THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Lively Time in the House in Connection With the Silver Bill.

SPRINGER "SASSES" THE SPEAKER.

The Senate Considers the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill But Takes No Action.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The house journal having been read, Mr. Mills of Texas objected to its approval on the grounds that the clerk had not read it in full. The clerk proceeded to read that portion which disclosed the reference of the silver bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. During the reading Messrs. Mills and McKinley remained standing, anxious to claim recognition. The latter was successful, and he moved that the journal be approved. Upon this he demanded the previous question, despite Mr. Mills' protest that he was entitled to recognition to move a correction that the journal contained the record of something which had never happened and which should not be in the journal.

The speaker replied that it was for the house to decide and directed the clerk to call the roll. The clerk proceeded with this duty, while Mr. Springer, amid the applause of his party colleagues, entered a vigorous protest, addressing the speaker and saying: "You can ignore the rights of the representatives of the people, but the people will pull you down, sir, at the polls next November and your party with you."

The speaker was imperturable and the roll call proceeded. The house refused to order the previous question—yeas, 106; nays, 117. [Loud democratic applause.]

The following republicans voted with the democrats in the negative: Messrs. Bartine, De Haven, Kelly, Kerr of Iowa, Lind, Morrow and Townsend of Colorado.

When the democratic applause ceased, Mr. Mills was recognized by the speaker. He offered a resolution reciting that the order of reference made by the speaker referring the silver bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures was incorrect under the rules of the house, and resolving that the journal be corrected by striking out this entry.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois raised a point of order against the resolution. It was proposed to strike out the entry in the journal which recorded a question of fact. It was not for the reason that if adopted it would have the effect of changing the reference of the bill with the senate amendment otherwise than was provided by the rules of the house. He proceeded to argue that the senate amendments would require it to be considered in committee of the whole. That being so, it was their duty to refer it to the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

Mr. Mills characterized Mr. Cannon's position as the boldest, most reckless and absurd position he had ever heard maintained in a legislative body. It showed only that a bright, well stored, well disciplined mind might become beclouded by starting out in error and continuing that course. The gentleman and his party had started out at the beginning of the session by asserting before the country by a code of rules that one man or triumvirate could control the action of the representatives of 60,000,000 people. Under the constitution a journal was to be kept by the house, not by the speaker or his clerks. He was astonished, while the gentleman was pursuing his argument, that the speaker had not told him, as he had the other gentleman from Illinois (Springer), that his was a question for the house to determine. He charged the republican party with being false to its pledges in the matter of silver. The democratic party would give the people free and unlimited coinage of silver. At the hustings the people would ask the republicans why, when they were sent here as friends of silver, they had voted to the death to prevent the consummation of the people's wishes and the fulfillment of their promises.

Mr. Peters of Kansas, though declaring himself a free coinage man, sustained the speaker's action, contending that under the rules it was the speaker's duty to refer to the bill as he had done.

After some further talk Mr. Crisp of Georgia submitted an argument to show that under the rules the speaker had not the power to refer to a bill as he had done. In the course of his remarks he referred to a decision made by the speaker in regard to the Washington postoffice bill, which, he said, was totally at variance with the present decision.

Mr. Butterworth controverted the construction put upon the decision by Mr. Crisp and said that if he had so construed the speaker's decision he would have voted to overrule it.

Mr. Crisp suggested that if the gentleman had done so that it would be the first time he ever voted to overrule the chair.

Mr. Butterworth remarked smilingly that the chair was always right.

Mr. Crisp disclaimed any discourtesy in drawing a simile between the gentleman's remark and the remark of the Hindoo when he approached his hideous god: "I know he is ugly, but I feel that he is great."

Mr. Springer of Illinois contended for the right of the house to revise the journal and make it show what the majority of the house decided it should show. The purpose of referring the bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures was to prevent the house from voting on the question of concurrence in the senate amendments. The rules, which it was claimed were intended to allow the majority to do business and produce results, were now prosecuted to the base purpose of gagging the majority of the house.

Mr. Pidand held that there was no other course open but to strike the erroneous reference of the bill from the journal.

Mr. Butterworth held that the real question before the house was whether or not the speaker had referred the bill to the committee, not that it was or was not properly referred. The question arose whether the speaker was authorized to make the reference. He (Butterworth) contended that the speaker was so authorized under the rules.

Mr. Springer argued that the senate bill was not properly, under the rules, before the house yesterday because the business on the speaker's table had not been reached.

Mr. Butterworth said the pending proposition looked to correcting the record by striking out the part of which the resolution itself said constituted part of the proceedings. It sought to unhouse the republican majority and to put the democratic minority in the saddle. The question now was not whether there should be early consideration of the bill, but whether the republicans should stultify themselves by voting for a resolution which asserted that a thing was done and then said it was not done and which rebuked the speaker for having conformed to the plain letter and spirit of the rules.

Mr. Anderson of Kansas, while declaring himself an earnest advocate of free coinage, maintained the correctness of the speaker's ruling.

Mr. Mills of Texas said the point to be made was that under the existing rules the silver bill remained upon the speaker's table, to be disposed of as the house and not the speaker should determine.

Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky argued that if the speaker went beyond the scope of his authority in the reference of the bill his action was not erroneous, but illegal and void. The action of the speaker had no validity unless the house gave it validity. If the pending resolution were voted down the reference of the bill would be the act of the house, not of the speaker. He who voted to sustain its reference would vote to give it validity.

The speaker, in rendering his decision, said he desired the members of the house to divest themselves of the idea that any unusual procedure had taken place in connection with this bill. Reference of bills of this kind and in this way had been of daily occurrence since the adoption of the present rules. The chair desired also that the house should know that this particular transaction did not take place in a corner. In the regular course of business the journal clerk informed the speaker that among the list of bills to be referred under the rules to appropriate committees was the silver bill with senate amendments. The speaker had been asked whether he had any particular direction to make in regard to it. Knowing the bill to be one of grave public importance and anxious that he should have all possible light on the subject, the chair had consulted the democratic members of the committee on rules (Blount and McMillan) and the gentlemen from Missouri and Illinois, (Bland and Springer), not for the purpose of throwing any responsibility upon them, but in order that he might benefit by any light they might be able to give. After conversing with these gentlemen it had seemed clear to the chair that the rules of the house covered the question and that his duty was to treat the bill as he would treat any other. Accordingly, the clerk was not directed to make any change in regard to its reference. The house must bear in mind that this was not a question of politics or currency. It was a question of parliamentary law and on the decision of the house depended the carrying out of the system of rules the house had adopted. If not satisfied with the reference directed by the speaker under the present system of rules, the house could change its reference. Did this bill contain provisions which under the rules ought to be considered in committee of the whole? There was a provision in the original house bill by which certain bullion was to be purchased and certificates issued thereon. The senate amendment was amended for free coinage, and for this an appropriation was made. If anything was clear in parliamentary law it was that this bill was one of those which would be properly considered in committee of the whole, and, this being so, it was the obvious duty of the chair to refer it in the same manner in which hundreds and thousands of bills had been referred during the present session. The point of order raised by the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) put the chair in a embarrassing position, because the proposed action of the house was a declaration that an error had been made in parliamentary law. It was proposed to erase from the journal a question of fact. While the chair might have some doubt about the point of order, he felt that it was a question the house ought to determine. He would therefore overrule the point of order and submit the question to the house.

Mr. Cannon moved to table the Mills resolution.

On a standing vote this was carried—120 to 110.

Messrs. Morrow of California, Bartine of Nevada and Townsend of Colorado voted with the democrats. They were overlooked by the speaker in the first count, but Mr. Morrow called attention to the omission and it was rectified.

On a vote by tellers the motion to table was lost—yeas, 118; nays, 123.

The question then recurred on Mr. Mills' resolution and it was agreed to—yeas, 121; nays, 117.

At the conclusion of the roll call the vote stood—yeas, 119; nays, 117.

A change of one vote would be necessary to defeat the resolution by a tie vote and that change was made by Mr. Funston of Kansas amid derisive cheers from the democrats. This left the vote—yeas, 118; nays, 118. But the change proved unavailing. Messrs. Abbott of Texas and Bullock of Florida, whose names were not recorded, stated that they had voted in the affirmative, and the speaker, accepting their statements, the vote stood—yeas, 120; nays, 118. Then Mr. McKinley arose and changed his vote to the affirmative and the vote was finally announced—yeas, 121; nays, 117.

Mr. McKinley was then recognized to move a recommendation and also to move an adjournment, Mr. Mills managing to sandwich in a motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

On the motion to lay Mr. Mills' resolution on the table the following republicans voted with the democrats in the negative; Bartine, Carter, Dehaven, Ewart, Kelly, Morrow and Townsend of Colorado. On the resolution itself Mr. Ewart did not vote, but the others named voted in the affirmative. Mr. McKinley also voted in the affirmative, but only for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 119; nays, 120.

The vote recurring on Mr. Mills' motion to table the motion to reconsider, it was agreed to—yeas, 121; nays, 114.

Mr. Mills then moved to approve the journal as amended, asking to withdraw the preamble, which recites that the order of reference made by the speaker, referring the silver bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures was incorrect under the rules of the house and done without authority under said rules.

Mr. McKinley objected and the question recurred on the adoption of the preamble. It was lost—yeas, 103; nays, 121. [Republican applause].

Mr. Springer moved the approval of the journal as amended, pending which, on motion of Mr. McKinley, the house, at 7 o'clock, adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following senate bills were reported and placed on the calendar: To enable the secretary of the interior to carry out an act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota; to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea; to authorize corporations to become surety in certain cases in the courts of the United States; senate bill to make Lake Borgogne an outlet and to improve the water channel of the Mississippi river. Indefinitely postponed.

The following was passed: House bill to extend for one year the time for the commencement and conclusion of a bridge over the Missouri river near Kansas City, Kan.

Mr. Quay's resolution offered yesterday forbidding the sergeant-at-arms to remove any of his subordinates before July 1, without the consent of the senate, was taken up.

Mr. Cameron offered a substitute for it, directing the employment as an additional page for the present session of George H. Mann, the employe whose removal was the cause of Mr. Quay's resolution being offered. Both resolutions were referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

The senate then resumed consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

All the committee amendments having been disposed of, the bill was opened to general amendment.

Mr. Paddock moved to increase the salary of the commissioner of the general land office from $4,000 to $5,000 a year and of the assistant commissioners from $3,000 to $3,500.

Without action the bill was laid aside.

The message of the president in relation to reciprocal commercial treaties with Latin-American nations was laid on the table. In connection with it Mr. Hale presented an amendment to be offered to the tariff bill as follows:

And the president of the United States is hereby authorized, without further legislation, to declare the ports of the United States free and open to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of national, provincial, municipal and other taxes, flour, cornmeal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cotton-seed oil, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food, lumber, furniture and all other articles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanical machinery, structural steel and iron, steel rails, locomotives, railway cars and supplies, street cars, refined petroleum or such other products of the United States as may be agreed upon.

After eulogies on the deceased New York representatives, Nutting and Wilber, the senate adjourned.

Six Inches of Water.

VINOQUA, Wis., June 19.—The heaviest rains of the season fell here last evening. Fully six inches of water fell within one hour. Nine-tenths of the small bridges in the country were washed away and much damage done to crops. Considerable damage was also done at the village of Highland by severe wind and hail storms.

Strike of Railroad Employes.

BELLAIRE, O., June 19.—The switchmen, conductors and brakemen in the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad yard here all quit work this afternoon.

A POOR SHOW OF ECONOMY.

Certain Senators Oppose Raising the Salaries of Underpaid Officials.

LAND COMMISSIONER A CASE IN POINT.

Belief That Speaker Reed Will Try to Cause Delay in Bringing the Silver Bill Before the House—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.

There was a lively fight in the senate this afternoon over an amendment offered to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill by Senator Paddock, increasing the salary of Land Commissioner Groff from $4,500 a year to $5,000 a year. The democrats, led by Senator Cockrell of Missouri, opposed the proposition, first on economical grounds, and secondly upon a point of order. Quite a number of senators, however, and two or three of them from the democratic side, took occasion to pay Commissioner Groff very high compliments. They acknowledged that he had accomplished more in the interest of the people in a few months than his predecessors had accomplished in years of work. Senator Cockrell said that Commissioner Groff had shown a wonderful ability for the work, and, besides being a thorough gentleman, had done a great deal more than could have been expected of him, under the cramped condition of affairs in the office, yet he did not think that the salary ought to be increased. Senator Cockrell is a great stickler for economy and always opposed any recognition of extraordinary merit if it comes in the way of finance.

Senator Paddock read a statement showing that Commissioner Groff had reduced the number of pending cases over sixty thousand since he took charge of the office. The cases were running behind and there was daily an accumulation under Judge Groff's predecessors.

Senator Manderson took an active part in the fight and made some very effective statements in behalf of the proposition to increase the salary. He showed that the democrats under Mr. Cleveland's administration had increased the salary of Commissioner of Pensions Black, a democrat, although the salary was fixed by standing law.

One of the most serious objections entertained by Senator Cockrell was that the statutes fix the salary of the land commissioner at $4,500 a year, and he declared that it was incompetent and irregular for congress to make the salary greater in an appropriation bill.

Senators Paddock and Manderson demonstrated that the democrats had frequently increased salaries of officers in appropriation bills beyond the figures prescribed by law. When, finally, a democrat made a point of order against the amendment of Senator Paddock, declaring it out of order and not germane to the subject under discussion by the senate, the question went over till tomorrow.

If there had been a quorum of the senate present Senator Paddock's amendment would have carried by a large majority. It will probably prevail tomorrow.

Senator Pettigrew arrived last night from his home at Sioux Falls, S. D., and was in the senate today. Almost immediately upon his arrival he began work in the interest of an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill increasing the salary of the surveyor general of South Dakota from $2,000 to $2,500 a year. The latter salary is to be nearly or equal that of the surveyor generals in the states and territories, and there is no reason, Senators Pettigrew and Moody say, why Surveyor General Sullivan of South Dakota should not receive this salary, as that state has a great deal of work for the surveyor general, especially since the great Sioux reservation was thrown open to settlement. The Dakota senators rarely fail to make a point when they go after it, and it is likely they will succeed in this matter.

SILVER'S PROSPECTS IN THE HOUSE.

A review of today's proceedings undoubtedly shows that if the silver bill could within the next two or three days be brought squarely before the house the free silver men would triumph, but it is not likely that Speaker Reed will let the bill come before the house for some time. Meanwhile every republican has been telegraphed for and by the middle of next week almost the entire republican strength will be on the floor. A muster of the eight or ten votes taken today shows that the majority in each instance was small, and it must be also remembered that while the democrats today as a rule voted solidly with their party, there are a number who, when it comes to the question of voting for or against the free coinage of silver, will vote against it, as they did when it was before the house on the Bland resolution. Meanwhile, it is believed Mr. Reed will take care that some time elapses before the bill can be called up in the house. Under the new rules the speaker need not recognize a motion for change of reference or to discharge a committee from further consideration of a bill, so that these two means of getting out of the silver bill are practically unavailable. Just how the friends of the bill will proceed is a question tonight. It is expected that the committee on rules will report resolutions occupying almost every day until Speaker Reed and that committee can devise some further means of keeping the bill out of the free silver men's hands. It is believed by the best posted men in congress that as a result of all this agitation a bill will finally become a law providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 or 5,000,000 ounces of silver monthly and the certificates will have a full legal tender value.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Senator Pettigrew says political affairs are shaping themselves satisfactorily in his state and he is confident the republican ticket will be elected this fall by almost as large a majority as usual.

Mellette is to be renominated and re-elected. His majority last year was over thirty thousand, and although the farmers' alliance and the democrats will put a regular ticket in the field, Senator Pettigrew is confident that the majority of Governor Mellette can not be less than 25,000. The prohibitionists, it is understood, will not nominate a ticket. Most of the republicans who will be nominated are practical as well as theoretical prohibitionists, and there will be no sense in nominating a prohibition ticket. It is believed that Mr. Loucks will be nominated as the farmers' alliance candidate for governor. Senator Pettigrew says he found internal improvements going forward with the usual push in South Dakota and a great deal of immigration and enterprise coming into the state. He told THE BEE correspondent that there had been bountiful rains during the present season, that the prospects were splendid for crops, and that with free silver coinage, which he enthusiastically favors, his state will continue to go forward as one of the most enterprising in the union.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN WANTS A HEARING.

Civil Service Commissioner Lyman has addressed a request to the committee which investigated the work of the commission and whose report handled him so unmercifully. He asks for a hearing in order that he may reply to some of the statements made in the reports. The committee report, he claims, was erroneous in its logic and unjust in its conclusions. The request will be considered by the committee tomorrow. If he is not given a hearing, and there is no change in the report, it seems that there remains no alternative but his resignation, voluntary or involuntary, and he does not propose to resign if he can help it.

NEBRASKA, IOWA AND DAKOTA CROPS.

The bulletin just issued from the department of agriculture on the condition of growing wheat contains the following reports by counties from Nebraska:

Phelps, looks well; Saline, looks better than ever before, owing partly to the system of drilling; Dundy, has a good color, but rather thin on the ground; Jasper, gained remarkably in May; Boone, reduced one-fourth by drought; our first good rain last night may improve it; Lincoln, suffering from drought and high winds; Douglas, enlarged area and condition is more promising than last year; Furnas, has stood but very little, and without rain will be a failure.

The report has the following notes from state agents in Iowa:—Owing to cold and dry weather the spring pasture has been scant, but is now rapidly improving. The acreage in barley is considerably less than last year. Apples in the southern part of the state were injured by May frosts, but in the central and northern parts the fruit was not far enough advanced to suffer any injury. Peaches have grown only to a limited extent, and about four-fifths of this year's crop was killed by frost.

South Dakota—Owing to timely rains winter rye has improved 10 per cent since the last report. Spring pasture has lost 10 per cent in consequence of cold, frosty weather, but is now rapidly improving. Correspondents report indications of an increase of 10 per cent in the area of spring wheat. Most of the late planted was sown on old stubble fields and plowed under and is looking well. This method of planting is growing in favor. Early sown barley on fall plowed land has suffered by dry winds. That sowed and plowed under is looking well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Smith and Harry A. Ashford, late recruits department of the Platte, have been pardoned from Fort Leavenworth prison.

Senator Manderson today introduced a bill to amend the laws concerning the detail of army and navy officers to educational institutions so as to permit the president to detail not more than seventy-five officers at one time to institutions where military tactics are taught.

Elder William Fields, president of the South Dakota Enforcement league, is here to work before the house committee on judiciary in favor of the Wilson original package amendment to the interstate commerce law.

The bankruptcy bill was made the special order in the house for tomorrow, but it may not be taken up, as the silver fight may continue indefinitely. It all depends, however, upon the success the republicans have in getting sufficient votes to send the silver bill to the committee.

The election bill is set for next Tuesday, and if the silver fight continues so long the bankruptcy bill will have to give way for that.

PERRY S. HEATH.

THE CUSTOMS UNION.

President Harrison Transmits a Message to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Harrison today transmitted to congress a letter from Secretary Blaine upon the subject of a customs union and the recommendation thereto by the Pan-American conference. Secretary Blaine suggests an amendment to the tariff bill authorizing the president to declare the ports of the United States free to the products any American nation upon which no duties are charged so long as such nation shall admit free to its ports the manufactures and products of the United States.

The president, in transmitting the communication, says: "It has been so often and persistently stated that our tariff laws offered an insurmountable barrier to a large exchange of products with the Latin-American nations that I deem it proper to call especial attention to the fact that more than 87 per cent of the products of those nations sent to our ports are now admitted free. If sugar is placed upon the free list practically every import article exported from those states will be given untaxed access to our markets except wool. The real difficulty in the way of negotiating profitable reciprocity treaties is that we have given freely so much that would have had value in mutual concessions which such treaties imply. I cannot doubt, however, that the present advantages which the products of these near and friendly states enjoy in our markets—though they are not, by law, exclusive—will, with other considerations, favorably dispose them to adopt such measures, by treaty or otherwise; as will tend to equalize and greatly enlarge our mutual exchanges. It will certainly be time enough for us to consider whether we must cheapen the cost of production by cheapening labor in order to gain access to the South American markets, when we have fairly tried the effect of established and reliable steamship navigation and convenient methods of money exchange. There can be no doubt, I think, that with the facilities well established and with a rebate of duties upon imported raw materials used in the manufacture of goods for export our merchants will be able to compete in the ports of the Latin-American nations with those of any other country. If, after congress shall have acted upon the pending tariff legislation, it shall appear that under the general treaty making power or under any special powers given by law our trade with the states represented in the conference can be enlarged, upon a basis of material advantage, it will be promptly done."

Pointers for Western Farmers.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Blaine today received a telegram from the chairman of the national millers' convention at Minneapolis saying the millers were greatly agitated over the report that an additional duty of 80 cents per barrel was to be imposed on American flour in Cuba, thus prohibiting the American flour trade, and asking information. Secretary Blaine replied that he had received no official advice, but if correct the advance would make a duty of $5.31 per barrel, evidently intended by Spain to be prohibitory. He added: "It has been constantly said here for the last six months that western farmers demanded the unconditional repeal of the sugar duty. It is within the power of the western farmers, by encouraging a system of reciprocity, to secure, in exchange for the repeal of this duty, the free admission of their breadstuffs and provisions into the markets of 40,000,000 people, including Cuba. In my opinion this is the most profitable policy for the western farmer."

How the Silver Bill Stands.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The silver bill is now in the possession of the clerk of the committee on coinage, weights and measures and he has no authority to surrender its custody except upon the order of the house or the speaker. No such order has been made by the house (the resolution merely expunging the statement of the transaction from the journal) and the speaker is not likely to recall it. There is no record on the journal that any reference of the measure has been made, and therefore it is doubtful whether a motion to discharge the committee of the whole from further consideration of the measure will be in order or whether the committee on rules can report a resolution fixing a day for its consideration. The journal of Wednesday, however, not having yet been approved, some method may be devised to cut the Gordian knot which now binds the silver bill and some means may be invented to relieve the house from its present dilemma.

In the Lords and Commons.

LONDON, June 19.—Replying to questions regarding the transfer of Heligoland to Germany in the house of lords tonight, Lord Salisbury said there was no ground for supposing the inhabitants objected to the transfer except as regards conscription and this was provided against in the agreement.

In the commons the government was nearly defeated in the vote on the first clause of the licensing bill, it standing 228 yeas to 224 nays. The conservatives had expected that Storey would continue his speech today, but he did not resume and a division was taken at once. During the count there was a panic on the government side.

Fixed the Blame for Murder.

BATON ROUGE, Fla., June 19.—The coroner's jury today found that Hillard Richardson, who was killed during Tuesday's election, was assaulted and killed by the Taylor gang. The latter, comprising five men, fired ten or fifteen shots at Richardson. They completely surrounded him and shot him from back, from front and both flanks. Richardson, in defense, drew a revolver and fired, wounding Eugene Taylor. It is stated tonight that Taylor is dying. It was learned last night that the county of men went to the residence of Dr. A. R. Holcomb, in Jackson, East Feliciana parish, La., and fired a volley of shots into his front door. Dr. Holcomb is treasurer of the state insane asylum and is a reputable physician.

A RATE WITH A STRING TO IT.

The Grand Trunk Files a Tariff That Sets Other Roads to Guessing.

THREE FREIGHT AGENTS ON TRIAL.

They Cut Rates by Adopting a Fictitious System of Billing Grain, but Their Little Game Was Blocked.

CHICAGO, June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Grand Trunk this afternoon filed a notice with the Central Traffic association of its reduction of the rate on dressed beef and kindred articles to 33 cents, Chicago to Boston, effective June 23. This rate meets, three days in advance, the 36-cent rate of the other central traffic lines and applies the 3-cent differential hitherto allowed the Grand Trunk without question.

The tariff filed by the Grand Trunk has set all the other eastbound lines guessing, as it has a footnote to the effect that it is for the information of central traffic lines and not for public distribution. It apparently has a string tied to it, but whether or not is the question.

Traffic Manager Reeve of the Grand Trunk scouts the idea of a subterfuge and declares the rate will be made if the 36-cent rate goes into effect on the other lines. Every 3-cent reduction means a difference of $6 a car on shipments.

There have now been five 3-cent reductions aggregating a difference of $30 a car. Over twelve hundred cars a week are affected by the reduction, the consequent loss to central traffic being upwards of $36,000 weekly.

Three Freight Agents on Trial.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A. McKay, general freight agent of the Michigan Central railroad; E. L. Sorner, agent of the Blue Line, and Nichols, local agent of the Michigan Central, were put on trial in the federal court this morning charged with the violation of the interstate commerce law last November in carrying grain to the seaboard at cut rates.

Charles Slade, agent for Counselman & Co., testified to a contract made between the defendants and Counselmen & Co., under which a number of cars of grain were shipped to New York at about 2 cents per hundred under the regular rate.

This cutting of rates was managed by a fictitious system of billing grain and was in vogue for several weeks before the practice was discovered and put a stop to by the interstate commerce commission.

Charges of Manipulation.

CHICAGO, June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charges of manipulation on grain rates among western lines have been especially frequent of late. It is charged that a buyer named Plevey is buying grain on the Union Pacific at rates which would lose his backers 5 to 7 cents a hundred.

The following figures on Kansas City eastbound grain traffic for the eighteen days of June, issued today by Chairman Midgely, are significant. Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, 841 cars; Atchison, 476; Burlington, 433; Rock Island, 275; Alton, 252; Wabash, 225; Fort Scott, 216; Missouri Pacific, 123.

Formally Dissolved.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—The Trans-Missouri Passenger association formally dissolved today.

IMPRISONED DUNBAR MINERS.

The Rescuers Hear Sounds Indicating That Some are Alive.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 19.—The imprisoned miners have been heard from. This evening the men working in the head of the entry through which the rescuing party is working its way, distinctly heard "pick," "pick," for a dozen times from the inside. The rescuers have gone to work with renewed vigor. The miners cannot be reached for hours yet. The rescuing party is within a few feet of the line leading from the Mahoning to the Hill Farm mine, but after this is reached the men will have to drive through seventy-five feet of coal to reach their imprisoned comrades. News that the entombed miners had been heard from spread quickly throughout the little mining town and in a short time the mouth of the Mahoning mine was crowded with men, women and children. Renewed tapping this evening has inspired the rescuers with fresh courage. They do not now fear danger and it is not probable that they will meet with any.

Late tonight General Manager Hazzard said they had hopes of reaching the men before daylight. A corps of physicians is waiting in readiness and every provision is made to take care of such of the unfortunates as may be alive. One of the rescuers said only two men can work at a time where they are now digging. The suspense among the anxious watchers above is awful.

A HEATHEN CHINEE.

How He Pulled the Wool Over the Eyes of a Confiding Public.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The establishment of Gun Wa, a Chinese doctor in this city, was broken up today and three men connected with it were sent to jail. These men were J. A. Wilt, the manager, Jim Lee, a Chinaman who personated the mysterious Chinese entity known as Gun Wa, and C. A. Jansen, a graduated physician who acted as interpreter for the physician, who has for a year past advertised with such great success the virtues of his herb remedies.

The Milwaukee Gun Wa house was one of seven similar establishments, the others being located at Denver, Kansas City, Detroit, St. Louis and Indianapolis. The entire outfit is alleged to be under the proprietorship of F. L. M. Smith of Denver, the plan of operation being to employ a Chinaman in each city to play the part of a dummy.

By ingenious advertising and continuous letter writing victims were secured from all parts of the country who were treated by the week, the charge usually being $5 per week, a cure being guaranteed in every case. The patient was shown into a dark room, where his condition was communicated to Gun Wa through Dr. Jansen and medicines compounded which were alleged to be Chinese remedies, but which were in fact concoctions gotten up by the negro cook.

When a kicker was encountered he was disposed of by telling him that directions had not been followed. Hundreds of people have in this way been fleeced without being benefitted. The complaint is based upon five counts, conspiracy to defraud, fraudulent use of the title of doctor, obtaining money under false pretenses, violation of the pharmacy laws of Wisconsin and the circulation of obscene literature.

An Old Lady Walks to Her Death.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Among the passengers on the east-bound fast train of the Union Pacific today was a family named Damon, who occupied a Pullman section and hailed from the Sandwich Islands. Mrs. Damon, aged seventy-two, while only partially awake, walked off the platform while the train was entering this depot.

One arm was cut over by the wheels of a Pullman coach and frightfully mangled. She was taken to the county hospital, where, after suffering several hours, she died. The body will be embalmed and shipped to Honolulu for interment.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Showers.

For Nebraska and South Dakota—Showers; preceded by fair in Nebraska; slightly cooler except stationary temperature in Nebraska; variable winds.

For Iowa—Showers; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

ELEVEN WERE DROWNED.

Reports from the Dakota Cyclone Confirm the Early Accounts.

HURON, S. D., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Later advices from the cloud burst and cyclone in Potter county confirm the first reports and add three to the death list, making eleven in all. The storm covered an area of four by nine miles, and all houses in its path were demolished.

The Cheyenne river, usually shallow and nearly dry, raised twenty-five feet in less than an hour and swept down the valley at a terrific rate, carrying everything in its path. Nearly every house in Cheyenne valley was washed away or badly wrecked. It is a miracle that more lives were not lost, as the storm came suddenly in the night, when the people were asleep. The loss to stock is heavy.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Grand Lodge, Which Met at Mitchell, Adjourned Yesterday.

MITCHELL, S. D., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge adjourned today. Following are the newly elected officers: Grand chancellor, Arthur C. Phillips of Sioux Falls; grand vice chancellor, Frank Abt of Lead City; grand prelate, C. H. Maxon of Vermillion; grand keeper of records and seal, W. E. Tipton of Armour; grand master of exchequer, E. H. West of Hot Springs; grand master at arms, A. D. Keller of Elkpoint; grand inner guard, W. H. Monroe of Yankton; grand outer guard, George A. Silsby of Mitchell; past grand chancellor, W. C. Graybill of Chamberlain; supreme representatives, Joan R. Brennan of Rapid City and B. R. Howell of Miller.

In the Burdick prize contest in oratory, which occurred at the university today, W. C. Shepherd was awarded the first prize of $15, Arthur Shepherd the second of $10 and Jesse Smith the third of $5.

Drowned While Bathing.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Tuesday evening last, while bathing, Peter Felton was drowned. He was of German descent, about thirty years old, and came here two weeks ago from Omaha, where he was a coachman.

JEALOUS RIVALS.

Minneapolis and St. Paul Thirsting for Each Other's Blood.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The threat made at a meeting of 15,000 Minneapolis men last night that they would remove the capitol from St. Paul, and that the would come here and by force of arms recover the half ton of evidence of census frauds created nothing but merriment here, but they rage took on a political turn today which has a rather more serious aspect. They were not satisfied with boycotting St. Paul newspapers, withdrawing from the Twin City clubs and securing pledges from Minneapolis merchants not to patronize St. Paul. They took a whack at the governor's seat. It is announced today that because Governor Merriam is a St. Paul man the Minneapolis delegation to the state convention will unanimously oppose him, and if he secures the nomination without their aid the voters of the city will be thrown practically unanimously against him. All this because census enumerators charged with making fraudulent entries by tens of thousands had been arrested on an affidavit made by a St. Paul man. The investigation, however, on which the arrests resulted was made by J. H. Mason, a Pinkerton detective. Mason discovered that what is known as the manufacturing annex of the census bureau, became acquainted with a dozen of the "padding" enumerators, was introduced by their chief, was engaged to help with the work, learned the system by which the frauds were perpetrated and was given the number of knocks required to enter their secret chamber. This astounding information was given to William Pettit Murray of St. Paul, the affidavits were made and the proper officers went to Minneapolis and at 9 o'clock at night seven enumerators were arrested apparently in the act of padding the returns. The indications are that at least 75,000 names have been fraudulently entered in the Minneapolis returns and not only the people of St. Paul but of Minnesota and every other state in the union as well are interested in seeing the perpetrators of so gigantic a fraud properly punished. The hearing of the seven prisoners and of five others, if they can be captured, will occur at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning before United States Commissioner McCafferty. All the extra police of St. Paul are ordered on duty and the marshal has a full quota of men in town, but there is really no danger that an attempt will be made by Minneapolis men to secure and destroy the evidence of fraud.

The United Americans.

CHICAGO, June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The junior order of United Americans closed their meeting today with the installation of officers for the ensuing year. The order endorsed the policy adopted by the American conference at its recent meeting in Philadelphia, advocating the restriction of immigration. Mr. George H. Bartlett of Massachusetts was elected as delegate to the American conference.

The American Defense association was also endorsed. A committee was appointed to prepare ceremonials for flag presentations, laying of corner stones and dedications of buildings. Hereafter, instead of issuing charters for councils, warrants for charters will be issued and if they are approved of charters will then be issued. The order will meet in Cleveland, O., next year.

Grain Dealers Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The grain dealers of the state closed their meeting here yesterday and it was resolved to incorporate under the state law under the name of "The Illinois Grain Merchants' Protective Insurance association," the object being to insure grain in transit and in elevators.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing Butterworth's bill, which provides for a uniform standard of grain inspection, and favoring the election of the railroad and warehouse commissioners by a vote of the people. It was decided to bring before the railroad and warehouse commissioners a test case involving the question on shortage with a view to securing the enforcement of the present law requiring the railroads to deliver all the grain received by them.

Germany is Delighted.

LONDON, June 19.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—A dispatch from the Times' correspondent at Berlin says: "It would be an international misfortune if the current of German thankfulness toward England should be converted into a less fraternal feeling by the rejection by the British parliament of the bill for the cession of Heligoland to Germany in return for the territorial concessions in Africa made by Germany to England. The Germans are delighted beyond measure with the successful termination of the Anglo-German negotiations regarding the African territory."

In an interview, Charles R. Allen, secretary of the British and foreign anti-slavery society, said he greatly approved the Anglo-German settlement. With establishment of English protectorate over Zanzibar it will now be England's fault if slavery continues in that section of Africa.

Mother and Son Killed by Lightning.

WILLIAMSBURG, Ky., June 19.—Mrs. Brown, wife of a prominent merchant, accompanied by her two small boys, was on the bank of the river when a heavy storm came up yesterday. They were struck by lightning and the mother and one of the boys instantly killed. The other boy was so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful.

Premium on Gold.

BUENOS AYRES, June 19.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The premium on gold is 1.34 per cent.

HURLED FROM A WINDOW.

O. Secriss of Hebron Nearly Killed By His Room Mate.

ANGE STORY TOLD BY THE LATTER.

e Suffering from a Horrible Nightare He Picks Up His Friend and Throws Him Into the Street.

"My God, I have killed the best friend I ever had," exclaimed J. J. Warner, as he flew down the stairs at the Merchant's hotel at 3 o'clock this morning.

The story was discredited, but a moment later Will Thompson, who was lunching at Little's oyster house, at 220 South Fifteenth street, rushed into the hotel office to inform Alva Ross, the night clerk, that a dead man was lying in the court on the east side of the hotel.

A hasty examination was made and a man, crushed and bleeding, was sound lying where Thompson had designated.

The limp and apparently lifeless body was carried into the hotel, where it was identified as that of L. O. Secriss.

Warner and Secriss are from Hebron, this state, and have been in the city attending the Masonic grand lodge. Last night they stopped at the Merchants and were assigned to room 45, on the third floor.

They retired at 11 o'clock, and according to Warner's story were soon asleep. Using his own words, he said:

"At 2 o'clock I awoke and seemed to be under a huge animal, whose eyes glared at me. It dug its nails into my throat and face, and then with a mighty effort I rose from my bed and hurled it through the window. That fully aroused me, and for the first time I realized that I had killed my friend."

The physician who attended the case stated that while the man is fearfully bruised, he will probably recover.

At 3 o'clock Secriss was alive but unconscious. His friends at Hebron have been telegraphed.

Warner was arrested.

A SERIOUS DELAY.

The Chicago Elevated Railway Company Gets Another Backset.