covered the victim while the other three departed. Severn and his enforced vis-a-vis remained in this position three or four minutes, when the last robber, cautioning the young man to remain where he was for at least five minutes, followed his companions. Severn's confusion and astonishment caused him involuntarily to a obey the injunction. As soon as he recovered himself he ran and gave the alarm. A patrol was called, but by the time the officers arrived no trace of the robbers could be found. The value of the property taken is placed at $1,500. Severn is not sure he can identify any of the robbers, as his attention was principally taken up by the grip on his throat and the muzzle of the revolver.

SNOWBOUND ON THE PLAINS.

The Sufferings of Five Hundred Passengers in Kansas Drifts.

DENVER, Jan. 20.—The snow blockade on the Kansas division of the Union Pacific is again broken, for the second time in two weeks. Most of the passengers were detained in the drifts between Ellis and Brookville, Kansas. The delayed trains brought about thirteen tons of mail, some of it extremely ancient, thirty tons of express goods and 500 weary and travel-stained passengers.

Those who were not in the Pullmans make bitter complaints of their sufferings and treatment during their imprisonment in the drift. Few supplies could be had, except at extortionate prices, and water was a luxury that money could not buy. Many say it was so scarce that the passengers were not able to bathe their hands and faces. At Brookville the hungry passengers were about to assault a restaurant in force for food when the keeper of the place surrendered and the railway officials were forced to deal out a little food to the starving passengers. The passengers were closely packed into ten cars in order that the other cars might be returned to the east, and they had to fight for seats.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Heavy, and Probably Fatal, Blaze in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—A fire broke out about 5 o'clock this evening in a nest of old buildings on Arch street, occupied as oil warehouses, etc., and for a time threatened a serious conflagration. By hard work, however, the firemen managed to confine it to three buildings, which were gutted. The fire started from the breaking of a lamp by a man named Kessler, who was seriously burned and is now lying at the hospital in a critical condition. Samuel Bailey, another employe, is also missing and is believed to have been burned to death. Two young ladies narrowly escaped the same fate. Loss only $25,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Shortly before 2 this afternoon the brewery of Herman Koehler & Co., First avenue, caught fire and threatens to assume large proportions.

The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The house committee on coinage to-day postponed until next meeting consideration of all bills relating to the coinage of silver dollars. The committee will then begin the discussion of the different phases of the question and dispose of them as rapidly as the importance of the question will allow. It was the general understanding of the committee that the bill introduced by the chairman to repeal that portion of the act of June 9, 1879, providing for the exchange and redemption of subsidiary coins for lawful money should be reported favorably. Final action on the bill was not taken, as the committee thought it might lead to the premature opening up of the silver question in the house. All bills relating to the trade dollar were referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Lanham, McCreery and James, after which an adjournment was taken.

Washington Wants to Come In.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 20.—J. J. Browne of Washington territory is here, en route to Washington. He says the territory desires admission as a state, and claims northern Idaho desires to be added to Washington, whose legislature is now in session and will enact mining laws favorable to that section, which is mineral.

They Must Disarm.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—The Journal De. St. Petersburg says: "The dignity of Europe demands that the powers should redouble their efforts to compel Greece, Servia and Bulgaria to disarm so as to prevent calamities the extent and issue of which no one can foresee.

A CARCASS COSTS A LIFE.

Bloody Nebraska Row Over Wolf Bait With Bullets and Clubs.

A FUNERAL IN THE FUTURE.

Serious Railroad Accident Near Grand Island—A City of Conventions—Skipped With the Firm's Money—The Firemen.

Fierce Family Fight.

PONCA, Neb., Jan. 20.—The details of a bloody and fatal row, which occurred near here Monday, has just been received in all its minuteness.

The participants in the fracas were the families of W. W. Westbrook and A. Gibson. The former consisted of the father and three sons of fighting age, and the latter the old man and one son.

Some days ago the Gibsons secured a mule carcass to bait for wolves. It was so successful that the Westbrooks raided the bait and carried off half of it to plant on their own premises. This glaring breach of property rights was pronounced a casus belli, and the Gibsons took down their flint locks and rusty navies and went gunning for the Westbrooks. They met by chance on the highway. The Westbrooks had heard of the declaration of war, and had thrown out a skirmishing line to prevent a surprise. When the factions hove in sight, the Westbrook light artillery was unmasked, and a bullet pierced the heel of Gibson's mule. This unguarded shot smote the bull's-eye of peace in the old man's heart, and he charged on the enemy with a wild war whoop. The onset was not unlike a cyclone in a land-locked valley, and paralyzed the Westbrooks, both sire and sons. When hostilities ceased through lack of ammunition and material to play on, three Westbrooks lay bleeding and dead on the field while the fourth, covering the form of old Gibson, rammed a pistol into his ear and snapped the trigger several times. It failed to explode, and Gibson lives to attend the funeral.

Old Westbrook got a bullet wound over the right eye; his son Tom received a death wound in the neck; and Jim, another son, had his scalp furrowed with a shot.

Gibson surrendered to the authorities.

A City of Convention.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 20.—Several state organizations have been in annual session to-day. The State Temperance Alliance heard reports from different congressional districts as to the enforcement of prohibition, and elected as officers for the ensuing year, president, J. A. Harvey; treasurer, Judge C. C. Nourse; secretary, Mrs. A. E. McMurray. The secretary's report shows a general enforcement of the law in most parts of the state; that 701 saloons have been reported by justices of the peace as closed, that 437 towns have reported a majority of population in favor of enforcement, that about $6,000 in fines have been paid by violaters of the prohibitory law in justices' courts alone.

The State Horticultural society opened the second day's proceedings with a large attendance. The society discussed the subject of propagation of fruit and forest tree seeding, and the subject of fruit display was also discussed. A large number of well known horticulturists are present, and a fine display of fruit is presented.

The board of directors of the farmers' protective association met to-day, and audited the accounts for the past year and discussed subjects of interest to the members of the association. The millers of the state met and organized a state association, and arranged for mutual protective rules of trade.

Freight Car and Caboose Derailed.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram.]—A serious accident happened to a freight train yesterday on the St. Joe & Grand Island railroad, about two miles south of Hansen, caused by a broken rail, which derailed the hind car and caboose, throwing them down an embankment about ten feet, leaving the caboose standing on end. There were several passengers in the caboose at the time, and some of them received serious injuries.

W. L. Baker of Hansen received a severe burn on the leg from the hot stove in the car falling against him.

Another passenger, whose name could not be learned, had three ribs broken and received other serious injuries.

One of the train brakemen, Fred. Slaughter, received the most serious injuries, having both shoulders dislocated and collar bone broken. He was taken to Hastings and is in a critical condition.

Conductor C. B. Munn had an arm badly bruised and received other slight injuries.

Left Without a Farewell.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 20—[Special Telegram.]—Developments made this evening place William Bancroft, late traveling salesman for R. Lorton & Co., wholesale grocers, under a cloud, as it is thought he is ahead of the firm in bills collected and no report made of the same. Bancroft resigned his position in December. His last order came in December 30, and from that date Bancroft's whereabouts to the firm have been unknown. Bancroft was married but last fall to an estimable young lady whose parents reside in Lincoln. Rumor has it that she is also unapprised as to his whereabouts. The amount of the embezzlement cannot be given as yet.

Nebraska's Fire Fighters.

SEWARD, Neb., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram.]—At a meeting of the State Firemen's association here to-day, John H. Buttler of Omaha, was elected president; A. C. Lederman of Grand Island, and W. H. Newberry of Lincoln, vice presidents; J. T. Lyman of Lincoln, secretary, and W. R. McCallister of Grand Island, treasurer. The next tournament will be held at Fremont in August, and the annual meeting at Columbus. The board of control consists of Messrs. Dibble of York, Hull of Fremont, Hohman of Lincoln, Paratt of Kearney, Mullinger of Seward, Schwartz of Columbus, and Jennyman of Grand Island.

Made the Old Man Angry.

MONTICELLO, Iowa, Jan. 20.[—Special Telegram.]—Bradley Stuart, 20 years of age, recently married a lady of 25. The boys thereupon gave him an old fashioned horning. He was verry angry, and yesterday arrested the ringleaders for riot. He also brought suit for $1,500 damages. Before the first trial was ended he agreed to a settlement, which was effected to-day by the defendants paying the costs of $120.

Whisky Was the Cause.

MONTICELLO, Iowa. Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram.]—P. J. Brady, living near here, was run over by the cars and killed last night. He was intoxicated.

Weather for To-Day.

MISSOURI VALLEY—Fair weather; slight rise in temperature; falling barometer; variable winds, generally shifting to the southerly.

THE RIOTING COKE WORKERS.

A Battle Between the Policemen and Striking Hungarians—One of the Disturbing Element Killed.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Mount Pleasant to-night says: Sheriff Stewart and forty deputies, and Detective Brophy and twenty armed police from Pittsburg, had a desperate conflict this afternoon with 250 strikers, who had attacked the men at the Alice works in the morning. The rioters rested for dinner. Then they massed at the Mutual works, near Stonerville. At this point a negro, without provocation, fired at the Hungarians with a shot gun, but failed to hit any of them. They surrounded his house, dragged him out, beat him fearfully and left him for dead, with his skull fractured. He will probably die.

At 3 o'clock the strikers passed up toward Morewood, flourishing every manner of weapon from revolvers to case scrapers. They were headed by Stephen Stamix, main agitator of the strike. When they reached shaft A, Morewood mines, they encountered sixty-two deputy sheriffs and policemen drawn up for battle. Detective Brophy talked to the foreigners, telling them it was useless to resist, and that he would arrest the ringleaders. Brophy arrested one striker, which opened the ball. The combat was hand-to-hand, but the officers won, arresting thirteen men and one woman, who were sent to jail at Greenville. The balance retreated. Over a hundred shots were fired and several Hungarians injured. How many is not known, as they were carried away by companions. Only one officer was slightly hurt. The authorities, it is stated, telegraphed to Pittsburg for more officers. The strike is only inaugurated and more bloodshed is feared.

This strike is undoubtedly the most dangerous in the history of the coke country. The operators have an entirely different class of men to deal with, as Hungarians when drunk are unmanagable and more like fiends than men. In former strikes this element was not in the field, and the operators had more intelligent men to deal with. A feeling of insecurity prevails and citizens near the various threatened districts are arming themselves and otherwise preparing to defend their homes as best they may.

A dispatch at midnight says it is thought one Hungarian was killed in the fight with the police this afternoon. A special train left Greensburg this evening with the prisoners guarded by policemen. A riot is also reported to have occurred at the Donnelly and Diamond works, about three miles east of Mount Pleasant, in which five Hungarians and three Americans were injured. The condition of affairs at midnight is good. A special train has just arrived at Standard, with a police force, which will be used to-night to arrest some men charged with assault.

STONEVILLE, Pa., Jan. 20.—The situation assumed an alarming phase in the coke regions this morning. Three hundred strikers, armed with bars, coke-forks and revolvers, started on a march. They drove the men from work at the Alice, and charged the wardens of the coke yard at a place a mile southwest of here. A boy named Menzer was terribly beaten, and a yard boss hammered. Every oven front was crushed in. The greatest trouble is yet to come. Saturday will be pay-day, and on Monday ten days will have expired since the notice to quit had been given to the strikers in the company houses. There will likely be serious trouble when ejectment is attempted. The report that the governor has been called on for aid is untrue. The sheriff will not send until he finds himself unable to cope with the disturbed element.

The Cigarmaker's Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Nine thousand cigarmakers and other employes of the trade, employed by the Cigar Manufacturer's association, are idle to-day. The direct cause of the trouble is the refusal of Levy Brothers to declare their strike against the new uniform price lists off and return to work. The employes have banded themselves together to resist this demand. By to-morrow the packers in all the shops will have to join the strikers. The strike extends to the cigar box making trade. When the packers quit work the number on strike will have swelled to 10,000.

The cigar manufacturers this afternoon issued a statement to the public. The statemade by the men are declared to be misleading and untrue. They, the strikers, quoted several cities as paying higher prices than offered by this association, reads the statement, but they have failed to say anything about many other places where prices for labor are infinitely lower than the prices offered by this association. The association offers the following proposition: The whole difficulty to be settled by any fair mode of arbitration that may be suggested and agreed upon. Pending such arbitration we to open our factories at the schedule prices, and any difference between those prices and those agreed upon to be paid to our workmen at the termination of the controversy. This statement is officially signed by the manufacturers.

The men to-night state, in regard to the manufacturers' proposition, that they will not accept any arbitration.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

An Outline of the Document Victoria Merely Signs.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The queen's speech was read at a ministerial dinner to-day. Referring to Ireland, the speech says: "Although in some respects there are favorable indications of progress towards order in that country, yet at present Ireland is disturbed by an increasing tendency to resort to unlawful practices and a disposition to set law at naught. The government, therefore, recognizes its duty to take energetic steps to enforce law and order, to provide security for life and property, and to maintain to its fullest meaning the integrity of the union. The measures necessary to secure these ends will be submitted to parliament.

The speech further promises a local government measure for England, to be followed by similar measures for Scotland and Ireland, and a bill to cheapen and facilitate the transfer of land. It refers to the hopeful prospects of the Egyptian commission establishing a stable government in Egypt. It says that the question of annexing Burmah will not be decided until Lord Dufferin reports on the subjects, but that the disposition of Thebaw is necessary, congratulates parliament on the peaceful foreign relations of Great Britain, and trusts that peace will be maintained in the Balkans through the self control of all the powers interested, and concludes by expressing the hope that the new parliament will follow the great traditions of former parliaments.

The Queen in London.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The queen arrived in London to-day from Windsor castle. She drove from the railway station in an open carriage to Buckingham palace, and received an ovation along the route. Her majesty, who is in excellent health, will open parliament in person to-morrow.

Reinforcements Sent Out.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.—A Bengal native regiment has started for Burmah to reinforce the British troops at Mandalay.

St. Joe's Big Hotel.

ST. JOE, Mo., Jan. 20.—Ira Wilson, present landlord of the Pacific house, backed by J. B. Kitchen, of the Paxton hotel, Omaha, has offered $12,500 a year rent for the hotel on a five year lease. His lease has nearly expired and the stockholders are considering the offer. The majority of stock was bought some time ago by F. A. Hammond, proprietor of the Union Depot hotel, and a few friends, and under that arrangement Mr. Hammond was to have the house at $9,500 a year, and the company make the needed repairs.

A Beautiful Store.

The finest and most complete Art Store west of Chicago is Hospe's, 1513 Douglas.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Senator Morrill Addresses the Senate in Opposition to the Coinage of Silver.

A NATIONAL BANK ARGUMENT.

A Colorado Congressman Lets Himself Loose on the Silver Coinage While Another Question is Under Consideration.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—On the opening of the senate to-day, Mr. Hale offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to forward to the senate all papers in relation to the contract let to Brainard & Co. or other parties for the work, or any sort of the same, of putting an additional story to the Peoria, (Ill.,) postoffice in 1885; also, all protests filed by labor leagues in relation thereto; also, a copy of the protest filed by Straub & Co., of Buffalo, New York, giving information that the work of said contract would be performed by convict labor, and consequently the contractors who employed free labor could not afford to compete for the work.

In offering the resolution, Mr. Hale said he had not been prepared to believe without further information that the secretary of the treasury would let any contract for work to be done on public buildings in such way that the work would be done by convict labor. He (Mr. Hale) had received information of such character as made it desirable to ascertain the facts set forth in his resolution. He did not believe a contract for public work should be let to employers of convict labor when there was no lack of ordinary labor in the country. He did not believe that free labor should be put on competition with convict labor.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill addressed the senate on the silver question. He premised with the remark that the elaborate speech of the senator from Kentucky (Beck) seemed to throw the burden of the rejoinder on the friends of the administration. I do not mean, he continued, to encroach upon the privileges which so many democratic senators appear so eager to enjoy of rushing to the rescue of the president and the secretary of the treasury, against whom the cruel attack is made, upon the cardinal measure of the administration, as I know the fate of those who venture to interfere with family quarrels. But this measure, through which silver might be maintained on a par with gold, is so worthy of all acception that I fear it will not have, after the heat of demonstration, an acknowledged leader of his party in the state against it, or that unanimous support to which it may be fairly entitled. In the first place, let me say there are no parties, so far as I know, in the senate or out of it, that propose or have any wish to demonetize it, for to charge otherwise is a baseless assumption and unworthy of the arena of fair debate. Everybody is willing—nay anxious—to keep as much of silver as can be done and keep it at the same time at par with our gold coinage. The only hostility arises from what seems to be a mixed and passionate purpose on the part of some of its advocates to promote such an excess of silver coinage as will drive gold out of the country, and leave our vast trade and commerce based upon silver only. In reaching this position of silver monometalism, it is impossible to be blind to the disastrous contraction of the circulating medium of the country that would at once occur, for when the moment arrives that gold commands a premium it will be held as a commodity for sale, not circulating on a small or 6 per cent premium, being as productive of universal hoarding at 25 per cent, and no possible advantage to our people could be expected from following the lame and feeble example of India or Mexico in utilizing silver currency only.

Mr. Morrill insisted that there was no war upon silver, but from the substance and effect of the declaration of war that had been made upon gold by the leader of the democratic party in the senate, from the pleasure which the senator from Kentucky had evinced in delivering in the senate his antagonism to the president and secretary of the treasury, it seemed to Mr. Morrill that that senator had been for the moment under a delusion. He was still belaboring with left-handed compliments some republican president and secretary, but Mr. Morrill could look on with composure, confident as he was of the survival of the fittest. His (Morrill's) convictions that continued coinage of large amounts of silver would drive all gold out of the country, was based on the experience of all civilized people that inferior money never failed to expel superior, and the fact that our own silver mines furnished more than one-half of the annual silver yield of the world.

Mr. Morrill denied that there had been any failure on the part of the treasury officials to comply with the laws regarding the application of the money received from custom duties. It would not be contended, he said, by anybody, except, perhaps, the senator from Kentucky, that as each piece of money was received at a custom house it was to be branded and set apart in a separate compartment. If it was in the treasury, that was enough. By the report of the United States treasurer, Morrill continued, it appears there is somewhere in the treasury $165,535,000 of standard silver dollars which we are struggling how and where to safely store, until by some miracle they can find more favor in this wicked world. The percentage of those dollars in actual circulation outside of the treasury, it also appears, has been constantly growing less since 1881, being then 33.8 per cent, and now only 18.8 per cent. We have coined over two hundred and fifteen million silver dollars, and have only been able at any time, through much cost and tribulation, to get not quite fifty million into spasmodic circulation. The people do not like to be compelled by law to carry it. We do not receive it here ourselves with any praiseworthy cordiality. Whenever the government, from inability or from indisposition, shall fail to maintain the silver dollar on a par with gold, all of the silver certificates as well as all the other paper currency, together with the silver dollar itself, will fail to exact the commercial value of the bullion contained in the standard silver dollar. All our legal tender must then stand on that basis. There is no financial or legislative witchcraft that offers any other fate.

The senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) of course expects to carry the Empire state in 1888 on his platform. He is not himself eligible as a candidate for the presidency. The distinguished senator waves his banner, reckless of the clouds without any silver lining which betoken the fate of any democratic son of New York who may seek to conquer under that sign. The inevitable result of using silver in payment of the public debt would be to banish gold, or two-thirds of all our present metallic circulation, and leaves us with nothing but silver coinage. Our five or six hundred millions of gold would soon command a premium, increasing day by day. Go where it might, it would have more appreciation, and its departure could not fail to produce a serious monetary crisis, a contraction which congress would be promptly asked to cure by an indefinite issue of a new edition of legal tender greenbacks on a revisal of "wildcat banks" to supply the peace of the departed gold. This, or anything, the supreme court has already announced, congress may do at its pleasure. Such a step, once taken, however, the experience of the world shows cannot easily be retraced.

Mr. Morrill contended that the public faith was pledged to the payment of the bonds, both principal and interest, in gold, and that our credit would be dishonored by paying them off in silver worth 79 cents on the dollar, and concluded as follows: "The fact that the president and secretary of the treasury, the treasurer, the director of the mint and the comptroller of currency, experienced treasury officials, no less under the present administration than under the preceding, are all agreed in urging congress to cease the present coinage of the silver dollar, goes for nothing with the senator from Kentucky and his obedient followers."

Mr. Beck said to stop the coining of silver money in order to make silver money more valuable was like stopping grinding wheat into flour in order to make more value. The purpose was to suspend it now and never resume coinage. The argument merely showed that silver was good enough for everybody but the bondholder, who was the only person that had in writing agreed to take it. The bankers and bondholders of Wall street, Mr. Beck asserted, were gambling on the misfortunes of the people, and should not be allowed to strike down one-half the coinage of the world. This was a government of people, by the people, and for the people, and the people would see it was not turned into a government of bondholders, by bondholders and for bondholders. Mr. Beck gave notice that in due time he would reply to Mr. Morrill's speech.

Mr. Morrill said that Mr. Beck's reply reminded him of the story of the boy who cried when his mother whipped him, and when asked by his mother why he cried so much harder than had been his custom on similar occasions, replied, "because, mother, I see you are growing weaker and weaker every time you flog me." [Laughter.]

Mr. Teller denied the statement by Mr. Morrill to the effect that 165,000,000 of the 251,000,000 silver dollars already coined could not be got into circulation. That statement had been made by the president and secretary of the treasury, and had not been made by accident, and so far as the treasury officials were concerned it was intended to mislead and had misled the people. By the same process of logic it could be asserted that $200,000,000 of gold in the treasury could not be put into circulation. The government, Mr. Teller said, had made $20,000,000 profit on the coinage of silver. The talk of the government losing money in silver coinage was all bosh. Mr. McPherson expressed himself in favor of as much silver coin as would keep it on a par with gold, and argued that Messrs. Teller and Beck, and the people of their way of thinking, were endeavoring to bring the country to a silver basis.

Mr. Beck said the people of the west had shown their confidence in silver. They had sent east 65,000,000 gold dollars and took silver certificates for them, sustained by silver alone, until the treasury stopped it.

Mr. McPherson asked if Mr. Beck meant to say that all this vast amount of gold had been sent to the treasury from the east for the purpose of getting silver certificates?

Mr. Beck said he did.

Mr. McPherson—"Let me tell the senator exactly what was done. The senator knows that for a long time past there has been a large increase of the gold reserve in the banks of New York. They have been apprehending exactly such trouble as is now being forced on the country by the continuance of silver coinage. What do they do? They have deposited their gold in the subtreasury at New York, the original certificates had been sent to the treasury at Washington, and silver certificates had been issued upon that and charged against the silver upon deposit in the treasury. Now then, what becomes of the certificates? At certain times a vast amount of currency is needed at different places in the west to move their crops. The treasury itself agrees and takes upon itself the responsibility and cost of transporting these certificates to the west without cost to the bankers. The bankers have deposited there the certificates and taken—what? Exchange. Why? Because they were in possession of exchange and wanted more currency. The bankers bring it to New York and recoup themselves out of the exchange there. In other words the banker has made a handsome financial transaction by depositing his gold, which he did not want to use, for the purpose of getting a certificate."

Mr. Teller, in whose time most of the debate had taken place, declined to yield any longer, and continued his remarks. He repudiated the idea implied by the gold advocates, that the people whom he represented meant to scale the debt.

The debate then came to a close, and after an executive session, the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Thomas of Illinois, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill authorizing the president to retire Lieutenant W. B. Randall as lieutenant commander. Placed on the private calendar.

Mr. Ballentine, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the voluntary retirement of navy officers who have rendered conspicuous service in battle, or who have served thirty years in the navy. Placed on the house calendar.

After a long discussion on the pension bill, Mr. Morrison of Illinois moved that the house adjourn, but the house voted the motion down, and on motion of Mr. Matson went into a committee of the whole with Mr. Weber of Texas in the chair, the purpose being to continue the discussion on the pension bill.

The first bill on the calendar, however, was the senate bill for the purchase of the old produce exchange in New York city, and Mr. Symes of Colorado, receiving recognition of the chair, stated that that was the precise bill he wished to talk about, and immediately proceeded to deliver a speech in opposition to the suspension of silver dollar coinage. He ridiculed the assertion made by the president and secretary of the treasury that the silver dollar could not be made to circulate, and declared that the coinage and legal tender laws had been willfully violated by the executive officers of the government. The false outcry that the people would not receive the silver dollar was made for the purpose of deceiving the people. It was made in pursuance of a great conspiracy formed of the bondholders, capitalists and monopolists of the money centers to demonetize one-half of the metal money of the world, and it was a matter of serious public concern that the highest officials of the government were aiding this conspiracy by violating the plain letter and spirit of the law. His criticism against the present administration, he admitted, applied as well to the past republican administration. In conclusion he warned the house that the demonetization of silver would create a fiat money party in this country, compared with which the greenback party from the close of the war to 1879 was small and insignificant.

The house was then brought back to the subject under immediate consideration, being the produce exchange bill.

It was passed, and the house then adjourned.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

A Long Wrangle Over Commissions In the Western Passenger Pool.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of the Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri River Passenger association, held here to-day, there was a long and bitter wrangle as to whether commissions should be confined to the ticket agents, or extended to the brokers as well. Adjournment was taken until to-morrow, with the understanding that in any event the association should be continued thirty days, a committee in the meantime to try and solve the problem.

Organizing a Sixth Pool.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Representatives of the railroad lines interested in forming a sixth pool on southern business in connection with the Chicago and Ohio River pool, were in session here to-day, endeavoring to arrange percentages. The meeting will be continued to-morrow

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Zuckertort won his fourth game in the chess contest yesterday.

At the Highbinder's trial at St. Louis, testimony was given showing that a conspiracy existed to murder Lou Johnson.

Cashier Corsett, of the suspended Devil's Lake (Dak.) bank, attempted to skip, but was captured and placed under arrest.

The National Association of General Baggage Agents is in session at Cincinnati.

A party of nine cowboys attempted to run the town of Burlington, Texas. The sheriff killed four of them.

$5.00 Reward

For the arrest of two boys, who stole my white-faced sorrel pony from the postoffice alley. Notify E. FRANCK, Omaha Postoffice.

A rare chance for a good hotelman One half interest in Dewey House for sale. Splendid location. Cause for selling interested in other business. For full particulars address A. L. Anderson, Shoshone, Idaho. Reference Dewey & Stone, Omaha.

Shannon Letter Bill File, Filing Cabinets and Cases. Schlicht's Standard Indexes. 219 12th street, opposite Neb. Nat'l Bank.

If you buy lumber anywhere without first getting Hoagland's prices you will lose money.

BUSINESS ON A SOLID BASIS

The Predicted Effect of McPherson's Bank Circulation Bill.

FRUIT FOR POOR PEDAGOGUES.

Most of the People Appointed Under Civil Service Rules Played Out Teachers and Lawyers—Public Building Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Financiers in the house and senate say that the McPherson bill which increases the volume of circulation of national banks to par value of government bonds deposited with the treasurer, will bring up the circulating medium about $31,000,000, and that the bill will be passed in time to permit its going into effect by July 1 next. They predict that it will assist very materially in helping the business interests of the country on a solid basis.

"What the people want first now more than anything else," said a representative from the east, to-day, "is something—some action of congress, maybe—which will make it look like inflation. Anything that will give an air of more money will be the right thing. There is plenty of money, there always is, but the people are continually getting it into their heads that something is going to happen to close up the channels of business. They are always hedging, and the way they hedge is to hoard up their money and refuse to loan or invest it, but wait for the panic. We are always on the verge of a panic, if we believe a large element of the people. The small capitalists are the ones who cry wolf first, and close up the money vaults. They refuse to supply the light demand, under the impression that a panic is coming, and they force a panic upon the larger and smaller capitalists. We bring panics upon ourselves. Were it not for the fight among the people who have small amounts of money to loan—the little misers—we would have no trouble. There is more fight than anything else in panics—that is in the beginning of them."

HAVEN FOR BROKEN DOWN TEACHERS.

The complaint having been made that a large majority of the persons who have passed successful examinations before the civil service commission were college people, inquiry has been made at