MORE STRIKES IN CHICAGO.

Thousands of Planing Mill and Factory

Employes Out for Eight Hours.

MANY MORE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW.

A Restless Feeling in the Ranks of Labor Everywhere - Non-Union Men Joining the Strikers at

Louisville.

CHICAGO, May 2 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The hopes engendered by the peaceful passage of labors' holiday without rumors of any trouble to come were rudely shattered today. The strike fever it would seem was aggravated by the May day demonstration, for today it broke out with alarming force, and as a result a vast body of men various trades have struck, some for an eight hour day and some for more wages. The strikes for the most part come in totally unexpected quarters and employers generally are at sea as to what to look for next. Thousands of union laborers went to the different shops in the city this morning with their dinner pails, entered the works and formally demanded from their employers that the eight-hour day should be observed. The demands of the toilers were refused and at present the molders in the different works and the planing mill men are out on a strike and the other laborers employed at the works and mills have also been compelled to join the ranks of the dissatisfied men. In nearly all the shops along the Black road the molders and laborers demanded the eight-hour day and were re-fused and are now out and the planing mill men in all the mills in the city, being treated in the same way in the southwestern part of the city, also quit and the number of men who refused to go to work in Chicago as nearly as

refused to go to work in Chicago as nearly as can be estimated is not far from 20,000.

The Black road in the vicinity of McCornick's reaper works had much the same applarance today as it had four years ago. None but strikers could be seen, and they had entire possession. Every man, boy and girlemployed in the mallable iron works at Twenty-sixth and Rockwell streets are out.

The total number of employes is 1.200.

Twenty-sixth and Rockwell streets are out. The total number of employes is 1,200. No particular reason was assigned by the men for quitting work. A committee of workmen was appointed last night to wait upon the officials, but they seemed disinclined to go before their employers.

President Railey called the strikers about him and upbraided them for going out without notice and told them that when they found out what they wanted to let him know their demands. The men seemed not to know what to say in reply. The chairman of the molders' committe says they want 8 hours a day's work, 15 cents advance in wages, and a daw's work, 15 cents advance in wages, and

a day's work, 15 cents advance in wages, and 50 per cent extra for over time.

At the great McCormick reaper works about fifty molders went out, but the work was progressing as usual.

A large propertion of the employes of the foundries of Barnum & Richards, of the Ajar forge company and of the Chicago car wheel company went out and those conserve are company went out and those concerns are closed.

As elsewhere no formal demand was made on the employers. At the Wells-French car company's shops every one of the 1,000 em-ployes went out and the shops were closed. The blacksmiths were the only ones who made known their demand, which was for

eight hours as a day's work.

At F. E. Roberts, foundry it was said the men seemed anxious for either a strike or a vacation, so the works have been shut down till next Monday to accommodate them and make repairs.

yes of N. K. Fair The entire force of emplo banks & Co., soaps and lard, will go out Mon day. Coopers to the number of eighty struck this morning. This was a surpries, as the men employed by Fairbanks are receiving better wages than those paid elsewhere. They want eight hours' work and nine hours' pay. About six hundred men will strike. The coopers are in carnest in their demand the strike was a surprised to the strike of the strike. for eight hours, and in all portions of the city men are quitting work on the refusal of employers to surrender. In the northwestern districts of the city

there is not one cooper working. From three to four thousand sash, door and blind men walked out of the various factories in the southwest lumber district this morning. Their action was apparently without warning. The mer came to their places as usual this morning and with a few exceptions proceeded to work when the whistles blew. An hour or so later they threw down their tools and quietly walked out, giving no explanation.

The report is current tonight that nearly

all the planing mill men in the city will qui tomorrow. It was also said that all the wood workers were restless and might join the strike at any moment. Everything remained quiet notwithstand-ing the large number of idle men and the po-

lice say they do not anticipate any disturb Four hundred men in Denman's furniture factory and 700 in the Chicago Cottage organ factory struck this afternoon for eight hours. Several thousand lumber shovers in the lum ber district along the Black road are dissatis fled and a strike is anticipated among them.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The arbitration commit tee having under consideration the differ ences between the journeymen carper ters and the Builders and Traders' association, adjourned shortly 1 o'clock today without having reached any definite conciusion. The only points at issue now are the employing capacity of the new Bosses association and the manner in which the old Bosses' association shall be treated by union men in case the strike is declared off.

Carpenters Rejoicing.

Philadelphia, May 2.—There was rejoic ing among the carpenters at strike headquarters this morning when it was an nounced that the bricklayers had come to their aid by ordering that no bricklayers should work for bosses who have not complied with the demands of the carpenters. This will help the strikers in winning their fight, as fifty-eight out of 300 master ters in the city have already conceded the ad

Did Not Materialize.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2.- The strike of the carpenters, which it was thought might occur today, did not materialize and the change from the sten-hour to the eight-hour system was effected without any excitement whatever. There will still be some uncertainty, however, until after the mass m of the unions to be held Saturday. At that meeting the curpenters are to report all contractors who have failed to comply with the demands of their men and the employes of such non-complying bosses will be directed

Non-Union Men Join the Strikers. Louisville, Ky., May 2 .- Of 1,262 journey men carpenters in this city, between nine hundred and one thousand struck today for eight hours and 25 cents an hour as the minimum wages. The non-union men are fast joining the strikers and by temorrow but a handful will be at work. One big contractor only signed the arbitration committee's agreement and the Builders' and Traders' ex-change so far has ignored the movement.

DETROIT, Mich, May 2.—The strike situs tion here is practically unchanged today although it is rumored that several more contractors have acceded to the demands of the men. It was ascertained that an agreement had been made between the strikers and the machinery workers of the Builders' exchange that the latter should beyout all products of wood entering into the building which are

produced by non-union labor. The strikers' committee say the boycott will be declared as soon as the agreement is signed.

At Boston. Bosrov, Mass., May 2.-The strike of the carpenters is proceeding in a peaceful and

STATISTICS ON HYDROPHOBIA.

The Pasteur Institute Issues a Report Covering Five Years.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] Pants, May 2.—|New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-The Lasteur institute has just published its complete statistics regarding hydrophobia and the results of the Pasteur treatment during the five years which have elapsed since the method was first applied to human subjects. It was the 6th of July, 1885, that little Joseph Meister was brought to Paris by his heart-broken mother from his home in Alsace. The boy had been so cruelly bitten the day before by a mad dog that he could scarcely walk and his life was despaired of. Up to that time Pasteur had never dared experiment upon man or woman with the terrible virus which, in an attenuated form, had time and again succeeded with animals. The boy lived and went back to Alsace strong and well, and is today as sturdy a lad as one could wish to see. Since then the Pasteur method has gone round the world and is every year saving thousands of lives in both hemi spheres. Between January 1, 1886, and December 31, 1889, not less than 7,893 persons have been bitten by mad dogs and treated at the Pasteur institute. Of these fifty-three died. In striking contrast to this small fraction is the percentage of deaths among persons bitten by mad dogs and not treated by the Pasteur method. Physicians are unanimous in placing this percentage at 15-90. In other words, of 7,893 persons actually treated 1265 would but for this great discovery have died. Pasteur can therefore have the satisfaction of knowing that more than 1,200 lives have been saved by his institute alone during the past five years.

It appears, furthermore, that of all departments of France it is that of the Seine which is most subject to hydrophobia. This is accounted for by the immense number of dogs which roam about Paris and its environs. As a remedy for this state of affairs rigorous measures are urged and enforced by the police regarding stray dogs and dogs known to have been bitten by mad dogs. Another point demonstrated with the statistics is that it is not in summer, as is generally supposed, that hydrophobia is most to be feared, but in the spring-from February to May.

Portugal Agrees to Arbitrate.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.1 Lisbon, May 2 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to The Bee.] — The Portuguese minister for foreign affairs has replied to Dr. G. P. Loring, the United States minister here, accepting the principle of arbitration prepared by the United States secretary of state. He suggests that the question as to whether the Delagoa railway is or is not one for international arbitration shall be referred to some impartial, friendly nation. It further puts forward that if it be decided in the affirmative the same arbitrator might decide on the terms and basis of settlement. In case of the arbitrator deciding negatively the arbitration would be between the Portuguese government and the Delagoa railway com-

EXCITEMENT IN WHEAT.

Heavy Trading in That Cereal and Wild Fluctuations in Prices. Chicago, May 2.—Reports of rain through out the northwest were among the causes of a weaker opening in wheat this morning. The July option started in at a very wide range, it being quoted at from 90e to 91e It soon became settled and sales were made at 90% c and then up to 90% c, which was the price at the end of the first fifteen tinued and a heavy trade was done in that cereal. May was offered at 92c early, but found no takers, and later was quoted at 93c. It eased off to 92½c and then was quoted at again. The close on July wheat was 9014c but on the curo the price went up to 911/6c.

SIGNED THE SAXTON BILL.

The Measure Finally Mutilated Suffi ciently to Obtain Hill's Signature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2 .- Governor Hill to day approved the ballot reform bill. In his message accompanying it he says part: " "I have steadily opposed every effort to impose unnecessary and impracticable restrictions upon our election system, which were not adopted, to our free institutions or which would render our elections enormously expensive and vexatious. It is to be regretted, however, that such endeavors have only been partially successful. In the interest of honorable com-promise of divers opinions and with a sincere desire to agree upon a bill which should ac-complish something towards the purifications of our elections, even though it shall not be wholly satisfactory, I have felt constrained to yield to my views as to; several provision which I must still deem imperfect. I am not disposed, however, to haggie about mere words or useless technicalities. During all the controversy of the past three years I have invariably insisted upon the right of an elector to prepare his own ballot at home and bring it with him to the poils and vote it, and so long as this bill does not materially in-fringe upon that right I am content."

FATAL FIGHT OF LITTLE GIRLS.

A Ten-Year-Old Dies from Injur

ies Inflicted by a Classmate. NEW YORK, May 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Annie Errenstein, a ten-year-old school girl, died at Gouverneur hospital last evening from the result of injuries inflicted by Tillie Brown, a classmate of her own age. Annie's mother sent the child out for some milk a week ago Sunday. She re-turned without the milk and crying. She said that several girls living in the hood had met her on the street, and that after taking her milk away from her one of them had knocked her down and beaten her. Detectives learned that Tillie Brown was the girl with whom Annie had the fight. Tillie lives with her grandmother next door to the Errensteins, and for some time there had been bad feeling between the girls. They attended the public school together and had had several fierce fistic encounters. On the Sunday in question the two girls met as Annie was on her way home and hostilities were resumed. When the melee ended Tillie had decidedly

Reception to Stanley.

London, May 2.-The Emin relief committee gave a reception in honor of Stanley. The prince of Wales presided. Among the guests were many members of the royalty and other He paid a high tribute' to the devotion and arage of his associates. The prince of ales proposed a vote of thanks to Stanley

which was adopted by acclamation. Judgments Against Stockholders, DUBUQUE, Ia., May 2 .- in the United States listrict court today judgments were entered newinst the stockholders of the defunct Commercial National bank for amounts equal to the stock they held, being an assessment of 100 per cent for which the stockholders are liable. Some of the stockholders voluntarily paid this assessment, among others being the children of H. L. Stout, who settled today and their cases were dismissed.

TIED UP IN A CONFERENCE.

Considerable Trouble Expected Over the Pension Legislation.

WAR DEPARTMENT SCANDAL FEARED

Walker Blaine's Successor-Senator Plumb and frrigation-Idaho and Wyoming Statehood Prospects.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2. Pension legislation is to be tied up in a conference committee and a deal of trouble is expected before an adjustment can be reached. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on pensions, was in the senate this morning for the first time in a week, having been ome for a little rest. The Morrill bill, which had passed the house during his absence, was brought into the senate as about the first piece of business after he entered the chamber. The house had amended the senate bill by what is practically the substitution of another bill. Senator Davis moved that the senate non-concur in the amendment andt nati ac or go oack; o tae committee. A conference committee will be asked. Senstor Davis said to the correspondent of THE BEE that the committee would probably devote a great deal of time to discussion before an agreement could be arrived at. "The senste," said he, "is very strongly in favor of the bill it had passed. An amendment substantially the same as the one the house adopted was defeated by a strong vote in the senate. I have not carefully examined the Morrill bill, owing to my absence, and anything that I could say as to our probable action would be premature. It is likely that concessions will have to be made on both sides before any pension legislation can be enacted."

Senator Sawyer, a member of the pension committee, was asked what the senate would do with the house amendment and said he did not think it would agree to it. It would, however, be discussed at length by a conference committee. It has been suggested that the only possible compromise to which the senate will agree is the modification of the two bills which combines the \$12 a month pension, which was in the senate bill, with a service clause. Should this combined bill be passed the draft on the treasury to meet it would be increased by about \$12,-000,000 over the amount which would meet

the bill passed by the senate. The senate pension committee will consider the house bill at its first meeting, and as members of the conference committee, Schator Davis, the chairman; Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin and Senator Turpie of Indiana have been suggested as the most probable. A SCANDAL THREATENED.

A scandal is threatened at the war department in connection with the nomination of officers for brevet rank for gallantry in Indian lighting. As was stated in these dis patches a few days ago, 199 names have been submitted to the secretary of war, of which submitted to the secretary of war, of which twenty-two are represented to have been recommended by the late General Crook. But there is no record of Crook having ever recommended anybody, although most of the hard Indian flighting has been done under his command and many of his subordinate officers are entitled to the honor. If he had lived he would doubtless have shown his appreciation of their services, but among his papers no of their services, but among his papers no record can be found and there is nothing on me at the war department except a list pre-pared by a member of his staff containing the names of the men it is believed he would have recommended had the bill passed before his death and had he been invited to do so The accuracy of this list is questioned and the officers involved are attempting to use their influence with the secretary of war to secure the recognition of others. It fortunately happens that another member of Crook's happens that another member of Crook's staff, who was in his closest confidence for many years, has kept a diary in which are recorded the opinions the general expressed from time to time regarding the men of his command. This diary contains a deily record of most of his campaign, and the secretary of war having heard of it has asked the privilege of examining its pages. The nominations under the new law are therefore likely to be postponed for some time, until it can be de-termined who is entitled to the honor of a

brevet rank and who is not. WALKER BLAINE'S SUCCESSOR. It is almost certain that Secretary Blaine

has agreed upon a man for the place left vacunt by the death of the late Walker Blaine. The only thing preventing an im-mediate appointment is the difficulty in find-ing a man to fill the place which will be vacated by the appointee, as he intends to take an official from the state department. The man chosen is said to be John B. Moore, the present third assistant secretary of state. Mr. Moore has had a rather remarkable official experience. Early in Mr. Bayard's term as secretary of state he gave some attention and study to international law and looked aroudd for some one well versed in it. His observations led him to think of Mr. Moore, who was then a young lawyer in Wilmington, Del. He was only about thirty-five years old, but had traveled a great deal and had made international law a specialty. But there was no place for him at that time and he refused positively to take a civil service examination and enter into co petition for a place. Secretary Bayare thought for a long while and finally obtaine a series of questions from the civil ser commission and sent them to Mr. Moore. wrote out the answers and returned them to the secretary, who sent them to the civil service commission. They were so good that the commission gave him a grade of over 95 per cent and placed him high on the eligible list. Soon after a vacancy occurred and Mr. Moore was appointed through the course of law. He served through several grades of clerkship and finally when the third assistant secretaryship became vacant Mr. Bayard appointed him to that place. When Secretary Blaine came in he found in Mr. Moore one of the most valuable men in the department. An intimacy grew up between the two and it is said Mr. wrote out the answers and returned them to grew up between the t—o and it is said Mr. Blaine has had his mind made up to the ap-pointment for a long while, but cannot carry out his plans because he is unable to find any one at this time to satisfactorily fill the posi tion of third assistant secretary of state.

ARID LAND IRRIGATION. Senator Plumb appears to have secured control of the irrigation business. He has defeated the plans of Major Powell of the geological survey and has provided for the carrying on of the work under the department of agriculture. It is announced that Richard J. Hinton has been appointed survey and has the control of the control of the carrying on the work under the department of agriculture. perintendent of irrigation under the secre-tary of agriculture and will spend \$20,000 in

experimenting on artesian wells between now and July 1 next. In 1888 a law was passed authorizing a sur-In 1888 a law was passed authorizing a survey and investigation of the arid region of the west, which covers an area of 1,300,000 square miles, with a view to reclaiming it by irrigation. The work was ordered done by the geological survey and the first report has just been issued by Major Powell, who declares that at least 150,000 squares miles, an area one-half as large as the cultivated portion of the United States, may squares miles, an area one-half as large as the cultivated portion of the United States, may be reclaimed, by which \$2,880,000,000 may be added to the wealth of the nation. Maps have been made delineating the togographical features of the country, the areas of all drainage basins, the courses of streams, the situation of bales, specings and other backets situation of lakes, springs and other bodies of water, the positions of possible reservoir sites, the location of dams and canal lines and the attitude, position and general character of all irrigable lands. The hydraulic and en-gineer work consisted of the measurement of rainfalls and the study of general meter cology, measurement of river fit evaporation and the matter carr in suspension by the water is

the determination of the cost of constructing dams, ditches, canals and reservoirs. Bills were introduced to carry out Powell's plans and special committees were appointed to consider them, when Senator Plumb stepped in and through his influence as a member of the committee on appropriations knocks the whole scheme in the head and transfers the work to the department of agriculture, where it is to be conducted under the direction of his old friend Hinton, who has been an enthusiast on this subject for several years. Plumb's motive is to punish Powell, against whem he has cherished a grudge for several years.

Hinton's scheme is to abandon the reservoir system as too expensive and to use artesian wells for the supply of special localities at the expense of the government and

actesian wells for the supply of special ro-calities at the expense of the government and it is proposed to appropriate \$375,000 for the purpose next year. The work is to be begun in western Kansas and South Dakota and the men are already in the field boring experi-

mental wells.

IDAHO AND WYOMING. "I expect the Idaho and Wyoming bills will pass the senate without any long debate and that within three or four days these territor-ies will be admitted into the union," said Senator Platt, the chairman of the commit-tee on territories, to The Ber corresponden today. "The bill will come up in advance of the discussion of the silver question, which is made the unfinished business for Wednesis made the uninished business for wednes-day. Wyoming will come first and the bill will probably pass on Monday, and Idaho will follow the next day. The two bills make no provision for the continuation in office of Delegates Carey and Duoo.s. after the admission of the states, and until the elections are held in those new states they will be without

representatives."

Delegate Dubois of Idaho said today: "Yes, I shall be legislated out of office as soon as the president shall have signed the bill admitting Idaho. An unusual condition exists. As the territories have adopted constitutions, all that is necessary to make them full fledged states is epresentatives." the passage of the act and its approval. I don't expect to be a delegate from Idaho more than fifteen days longer at the outside. Provision is made in the bill that the state officers shall hold office until another election can be held. The same is true of the county officers. I don't know whether congress has authority by resolution to continue Mr. Carey and myself as delegates from the states. There are some matters that will need the attention of some one, and perhaps we could be retained by a joint resolution. I am not up on that point, however." Senator Platt and others say that the two

new states will have to be unrepresented in congress until after the election, provision for which is made after ninety days. It is common talk, at least among the friends of Mr. Dubois, that he will be the most available man for senatorial tonors from the new state of Idaho. Mr. Dubois is modest, how-

ever, and says that he is not figuring on the The bill for the admission of Wyoming will be amended by a clause which will prevent the government from in any way jeopardizing is jurisdiction over the national park, which lies within the boundaries of the proposed

new state of Wyoming. ARMY OFFICERS! HABITS.

The secretary of war is beginning to receive some interesting information in response to an order issued by him a few weeks ago calling upon the commanding officers of regiments to furnish the department with a report as to the special qualifications of their subordinate the special qualifications of their subordinate officers, the accomplishments they have acquired outside the line of their regular duty and the special lines of study they have pursued. The object of this order was to have on file at the department information as to the fitness of officers for special service, for which details are frequently required, so that the selections may be made for other reasons than political influence and personal favoritism. Few reports have yet been received from the far west, as there has scarcely been time for the officers to obtain the necessary information, but from some of the Atlantic stations there have come valuable records which as a whole are very valuable records which as a whole are very creditable to the officers, showing as they do that nearly every man is pursuing some line of study in his idle hours. Electricity appears to be the favorite subject of investiga-MISCELLANEOUS

A petition was today presented in the house from 2,500 farmers, representing sixty-five localities in South Dakota, in favor of the

sub-treasury bill. Secretary Rusk has written to Representative Pickler that the first installment of seeds which it is proposed to distribute among the farmers' alliances of South Dakota have been orwarded to Aurora and BenHomme coun-ies. The agricultural department sends these in bulk to the county alliances, which undertake to distribute them fairly and in accordance with the needs of the farmers. PERRY S. HEATH.

THE CURRENCY.

Windom Shows That the Government Does Not Favor Contraction.

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Windon has written a letter in reply to an article in a financial newspaper on the general subject of the currency, in which he refutes the assertion that the administration favors the contraction of the currency. He gives figures in regard to the circulation and the treasury holdings on May 1, and makes a comparison with the estimated circulation of the principal countries of Europe. According to these figures, and estimating the present population of the United States at 64,-000,000, the amount of metallic and paper money in the United States not including any portion of the amount held by the treasury is \$22.36 per capita, or more than in any of the leading countries of Europe, with the exception of France, in which the circulation is estimated at \$57.36 per

capita. In regard to the money supposed to be "In regard to the money supposed to be hoarded in the United States treasury," the secretary says, "aside from the fund de-posited in the treasury by the national banks for the redemption of notes and the balances on deposit by disbursing officers, the only reserve which is kept by the treasury is \$100,000,000 in gold for the redemption of legal tender notes. The so-called surplus can be used under the present law only in the redemption of the bonded debt of the United States, which is being done as rapidly as the bonds can be judiciously purchased.

"The surplus on the 1st inst, exclusive of fractional silver coin, amounted to only \$35,930,623, of which \$11,648,898 is on deposit in the national banks performing duty of a circulating medium. It the policy and purpose of the partment to withdraw a large por of this deposit and invest it in United St bonds as rapidly as it can be done without danger to decreasing the actual circulation.

"I have already recommended in my an nual report an increase of the currenc amounting to about \$50,000,000 per annum It should be evident, therefore, that this let ter is not intended to express any opinion to the sufficiency of our currency, but on to correct certain statements as to its quan

Quite a Change in Business YANKTON, S. D., May 2. -[Special Telegram to Tun Ben !- Ohiman, of the firm of Adler & Ohlman, wine and liquor merhants, driven out of business here by pro nibition, will be the president of a bank that will commence business in Yankton July I with a paid up capital of \$100,000.

Indians Growing Restless. CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 2. - [Special Telegram to The Bee.] - The Ninth cavalry, stationed at Fort McKinney, has been ordered o be ready to take the field. The general restlessness of the Indians in Montana is the cause of the issuance of the order. Government for Oklahoma.

afternoon approved the bill providing for the establishment of temporary government in the territory of Oziahoma. Bond Offerings. Washington, May 2 .- |Special Telegram

COPYRIGHT BILL DEFEATED.

The House Downs the Measure By a Large Majority.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE BILL.

After a Long Debate the Senate Adopts It with Several Amendments-Seventeen Private Pension Bills Passed.

Washington, May 2.-A resolution was adopted setting apart Saturday, June 14, for the delivery of eulogies on the late Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania.

The house then resumed consideration of the copyright bill. The bill was discussed all the afternoon and some amendments were adopted. A vote was finally taken on engrossment and the third reading of the bill was defeated—yeas, 98; nays, 196.

Yeas-Messrs. Adams, Alien of Michigan, Andrews, Arnold, Baker, Banks, Bartine, Bayne, Belden, Boatner, Boothman, Boutelle, Burton, Butterworth, Bynum, Caldwell, Carlisle, Carter, Caruth, Cheadle, Clancy, Clark of Alabama, Cogswell, Coleman, Comstock, Cothran, Covert, Craig, Culman, Comstock, Cothran, Covert, Craig, Culbertson of Pennsylvania, Cutcheon, Dalzell, Dargan, Dingley, Dunnell, Dunphy, Farquahar, Fitch, Flower, Greenhalge, Harmer Hitt, Kerr of Pennsylvania, Ketcham, Lafol, lette, Lardlaw, Lansing, Laws, Lee, Lehlbach, Lester of Georgia, Lodge, Magner-McAdoo, McKenna, McKinley, Moore of New Hampshire, Nute, O'Donnell, O'Neil of Massachusetts, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Ossborne, Outhwaite, Payne, Penington, Post. Massachusetts, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Os-borne, Outhwaite, Payne, Penington, Post, Price, Randall, Reilly, Reibun, Rusk, Rus-sell, Sanford, Sawyer, Scull, Sherman, Sim-onds, Spinola, Spooner, Stivers, Stockbridge, Tarsney, Ezra B. Thayer, Tillman, Town-send of Colorado, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tracey, Tucker, Turner, of New York, Ven-able, Wade, Walker of Massachusetts, Wal-

Tracey, Tucker, Turner, of New York, Venable, Wade, Walker of Massachusetts, Wallace of Massachusetts, Wallace of Massachusetts, Wallace of New York, Wilcox, Williams of Ohio, Wilson of West Virginia, Wright, Yardley.—98.

Nays—Abbott, Anderson of Kansas, Anderson of Mississippi, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Barnes, Barwig, Belkhap, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brewer, Brickner, Brookshire, Brosiss, Brower, Buchanan of Virginia, Buckalew, Bullock, Burrows, Chandler of Georgia, Cannon, Carlton, Cheatman, Chipman, Clements, Cobb. Conger, Connell, Cooper of Indiana, Cowles, Crain, Crisp, Culbertson of Texas, Dilano, Dockery, Dollivan, Edmunds, Elliott, Ellis, Enloe, Fithian, Foreman, Forney, Fowler, Funston, Gear, Gest, Gibson, Goodnight, Grimes, Hansbrough, Hare, Haugen, Haynes, Heard, Henderson of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of North Carolina, Hill, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Kelly, Kerr of Iowa, Kilgore, Kinsey, Lanham, Lavis, Lind, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, MeClamny, McClellan, McCreary, McRae, Millis, Montgomery, Moore of Texas, Morgan, Morrill, Mudd, Morton, O'Neill, Owen of Indiana, Owens of Ohio, Parrett, Poynter, Payson, Péel, Perkins, Peters, Pickler, Pierce, Quackenbush, Ray, Reed of Iowa, Robertson, Rockwell, Rowell, Rowland, Sayers, Scranton, Seney, Smith of Illinois, Smith of West Virginia, Stephenson. Rowland, Sayers, Scranton, Seney, Smith of Illinois, Smith of West Virginia, Stephenson, Stewart of Georgia, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Sweney, Taylor of Tennessee, Thomas, Turner of Georgia, Turner of Kansas, Vandever, Yanschack, Walker of Missouri, Whiting, Wyckham, Wicke, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Ken-

Wicke, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Kentucky, Wilson of Washington.

Before the announcement of the result Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, who voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois moved to lay the motion on the table and Mr. Adams of Illinois moved to take a recess. A vote was taken on the recess motion and it was defeated, but as the hour of 5 o'clock had arrived the chair declared that under the rules the house was in recess until 8 o'clock.

rules the house was in recess until 8 o'clock. The motions to reconsider and to lay the motion on the table go over until tomorrow.

Senate.

Washington, May 2 .- In the senate today the committee on interstate commerce presented a resolution on the subject of American commerce by Canadian railroads, Ordered Mr. Vest introduced a bill to amend the in-

terstate commerce act, stating that his object was to place the express companies under the provisions of that act, and asked the attention of the interstate commerce committee on the subject. The bill was referred to that Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution which

went over until tomorrow, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the importation and exportation of gold and silver during the year 1889 and as to bank notes retired and the kind of money issued to take their place.

The concurrent resolution heretofore of-

fered requesting the president to enter into negotiations with the governments of Great Britain and Mexico with a view to securing treaty stipulations for preventing the entry of Chinese laborers into the United States was taken up and agreed to. A message from the house with the house amendment to the senate dependent pension

bill was laid before the senate, and the chair man of the committee on pensions moved that the amendment be non-concurred in and a conference asked. Mr. Sherman suggested that the bill and

amendment be referred to the committee on pensions, and it was done.

The customs administrative bill was the taken up, the question being on Mr. Gray's

amendment to strike out of the fourteenth section the words "except in cases wherein applications shall be filed in the circuit court within the time and in a manner provided for in section 15 of this act" and to insert a provision that where con gress had not clearly and distinctly declared the classification of any imported article, etc. the lowest rates shall be levied and collected and the collector shall inform the secretary of the treasury for a report to congress.

During the discussion of the amendment Mr. Platt interrupted to say that he was not present when the report was presented from the interstate commerce commission on the subject of Canadian railroads, and as a member of the committee he did not assent to that report. He thought the sections of the act as to the long and short haul and pooling snould be repealed.

The discussion of Mr. Gray's amendment was resumed and in the course of it Mr. Shorman declared that if he had his way he never wonly allow any of those revenue cases to me.

would allow any of those revenue cases to go to any court. It was an administrative, not a judicial question, and if any grievous error was committed the remedy should be furrished by congress. After a long debate Mr. Gray's amendment

After a long debate Mr. Gray's amendment was rejected without division.

Mr. Gray offered another amendment and was discussing it when Mr. Frye remarked that it would cover "plain, palpable, attempted frauds." The remark was resented by Mr. Gray who asserted that the "plain, palpable attempted frauds!" were on the other side of the chamber, on the rights of American citizens engaged in forcien commerce. Amendment rejected in foreign commerce. Amendment rejected. The discussion was interrupted to receive a message from the house announcing the passage of the senate anti-trust bill with an amendment, which was referred to the

judiciary committee.
The discussion of the customs bill was then The discussion of the customs only was then resumed. At 4 o'clock the discussion closed and the senate commenced to vote on the bill and the pending amendments.

Mr. Vest called for a separate vote on the

committee amendment to the thirteenth s tion to strike out the words "carry shall liquidated. The owner, importer, consignee or agent of imported merchandise subject to reappraisement by the board of general Washington, May 2 .- The president this appraisers shall have the privilege of present with or without counsel as he elect," and to insert the following: "C tor or person acting as such shall ascertain. flx and liquidate the rate and amount of duties to be paid on such merchandise and the dutia-ble costs and charges thereon according to law." The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 34 to 18. to THE BEE.]-Bonds offered: \$61,000 at

jury in certain cases failed to secure the assent of the committee and was not urged.

Ail other committee amend ts were agreed to and the bill was passed as; nays, 18.

Mr. Payne was the only de rat voting in on the disagreeing votes was appointed affective. A confer agreeing votes was appointed affective with the bill for the admission of Wyoming.

On motion of Mr. Jones of New yound next the bill authorizing the issue of treasure.

authorizing the issue of treasury posits of silver bullion was to s on de-up and nesday made "unfinished business" from next until disposed of.

The conference report on the town site bill was presented and ag.
After an executive session the se

The house at the evening session passe seventeen private pension bills and adjourned

NOT AT REST IN DEATH.

A Scandal in Connection with the Interment of Cronin's Body.

CHICAGO, May 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The body of Dr. Cronin is not allowed to rest in peace even after the grave has closed over his remains. Alexander Clark, a lawyer, today charges that the Cronin memorial committee has been guilty of some very sharp practice in regard to the interment of Dr. Cronin's remains Sunday. There is an ordinance in the village of South

Evanston prohibiting the burial of bodies within 900 feet of the shore of the lake. The lot chosen for the final resting place of Dr. Cronin's remains in Calvary cometery is within 300 feet of the lake and of course comes within the proscribed limits. A few days ago Mr. Clark told Mr. Boland, the secretary of the committee, that he did not wish to have them to go to any expense in the mat-ter of preparing the lot for the interment of

ter of preparing the lot for the interment of
the remains, as the trustees would not allow
the body to be interred there.
"I thought I would give you a friendly notice," said Mr. Clark, "though if it is necessary we will get an injunction to prevent you
from burying the body there,"
Mr. Clark now says that he has learned that

Dr. Cronin's body was taken stealthily out of the receiving vault. Wednesday morning and buried within the proscribed limits. This is denied by the memorial committee, but the matter has created a great scandal.

CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION.

Cullom Presents a Lengthy Report to

the Senate. Washington, May 2 .- The report presented to the senate today by Mr. Cullom, from a special committee, in regard to the relations of the United States and Canadian vallroads and the discriminations of Canadian canals and oports against American vessels, is a lengthy one and embodies numerous recommendations and suggestions. It is recommended that so long as discrimination was continued in Canadian ports and canals that similar duties be levied on all Canadian vessels entering American ports or cpassing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

On the railroad question, which is treated at considerable length, in the judgment of the committee congress should take such action as will give American railroads an even chance in competition with Canadian roads doing business in this country. Either such a license system should be established as would be applicable to Canadian roads, or some other plan not injurious to the general

trade and commerce of the country should be adopted which shall secure American roads an equal chance with Canadian lines. Prohibition's Effect on Yankton.

YANKTON, S. D., May 2 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Prohibition went into effect in South Dakota Thursday and a Sunday aspect and a mournful sadness prevails and pervades the community. The two breweries of this city are closed, the men who run them are idie, and the hitherto valuable properties are ren-dered almost valueless. Whether the law will be enforced or not remains to be seen, but there is not a drop of beer or liquor in sight. The public places are closed and descrited and a funeral stillness seemed to have settled on the community. But beer will be shipped in to individuals, and people will continue to drink it, and the imported article will be made to take the place of that which has hereto-fore been made at home, and, not with standing enforcement leagues, there will be evasions of the law in every community; and strife, crime and litigation will increase. The operation of the law will be severe on Yankton, because it closes two breweries, two bottling establishments and two wholesale houses, and throws a good many people out of work who have nothing ahead. But the cranks and crusaders are happy, and the shouting, praying and hurrahing goes on.

A Newspaper Man Missing.

CHICAGO, May 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Another strange disappearance has been reported to the police, and the features are fully as mysterious as those of the cases with which the detective skill of Chief Marsh's men have recently been wrestling Nearly three weeks ago B. W. Briggs, a prominent newspaper man from Arkansas, came to this city with the intention of buying out a suburban newspaper and settling down in the vicinity of Chicago. He stopped with an old college friend, H. M. Skinner, of Morcan Park, who is one of the leading men in gan Park, who is one of the leading men in the local branch of A. S. Barnes & Co. "Last Sunday or early Monday morning," said Mr. Skinner today, "Briggs left the house. He had some cash and a considerable number of securities which he intended converting into cash. In view of the fact I fear that he has been made away with."

Minnesotota Forest Fires. Buffalo, Minn., May 2.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-- Forest fires are raging all over Wright county. Two miles south of here timber and marsh lands have been here timber and marsa made dord wood, ablaze for the past three days, and cord wood, fence posts and rails are being rapidly contimber, but thousands of dollars worth of hay land is being destroyed, as everything is so dry that the soil is burned out to the depth of from six inches to a foot, the land becoming almost worthless. The efforts of farmers to

California Crop Prospects. San Francisco, May 2.—The Chronicle in iving an estimate of the crop prospects for California for this season says the state as a whole shows a light decrease in the yield of grain as compared with last year. In fruit of all kinds there will be an enormous in-crease in acreage. Six thousand new vines have been planted in Fresno and 1,000,000 orange trees have been set out in Los Angeles

prevent the fire from spreading are almost fruitless, and unless there is rain soon the

losses will run to immense figures.

county in the last year. The fruit crop in the state will be the largest on record. Steamship Arrivals. At Philadelphia-The Pennsylvania, from

Liverpool. At Baltimore-The Caspian, from Liver-At New York-The Rhynland, from Antthe Lahn, from Bremen. Bremerhaven-The Saale, from New At Hamburg-The Columbia, from New

York.
At London—The Friesland, from New
York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard. Wants His Wife Back.

Pierre, S. D., May 2.—[Special Telegram o The Bre.]—Rev. Lewis Dekota of Pine Ridge was today brought before Commissioner Laird charged by Rev. Spotted Bear or Yellow Hawk with inducing the latter's wife to clope with him across the reservation to Pine Ridge agency. Commissioner Laird held that he could not bring back Rev. Lewis Dekota's wife to him.

To Choose Randall's Successor. Haurisbung, Pa., May 2, -Governor Beaver as issued a proclamation for a special election to be held May 20 for the election of a successor to the late Samuel J. Handall in Mr. Hiscock's proposition to give trial by the Third congressional district,

PRESIDENTS WILL CONFER.

Those of Western Lines to Hold a Meeting is

Chicago Monday. THE PRESENT LOW BASIS OF RATES.

They Will Consider Means for Advance ing Them-The Chicago, St.

Paul & Kansas City to Build Feeders.

CHICAGO, May 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A meeting of western railroad presidents will be held here next Monday to consider means for advancing the present low basis of rates. The plans for the meeting have been arranged very quietly by a committee consisting of President Cable of the Rock Island, President Miller of the St. Paul and Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway association. As a result of numerous conferences and much personal correspondence more presidents have agreed to be present than have ever attended a railroad meeting. Letters from each of the presidents express a desire for an advance in rates, which can hardly fail to end in the wishedadvance. Since the letters were written the situation has been badly complicated by the Great Northern cut, and this will have to be considered. The question of organizing an association will also have to be considered, and it is probable that it will be decided to first form the association in order to enforce the advanced basis.

which all were agreed must be made

Cut in Lake and Rail Rates. CHICAGO, May 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Great Northern has made a slash in lake and rail rates to St. Paul, the effect of which will be more far-reaching than any cut made since the present demoralization began. The cut is from a 71-cent to a 55-cent basis, the cut rates by classes from New York being 55, 41, 34, 26, 21 and 18 cents respec-tively. From Boston the rates are 52, 41, 82, tively. From Boston the rates are 52, 41, 33, 25, 20 and 18 cents. From Philadelphia they are 49, 38, 32, 24, 19 and 13 cents, and via canal, lake and rail from New York 39, 30, 24, 22, 21 and 16 cents. St. Paul takes in all cases the Mississippi river rate of 40 cents first class, the rate applying alike to all gateways from Sioux City to Kansas City. The lake and rail rate, New York to Chicago, is on a 51-cent basis and the basis frem Chicago to the Missouri river is 60 cents. Consequently it is now cheaper by 16 cent per 100 first class from New York to any Missouri river point via St. Paul than via Chicago. In river point via St. Paul than via Chicago. In like manner it is 23 cents cheaper via St. Paul from Beston. All the Great Northern rates go into effect May 5. The Chicago west-bound lines will be compelled to apply desperate remedies if they wish to meet the situation, while it is practically certain that the Great Northapply ern will make corresponding cut to any made by the Chicago roads. A meeting will be held tomorrow or Monday to consider the matter, and it is probable the reduction will be met. The only other alternative is for the Chicago lines to abandon through business.

Means Much for Omaha.

CHICAGO, May 2.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A railway news bureau says: The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway is closing negotiations for a large loau for western feeders. The first lines which are to be built are from Peru, Ia., to Omaha, which will give it a line from Chicago to Omaha about 493 miles long, or only five miles longer the shortest than present line is from Savanna, a point about twelve miles northeast of St. Joseph, to Omaha through the rich bine grass region and stock country of southern Iowa. The third line is a short branch from Sheridan, a point about half way between Peru and Savanna, directly west to Tarkio, which is located about half way between Savanna and Omaha. Most of these new lines, in addition to giving the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City terminals in important western cities, where connection is made with lines running to the westward and from which a large local traffic can be obtained, pass through a country which is from fifteen to thirty miles from railroad facilities and is unthirty miles from railroad facilities and is unusually well settled and productive. It is claimed that the extension from Savanna to Omaha will give the Kansas City road the shortest line between Omaha and Kansas City. General Manager Egan of the Kansas City road, accompanied by several interested capitalists has just completed a thorough inspection of the country in which the new roads are to be

built. The Kansas City officials are reluctant to enter into details, but work on the new lines will be begun as soon as the western rate situation becomes settled. An Atchison Official Resigns.

CHICAGO, May 2. - J. F. Godard, third vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa. Fe road, has resigned. It is understood that he decided upon this step two weeks ago, while President Manvel was in California, and telegraphed his resignation to take effect May 1. It is understood that his relations with the new traffic manager were unpleas-ant, the latter refusing to recognize his au-

thority in the absence of the president, Arranging for Right of Way. CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 2 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Several Burlington officials, among them J. R. Phelan and J. J. Cox, are visiting Buffalo and arranging with

the city for a right of way. A large force of

graders is at work on the extension of the

road west of Newcastle. A Railroad Rumor.

NEW YORK, May 2 .- It is announced that the "Big Four" (the Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad company) is to purchase the Alton & Terre Haute railroad at the rumored price of \$10,000,000.

Nebraska, lowa and Dakota Pensions, Washington, May 2.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Pensions have been granted as follows to Nebraskans: Increase-James Rochong, Coburgh. Reissue-James C. Mc-Clay, Western. Reissug and increase—Orlu. J. Ellis, O'Neill. South Dakota: Increase - Daniel Shaw,

Bangor. Iowa pensions: Restoration and increase-John W. Cease, Oskalossa, Increase—Elias Ware, Bocaparte; James Long, Pittsburg; Ware, House Manchester: Henry C. Ware, Boraparte; James Long, Pittsburg; Augustus Lincoln, Manchester; Henry C. Beamer, Eddyville; Allison Young, Maquoketa; George W. Fex. West Union; John Porter, Albia; William H. Clark, College Springs; William Ware, Millett; Leroy Thrift, Nevada; John Johnson, Fonda; William S. Scott, Albia; James H. Kirk, Montezuma; Willis B. Keit, Mondamin; George H. Nichols, Des Molnes; Benjamin F. Trembull, Montrose, Reissue—William C. B. Auams, Independence; George W. Donner, Creston; James S. Leofborrow, McVeigh; Amos Julian, Lamar; Henry Baragart, McGregor; John Felcher, Nashaw, Reissue and Increase—Hiram McKay, Cromwell; David S. McQuinston, East Des Moines; Philetus Maxteil, Wapello.

Leavenworm, Kan., May 2.—|Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Sheriff Flora, ex-County Attorney S. E. Wheat and District Court Clerk C. W. Curtain, all democrats, attacked Assistant Attorney General W. W. Black at the court house this afternoon and unmercifully scored him, applying to him all the opproblous epitlacts conceivable. The assault has created a great deal of excitement and grew out of Black's efforts to compel Dennis Ryan and William Bucttinger to stify as to the sales of liquor.