Death of Hon. E. F. Noyes —

Death of Hon. E. F. Noyes —

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1890. NUMBER 79.

## LAST WORK ON THE TARIFF.

The Senate Disposes of a Couple of the Important Schedules.

SEVERAL OTHER PARAGRAPHS ACTED ON.

**Cummings Rises to a Question of Privilege in the House and Pays His Respects to Cannon.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The tariff bill was taken up in the senate this morning under the agreement limiting the discussion on each subject to five minutes for each senator.

Mr. Gibson withdrew the amendment offered by him last Tuesday to the sugar schedule, "there having been a mistake in it," and he offered another amendment striking out that schedule and substituting for it the sugar provisions of the Mills bill.

Mr. Butler presented a communication received by him from the state department showing the relative exportations of cotton goods by Great Britain and the United States. He thought the information might be valuable in view of the reciprocal propositions.

Presiding Officer Ingalls announced that the general debate on the tariff bill had closed with the exception of the reservation of the day the final vote is to be taken and when three hours time is to be allowed each side.

The sugar schedule was laid aside informally and Schedule I, "cotton manufactures," taken up. Amendments to reduce rates on the various paragraphs of the schedule were offered by Messrs. McPherson, Carlisle and Vance, and were uniformly rejected. The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. McPherson moved to strike out the paragraph relating to stockings, hose and half-hose, and to substitute for it one making the rate of duty 40 per cent advalorem. Rejected.

All the paragraphs in Schedule I having been disposed of Schedule J was taken up relating to flax, hemp, jute and their manufactures. The finance committee had reported an amendment reducing the rate on flax not hackled or dressed from 1½ cents per pound to $30 per ton. On this amendment Mr. Washburn demanded the yeas and nays. The committee amendment was agreed to by a vote of 32 to 14. All the democrats voted yea. The negative votes were given by Senators Allen, Cameron, Casey, Davis, Dolph, Higgins, McMillan, Moody, Paddock, Pierce, Sherman, Stockbridge, Washburn and Wilson.

The next amendment was that of the finance committee to paragraph 341. It was to reduce the duty on hackled flax from 4 cents a pound to $40 a ton. Mr. Carlisle said that all these raw materials—flax, hemp and jute—ought to be on the free list, so that the duty on the textile fabrics into which they entered might be reduced. He thought it useless, however, to make a motion to that effect.

Messrs. Davis, Wilson of Iowa, Dawes and Washburn argued against the amendment and Messrs. Hiscock and Allison for it. It was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 16. The democrats all voted for the committee amendment and the following republicans against it: Messrs. Allen, Cameron, Casey, Davis, Dolph, Higgins, McMillan, Manderson, Moody, Mitchell, Paddock, Pierce, Quay, Sherman, Stockbridge and Washburn.

Mr. Allison explained why the amendment had been reported from the finance committee. There was great pressure, he said, in certain portions of the country for the development of linen manufactures, which found its home in New England. He had his doubts as to whether it could be successful in the immediate future. But in order to make it a success, the house bill proposed to double the duty on linen fabrics—of which only the coarser sorts were made in the United States. If the duties were doubled on the raw materials, then, as a matter of course, the duty would have to be doubled on the manufactured fabrics. He was not quite prepared to do that, especially as he knew that not one particle of flax produced in Iowa, the Dakotas or Minnesota, could be utilized for fibre and at the same time for seed.

The committee amendment to reduce the duty on flax or hem ptow from $35 to $10 per ton was agreed to.

The committee amendment increasing the duty on yarn made of jute from 30 to 35 per cent and striking the words "sisal or manilla," was reduced to 25 per cent on motion of Mr. Carlisle.

In the next paragraph, imposing a duty of 1½ cents a pound on cables, cordage and twine, the finance committee proposed to insert the words "binding twine" and strike out the words, "binding twine 1¼ cents per pound."

Mr. Aldrich withdrew his amendment so as to leave the paragraph as it came from the house.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment to strike binding twine out of the paragraph in order to have it afterwards placed on the free list. After debate the amendment was agreed to.

A number of other committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Vance moved to strike out paragraph 349, so as to have cotton bagging placed upon the free list. Rejected.

Paragraph 350, relating to flax, gill netting, nets, etc., was, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, amended by making the duty 20 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, instead of 25 cents and 35 per cent.

Schedules K and L (woolens, silk and silk goods), having been disposed of, schedule M (pulp, papers and books), was taken up and the committee amendments agreed to.

Then schedule N was reached under the heading of "Sundries," and Mr. Aldrich moved a number of committee amendments as to buttons, etc., which were adopted.

Mr. Aldrich withdrew the committee amendment to paragraph 411, reducing the duty on cork bark from 10 to 5 cents per pound and from 15 to 7½ cents per pound.

Paragraph 430, relating to feathers and downs was amended on the report of the committee by striking out the words, "crude or not dressed, 25 per cent ad valorem" (so as to have that class placed on the free list), and by reducing the duty on dressed feathers from 50 to 40 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 420, relating to precious stones, was amended by adding the words, "imitations of precious stones not set, 10 per cent."

Paragraph 434, relating to gloves, was passed over informally. This closed the dutiable list with the exception of the sugar schedule and of paragraphs that have been passed over informally without action.

Going back to paragraph 334, relative to plush velvets of cotton, etc., Mr. Aldrich moved to add to it a proviso that none of the articles in that paragraph should pay less than 40 per cent ad valorem. Agreed to.

Paragraph 322, relating to cotton cloth, not bleached, was amended by making the last line read "10 cents per square yard and 35 per cent ad valorem."

After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

### In the House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—In the house this morning on motion of Mr. Struble of Iowa the senate bill passed to establish a port of delivery at Sioux City, Ia.

Mr. Cummings of New York, rising to a question of privilege, protested against this "blacklisting" by the Cannon resolution. He said the gentleman who had offered the resolution had made unjust imputations, and in making these imputations he had falsified the record and blacklisted himself. He then proceeded to make an attack upon Mr. Cannon, comparing him to the noted Tinneville of the French revolution. In support of the resolution the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) had appealed to the record. The gentleman from Iowa (Henderson) had seconded the gentleman from Illinois, and had used the word "sneak." There had been some sneaking done, as the record indicated. The record showed that the speaker had refused to the house a list of names of the absentees. He then proceeded to arraign the speaker and the majority of the committee on rules. This majority, he said, composed a triumvirate almost as powerful as the one which sprang into life after the assassination of Julius Cæsar. All the legislative meat was cut and dried and distributed according to a prearranged programme. Mr. Cummings was frequently interrupted by Mr. Kerr of Iowa and Mr. Rowell of Illinois, with the point of order that he was not confining himself to a question of personal privilege. Mr. Cummings proceeded with his arraignment of the speaker, but after frequent interruptions asked unanimous consent to print the remainder of his remarks in the Record. But this consent was refused by Messrs Kerr and Dunnell. Mr. Cannon remarked that the gentleman was printing the speech under the false pretense of making a personal explanation.

Mr. Cummings—That pretense is not as false as the pretense by which you suggested my name to that black list.

Another interruption was made by Mr. Kerr.

This interruption was protested against by Mr. Blount of Georgia. Not twenty-four hours ago, he said, a gentleman on the other side was permitted to arraign a senator of the United States.

Mr. Cannon—I call the gentleman to order. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Georgia cannot take the gentleman from New York off the floor.

Mr. Blount—Yes, a gentleman on the other side was permitted in violation of the rules to arraign a senator as a felon and to arraign his colleagues for associating with a felon.

Mr. Cannon—The gentleman has no right to state a question of personal privilege during the time of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Blount—I am only stating a question of personal privilege. But there has been continued interruption of the gentleman from New York and an effort to suppress him that I have never seen attempted before, and which even in the light of the transactions of yesterday is exceedingly oppressive.

Mr. Cummings then proceeded with his speech and at the end of an hour was stopped by the speaker pro tem.

Mr. Bland of Missouri made a point of order that in speaking to a question of privilege a gentleman was not governed by the hour rule.

The speaker pro tem overruled the point and Mr. Bland appealed.

Mr. Cannon moved to lay the appeal on the table and on this motion demanded the previous question, but Mr. Bland protested that he was entitled to the floor.

Amid applause on the democratic side the speaker pro tem recognized Mr. Bland's right to the floor. Mr. Bland yielded to Mr. Cummings, and, notwithstanding a protest from Mr. Kerr, the speaker pro tem recognized the gentleman from New York, who proceeded with his speech. He was called to order by the speaker pro tem as not speaking to the point of order.

Mr. Cummings—I may be muzzled temporarily, but all the machinery of the house cannot muzzle me eternally.

After further debate the appeal was withdrawn.

Mr. Cannon said that so far as Mr. Cummings had referred to him he would say it was the habit of some persons on the other side to impute falsehood against members on his (Cannon's) side. When he made a statement of fact it was justified by the record. Sometimes he thought the censure of the gentleman from New York was praise and his praise really censure.

Mr. Lacy of Iowa then called up the Clayton-Breckinridge election case, the previous question to be called at 1 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. McRae of Arkansas made an earnest attack upon Powell Clayton. The case then went over.

The senate bill was passed authorizing the secretary of the interior to survey the seventh standard parallel between the states of North and South Dakota.

The house then adjourned.

### A BIG NEW YORK COLLAPSE.

**Failure of a Big Breadstuff and Exporting House.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., exporters of breadstuffs and cotton and dealers in leaf tobacco, created great surprise in business circles today by making an assignment to Marshall Ayres. The firm was estimated to be worth between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000 above liabilities. The firm was prompt in paying for local purchases, and responded also when called upon to margin their contracts. A short time ago a statement was made to the effect that the firm was worth more than $1,500,000. The liabilities were merely nominal and they did a commission business only. When the announcement of the failure was made today a rumor gained circulation to the effect that the firm was speculating largely of late in cotton and the market had gone against them. It was also said that the firm had been speculating in grain and had lost heavily. It is believed that the firm has pretty well protected its interests in this country and the chief losses, which may reach $1,500,000, will be in London and mainly on pork dealings. A statement of liabilities and assets will be made as soon as possible.

Houses on Wall street say the cause of the failure was the result of efforts made by the firm to squelch competition in the commission business by doing a commission business with European speculators without margin and a small commission. It the pork deal last January the firm is said to have sustained a loss of $1,000,000 on this account. Claims for these losses against European speculators are among the nominal assets. It is estimated that the sum total of the nominal assets will reach $1,750,000. The firm has undoubtedly immense holdings of merchandise in various products in which they dealt, both in an export and import way. It will, however, take some time to realize on the holdings.

### AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

**The Rifle and Carbine Practice Commences.**

CAMP DOUGLAS, Wis, Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The preliminary practice of the army rifle and carbine teams commenced today. For known distances the scores were as follows: Rifle team—Sergeant Merwin 189, Lieutenant Muir 189, Lieutenant Shanks 169, Corporal Desmore 161, Corporal Lang 160, Sergeant Davis 158, Corporal Organ 156, Lieutenant Ramsey 155, First Sergeant Unger 154, Sergeant Hamburg 153, Corporal Trich 152, Sergeant Doolan 152, Private Herman 146.

Carbine team—Sergeant Taylor 169, Corporal Thornton 167, Private Mitchell 164, Corporal O'Connor 162, Captain Kerr 159, Blacksmith Kaiser 157, Corporal Hake 157, Lieutenant Wright 154, Captain Hall 152, Corporal Cort 148, Sergeant McElliott 147.

**The President's Offer to Cattlemen.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The president has assured the representatives of cattlemen from the Indian Territory that if there shall be presented to him a written guarantee signed by persons having cattle upon the Cherokee strip that they will remove one-half of them on or before November 1 next and the remainder, together with their employes and property, entirely abandoning all claims upon the strip, by December 1 following, the order of removal will be modified.

**Nominations.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following nominations of postmasters were sent to the senate today:

Wisconsin—Frederick Rietz, Neilville. Iowa—Willis W. Overholser, Correctionville; John T. Waters, DeWitt. Illinois—Edwin T. Sammons, Hillsborough. South Dakota—Frank M. Mead, Miller.

**Rat Killing Premiums.**

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An evidence of how the country is overrun with rats is shown in the fact that the fair association at Atlanta, which had offered premiums for rat killing, received yesterday 20,948 rat tails. One man caught 4,300 on his farm and got the first prize. The rats, besides destroying grain, attack and kill fowls.

**Nominated for Congress.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—Allen Bushnell was nominated for congress by the democrats in the Third congressional district at Madison today.

## FOURTH DAY AT CAMP CROOK.

Members of the Grand Army and Sons of Veterans on Dress Parade.

A FATAL RUNAWAY NEAR BLOOMINGTON.

**Henry Brehm, Living Near Sutton, Sustains a Painful Injury—Unsuccessful Attempt at Gandy to Break Jail.**

CAMP CROOK, GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Tuesday's and Wednesday's programme were postponed until today on account of the condition of the streets, caused by the rains of the previous nights. The feature of the forenoon was the parade of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans. It is estimated there were fourteen thousand in line, about fifteen hundred of whom were members of the junior order. The line was formed at 9 o'clock on Main street in the order already announced. The line of march was east on Third street, south to Second, west on Second to Locust and west on Third street past the reviewing stand, from which point Governor John M. Thayer and staff and Mayor Platt reviewed the parade.

Portraits of the old leaders, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker, Custer, Meade and others, were hung across the streets and were heartily cheered by the marching veterans. The procession reached the stand between 11 a. m. and 12 o'clock and was nearly an hour passing. It was the largest ever witnessed in the state. Every state organization was headed by a band and there were twenty-seven in the line. The Ohio representation was the largest and Kentucky's the smallest, there being only three in the latter.

The following camps have been assigned quarter: Kearney, Grafton, Seward, Schuyler, Fremont, Scotia, Omaha, Waverly, St. Paul, Ord, Columbus, Waco, David City, Albion, Grand Island, Fairfield, Hastings, Aurora, Nelson, Plattsmouth, Edgar, Tecumseh, Hebron, Wilber, Sutton, Papillion, Rising City, Milford, Syracuse, North Loup, Central City, Stromsburg, Lincoln, Harvard, Clarks, Valparaiso, Shelton, Doniphan, Silver Creek, Neligh, Raymond, North Platte, York, Creighton, Bromfield, Ulysses, Cedar Rapids, Crete, Exeter, Fairbury, Bladen, Red Cloud, Juniata, Bellwood, Falls City, Stockhull, Davenport, DeWitt, Wahoo, Minden, Cairo, Alma, Pawnee City, Taylor, Bradshaw, Broken Bow, Adams, Firth, Shelby Talmage, North Bend, Springfield, Dorchester, Oxford, Holdredge, Lexington, Gibbon, Orleans, Wymore, Ponca, Arapahoe, Brainard, Ohiowa, Elmwood, Loup City, Friend, Bloomington, Gresham, Wood River, Franklin, Guide Rock, Utica, Endicott, Marquette, Madison, Fullerton, Shickley, Hebron, Indianola, Kenesaw, Lowell, Fullerton, Chapman, Liberty, Dawson, Carleton, Elm Creek, Hartington, Ansley, Huntley, Emerson, Cambridge, Fletcher, Stanton, Sargeant, West Point, Staley, Wilsourth, Cozad, Gothenberg, Western, Ravenna, Clear Water, Hay Springs, Litchfield, Arcadia, Cairo, Mason City, Clay Center, Bartlett, Lawrence, Campbell, Emerick, Arborville, Merna, Brewster, Crawford, Kingston, Callaway, Dayton, Greeley Center, Alexandria, Battle Creek, Leigh, Wescott, Trumbull, Hustley, Prosser, Curtis, Palmer, Craig, Pender, Pittsburg, Platte Center.

**Fatal Runaway Near Bloomington.**

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Today while J. M. Fisher and family, who live seven miles north, were out driving the team ran away, killing the baby, breaking the wife's arm and injuring Mr. Fisher's leg.

**Fractured His Humerus.**

CLAY CENTER, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Henry Brehm, son of a prominent farmer living four miles south of Sutton, was kicked on the arm today by a horse belonging to George Sheck, suffering a single fracture of the humerus. He was brought here and the fracture was reduced.

**A Brief Glimpse of Freedom.**

GANDY, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last Saturday night Dan Hilbert, who was bound over to the district court in May, escaped, but was captured at North Platte Monday afternoon by Sheriff Baker of Lincoln county.

**Railroad Matters at Plattsmouth.**

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The grading on the Missouri Pacific short line through this city is progressing with great rapidity. The grading for the depot grounds in the northwest part of the city is about finished and the road bed from Union to within a mile of this city is ready for the rails. The line runs through some very picturesque scenery as it approaches Plattsmouth, and the vicinity of the depot is being built up with handsome residences. The surroundings will impress the patrons of the road with a very favorable opinion of this city. From Plattsmouth the road runs northerly, crosses the Platte river and connects with the B. & M. railroad at La Platte and will then run on their new branch to Omaha. This branch line of the Burlington's runs on the western outskirts of the new Fort Omaha grounds to South Omaha, is all graded and the rails will be laid almost immediately.

Plattsmouth has worked hard and constantly for over six years to get the Missouri Pacific to come through, and now that success has crowned the untiring efforts of her citizens it appears more than probable that the Rock Island will come in without any coaxing whatever. That portion of the road's new line from Omaha to Lincoln, running through Cass county, is being pushed to completion with marvelous rapidity, the rails being laid for some distance at South Bend. A prominent railroad contractor was in this city the other day and he offered to wager with a citizen that the Rock Island would be in here before or as soon as the Missouri Pacific.

**Wheeler County's Best Year.**

BARTLETT, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—This is going to be a prosperous year for Wheeler county, and in the opinion of many marks the beginning of better times. It has been the custom to allow a great deal of hay to go to waste in the three valleys that cross this county, it being so far from the railroads that it would not pay to put it up. This year, however, the severe drouth of the country south and west of here has driven the stockmen out to seek for hay wherever they can find it, and the result is that large gangs of men are putting up all the hay that they can find here, and the valleys present an animated appearance with the tents and teams of the haymakers. The drouth injured the crops somewhat in parts of the county, but some sections will have a full crop. Taking everything into consideration, this will be the best year Wheeler county has ever seen.

**Two Speeches at Hastings.**

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The debate of yesterday at the Adams county fair was followed today by speeches from C. H. Van Wyck and Mrs. Clara Hoffman. Mr. Van Wyck spoke before about twelve hundred people on the subject, "The Future of Nebraska." He apologized for talking politics and excused himself on the ground that everybody did it. Some people talk of the happiness of toil, but not many men work all day unless they have to. The money in circulation goes from the places where it is most needed to the money centers. In reply to a question he said he did not have much idea of the right method of distributing money. When the government decides to purchase silver goes up. The time has come when one can talk openly about a millionaire, but Nebraska has let the railroads own her as long as she got 25 cents for corn. The price of beef is fixed by a half dozen people.

Speaking of the curse of Adam he said that man is able to work if the bread comes afterwards. Millionaires not only attend to business in their offices, but is the halls of legislation. He defended greenbacks and said that the conflict between capital and labor has always existed. He believed in honest pensions as a means of distributing currency. At this juncture he wanted to stop, but cries of "go on" persuaded him. He ridiculed the transportation board's trip to Chicago and said that the railroads had the people by the throat. The railroad war would never have happened if men had done their duty ten years ago. This is a country in which there should be no mortgages on farms. He closed by advising men to consult their wives more in politics.

He was followed by Mrs. Hoffman of Missouri, who spoke for some time on the prohibition question.

**The Logan County Fair.**

WALLACE, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Today was the second day of the Logan valley fair at this place. Over two thousand people were in attendance. Owing to the dry season vegetable displays were not so extensive as usual, but fruit was in abundance. Corn is king. The merchants' displays are large and the fancy department excellent. Races were good, there being seventeen entries altogether.

Prof. Ward swung his new and large balloon a distance of 4,000 feet and came down in a parachute. Tomorrow is the last day, when the professor will make another ascension.

Several extra peas have been temporarily made to accommodate all the stock.

**Gage County Democrats.**

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Gage county democracy indulged in its usual monkey and parrot time in its county convention, held in this city today. The county delegates were determined on endorsing the alliance ticket, while the Beatrice democracy was equally determined that a straight ticket should be put in the field. After much bickering and confusion the Beatrice crowd came out on top and the following county ticket was nominated: J. Klein for state senator, John Young, L. A. Simmons and John Schick for representatives and W. V. A. Dodds for county attorney.

**The Gage County Court House.**

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The corner stone of the new $100,000 Gage county court house was laid in this city today with impressive ceremonies under the auspices of the Masonic grand lodge of Nebraska, Grand Master Robert E. French officiating. The ceremonies were supplemented by an eloquent address by Hon. J. H. Broady and followed in the evening with a banquet. The whole affair was a brilliant success and was participated in by nearly all the civic organizations of the city, city departments and officials.

**Caring For a Deserted Babe.**

FOWLER, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The family of Stephen Carpenter were thrown into great excitement about 7 a.m. today by the discovery at their door of a little boy baby, evidently but a few weeks old, wrapped up and stowed in a satchel. He is a bright little fellow, and has been poorly fed, as he had drank quite heartily out of the bottle left with him. A quantity of "baby food" was also in the satchel. Mrs. Carpenter is now caring for the little stranger.

**West Point Primaries.**

WEST POINT, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The primaries to select delegates to the county convention were held today. The following delegates were selected: First ward—F. Sonnenschein, F. B. Alderman, E. Briggs, A. J. Langer and Charles Korb. Second ward—W. E. Krause, L. E. Chubbuck, C. Rupp, Grant Neligh, Mc. Gaunke, Dan Baas and Kimball E. Valentine. The county convention will be held in this city on Saturday next.

**Beatrice Stone Cutters' Strike.**

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The stone cutters on the Sixth street curbing work made a demand for 2 cents advance per foot for cutting last evening. They were receiving 10 cents. The contractors refused to accede to the demand and this morning the stone cutters refused to work. The strike puts a disagreeable stop to the work for the present, but the contractors hope to have a gang of men on the work tomorrow morning.

**The Deuel County Fair.**

BIG SPRINGS, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Deuel County Agricultural society's three days' meeting closed here today. The horse and cattle show was a most decided success, the racing fine and agricultural products remarkable for the season. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance from all parts of the county.

**Clay Center Items.**

CLAY CENTER, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The barn of John Wolford, three miles west of here, burned at an early hour this morning, consuming a valuable stallion and mare. It is not known how the fire originated.

Messrs. Mayberry and Wright, independent candidates, will talk here September 6.

**District Court Adjourned.**

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—District court has been adjourned here from September 16 to September 25, the adjournment being asked for by the county officers and the attorneys of this place.

**The Typothetæ.**

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—The Typothetæ concluded its sessions today. Recommendations were made by the committee on the subject of apprenticeships urging a system of probation for apprentices to be adopted and that employes be scrupulous in regard to their duties toward boys who desire to learn the trade. A. H. Pugh of Cincinnati was elected president. W. E. Andrews reported a resolution that there was nothing in the state of the printing trade to render it wise to adopt shorter hours than had prevailed. Adopted. On motion of McNally of Chicago, a resolution was adopted deprecating the existing craze for grotesque and fancy job type as causing needless expense to the printing business.

**Powderly Called a Jonah.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—The Federation of Labor last night laid on the table a letter asking for contributions from the unions represented in the federation for the New York Central railroad strikers. Members of the federation who spoke said they had every confidence in the local organization through which the money would be transmitted, but had no confidence in the general executive board of the Knights of Labor. They did not believe the money would ever reach the strikers. One delegate said Powderly is the Jonah of the Knights of Labor. He hoped that the next general convention of the knights will throw Powderly overboard and that no whale will cast him up.

**The Late Cardinal Newman.**

LONDON, Sept. 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—A movement is on foot for the erection of a monument to the late Cardinal Newman. The duke of Norfolk is chairman of the committee having the matter in charge. A majority of those interested in the project favor Westminster abbey as the place for the monument. Birmingham and Dublin have also been suggested as suitable places.

**American Bankers' Association.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—At today's session of the American Bankers' association several interesting papers were read. Hon. Jay L. Torry of St. Louis expounded the national bankruptcy law, of which he was the author. Morton McMichael of Philadelphia was elected president of the association.

## SPEAKER REED AT PORTLAND.

He Addresses a Large Audience at the Capital of Maine.

A HEARTY WELCOME ACCORDED HIM.

**The Principal Part of the Speech Devoted to a Review of the Work Done by the Present House.**

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4.—Speaker Reed arrived here this afternoon. He received an ovation at several points along the road where the train stopped today. Tonight he was welcomed at the city hall by a crowd of 3,000 people, and made an address.

Speaker Reed's address was devoted to a review of the work of the present house of representatives. He spoke of the threats of the minority before the assembling of congress and the declarations that they were going to rule in utter disregard of the people, and of all the filibustering tactics they were prepared to employ. The house of representatives, he said, is not a body quick to do business under any set of rules. Its large numbers and the diverse interests they represent will always make it slow and cumbersome. But a system which enabled one member to hold the whole house at bay until the going down of the sun and then to hold it until physical exhaustion set it free, and one-fifth to hold it forever, was evidently a system which rendered the systems useless and called a halt to civilization itself. If there be anything in popular government it means that when the people have elected one party to take control of the house or senate that party shall have both power and responsibility. It was with far other ideas of public duty that the minority set out at the opening of the session. Not only were no measures to pass which did not have their approval, but the rules even of procedure were not to be permitted, except those which seemed suitable to the beaten party. So we began without rules. After two months' opposition we found that the parliamentary law which had been built up by the American people in consonance with their institutions that public business was going on every day without their consent and they began to clamor for the very rules they had denounced. I need not describe to you the scenes of disorder preliminary to the establishment of the sound business principles of the house. It is enough to say that the good work was done and the house has taken a large stride toward business and the performance of duty. Any time these last eight months I have been subject to much indiscriminate praise and much indiscriminate blame. One is just as much deserved as the other. Great events do not turn one man. The house of representatives was ready and up for a change and the people stood ready to approve. What all the world wanted was easy to do. I am not greatly proud to be speaker, but I am proud with all my heart to be one of that magnificent majority of the house of representatives of the Fifty-first congress which for nine long months has never one moment faltered in its duty. We have achieved all the republican party promised and more. We promised the people that the tariff should have fair and exhaustive treatment, that the principle of protection should have full recognition, and we have kept the promise. By the administrative bill a wise and discriminating effort has been made to secure to our manufacturers and merchants the complete benefit of rates of duty imposed by law. Two years ago the democrats in the house admitted that owing to a change in the methods of manufactures, the whole woolen manufacturing business was tottering to fall unless woolens and worsteds were put on a footing of equality. Nevertheless, for the purpose of adding votes to the Mills bill, which would never have passed, they sacrificed the woolen industry. Without delay and without waiting to strengthen their own tariff bill by the support of the worsted men, Major McKinley and Governor Dingley pushed through a measure of justice which has rescued so many of our woolen mills from disaster and ruin. But these bills, useful as they are, were but forerunners of the tariff bill. The McKinley bill was not made in a closet, was not the product of one man who tried to know everything. If any tariff bill was ever the result of the beliefs of the whole people of the United States the McKinley bill was that bill. Another great achievement of the house is the silver bill. The republicans had promised that all the silver dollars should be furnished which could be kept equal with gold. Such a bill, fulfilling that promise to the uttermost, now adorns our statute books as a tribute to the wise conservatism of the republican majority of the house. Already silver seems to be climbing to par, with safety to all interests of the country. There was also another promise to be kept, made long ago and often renewed. For years the republican party has declared, most righteously, that there would not be in a republic a duty more sacred than the duty of upholding the right of every citizen to participate in its government. The house, true to its duty, has passed a bill which, when it becomes a law, will give to the people of the United States the suffrages of millions. It will enable votes to be cast and to be counted as cast. Then Mr. Reed continued: "Every inch of your progress has been contested by the opposition. High way robbery of time has been abolished, but petit larceny has not. Only a strong, vigorous public sentiment prevailing among all constituencies will ever do that. We spent two months and a half in organizing in preliminary struggles to settle the right of the majority to control and in determining the rules of house proceedings. We were forced to spend more time on contested elections. Our loss of time from contested elections will not be less than twenty days. One other cause of loss of time will be a surprise, perhaps, to the community at large. No man would regret more than I to be thought wanting in all proper respect for the dead and all proper reverence for departed comrades and for the feelings of surviving friends, yet the method by which the house shows this respect and pays this reverence is very costly to the nation." The speaker went on to show that by the time the house gets through with the eulogies of members who have died during this session twenty-one working days will have been lost. He then went on to speak of another measure of obstruction—calling the roll. With 330 members it takes twenty-five minutes to make a roll call. Whenever the yeas or nays are ordered it means a loss of half an hour. So far this session we have had 400 roll calls. Three hundred of these have been utterly useless, mere wanton waste. Three hundred roll calls mean twenty-five legislative days wasted in a mere useless calling over of names, and all done to waste time, with public business unfinished. But in closing what I have to say it would not be just to rest the claims of the house upon even a catalogue of its great deeds. What this house has shown the country that any house can do is worth a prince's ransom. Henceforth a promise can not be excused by a performance. If we have broken the precedents of an hundred years we have set the precedents of another hundred years, nobler than the last, wherein responsibility will wait on power and wherein the people, with full knowledge that their servants can act, will choose those who will worthily carry out their will.

**Want the Court of Fulfill'd.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—In the United States circuit court today the Cape Girardeau & Southwestern railway filed a bill in chancery against the Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau railroad company and the Grand Tower & Carbondale railroad company to compel them to fulfill a contract under which the Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau railroad was to be leased jointly to the complainant and to the Grand Tower & Carbondale company.

**The Weather Forecast.**

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair; warmer.

For Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer; southerly winds.

### NORTH DAKOTA POLITICS.

**Different Influences Combine to Make the Situation Ticklish.**

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The call of W. Muir, president of the North Dakota farmers' alliance, for a state convention at Grand Forks on September 25, causes a great deal of uneasiness in both the old political parties, because it brings an element into the campaign which it is entirely impossible to estimate. The alliance has a membership of 30,000 in the state and a considerable majority of these are republicans, but not all of the alliance men will vote the alliance ticket. The labor unions have also been invited to send delegates to Grand Forks and their influence is another uncertain quantity.

The unions flourish only in the cities and a majority of their members in this state are democrats. Besides this three-cornered fight there will be the struggle for supremacy of pro-liquor, lottery and anti-Pierce forces. The republican majority in the fall of 1889 was 13,000 and the state will probably remain republican, but the warring elements are so numerous that the state will bear watching.

### THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

**It Now Exists Only as a Matter of Principle.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The carpenters' strike is practically over. The number of idle joiners is less today than at any time during the two weeks previous to the strike. It is estimated that between the old and new bosses there are about 1,500 non-union men employed. The number of union men who are now at work at the union scale of wages of 37½ cents an hour is figured at 4,000. No steps have yet been taken to open negotiations between the old bosses and the carpenters' council for a settlement of the strike, which exists only as a matter of principle, and it might appear to some that none are necessary. This, however, is not the case. The carpenters and the old bosses fell out last spring and could not agree. The result was the formation of the new bosses' association. The latter, as is claimed, broke its agreement with the carpenters on August 1. There is no chance for a second agreement between those bodies, but it is stated that in a few days the old bosses and the carpenters will reopen negotiations and arrive at a settlement to their mutual advantage. Both sides have suffered sufficiently to bring the leaders down to a sensible basis of compromise. When this action is taken it will leave the new bosses without an occupation, so far as the association is concerned.

### TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORN

**Chairman Goddard Straightening Out the Snarls.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Chairman Goddard of the Western Passenger association has taken the bull by the horns and hereafter will interpret the agreement as he sees fit until it is amended. Today he fined the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs for selling a ticket to St. Paul for $14, the regular rate being $15.85. The claim was set up that this rate was legal, the road making it being the short line. Chairman Goddard ruled the point well taken except when it extended to making what he called a silly rate. He consequently fined the offending road the agreement penalty.

Said a general passenger agent today: "Mr. Goddard is the only man who would dare make such a decision. Technically the road was right, but Chairman Goddard will have us all back of him in the decision. He took the chairmanship simply to straighten passenger matters out, and he is doing it his own way. He doesn't care a particle for the chairmanship, and when elected refused to make a three-year, or even a one-year contract. He is willing to resign at any time, and consequently is perfectly independent. He is the only man who can keep peace among the passenger men."

**The Wabash in Hot Water.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Wabash and Canadian Pacific officials in Chicago laugh at the action of the Chicago & Erie in giving the Wabash ten days notice to stop using its tracks from Laketon Junction to Chicago. Attorney Crawford of the Canadian Pacific said: "We connect at Detroit with the Wabash, which runs from Chicago over the Chicago & Erie tracks to Laketon Junction. If the Wabash cannot use the Chicago & Erie tracks it would have to make a deal with some other road for an eastern outlet or carry the freight over its own tracks via Bement, making an eastern route 400 miles longer than that formed by the Chicago & Erie. But our friends, the enemy, are crowing altogether too soon. We have foreseen this move and prepared for it. We will secure a temporary injunction against the Chicago & Erie's attempt to close its tracks to the Wabash. Meantime the Wabash has only to build 100 miles more of its short line to Butler, Ind., and it will have a line eighty miles shorter than the present one. Wabash tracks are being laid on the Butler cut-off at the rate of three miles a day, and will be in running order in less than six weeks, and perhaps in a month. The Chicago & Erie move will not bother us a particle."

### COOPER DIDN'T APPEAR.

**The Raum Investigating Committee Issues a Subpœna for Him.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The special house committee investigating the charges against Pension Commissioner Raum met promptly this morning and sat for half an hour awaiting Cooper. Lewis, the only democratic member of the committee in attendance, said Cooper would not be present, as his colleague was not in Washington. He would like the committee to adjourn until he returned, Lewis said. Finally an order was made for a subpœna for Cooper and also requesting him to be present with his witnesses and evidence next Monday, to which day the committee adjourned.

**Kennedy Fouled Them.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Republican congressmen from Pennsylvania today prepared a resolution instructing the public printer to refrain from publishing Kennedy's speech in the Record, as it constituted a breach of decorum and of the rules of the house. Kennedy, however, withheld his speech from the printer for a day or two and consequently the resolution was withdrawn. Kennedy this afternoon said he did not believe he had said anything that actually constituted a violation of the rules or proprieties. He added that he had not yet had an opportunity to revise his speech.

**Wanamaker Sells His Carpet House.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The reported sale of the wholesale carpet establishment conducted by Wanamaker on Market street, near Twelfth to Boyd, Harley & Co., is confirmed today. Wanamaker's gross annual business at this house was estimated at $1,500,000.

**The Fire Record.**

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 4.—Boscobel, the handsome country residence of Colonel W. T. Dowdall, near Quincy, was destroyed by fire this morning. This was the former home of General Singleton. Colonel Dowell saved nothing but a few choice paintings. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

**Incendiary Fires.**

SALONICA, Sept. 4.—Fires broke out almost simultaneously in four different parts of the town today and did a large amount of damage. The Greek and Jewish quarters were devastated. The fires were set by incendiaries.

**Lands Laid Waste.**

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—The Drave river has overflowed its banks and vast tracts of land in Corinthia have been laid waste.

## THE IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Hold a State Convention and Place a Ticket in the Field.

AFTER THE OBSTINAT