THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1887. NUMBER 207.

HOUSE COMMITTEES NAMED.

Speaker Harlan's Selections Announced to the Legislature in Session.

LITTLE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

A Resolution of Respect to General Logan Introduced—Andres Presents a Bill Creating a Bureau of Labor.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special to the BEE.]—When the house of representatives reconvened this afternoon at 4 o'clock it was apparent that nearly all had enjoyed their Sunday dinner at home. Their brows were unclouded and the cares of statesmanship had been temporarily dispelled. The word "generally" is used because there were some exceptions. Notable among these was Representative Jeary, concerning whom it had been reported, and correctly, as the speaker's announcement proved, that he was to receive the chairmanship of the committee on enrollments and engrossments. This committee is obliged to employ from twenty to twenty-five clerks, the majority of whom, by custom, are ladies. Mr. Jeary was, therefore, besieged by ladies to the right of him, ladies to the left of him, ladies all around him, and he wore a scared and hunted look which excited the commiseration of his fellow-members.

Succeeding prayer by the chaplain and the response of one hundred "heres" to the roll call, Mr. Garvey of Douglas asked for Mr. Smyth permission for the latter gentleman to be absent until Tuesday, which was granted.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The clerk then announced the standing committees, as prepared by the speaker, as follows:

Judiciary—Russell, Bowman, Slater, Andrews, McConaughy, Sullivan, Agee, Caldwell, Smyth.

Finance, Ways and Means—Nichol, Raymond, Latta, Barrett, Heimrod, Dempster, Newcomer, White, Peters, McGrew, Thornton.

Agriculture—Ballard, Wilson, Abrahamson, Cameron, Fenton, Fuchs, Gillmore.

Roads and Bridges—Akin, Fox, Tingle, Dickinson, Fuchs, Bentley, Tyson.

Militia—Sweet, Cole, Baird, Yutzy, Garvey, Alexander, Satchel, Wardlaw, Norris.

Public Lands and Buildings—Caldwell, Andrews, McConaughy, Wardlaw, Wilsey, Tyson, Diller, Bailey, Young, Eisley, Leisveld.

Internal Improvements—Norris, Ellis, Eggleston, Green, Gamble, Wilhelmsen, Roper.

Federal Relations—Bailey, Thirty-fourth district, Eisley, Thornton, Wolenweber, Keiper, Schwab.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills—Jeary, Pemberton, Bentley, Schwab, Aiken, Norris, Lord, Brown, Tyson.

Accounts and Expenditures—Agee, Wilson, Andrews, Peters, Leisveld, Roper, Craig, Hayden, Cole.

Constitutional Amendments—Slater, Cope, Tracy, McConaughy, Abrahamson, Ellis, Thirty-fourth district.

County Boundaries and County Seats—Sullivan, Crane, Slater, Hayden, Rief, Thornton, Kenny, Lord, Baird.

Railroads—Whitmore, Watson, Shamp, Ballard, Miller, Agee, Cannon, Bowman, McCann, Gilmore, Barrett, Harrison, Newton, Wetherald, Bick.

Privileges and Elections—Eisley, Cope, Kenny, Lord, Veach, Marshall, Diller, Newton, Gilmore, Russell, Wright.

Penitentiary—Bowman, Shamp, Nichol, Simms, Andres, Randall, Sweet.

Blind, Deaf and Dumb—Cole, Gafford, Matthieson, Keiper, Ballard, Overton, Leisveld.

Corporations—Miller, Minnix, Green, Wright, Pemberton, Watson, Heimrod.

Library—Yutzy, Fuller, Knox, Dickinson, McKenna, Marshall, McGrew.

Cities and Towns—Smyth, Raymond, Ellis, Craig, Ewing, Young, Minnix.

Banks and Currency—Newcomer, Randall, Alexander, Overton, Harrison, McGrew, Hayden.

Common Schools—Fuller, Overton, Horst, Gamble, Crane, Jeary, Cameron.

University and Normal Schools—Dempster, Cannon, White, Alexander, Knox, Whitmore, Wilsey, Diller, Green.

Public Printing—Ewing, Kenney, Horst, Aiken, Brown, Dempster, Frantz.

Mines and Minerals—Cope, Rief, Nichol, McCann, Wilson, Crane, Fuller.

Immigration—Shamp, Brown Cameron, McKenna, Babcock, Bailey, Fuchs, Simanek, Wilhelmsen, Wolenweber, Diller.

Manufacture and Commerce—Wetherald, Bentley, Simanek, Matthieson, Tingle, Frantz, Shamp.

School Lands—Wilsey, Babcock, Knox, Eggleston, Satchel, Underhill, Tingle, Randall, Matthieson.

Miscellaneous Subjects—McConaughey, Simms, Turner, Wilhelmsen, Fenton, Fox, Gafford.

Apportionment—McCann, Babcock, Jeary, Gamble, Whitmore, Newton, Caldwell, Sweet, Fenton, Turner, Bick, Newcomer, Latta.

Claims—Watson, Miller, Dickinson, Garvey, Craig, Minnix, White, Abrahamson, Raymond.

Live Stock and Grazing—Barrett, Frantz, Fox, Underhill, Eggleston, Simms, Wetherald, Latta, Rief.

Rules—Dempster, Newcomer, Sullivan, Watson, Smyth, Horst, Mr. Speaker.

Revenue and Taxation—Cannon, Randall, Peters, Yutzy, Turner, Roper, Satchel, Heimrod, Keiper.

Labor—Marshall, Andres, Underhill, Thirty-fourth district, Tracy, Gafford, Bayard, Bick, Garvey, Pemberton, Veach, Russell, Wardlaw.

Mr. Cole, of Adams, introduced a joint resolution of respect and condolence upon the death of General John A. Logan. The resolution was adopted unanimously, but the motion was reconsidered and the resolution was ordered to its second reading and will be made the special order of to-morrow or some near subsequent day. The following is the full text:

Whereas, The commander of the universe having removed by death one of the nation's noblest defenders, General and Senator John A. Logan; therefore be it

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the state of Nebraska, that in the death of General Logan the country loses an illustrious citizen, soldier, a faithful public servant, a man of pure record and unswerving integrity. The greatest of the volunteer chiefs has passed away, a valiant friend of the soldier, the ever ready defender of the widow and the orphan.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the divine will, acknowledging the all wise supremacy of the call, recognizing the end to which all of us must come in the divine plan.

Resolved, That the respectful sympathy of the senate and house of representatives of the state of Nebraska be tendered to the mourning widow, with whom we greatly sympathize.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be forwarded to her and that the same be spread upon the house journal.

James Purcell was appointed as messenger to the secretary of state, as per request.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced:

By White of Cass—To repeal the law requiring the registration of voters in certain cities of the second class.

By Green of Platte—To amend the act providing for the election of registers of deeds.

By Bowman—To provide for paying for publication of the constitutional amendment submitted at the election of 1886, appropriating $3,871.

By Green—To regulate procedure in the district court.

By Rief—To provide for an economic geological survey of the state of Nebraska for the purpose of discovering and disseminating information regarding the resources of the state.

Also, appropriating $45,000 to sink four test wells in the state of Nebraska.

By Cope of Pawnee—To amend certain sections of the compiled statutes.

Also, to amend certain portions of the revised statutes relating to election of county and precinct officers.

By Fuller—To make it unlawful for any railroad to charge more than 3 cents per mile for transporting any passenger with 150 pounds of baggage.

By Tyson—To provide for determining the length of terms of supervisors in townships newly organized.

By Tyson—To amend the law relating to the sale of vinous, malt and spirituous liquors, placing $100 penalty on the sale on election days.

Also, to amend section 71, chapter 78, of the compiled statutes of 1885, entitled roads, and to repeal said original section.

Also, to amend sections of the revised statutes entitled "revenue."

By Andres—To create a continual bureau of labor and industry, providing for appointment of a commissioner, appointment of a deputy, and defining the duties thereof, making the compensation of the commissioner $1,500 per annum and of his deputy $1,200 per annum; the commissioner to have power to enter any factory or workshop and examine into the accommodation for, compensation of and treatment of employes.

By Heimrod—To amend the act relating to corporations.

All of these bills were ordered to a second reading.

All of the bills introduced last week were read a second time and referred to the appropriate committees.

Adjourned to 9:30 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

The reception to Governor Thayer will be given to-morrow. The senate hall, executive office and office of the attorney general will be thrown open. Governor Thayer and wife will receive the members of the legislature and other visitors from 8 to 11 o'clock. The governor and wife will be assisted by ex-Governor Dawes and wife, Auditor Babcock and wife, Land Commissioner Scott and wife, Treasurer Willard, Secretary of State Laws and wife, Attorney General Leese and wife, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Lane and wife. Although informal, the reception will probably be a brilliant affair, if handsome feminine toilets can give it that character.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT POSTPONED.

The opening session of the Third house, which was to have been held to-morrow evening, has been postponed, owing to the failure of the temporary officers to secure a postponement of the governor's reception. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," however, and the Third house will be duly organized upon some evening of the present week with due solemnity.

ROBERTSON SWORN IN.

The Republicans Score a Point Over Democratic Opposition in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—(Special Telegram to the BEE.)—R. S. Robertson, lieutenent governor elect, was counted in this morning, but amid extraordinary scenes. The democratic senators declined to attend the joint session to hear the count. When Speaker Sayer, refusing to entertain motions of any sort, announced Robertson elected and introduced him, the democratic representatives rose en masse and began to violently denounce Robertson, and denied his right to preside. Representative Jewett defied him and called the proceedings the acts of a republican mob. He made vague reference to force, saying the democrats had friends in the gallery, whereat a wild shout went up. Robertson vainly sought to obtain order, and after taking the oath of office read his address while pandemonium reigned in the halls. The republicans gathered about him, and when he announced his intention to insist upon the rights of the lieutenant-governor, they shouted loud and long. Above the roar was faintly heard Robertson's voice adjourning the joint convention until January 19, when the vote for senator will be taken. The democrats left the house in a howling body, but changed their tactics and returned. They acknowledged their mistake in adjourning the senate over till Tuesday as the republicans have the advantage of to-day's proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—The hallways and corridors of the capitol were thronged with an immense crowd this morning to witness possible developments in the political struggle now in progress. All interest was centered in the house. Directly after prayer the doorkeeper announced the presence of the senate, consisting of the nineteen republican members of that body. Kellison (democrat) arose, and called "Mr. Speaker," but he was not recognized. Speaker Sayre immediately announced that the business of the convention was to canvass the vote for lieutenant governor and Kellison again sought a hearing, but was promptly told he was out of order. Other democratic members claimed the speaker's attention, but were all refused recognition. At the close of the reading of the returns, Jewett, (democrat) addressed the speaker, but was told nothing would be in order until the canvass was complete. The result of the vote was announced as follows: Robertson, 232,916; Nelson, 229,393; Robertson's majority, 3,523.

Upon this Robertson was sworn in by Judge Walker, of the supreme court, and was then declared by the speaker to be lieutenant governor of Indiana.

Robertson instantly advanced to the front of the speaker's desk and taking the gavel rapped for order. Gordan (democrat) raised his hand and called "Mr. Speaker," but no attention was given him. Jewett was treated in a similar manner but both managed to exclaim "Mr. Speaker, we do not recognize the legality of this joint convention," pointing to republican senators, "when there is no representation of the senate except the fagend of that body. We protest against this usurpation of power and overturning of precedent and law."

This was the signal for all the democrats to begin noisy demonstrations. The confusion was so great that only individual speakers could be heard occasionally and then in a disjointed manner. Robertson held his position at the desk and kept up a vigorous rapping with the gavel. Notwithstanding the noise and tumult he proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, but the noise was so great it was heard but by few. At its conclusion he declared the joint convention adjourned to reassemble in the same hall Wednesday, the 17th, to vote for a United States senator. The house then adjourned.

When the house reassembled, Jewitt (democrat) offered resolutions reciting the fact of the election for lieutenant governor, canvassing the vote, etc., admitting all the points except to the one as to whether there was a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and inviting Robertson to seek a solution through the courts. The debate on these resolutions occupied a large part of the afternoon and they were finally rejected, republican speakers maintaining that the general assembly was the only tribunal competent to settle the matter. The only additional feature of interest in the afternoon proceedings was the filing of notices of contests in the case of Erglehart against MacKay, Downing against Beasley and Dickerson against Meagher. These were referred to the committee on elections. The first of these contests is that of a democrat against a republican; the others are republicans against democrats.

The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—Short sessions were held in both houses of the legislature this evening. The only business of any importance was the introduction of house bill No. 1 by Fuller, limiting the rate of interest to 6 per cent. The house committee has designated Thursday afternoon, January 13, for holding a joint caucus for the purpose of nominating a senatorial candidate.

With the return of the members of the legislature this afternoon and to-night the senatorial contest has reached its most heated point, and gives evidence of being a protracted struggle. The situation is not materially changed and Farwell still stands against the field. The Grand Army influence has not centered upon any one of the named candidates with the hope that Governor Oglesby will yet be induced to enter the race, and there is strong talk to-night of the probability of his doing so.

Death of a Chicago Judge.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Judge John G. Rodgers, chief justice of the circuit court of Cook county, and with one exception the oldest in length of service of the Chicago judiciary, dropped dead in a store on State street this afternoon. He was a native of Kentucky.

CULLOM DISCUSSES THE BILL

He Speaks at Great Length on the Inter-State Commerce Measure.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL

Meaning of the Words and Phraseology of the Different Sections Fully Explained—Other Doings in Congress.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Among the communications presented by the presiding officer to the senate and referred was one from the secretary of war transmitting the report of the board of engineers in regard to bridging the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

Petitions were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. Cameron—Praying for the reduction of internal taxes.

By Mr. Evarts—From the New York chamber of commerce on the subject of inter-state commerce, a bill favoring the commission, but presenting objecting to the "pooling" and "short and long haul" sections of the bill. He asked that it be printed in the Record and laid on the table, as he desired to make some comments on it. So ordered.

By Mr. Blair—Of the Woman's Christian Temperance association in relation to the alcohol trade with the Congo states.

By Mr. Ingalls—Of the board of trade of Lawrence, Ind., and Topeka, Kan., for certain modifications in the inter-state commerce bill.

By Mr. Hoar—From the select committee on the centennial celebration, reporting resolutions declaring it expedient that action be taken by congress for the due celebration in Washington, about April 30, 1889, of the centennial of the adoption of the constitution and the discovery of America; and directing the committe to consider and propose the best mode of celebration. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dawes the house amendments to the senate bill to provide lands for Indians in severalty were non-concurred in and a conference asked.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to prevent the sale of adulterated food in the District of Columbia and territories. Referred.

The presiding officer presented the remonstrance of the Minneapolis board of trade against sections 4 and 5 (pooling and long and short haul) sections of the inter-state commerce bill.

The senate, at 12:50, took up the inter-state commerce bill, and Mr. Beck took the floor in favor of the conference report. Mr. Beck at 2 o'clock concluded his remarks on the inter-state commerce bill, and Mr. Cullom took the floor. He said he would confine his attention at this time to an explanation of the fourth section, long and short hauls, in respect to which there seemed to be much misunderstanding.

This section, Mr. Cullom said, simply undertakes to lay down in specific terms a rule or principle which, as I have always contended, is already in effect contained in another provision of the bill. The first requirement of the bill on the subject of rates is found in the first section and is that all rates shall be "reasonable and just." This is in effect that under similar circumstances and conditions a greater sum shall not be charged for shorter than for longer distance because under such circumstances it would not be "reasonable and just" to make such charges. The next requirement of the bill that affects the question is found in the first part of the section, which forbids giving undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular locality. This is likewise a declaration that a greater sum shall not be charged for a shorter than for a longer haul under similar circumstances and conditions, because such charge would be making or giving of "Undue or unreasonable preference or advantage" to one particular locality; or would subject some other locality to an "Undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage." (The senator quoted the fourth section in full). As I understand it this section, as it now stands, simply prohibits railroad corporations from charging a greater aggregate sum—not a higher rate—for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction and under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, when the shorter is included in the longer distance. There is no other prohibition made in positive terms. The declaration that "this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great a compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance, does not in terms prohibit the charging as much for shorter as for longer distance, but simply withholds legislative sanction from the making of such charge. This qualifying clause negatives the inferences that might possibly be drawn from the language of the section without those words, namely, that an equal charge for a shorter distance is authorized by inference because only a greater charge is prohibited. This qualification, therefore, leaves the question of whether an equal amount can be charged for a shorter distance to be determined by the provisions of the bill to which I have already referred requiring all charges to be reasonable and forbidding the giving of unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular locality. The requirement of the fourth section then is that between shipments of the same kind in the same direction over the same line and made under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, greater sums shall not be charged for a shorter than for a longer haul when the shorter comprises a part of the longer haul—not that a higher rate shall not be charged per mile, but that a greater aggregate sum shall not be charged. The limitations placed upon the prohibition that is made are very significant and should not be overlooked. They require that in determining the sums that may be charged for a shorter as compared with a longer distance the requirement must be made: 1. Between shipments "of like kind of property;" 2. "Under substantially similar circumstances and conditions;" 3. "Over the same line;" 4. "In the same direction;" 5. "When a shorter is included within a longer distance." When the act is to be applied in any given case to the measure charge that may be made for any distance as compared with the longer distance, all limitations must be taken into account and they must all apply to the case, not three or four of them, but all of them. The first, fourth and fifth of these limitations do not appear to call for any limitations, but the second and third need some explanation. As I understand them, the words "circumstances and conditions" mean conditions that govern railway traffic and circumstances under which it is transported. To my mind these words are full of meaning. They comprehend all circumstances and conditions which may justify differences in rates, such as competition with other roads and water routes, the volumn and character of business at different points, the difference in terminal expenses and the cost of service in each case. If the words used were the "same circumstances and conditions" the ingenious railway gentleman would be able to show that circumstances and conditions were never exactly the same in any two cases. And they might also be able to show that they were not similar if that was the word used. But the words "substantially similar" impart enough latitude to the comparison to enable the courts to exercise sound discretion and common sense in passing upon cases that may arise. So far as any one railroad company is concerned, therefore, the sum which it may charge for a haul from one end of its road to the other end becomes the maximum amount it can charge for any shorter haul over that road in the same direction and under substantially similar circumstances and conditions when the shorter distance is included within the larger. But the question which seems to trouble those who object to the section as it stands is whether the maximum thus fixed is the amount which the railroad company charges upon shipments originating at and destined to points upon its own line, or whether the maximum is the sum which it accepts as its share of a through rate upon shipments passing over its road which originate at or are destined to points upon another road. It seems clear to me that there can be but one answer to that question. In the first place, the measure of charge that may be made for the shorter distance is the sum that is charged for the longer distance over the same line and under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. The rates fixed by the railroad companies between points upon its own road are clearly rates upon one line, or, in the terms of the bill, "the same line." A railroad company can make and control rates upon its own road, and the section says that in demanding such rates the short haul principle shall be observed. A railroad company cannot carry over roads of another company, but when two or more companies unite in making joint rates over their respective roads they become in the eye of this bill one line; and this section says that the short haul principle must be observed in making rates over that line, the two or more roads composing it being within the meaning of the section the same line, so far as such joint rates are concerned. The word "railroad" is used throughout the bill and the word "line" is used only in this section. The courts will be bound to assume that the word "line" means something different from "railroad," or it would not have been used in this one instance, when the word "railroad" would naturally have been used if something different had not been intended.

Mr. George objected to the interpretation put upon the words "under like circumstances and conditions" by Mr. Cullom. He did not believe that it was a true and legitimate interpretation, and protested against its going through the senate with an authoritative exposition of the meaning of these words such as given by the senator from Illinois.

Mr. Cullom—The senator from Mississippi has the right to put any construction he chooses on the words. They are put into the original bill by the senate because the sentence without them was too rigid and it was feared that it would interfere with the general commerce of the country. They were put there to mean something and they do mean something.

Mr. Stanford argued against the bill. He said that it tended not only to prevent competition by railroads but it had a tendency to foster water ways to the prejudice of railroad interests. Mr. Stanford illustrated his view of the bill in several ways, devoting considerable attention to the long and short haul.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury in reply to resolution asking for an interpretation of the tariff law respecting duties on fish. Referred.

Under the call of states the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Oates of Alabama—Making ten years residence of aliens a prerequisite to naturalization.

By Rowell of Illinois (by request)—Granting aid for the establishment of common schools and for the professional education of public school teacher.

By Matson of Indana—For the relief of dependent parents of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are dependent on their own labor for support.

By Cobb of Indian—A resolution granting the public lands committee power to call up any day after the morning hour bills for the forfeiture of landgrants to prevent speculators in public lads and to reserve the public lands for bona fide settlers.

By Morriman of New York—For the purchase of John Ericson's "Destroyer" and ten enlarged steel vessels of the same type for defending the harbors of the United States.

By Green of Nrth Carolina—To grade taxes on the basis of income.

By Tillman of Sorh Carolina—To prevent the destruction of human life by fire in railroad accidents.

Mr. Morrison of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution setting apart Wednesday an Thursday next for the consideration of busness reported from the committee on judiciry. Agreed to. This order includes the Edmunds-Tucker anti-polygamy bill.

The floor was then given to the District of Columbia committee, and after the passage of several distric measures the house adjourned.

ANARCHISTS AGAIN AT IT.

Chicago Indignant at the Latitude Allowed Them by the Authorities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is much indignation felt among the people of Chicago over the latitude which the auorities are again giving the anarchists where still at liberty, and the fear is openly expssed that nothing short of a reoccurrence of the scenes of last May will bring the authorities to a realization of their duty. The Arbter Zeitung, Spies' old paper, is as violt in its language as formerly and again peals to the workingmen to arm themselve Spies, Schwab, Parsons, and the other cdemned anarchists still write for the pap, which seems more prosperous than ever. Zeff's hall, the saloon in which many of t anarchists' conspiracies were hatched, win figured so prominently in the trial, and which was closed by the police at the time of the massacre, has been given a license aln, and is again running as of yore. The stion is once more the headquarters of the anarchists. A meeting held there last night the nt incendiary speeches were indulged in. t fact concerning this meeting is significant proceedings wer carried on in all the three-fourth of those preent not being an to understand English. A reporter asked Mayor Harrison the afternoon, "Have you noticed, Mr. Mayor, that the anarchists held a very stormy meeting in Zeff's hall on Lake street last night?"

"Yes, I noticed they held t meeting there, but I did not think their talk amounted to anything more than mere blustering nonsense."

"Wasn't Zeff's license given to him with the understanding that he would allow no more such meetings to be held there?"

"I don't exactly know the terms of the stipulation upon which license was restored to him. The wole understanding was between himself and the police. Personally, however, I am of the opinion that it is better to allow those meetings to be held openly in places accessible to the public and the newspaper reports than to drive them underground and compel them to be held secretly. We have noting to fear from open meetings. It is from secret underground gatherings and conspiracies that the real danger is to be apprehended. I think that so long as Zeff's doesn'allow any more of these underground, basment, secret meetings, with barred doors and sentinels on the stairways, there is no ned of interfering with him. If we take repressive measures and seek to crush out this thig by prohibiting open meetings, then we rive it under the surface and clandestine regions and secret organizations will be the result. If these people are denied the use of the saloons, where everybody can hear what they say, there is nothing to prevent hem from hiring private rooms and holding their meetings there. The cure would, in my opinion, be worse than the disease."

THE ROUTED MINISTRY.

The Canadian Cabinet to Try Another Election.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune's Ottawa special says: Owing to the discussion in the Dominion cabinet over the immediate dissolution of parliament and holding a general election, John Costigan, minister of internal revenue, has placed his resignation in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald. It is not likely that it will be accepted until after the elections are over and the premier sees whether or not he is himself to continue in power. Owing to some disagreement as to next year's estimates now being prepared, W. A. McLellan, minister of finance, after a cabinet meeting yesterday, handed Sir John his resignation. This is likely to be accepted and the place filled probably with Sir Charles Tupper, present Canadian high commissioner in London, who sails for Canada to-morrow. Dissolution was agreed upon at the council of the cabinet yesterday, but the date for the elections has not yet been fixed and will not be until Tuesday. All members of the ministry who are now stumping the country have be recalled by the premier by telegraph, and are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

MEANEST MAN ON RECORD.

Chief Clerk Duryee of the Patent Office Awarded the Medal.

THE CASE OF SIX LADY EMPLOYES

Representatives Bragg and Matson Announce Their Intention to Oppose the Bill to Pension Mrs. Logan—Capital News.

A Contemptible Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The most contemptible act yet reported coming from a representative of the administration in official life is brought to your correspondent to-night. On Saturday six lady clerks in the patent office were absent half a day. When they reported for duty this morning Chief Clerk Duryee, from Virginia, compelled them to make affidavit that they were absent on account of sickness. Duryee is a notary public, administered the oaths himself and charged the usual fees levied by notaries for administering oaths in this District, which is 25 cents each.

WILL OPPOSE PENSIONING MRS. LOGAN.

Representatives Matson and Bragg announce their determination to fight the passage of the bill pensioning Mrs. John A. Logan when it comes up in the house. Matson is credited with basing his opposition on the ground that Logan did not die from disabilities incurred in the service and that there are those who have died from that cause whose families cannot get relief at the hands of congress. An organized effort will be made by the democrats in the house to defeat the bill. General Bragg is opposed to increasing the list of civil pensioners.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION BILL.

Chairman Wellborn, of the house committee on Indian affairs, informed the BEE correspondent to-night that the bill opening to settlement the Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota would beyond reasonable doubt be taken up and passed this week. If the speaker does not recognize him this week all the members favoring the bill, and nearly all of them favor it, will petition the speaker for immediate consideration of it.

BILLS BY IOWA MEMBERS.

Bills were introduced in the house to-day by Iowa members as follows:

By Lyman—For the relief of H. N. Campbell, of Iowa.

By Hall—To pension William Redick and Micajah Reder.

By Murphy—To remove the charge of desertion against the military record of Prentice Holmes.

DISGUSTED RANDALL MEN.

Some of Mr. Randall's democratic followers on the tariff question are very much disgusted over the situation. One of the most prominent of these—a well-known democrat from Pennsylvania—speaking of the situation this morning, said: "Although I have been invited by Mr. Randall to be present at his conferences, and although I am with him in his work, I have not bothered myself about tariff matters since congress adjourned last summer. It has come to a pass when it makes all the difference imaginable who presents the subject of tariff to the house. If Morrison leads then Randall opposes, and vice versa. Of course when either wing of the democratic side leads out on a subject the republicans oppose solidly, simply because they will not support a democratic measure. This is child's play, and I am most heartily sick of it. I am opposed to a general revision of the tariff, but believe, and so does Mr. Randall, that something must be done to decrease the revenues from customs dues. Of course this can only be done by placing articles of common use on the free list, as the simple reduction of duty on an article stimulates imports and increases the revenue. But if Morrison should propose a scheme of this kind our people, the Randall men, would oppose it, even though it was just what they wanted, and they would be seconded by the entire republican side of the house.

"I believe that we could get together and pass a bill enlarging the free lost if it were not for the sugar question. The republicans want free sugar or a decided reduction of the duty on it. As the south represents the sugar interests and is democratic we cannot please the republicans in this respect and therefore, to my mind, the last scheme for reducing the revenue and relieving the customs laws will fail. It is possible, but not probable, that we may get together at this session and abolish the tax on tobacco, fruit brandy, and alcohol to be used in the arts; but this is not probable owing to the childlike situation in which we find ourselves, and the prejudice existing against propositions made by certain individuals. I hear that Sunset Cox is to be chairman of the committee on ways and means in the next congress, and is to take the place of Mr. Morrison in the affections and favor of Speaker Carlisle, and that he is to be the Moses to lead our party out of the tariff wilderness. It is my prediction, however, that he will make a more dismal failure than did Mr. Morrison, because our side of the house will have the same composition on the tariff question in the Fiftieth that it has in this congress."

THE NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Washington has a surfeit already of the silver certificates. Six weeks ago complaint was made by the merchants and bankers that they had to handle so many silver dollars. Their comments seem to have had effect upon our customers and they rushed off to the treasury and got loads of the thirty certificates. Now a man frequently gets stores, forty of them in change at the treasury, silver dollars are at request. At demand for department it is stated that the great that the one dollar certificates is so NEW DIVISION'ers cannot be filled.

Within a few days LAND CASE APPEALS. peals for land cases to new division of the interior department to be in operation at from the decisions of the 60 many appeals land cases are now before the sec. at the local that the secretary, his assistant, now missioner of the land office and the complainants are unable to hear and decide assistant they have banked up deeper than ever before the supreme court of the United States. It is proposed in this new division to take charge of all ordinary appeals and have a corps of clerks who are lawyers to assume full control, and their decisions shall be those of the secretary of the interior. A chief of this division has been selected, and congress has been asked to make provision for the law clerks, but if it fails to do so clerks from other divisions will be assigned to this one. The work here will be of a technical character and more interesting in its details than probably any other small branch of the government service. It is hoped that within a year from the date of opening this division the appeals which have been delayed for years will all have been cleared up. At present one is fortunate if he gets a decision in a case at the end of fifteen months' solicitation.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Brigadier General Absalom Baird, inspector general of the army, has been ordered to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, to inquire into certain matters there, under special instructions from Lieutenant General Sheridan.

First Lieut. Guy S. Howard, Twelfth infantry, returned with Mrs. Howard to Fort Niagara, N. Y., last week. Lieut. Howard is a son of Major General O. O. Howard, and they had been visiting Mrs. Howard's relatives in Omaha.

In the Fifth infantry, First Lieutenant S. W. Miller has been transferred from Company E to Company G, exchanging with First Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees. Both officers are stationed at Fort Keogh, Montana.

Army furloughs authorized: Hospital Steward John R. Fowler, Whipple Barracks, Arizona, three months, with permission to apply for two months extension; Private Lewis C. Hull, troop H, Seventh cavalry, Fort Yates, Dakota, three months from January 30.

Army leaves granted: First Lieutenant Thomas M. Defrees, Fifth cavalry, Fort Keogh, Montana, two months; Lieutenant Lem S. Roudiez, Fifteenth infantry, Fort Pembina, Dakota, one month from January 10; Major Almon F. Rockwell, quartermaster, St. Paul, twenty-three days; Captain Egbert B. Savage, Eighth infantry, Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, ten months, with permission to go abroad; Lieutenant Lawrence D. Tyson, Ninth infantry, now at Knoxville, Tenn., two months extension.

SMALL CAPITALS.

L. B. Wadleigh and daughter, of Clinton, Ia., are here.

Adam Iekes, of Sidney, Neb., has been admitted to practice before the interior department.

G. H. Bailey, of Nebraska, is in the city.

Among the delegates to the International Bricklayers' union convention, which convened here to-day, are the following: R. H. Holmes and Charles McGready, of Omaha; A. T. Dowling, of Sioux City, and Samuel Noel, of Des Moines.

PRESIDENT ADAMS' CHALLENGE.

He Denounces the Stories of Corruption and Demands Proof.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—In a letter concerning the Pacific railroad funding bill now pending in congress, sent to-night to Senator Hoar and Representative Crisp, who have the proposed legislation in charge, President Adams, of the Union Pacific company, says: "Vague stories of corruption practiced or attempted in Washington in connection with the pending Pacific railroad legislation have appeared in to-day's papers. In justice not less to the members of congress thus maligned than to myself, I wish to make a prompt and emphatic denial of such charges and challenge the production of evidence in support of them. I do this on behalf of the Central as well as the Union Pacific railroad. I have evidence that the charge referred to was invented and furnished to the press by blackmailers and stock jobbers whose sole object was and is to further their own ends in Wall street at the expense of the permanent interests of both this company and of this government. As to the measures now pending before congress, both in the house and senate, I will frankly say the management of the Union Pacific has no preference between them. It considers both of them too hostile in their provisions. Both exact of the company in favor of the government a rate of interest nearly half as large again as the government pays to the company. In practical operation either measure will dangerously overload the future resources of the Union Pacific. Nevertheless the Union Pacific is prepared loyally to accept either measure and to endeavor to live up to all its requirements if by so doing it can once for all end this continual warfare upon it of those who seek to promote their own stock gambling interests by groundless insinuations and false statements to the detriment not less of good government than of many thousand honest and unoffending stockholders.

A STRIKE IN BOSTON.

Street Cars Tied Up and Travel Badly Impeded.

BOSTON, Jan 10.—A general "tie up" on the consolidated horse railway occurred this morning, pursuant to the action of the meeting of employes this morning. The roads comprise Middlesex and Highland lines, connecting Walden, Everett, Charlestown and Somerville with Boston and the Boston highland district. All employes, including conductors, drivers, hostlers, horseshoers, feeders and towboys, are participating. The exact grievances of the men are not yet known, but the trouble is believed to be caused by the failure of President Bowers to keep his part of the agreement recently made with the men.

A Charlestown car was started from Charlestown Neck this morning. Several Shawmut avenue cars have passed over the line since, manned by non-union drivers and conductors, who are protected by from four to six policemen on each car. No disturbance has been reported thus far, and none is expected.

President Bowers has advertised for 300 able-bodied men to work on all the tie-up roads. All who will be taken will be guaranteed steady work and good wages. It is stated that Superintendent Studley, of the Charlestwn district, has induced a number of his old men to return to work and at 11 he had fifteen cars running from that end of the city.

At noon quite a number of cars were running on the Shawmut avenue and Charlestown lines. These were all policed and met with no more violent demonstrations than hoots and yells. The employes of the Metropolitan Horse Railroad company held a meeting this morning and voted $5,000 to assist the strikers. A meeting of the employes of the South Boston road was attended with the same result and $10,000.

The trouble arose out of a number of minor matters affecting only a few men, such as the use of tippers, the allowance for meal time of certain men, the permitting of men connected with the road to keep boarding houses, etc. The officials of the road say they met the men in a friendly spirit and had conceded more than half their demands. One of the strikers said that the Knights of Labor did not order the strike. The men took the responsibility on themselves, and claim that they have promises ample of financial aid and can hold out as long as the company does. The strikers remain very quiet and orderly, most of the hooting being done by boys and idle persons.

The directors of the company and employes held a meeting to-night which, when it adjourned shortly after midnight, had resulted in an amicable adjustment of all differences.

THE COAL SITUATION.

How the Knights Can Force a Famine on New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Sun this morning says: "There is about two hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal now on the seaboard at ports Amboy in the central dock, at Elizabethport, at Bergen Point, Hoboken and at Weehawken. This is distributed about as follows: 75,000 tons at Weehawken, 100,000 tons at Hoboken, and 50,000 at the other points. This is nearly all hard coal. This is about a week's supply for this city and surroundings. Conferences were held between several of the coal companies and the arbitration committee of the Knights of Labor Saturday, but no understanding could be reached. There will be run in Camp within a day or two if the companies do not yield. No effort will be made to prevent by force the employment of new men on the coal docks. The knights will meet a fight of this kind by stopping the supplies of coal both from the Cumberland valley and the Pennsylvania coal fields. If they can do this by calling out the miners or the railroad brakemen New York and all the Atlantic seaboard coast will be out of coal in ten days. In the Cumberland contracts will strikers are able to offer miners if strikers must yield. Their contract will expire when and they will squeal. If mines the strike was the supply from the companies yield, the coal, but, unless the another week. Should it will last at least Cumberland valley and miners in the fields be called out it would Pennsylvania coal upon upward of 150,000 men. idleness

REV. DR. M'GLYNN.

Rumors That He Will Leave the Church Rather Than Recant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to BEE.]—The Times says: Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn has resolved to practically leave the church, of which he is consecrated priest, rather than abjure the opinions on land ownership and other social questions which he learned from Henry George. It was known sometime ago that McGlynn had refused to communicate with or recognize in any way the addresses of his immediate superior, Archbishop Corrigan, but it has only recently been revealed that he has been bold enough to ignore the propaganda which summoned him for trial. This, to a Catholic, is contumacy of the worst type, and something even worse than the original offense. When the archbishop receives from Rome requisite instructions he will remove McGlynn from St. Stephen's, suspend him forever from his priestly functions and appoint a permanent pastor in his place. This will be done certainly before February 1.

Business Failure.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Vergho, Rubling & Co., extensive dealers in druggists' sundries and to