HOT WORDS IN THE HOUSE

Free Silver Men Spring a Scheme and the Antis Oppose It.

THEY LET THEIR ANGRY PASSIONS HISE

Bland Denounces Some of His Fellow Demoerats and Bourke Cockran Confes Back at the Missouri Man-Proceedings in the Senate.

ASHINOTON, D. C., March 7.-The free coinage issue will not down. This was clearly demonstrated by today's afternoon session of the house, and the gentlemen of both parties who have been hoping that the silver question might be postponed until After the general elections, are tonight convinced that the issue is one which must be met and disposed of by the house pefore the date of the national conventions.

The free coinage men in both parties are, of course, highly elated at their triumph. The gold men in the democratic party are filled with most dismal forebodings of the political result if the democratic party commits itself to the Bland bill, at which the anti-free coinage republicans, who comprise 85 per cent of their full membership in the house, are disposed to view, if not with satisfaction, at least with a great deal of complacency, as they regard the contest as one in which the democrats in the end must be the Freater losers.

Will Surely Pass the Bill.

The voto in the house today indicates that the house will surely pass the Bland bill-so decisive and overwhelming was the victory of advocates of free coinage.

It was a significant feature of the proceedings that on all the disputes that arose on parliamentary questions the anti-free coinage men did most of the talking. To one familiar with political methods the conclusion would have been irresistable after listening to the denunciation of Speaker Crisp's rulings, to the impassioned oratory and direful predictions of those opposed to the Biand bill, that the free coinage men were to be swept away in a whirlwind of popular indignation. Yet, when the vote came—not on the silver resolution, but all auxiliary questious—the free coinage men came to the front in an unbroken phalanx and by a vote of over two to one routed their opponents from every redoubt behind which they sought temporary refuge. On the last and vital proposition—that setting apart three days for the consideration of the Bland bill—the free coinage men won by the overwhelming vote of 13) yeas to eighty-four nays. denunciation of Speaker Crisp's rulings, to yeas to eighty-four nays.

Appealed from the Chair's Decision.

Before the reading of the journal, Mr. Catchings of Mississippi called up a resolu-tion setting apart three days for the consideration of the silver bill. The clerk pro-ceeded to read it, and upon its adoption Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question.

Mr. Tracey of New York called attention
to the fact that the journal had not been read but the speaker declared it was in order to call up the resolution and the reading of the resolution was concluded. Mr. Dingley—Has the chair ruled that this report of the committee on rules can be considered before the journal has been read.

Mr. Speaker—The chair has. That is a provision of the rule.

Mr. Dingley—Then the chair decides that business can be done before the reading of

Mr. Speaker—The chair so decides. Mr. Tracey—I appeal from the decision of By a vote of 195 nays to 73 yeas the decision

of the chair was sustained. Mr. Tracey then claimed the floor, but the

speaker had already recognized Mr. Bland, and stated to Mr. Tracey that, as he had re-served his time, the gentleman from Mis-

ouri was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Bland, proceeding, said that when the committee or rules had accepted the resolutions, certain silver men had come to him and had said that if the resolution was postrand had said that it the resolution was post-poned for the time being they would be ready to vote for it today without filibuster-ing. It was a fair, square agreement, made by the gentlemen, who were Messrs. Cock-ran and Andrews. He thought it fair play and fair dealing that when they came to him and to the committee on rules and made a and to the committee on rules and made a solemn agreement that fillbustering tactics ought not to be resorted to. If the house proceeded with the reading of the journal, in the temper of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Tracey), the opponents of the resolution could move to amend the journal from now until Christmas. He moved to lay the appeal on the table. Mr. Tracey then demanded the floor, but

the speaker stated that the motion was not Mr. Tracey—I have the floor. The Speaker—The gentleman has not the

Mr. Tracey replied that if the chair at any stage of the proceedings desired to make such a ruting he wasted to know it. Suggested That Mr. Tracey Be Respectful

The speaker suggested that if the gentleman had any objection to make it should be in a respectful manner. Mr. Tracey replied that he would address

the chair in a respectful manner.

The Speaker—The chair wishes to be ad dressed respectfully.

Mr. Tracey-1 don't desire to be looked at

in that manner. [Laughter].

The Speaker—The gentleman must conform to the rules of the house. The gentle man will be quiet and the chair will state the questions and the gentleman himself will see the impropriety of his proposition. The gentleman reserved time, whereupon the chair recognized the gentleman from Mis-souri and that gentleman made a motion to lay the appeal on the table, which cuts off

After further discussion on this point, Mr. Bland withdrew his motion in order to en able Mr. Cockran of New York, to whom he had personally alluded, to take the floor. Mr. Cockran said that the gentleman from Missouri had stated that in an interview with him that he (Mr. Cockran) had undertaken to oind a portion of the house to its action today; that was not correct, though It might be the gentleman's understanding. He appealed to the gentleman from Missouri to consent that a vote be taken today, and the gentleman had refused to make aby agreement whatever and the conversation ended. It had been carried on in the pres-ence of Mr. Andrews. He (Mr. Cockran) and to appeal to the committee on rules for this disposition because the gentieman from

Missouri had refused to consent. Mr. Bland is Emphatic.

Mr. Bland inquired whether the gentle-man had not stated that there would be no opposition by filibustering.
Mr. Cockran denied that filibustering had been referred to.

Mr. Bland-You said in that conversation

that you would vote without filibustering.

Mr. Cockran-My recollection does not

cover any such conversation.

Mr. Bland—Mine does, most emphatically.
Mr. Cockran continuing expressed himself
as opposed to filibustering methods. When
he filibustered it would be when the government of his country was in danger and not when a fiscal question come tefore the house. The ruling of the chair was a dangero ie. When the journal was read no mber could tell whether the house was in

Mr. Andrews of Massachusetts stated that secord with the recollection of the former

Mr. Craig of Texas inquired of the chair whether a motion to adjourn would be in order before the reading of the journal. The Speaker—it has always been so held and never been questioned, and the same language applies to this rule as applies to motion to salourn.

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi ebtsined

recognition and yielded to Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, who stated that he had been present at the conversation between Messrs. Bland, Cochran and Andrews, and that the facts of the conversation were as stated by Mr. Bland. He heard every word that passed on that occasion.

Thinks the Rules Arbitrary. Mr. Lockwood of New York said that his recollection was that during the Fifty-first congress the democratic side of the house had always respectfully protested against

any business being transacted before the reading and approval of the journal. "I would like to know," said he, "whether the rules we have adopted this congress are more arbitrary than the rules of the Fiftyfirst congress?" This inquiry was greeted by laughter and applause on the republican side and cries of

"Yes, ves."
The Speaker—The chair will state to the gentleman from New York that if he will take the trouble to read the rules he will find that they are different. [Appiause].
Mr. Catchings of Mississippi closed the debate on behalf of the committee on rules and concluded his remarks by moving to lay the appeal of the gentleman from New York (Traces) on the table.

(Tracey) on the table. Speaker Crisp Expinins.

Before putting the question Speaker Crisp stated the question and his position as fol-lows: "The committee on rules having sub-mitted a report some days ago, the gentie-man from Mississippi (Mr. Catchings) this morning immediately after prayer of the chapiain, and before the reading of the jour-nal called up the report for consideration nal, called up the report for consideration.
The gentleman from New York, Mr. Tracey,
made the point that such report could not be
called up until after the reading of the journal. The chair held that it might be called before the reading of the journal and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Tracey) appealed from the decision of the chair. The chair desires to call the attention of the house to the rule of the house, because the chair has no purpose, and chair his intention agreent to carry out. no object, no intention, except to carry out and effect the orders of the house. Whether such rules are good or bad, whether they be arbitrary or otherwise, the chair must exe-cute them if he is a faithful officer of the house. The rule provides that it shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the committee on rules. The rules of the house also provide that it shall always be in order to move to adjourn, to fix a day to which the house shall adjourn, al-ways be in order to entertain a motion to ad-journ, or to take a recess or to fix a day. It has been held also, as far as the chair knows, that the house may adjourn before the jour-nal is read. The chair has seen it done fre-quently during his service in the chair. The chair calls attention to rule 29, as illustrating the intent and purposes of the rule. That rule provides that 'the presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the journal is being read, while the roll is being catled, or the house is dividing on any proposition." Sustained the Chair.

"Nowhere, respecting conference reports, the words 'shall always be in order' are used when we desire to put any limitation upon it, such limit being expressed in the rule. It is always in order except when the journal is being read, when the house is dividing or when the roll is being called. But in the rule providing a report from the committee on rules there is no limitation of the words 'always in order.' The rule says that it shall always be in order. If arbitrary, it is the action of the house, not mine. The chair has undertaken to enforce the rules of the house as to find them. The chair might have in as he finds them. The chair might say, in passing, however, that in the last house there was no such rule as this, providing that the reports of the committee on rules might be called up any time. The question is, shall the appeal be laid on the table, and

on that question the gentleman from New York (Mr. Tracey) demands the yeas and nays."

The roll was called and by a vote of yeas, 194; nays, 73, the house tabled the anneal from the decision of the chair. The opponents of free coinage were not to be so easily routed, however.

"I raise the question of consideration on the report," said Mr. Tracey of New York. "The chair will have to hold," said the speaker, "that the question of consideration cannot be raised. The rules provide that it shall always be in order to call up for consideration the report of the committee on

Mr. Tracey spoke at some length on the point he had raised, and the speaker also quoted the rules sustaining his position. "The intention of the house," said he, "was, as the chair understands it, just what the rules proposed. Under the rules of the last "Does the gentleman endorse the last con-

gross!" inquired Mr. Reed. [Great laughter.] Applause on the Democratic Side.

"Some parts of it he may, and some parts of it he does not," retorted the speaker, chair does not endorse its speaker. Laughter and applause on the democratic side "The speaker of the last house begs leave to say that he never expected the chair to endorse him," replied Mr. Reed. [Applause on the republican side.]

the republican side.]
"Quite right," commented Speaker Crisp,
laconically. "I was just going to say when
interrupted, that the gentleman from Maine,
the speaker of the last congress, held that the question of consideration could not be raised against the order of business." "Well, I don't want to have anything to do with the rules of the Fifty-first congress, said Mr. Tracey. |Great laughter.| "The rules of the Fifty-first congress should not

be alluded to in this house, excepting pos-sibly by the gentleman from Maine." (Renewed laughter. The Speaker—The chair won't quarrel with the gentleman about that. (Laughter.) Once more Mr. Tracey appealed from the decision of the chair, and Mr. Warner, another New York democrat, warned his colleagues that they were on the point, as a democratic house, of enforcing a more arbi-trary rule in a more arbitrary man-ner than any enforced by the Fifty.

first congress—by virtue of whose crimes the democratic majority is here. [Applause.]

Again the yeas and nays were demanded and again Mr. Tracey's appeal from the decision of the chair was tabled—yeas, 176; nays, 81.
Mr. Tracey thereupon made a motion to re-

commit the resolution with instructions to the committee on rules to report it back with an amendment changing the date for the con-sideration of the silver bill from March 22 to The motion was defeated-yeas, 70; nays,

The previous question was then ordered upon the resolution without further objection being made.

Williams Lectures the Democrats.

Mr. Williams of Massachusetts, in oppos would need more consolation before the democratic party got through explaining to the people why it had left free coinage out of the platform of 1888 and had appealed to the people on the ground that it was opposed to free coinage, thereby justifying its admission four years later. It was now proposed to give the lie to one of its pledges. In the north pledges to the people meant something and the pledges of the democrats in the north had changed a great minority into a great majority. How was that majority made up! the platform of 1888 and had appealed to the By accessions from the republican party, and if those accessions were lost it would be because the democratic party had been false to tas pledges. The day of reckoning would come upon this question. If free coinage was established by democratic votes the reform of the tariff was at an end. The people of the north could stand taxation under unjust laws and would stand them, but they were not yel ready to go into national bankruptcy and pay

70 cents on the dollar. The bankruptcy would come for those democrats who were trying to make a farmers alliance party out of the democratic party. They would have to decide between two things—farmers alliance in the south or democratic alliance in the north. One of the two must be given up. The question went deeper into politics than anybody conceived. The organization of this house had been directed toward forcing question upon the country. He did not know which was more important, that congress-men should be returned from Georgia and Mississippi or a democratic president should

be elected in 1892. Reed Scores a Point. Mr. Reed of Maine cordially agreed for

once with the gentleman from Massachus-etts. That gentleman had pointed out that the vast democratic majority had been sethe vast democratic majority had been secured by false pledges to the people—piedges that were now in progress of being broken. [Laughter]. The gentleman had singled one instance before the house and no doubt the rest of his party will exerfully point out by its action the others. Indeed, the party all the way along had been engaged in the noble work of uncovering itself to the gaze of the American people. Under the guise that it was going to give good currency to the country, the democratic party had stolen a march upon the republicans of the north and the gentleman from Massachusetts had fitty characterized the result. Upon the delusive and false statements that improper means had been used in the government of the house of the Fifty-first congress the democrats had gone before the people denouncing crats had gone before the people denouncing actions which they every day surpassed. [Laughter and applause]. They themselves had overridden what they had called the sacred rights of the minority with a harder hoof than they had ever been ridden over become the sacred rights of the minority with a harder hoof than they had ever been ridden over behoof than they nad ever been ridden over before. They had deliberately overruled the
decision of Speaker Carlisie, who, in the
Fiftieth congress had decided that
no business could be transacted until
the journal of the house was approved. In
their eagerness to override the rights of the
minority they had overridden the decision of
the speaker they had bitherto said they delighted to have. Here was two thirds of the speaker they had hitherto said they de-lighted to honor. Here was two-thirds of the capital stock of the last election for the young minds. As the gentleman from Massachusetts well said, the people got up to expose them, the people would yet rectify the frightful mistake they had made in 1890. [Laughter.] Never since the world was created had there been such an instance of the power of lying over the truth. The gen-tlemen from Massachusetts now heard the tramp of the march of the grand army of truth sometimes delayed, sometimes defeated.

publican applause. Democrats Favor Free Comage.

truth sometimes delayed, sometimes defeated,

out in the end eternally triumphant. [Re-

Mr. Pierce of Tennessee said that the democratic party had favored and would ever favor a bill for the free coinage of silver. Within the last four years twenty-eight democratic state conventions in their platforms had declared for the free coinage of silver. The republicans in 1888 had deceived the people when they declared that they were in favor of free coinage of silver. Now the democratic party proposed to keep Now the democratic party proposed to keep faith with the people and perform the pleage of free silver coinage.

Mr. Bland said the free comage question was one which ought to be considered outside and independent of any party exigency connected with it. Mr. Carnsle's ruling referred to by Mr. Reed did not apply to the present case.

After further debate participated in by Messrs. McKeighan, Townsend and Boutelle,

the yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in the adoption of the resolution—yeas, 190; nays, 84; as follows: Yeas—Abbott, Alder-son, Alexander, Allen, Arnoid, Babbit, Bailey, Baker, Bankhead, Bartine, Beeman, Bailey, Baker, Bankhead, Bartine, Beeman, Beiden, Belknap, Bergen, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boutner, Boutelle, Bowers, Bowman, Branch, Bretz, Broderick, Brookshire, Bryan, Bullock, Burrows, Busey, Butler, Bynum, Byrnes, Caminetti, Capehart, Caruth, Catchings, Cate, Clarke of Wyoming, Clark of Aiabama; Clover, Cobb of Alabama, Cogswell, Cooper, Cowles, Cox of Tennessee, Craig of Texas, Crawford, Culberson, Cutcogswell, Cooper, Coules, Cox of Tennessee, Craig of Texas, Crawford, Culberson, Cutting, Dalzel, Davis, DeArmond, Dixon, Doane, Dockery, Dolliver, Dungan, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Enochs, Epps, Everett, Fitnian, Flick, Forman, Forney, Fowier, Evan, Gantz, Geary, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Griswold, Haivorson, Hamilton, Hare, Harries, Hatch, Haughen, Haynes of Ohio, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of North Carolina, Herman, Hitt, Hooker of Mississippi, Hooker of New York, Hopkins of Illinois, Huff, Hull, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Johnstone of South Carolina, Jolley, Jones, Kem, Kilgore, Kyle, Lanham, Lawson of Virginia, Lawsan of Georgia, Layton, Lester of Georgia, Lewis, Lind, Livingston, Long, Loud, Maliory, Mansur, Martin, McKeighan, McMillin, McRae, Meredith, Milliken, Montgomery, Moore, Moses, Norton, Oates, O'Donnell, O'Ferrall, O'Neill of Missouri; Otts, Owen, Parrett, Patterson of Tennessee; Patten, Paynter, Berdiger, Bergies Energy Patterson of Tennessee; Patten, Paynter, Pendleton, Perkins, Pickler, Pierce, Post, Price, Raynes, Kandall, Richardson, Rife, Robertson of Louisiana; Sayres, Scott, Seerley, Shiveley, Simpson, Smith, Snodgrass, Snow, Stackhouse, Stephenson, Stewart of Illinois; Stewart of Texas; Stockdale, Stone, of West Virginia; Stone of Kentucky; Sweet, Tarsney, Taylor, E. B. Taylor, Joseph B. Taylor, Vincent, Terry, Timmon, Townsead,

Taylor, Vincent, Terry, Timmon, Townsead, Tucker, Turner, Walker, Warwick, Washington, Watson, Waugh, Weadock, Wheeler of Alabama; White, Whiting, Wike, Wiliams of North Carolina; Williams of Illinois; Wilson of Washington, Wilson of Missouri; Wilson of Virginia; Winn, Wise, Weisheld Washington, Winn, Wise, Missouri; Wilson of Virginia; Winn, Wise, Wright, Youmans—190.

Nays—Amerman, Andrew, Barwig, Beltzhoover, Bently, Brickner, Buchannan of New Jersey, Bunting, Bushnell, Cable, Campbell, Causey, Chapin, Chipman, Clancey, Coob of Missouri, Coburn, Cockran, Coolidge, Coombs, Cover, Cox of New York; Crosby, Curtis, Daniel, Deforest, Dunphy, Durburrow Elliott, English Pitch, Funston Durburrow, Eiliott, English, Fitch, Funston, Geissenhainer, Greenleaf, Grout, Hall, Hai-lowell, Harmor, Harter, Hayes of Iowa, Herbert, Hoar, Hopkins of Pennsylvania, Houk of Ohio, Johnson of Ohio, Ketcham, Kribbs, Lapham, Little, Lockwood, Lynch, McAleer, Lapham, Little, Lockwood, Lynch, McAleer, McDonald, McKinney, Miller, Mitchell, Newberry, O'Neill of Massachusets, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Outhwaite, Page of Rhode Island, Page of Maryland, Payne, Pearson, Powers, Ray, Rayner, Rayburn, Rusk, Sperry, Stahlnecker, Stevens, Stone, Charles W.; Stone, W.; Storey, Taylor of Illinois, Taylor of Tennessee, Tracey, Van Horn, Wadsworth, Warner, Wheeler of Michigan, Williams of Massachusetts, Wilson of Kentucky—84.

Ordered the Journal Read. The speaker announced the result and im mediately added: "The clerk will read the journal of yesterday's proceedings." [Laugh-

priation bill. Mr. Grout moved to recommit with instructions to increase the aggregate from \$135,000,000 to \$144,000,000. This motion was defeated, the bill passed and the

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Palmer Makes Objection to Sections of the Pure Food Bill, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7. - In the sen

ate, among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Sawyer to authorize the establishment of a postal telegraph service. Mr. Morgan moved to reconsider the vote hereby Mr. Dubois was declared entitled to retain his seat. The motion was laid aside temporarily as was also one to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Claggett's claim was re-

jected. Resolutions in respect to the railroad companies of Florida influencing the senatorial election of 1591, and for the opening to settlement of railroad land reservations in that state, was taken up and Mr. Call addressed

the senate upon them. At the close of Mr. Cail's remarks the resolution as to the railroad lands in Florida was referred to the committee on public lands and the other resolution was allowed to remain on the table.

Discriminated Against Cotton Seed Oil,

The pure food bill was then taken up and Mr. Berry addressed the senate. He de-scribed the motive of the bill to the syndi-cates who controlled the lard industry of the country and who sought to put down the cot-ton seed oil industry, which competed with them and brought to the southern states \$15,000,000 per year. It was not because these syndicates cared whether the food used by the people was pure or impure, but because they found that they could not charge the price they had been charging and compete with the cottonseed oil industry.

Mr. Paddock challenged Mr. Berry to

Mr. Paddock challenged Mr. Berry to point out a single provision in the bill that would favor one industry at the expense of any other industry.

Mr. Berry repiled that if the parties interested in the lard business can induce the secretary of agriculture to use the powers which the bill would confer upon him to pronounce against the purity of cotton seed oil,

that industry would be crushed and driven

Conferred Too Much Power on One Man. Mr. Palmer expressed his sympathy with the purpose of the bill. That purpose (as described by Mr. Paddock) was to purify commerce between the states. The state of lilinois had laws to punish the sale of adul-terated food and drugs, and these laws, if enforced, were entirely adequate for the purpose. It was to be regretted, however, that they were not thoroughly enforced. He con-ceded that it was within the power of conceded that it was within the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce and
prevent the introduction of adulterated
food and drugs into a state
from other states, or from foreign
countries, and what he regretted was that
the bill had not been happily arranged.
Looking at the substance of the bill, he was
inclined to support it. Some of the sections
of the bill he was prepared to support, but
others he thought were unnecessary. Mr.
Palmer went on to analyze and criticize several provisions in the bill. He regretted the
fact that instead of enforcing existing laws,
the tendency was to enact new ones. That
argued feebleness of public spirit, which was
greatly to be deplored, and the pending bill
was subject to that objection. He dreaded
the bill because it left so much to the discretion of the secretary of agriculture. Congress and the people would never know what

out of the market, and the competition against the lard industry would be destroyed.

gress and the people would never know what the law was until the secretary of agricul-ture declared it. That was a dangerous power, which he would not entrust to any public officer. Approved Some Portions of the Bill. In conclusion Mr. Palmer said that the people of the states could take care of their own rights in the local sale and use of food and use of drugs. He granted that they could not control interstate transportation and the power of congress in that respect was a most salutory power, but it had to be kept within its just limits. He protested against portions of the pending bill, however, as establishing the most rigid inspection of food and drugs under the protense of regulating interstate commerce. Unless the bills should be amended to the extent suggested by him he would vote against it. In conclusion Mr. Palmer said that the

by him he would vote against it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Coke's motion, made some days age, to strike out sections 7 and 8. The vote resulted in yeas, 18; neys, 15. No querum and the senate ad-

MR. SPRINGER'S CONDITION. He is Somewhat Improved Today But is Still Very Sick.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7 .- Mr. Springer was reported somewhat better this morning. The physicians held a long consultation at

11 o'clock this forenoon, and at is conclusion Dr. Vincent of Springfield made the following statement: ing statement:

"wir. Springer passed a fayorable night and his condition is very much improved this morning. His pulse and temperature are reduced and he manifests much less delirium than yesterday. His mind appears to be clearing up and the periods of coma are less frequent. He takes nourishment well today, and another very good indication of his improvement is that he is more sensitive to external impressions and acquired than

tive to external impressions and sounds than he has been since his illness assumed the serious stage. This shows that he is returning gradually to his normal condition. The ery sipelas today nearly stopped spreading and there are indications in some places that it is beginning to disappear. The fact that its progress is checked is a splendid indication. His vitality, of course, is still yeary low.

LETTER CARRIERS CASE.

Decision of the Court of Claims in the Salt · Lake City Case.

Washington, March 7.—Pho court of claims today reached a decision in what is known as the letter carrier cases. In the Sait Lake city cases it appeared the carriers were employed six hours a day in getting their letters ready for delivery and delivering them four hours a day during the intervoice in distributing the letters within the post office, and one hour a day or more in the post office's work after their last carrier service had been concluded. They sued under the eight hour law for additional pay for the additional time. The court de-cided that the postmaster at Salt Lake City had a right to employ them in distributing mail between their trips. As the employ-ment after their day's work as darriers was completed, the court expressed grave doubts, but the equities of the case being strongly in favor of the carriers, it was deemed right to resolve the doubts in their favor, leaving it to the supreme court to correct the error if it be an error.

Board of Lady Managers. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7 .- Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding has sent to the house a letter containing estimates for appropriations aggregating \$120, managers of the World's Columbian exposition for the fiscal year 1898.

IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Necessity of Fortifying Esquimault Dis-cussed—The Motion Defeated. LONDON, March 7 .- In the house of com nons today Sir Stafford Northcote, member for Exeter, called the attention of the house to the state of defenses at Esquimault, a seaport of British Columbia, on Vancouver island, sixty-five miles from the entrance of the strait of Juan De Fuca. Sir Stafford asked what steps had been taken to secure the completion of the works required for the protection of the harbor. The Canadian Pacific railroad, Sir Stafford said, now offered an alternative route to the east and would be of immense service to the empire in the event of war. Therefore it was of importance to complete the defenses in the conest time possible and made a motion that the fortifications be hastoned to completion Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary of state for war, said the importance of Esquimauit nad enormously increased during the last few years. The government boxed to shortly see that place properly defended; the state had therefore promised to provide guns, mining stores, skilled engineers and plans, mining stores, skilled engineers and plans, and Canada could help to provide the sites, construct the fort works on which the guns would be erected and maintain them. [Cries of "hear, hear."] He had recently telegraphed to the Canadian government that the works should be undertaken and defenses carried out. He was quite sure as things stood at present that Canada was also determined to complete the works. He had confidence that no difficulty would stand in the way of a successful them. [Cries of "Hear."] The secretary dediared in conclusion that urgency existed for executing the works and he assured the house that the spirit of the motion would be observed.

Mr. John E. Redmond, mamber for Waterford city, condemned the action of the government in not carrying put the plan of fortification independent of assistance of the Canadian government. Canadian government.
Sir Stafford Northcote's motion that the

was then put to a vote. It was defeated without a division of the house.

Mr. William Redmond (home ruler), member for North Fermanagh, asked whether, in view of the results of the London county council elections, the government, proposed. council elections, the government proposed to immediately dissolve parliament.

Mr. Redmond's inquiry was greated with theers and laughter.

cheers and laughter.

Mr. Balfour, the government leader, arose and proceeded to speak concerning the business of the house. ignoring Mr. Redmond's question. Among other announcements, he promised that the detate on the government's irish local bill and its second reading would take place on Friday.

Arrested in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ili., March 7.—Lewis Medelsohn, formerly associated with Leipold Hartman in business in New York City, and who fled to Chicago after the firm had, it is alleged, obtained \$100,000 worth of stock on false representations and then falled, was ar-rested last night and today gave bonds for his appearance. The complainants are Meyer, Victor & Iselin. Hartman was re-cently arrested in Europe.

OVERLOOKED BY SURVEYORS

Platte River Islands and Their Peculiar Predicament.

VALUABLE BUT LIABLE TO WASH AWAY

How Some of the Property Has Increased in Area at the Expense of Other Land in the Vicinity-Senator Manderson's Remedy,

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 7 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-The bill introduced in congress by Senator Manderson for a government survey of the islands of the Piatte river is of considerable interest to settlers along that stream. In the governmental survey, taken about the year 1864, all the islands in the Platte were left unsurveyed. On the plats in the office of Franklin Sweet, register of the United States land office here, only the technical variations of the islands are given. Never have they been officially surveyed and their measurements recorded. One surveying party began with the Kansas line and worked north to the southern bank of the river. The other party began at the northern bank of the river and worked north. Thus the islands were simply thrown in as

Thus the islands were simply thrown in at water.

In Hall county there are possibly 500 acres of land in such islands, but probably only 300. Even an approximate figure will not be ventured excepting by the older settlers, who are well informed about the county and the river. And this land is chiefly in islands of three and four acres. The soil of these islands is generally good, and much of it is being used for stock and grazing purposes. In the dryest of sensons the growth of grass is luxuriant, Many quarrels as to the right of possession or use arise in regard to these islands and consequently many appeals have been made to the courts, and the passage of the bill would forever settle many of them. The right to use these lands is fixed by the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Raiiroad vs Shurmier (7 Wallace, 272) which says that the "proprietors bordering on streams not navigable while subserver the lands of their this englisher whose retrieved by the terms of their "proprietors bordering on streams not navigable, unless restricted by the terms of their grant, hold to the center of the stream."
The people owning property on the banks are generally desirous of securing adjacent islands and there would be a good demand for them.

for them.

But while the land is good and could no doubt be advantageously disposed of it is questioned whether serious difficulties might not arise in future years. The islands are in a certain sense perishable property, at least, those not wooded.

A farmer in Merrick county, took possession of an island about the years are which

sion of an island about ten years ago, which at that time was claimed to have an area of thirty-two acres. At present the same island is claimed to have been worn down to but seven acres. The water wears it away from one and deposits it at another point. Another gentleman in Buffalo county, declares an island he possesses, under the riparian law, to have increased thirty acres since his possession. So that it he coversion would possession. So that if the government would convey it to an individual, nature might step in and convey it to someone else's heirs and assigns in the very next generation.

Investing in Chevenne County Land. SIDNEY, Neb., March 7 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Inquiry at the land office reveals the fact that more homestead entries are being made than at any time since the spring of 1890.

It Has Not Been Called.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 7. - Special to THE BEE .- The report sent out from here to the effect that the mayor is ordered to call a special election for the purpose of submitting ro the people the proposition of Issuing \$10,-000 in bonds, payable semi-annually, drawing 5 per cent interest and to run for twenty years, \$5,000 of which is to go to the improvement of the water system and \$5,000 to the extension of mains, is quite erroneous At present there is no such order. Ther will very likely be a special meeting of the city council this week at which the order will probably be made. The order has once been given but it was immediately reconsidered.

Venture of Omaha Men. NORFOLK, Neb., March 7 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Norfolk is to have a new \$50,000 hotel, articles of agreement and stipulation having been signed this evening between the guarantee committee of Nor structure is to be a four story with pressed brick and stone front with all modern con veniences and is to be located at the corner of Second street and Norfolk avenue, dir-

ectly opposite the Norfolk National bank.

Funeral of C. H. Jones. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 7 .- | Special to THE BEE, |-The funeral of C. H. Jones took place this afternoon under the auspices of the Ancient Order United Workmen Death resulted from a twelve pound tumor

Fremont's Murder Trial, FREMONT, Neb., March 7.- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-The trial of Charles Behrendt for the murder of his brother which was to have commenced in district court today, has been postponed until the Mty term of court. The defense was ready to go into court, but one of the state's wit-nesses, Mrs. John Behrendt, wife of a brother of the prisoner, is sick. It was because of her being unable to appear that an

adjournment was taken. Will Rush the Road Through. NELIGII, Neb., March 7 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-President Hitchcock of the Pueblo & Duluth railroad was in the city today looking after the work of the engineer's office. He said that they had secured 100 miles of right of way for the road and the indications are good for the early construction of the line. Chief Engineer Collins is

erg busy. Neligh News Notes. NELIGH, Neb., March 7 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-County Judge Bonner, who has been ill for some time with pneumonia, is again a

Ex-register of the United States land of tice, A. Lundvail, will leave soon for Mex-ice, where he goes to take charge of a gold mine and crusher owned by Nebraska capitalists. Over 150 students are in attendance at Gates college this term.

Beatrice Republicans to Meet.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 7 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-The republican city committee has called the several ward conventions to meet March 14 to elect delegates to the city convention and to nominate ward officers. The city convention is called for the auditorium March 15, at which time a mayor, city clerk, city treasurer, an assessor and two members of the Board of Education are to be placed in nomination.

in nomination.

The injunction suit of J. H. Von Steen against the city of Beatrice was called in the district court this morning. The case is one wherein Von Steen asks that the city be restrained from paving North Sixth street. After hearing a part of the evidence a continuation was taken to Saturday next.

Judge J. E. Bush has gone to Fails City to open the March term of the district court for Richardson county.

The snow of Saturday night and yesterday has put the country roads in a very bad constant.

has put the country roads in a very bad condition. The snowfail of Saturday night, which was accompanied with blizzardy tendencies, reached a depth of about two tendencies. inches.

Mr. Barrett's Side. ASHLAND, Neb., March 6 .- To the Editor of Tue Bee: I notice this morning in Tue HER an item concerning my arrest in this place which I take the liberty to deny and

columns for. The statements which I make here are true, and I can prove the same by all present. I was placed under arrest on the 5th inst, charged with selling whisky, wine and bser. I had no trouble whatever with the officers. My family living in the building in which my club room was situated, I denied the officer the right to search my private rooms. This caused some little confusion, nothing more, whilst myself and the officers were parlying over the matter a brute picked up one of my own chairs and wilfully and unknowingly to the officers struck me a heavy blow over the head and face. The officers searched my place of business thoroughly, also my private residence, face. The officers searched my place of business thoroughly, also my private residence, from cellar to garrett, and they could not find any whisky or wine. I had only one barrel of beer and nothing more. As to sny brewery man backing me in my transaction, such is not the case. I was simply hired by a club of Ashland men to keep and handle said beer. These statements I will youch for and can prove them. can prove them. J. L. BARRETT.

PENNILESS PIONEERS OF PLATTE.

Possess Thousands of Acres and Dollars Today-Prospects af Tobacco Farming. COLUMBUS, Neb. March 6. - Your corre-

spondent has made inquiries of a number of farmers in Platte county, and the result of the investigation proves that farming is a paying business in this portion of Nebraska, at least. There are a very large number of tillers of the soil here who came years ago without property or money, their sole pos-sessions consisting of helpless families and large appetites. Many of these men can now be pointed out who are worth over \$100,000, and none can te found who has not succeeded in gaining a com-petence; it would be strange were it other-wise when we consider the fact that during wise when we consider the fact that during the past twenty-live years there has been but one partial failure of crops, caused by dry weather, and that was in 1890. It is true that small areas have occasionally suffered by hall storms, and during the early days the grasshopper visitations were sources of an noyance and loss; but the loss caused by the grasshopper has been greatly exaggerated, owing to the fact that this locality was then mainly planted to wheat and oats and but little corn was raised. The grasshopper always came too late to seriously damage the wheat and oat crop, and had to be content

wheat and out crop, and had to be content with destroying the corn.

Patrick Murray came to Platte county thirty-five years ago with comparatively nothing. Not having sufficient means to enable him to commence farming, he went to work for the government, putting up hay. While thus engaged his brother was killed by the Indians and his wife, who recently died, was severely hurt by an arrow. Mr. Murray now owns 3 000 seres of land, which Murray now owns 3,000 acres of land, which which cost him all the way from \$1.50 to \$30 per acre. He owns numerous business build ings and residences in Columbuz, and is now worth \$100,000. He is about to retire from farming and intends to pass the palance of his days in comfort. Mr. C. H. Sheldon is one of our foremost cit

izens and president of the Commercial bank as well as an extensive farmer. He does not hesitate to say that farming pays in this locality. He came here the 1st of May, 1883. He paid from \$7.20 to \$10 per acre for 1,400 acres of land which could now be sold for \$30 per acre. He farms 980 acres of this, sing the balance for pasture. Corn, wheat, oats, rve and tame grasses are the crops he raises. Mr. Sheldon says that he owes his success in farming to raising grain and feeding it. From what inquiries he has made he is satisfied that tobacco growing can be made a decided success in this valle y

even Hundred Per CentProfit in Johnson TECUMSEH, Neb., March 5.-D. S. Warner came to Nebraska from Iowa in the fall of 1870 and settled in Johnson county. All he owned was a wagon and team and about \$500. He bought 160 acres, agreeing to pay \$1,200 therefor. Mr. Warner refusea \$10,000 in cash for his farm about five years ago. He now owns 240 acres of land. He devotes his time and energy improving his already fine nead of shorthorn cattle, numbering about forty head and worth not less than \$100 per head. Mr. Warner has demonstrated the net most thoroughly that farming pays

Nebraska. Robert Dew came to Nebraska from Illinois in 1856, driving a mule team conveying all he possessed in the world, consisting of wife, child and about \$140. He homesteaded 160 acres of land. He has now 480 acres of land in Johnson county, worth not less than \$50 per acre, and about 100 head of cattle and Mr. Dew knows that farming pays in Nebraska.

KANSAS POLITICAL COMBINATION. Democrats and Alliance Divide the Spoils

and Exclude the Republicans TOPEKA, Kan., March 7. -It is said that at heir recent meetings the central committees of the democratic and people's parties considered a pian for the basis of their proposed combination this fall. The plan, which is still under consideration, is said to be as follows: The democrats will support the peo-ple's electoral ticket and give them the entire state ticket with the exception of assoclate justice. The democrats will endorse the people's congressional nominations in the live districts now represented by alliance congressmen and the people's party will endorse the democratic nominees in the Firs and Second districts, now represented by republicans, and give the democrats the con-

gressman-at-large.

Left for Mexico. San Antonio, Tex., March 7.-Jay Gould spent last night in eis privute car and at an early hour this afternoon took a long walk abyut the city, accompanied by Dr. Munn. Upon returning to his car he received a number of friends and acquaintances and he left at 3 o'clock for Mexico, accompanied by his party. Mr. Gould said he feit very much better in health. He is no longer afflicted with the cola, which Dr. Munn states was assuming an alarming state before leaving New York, and his color is good.

Scudder is Violent.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 7.-Dr. Henry M. Scudder, the man who is accused of killing his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dunton, and who is confined at the detention hospital pending an examination as to his sanity, followed up his attack of last night upon a fellow patient by attacking Dr. Noble, in charge of the hospital, this morning. He was overpowered and will nereafter be confined to his cell.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 7 .- Orders

have been issued from the military headquarters here for company B, Captain Dougherty, First United States infantry and a detachment of cavairy to proceed tomor-row to Round Valley, Indian reservation in Mendocino county, the government having announced its intentions of opening the reservation to settlement.

As Good as Gold,

St. Paul. Minn., March 7 .- A despatch to the Associated Press from Great Falls, Mont., makes a sweeping deneal of the report telegraphed throughout the country that the First National bank of that city is in the hands of a bank examiner. The despatch adds that the bank is as solid as gold, Actors Wedded.

St. Paul, Minn., March 7 .- Odeli Williams, the "Squire Tucker" of A. M. Palmer's Alabama company, now playing at the Metropolitan opera house, and Zenald Visiaire, the "Atlanta Moberly" of the same company, were married today at 12 o'clock in this city.

Acquitted the Doctor. ABINGDON, Va., March 7.-The trial of Or. Bader for the murder of his wife by poison ended today by a verdict of not gulity.

The following is an extract from a letter of Rev. J. W. Carter to Rev. J. T. Mumford: "It has benefited my wife so much I want her to continue the use of the medicine. Taking into consideration her age—69 years—and the long standing of her sidney and liver troubles the Tree of Life has worked wonders in her case." For sale by all druggists wish you to please give me space in your

PANIC IN A TENEMENT HOUSE

Women and Children Surrounded By A

Z Sea of Angry Flames.

IN A BURNING BUILDING

n of a Costly Edifice in West Minn, Narrow Escade of the s-Brave Work of Firemen-

I Other Conflagrations.

WE FERIOR, Wis., March 7.- The most disas - onflagration in Superior's history came to an end at 12:20 today, when the Allouese block, corner of Eighth and Tower streets, the finest apartment house in the

city, was completely wiped out and nineteen families rendered homeless. The fire started in the basement and the first alarm was sent in at 9:10 this morning. A servant girl had been in one of the store rooms and threw a match into a pile of rubbish. A few minutes later flames burst through the floor. The building was erected around a central well, which was occupied by the passenger elevator and stairways. This, acting as a chimney, drew the flames to the roof and in ten minutes the skylight

had been blown out and the stairway was in flames, the fire shooting piliarlike into the air for forty feet. Narrow Escape of the Innutes.

The block was four stories high and con-tained twenty-eight apartments, all but one of which were occupied. All the tenants' rooms opened on the central corridor, and some dozen women and almost as many servants found their escape cut off in that direc-tion. There were not three men in the house, and the women growing panic stricken, took to the fire escapes, where they were huddled with their children in their arms when the are department arrived. The fire escape was a clumsy affair and the women would not go down it till the flames bursting through the windows forced them to.

Mrs. J. M. Gillingham, who, with her baby was cut off from the fire escape, was saved after she had thrown herself from the fourth story window by a fireman who made a desperate leap from a ladder and caught her. perate leap from a ladder and caught her.
So far as known the only casualties are
those resulting from jumps, all of which are
of a minor character. The losses will reach
\$120,000. The tenants saved nothing. The
tenants saved nothing. The building was
owned by Mrs. R. L. Belknap of New York
and was valued at \$65,000 and was insured for
\$40,000. The total insurance held by tenants
is \$16,000. is \$16,000.

PULLED A POOL ROOM.

Chicago Police Raid a Gambling Establish-

ment and Make a Big Haul. Chicago, Ill., March 7.—One of the most extensive raids organized by the Chicage police department in years was made this afternoon, when Chief of Detectives Shes and twenty-five officers surrounded the premises, 267 and 269 Clark street and placed 250 men who were in the establishment under arrest. The place was a full fledged pool room run by Frank N. Shaw, the St. Paul plunger, and Sid McHie and others, who are said to be members of the Chicago gamblers rust. Books were being made on the races at Glouster and Guttenberg and a rushing business was in progress, the smallest bot taken being \$5. Instead of buying a regulation pool ticket, the better ostensibly sent a dispatch through the Mercantile Telegraph company to St. Paul, where the bet was sup-posed to be consummated, the Chicago end of the business being spoken of as conducted in a branch office. The alleged interstate arrangement, the proprietors professed to believe, left no room for prosecution under the Illicois anti-pool selling law.

The eager speculators caught in the raid were from all walks of life. As soon as the captain had thoroughly sorrounded the rooms, he sent for a dozen patrol wagons from the nearest stations and from the nearest stations, and then stepped inside and announced that everyone in the place was under arrest. There was a general stampede for the doors but officers bared the way and refused to allow anyone to pass until the arrival of the patrol wagons. When the wagons arrived the men were onded in and the sight of the long procession of loaded patrol wagens going through the streets attracted immense crowds. prisoners were spared the ignominy of being put behind the bars. All were released on bonds signed by Proprietor McHie and ex-State Senator McNally, aggregating \$59,000, Frank Shaw was absent in St. Paul and escaped arrest. The hearing in court was set for March 16.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, March 7,

Fair weather now prevails throughout the entire western part of the country, warmer in the west and northwest than in the Mississippi valley. The storm now appears to be crossing the Ohio valley and the weather recently experienced here is now over the lake states. Temperature will probably continue rising and a period of fine weather is indicated.
For Eastern Nebraska—Clear to fair

weather, growing warmer during Tuesday and Wednesday, For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair weather, warmer on Tuesday, warmer on Wednesday,
Washington, D. C., March 7.—For Missouri—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, preced by rain tonight in sourthern portinn; north winds. For Kansas-Fair, slightly warmer, north

For Iowa-Fair, warmer, west winds. For North Dakota-Fair, west winds, warmer in southeast portion. For Colorado-Fair, north winds; warmer n extreme north portion. For Montana—Fair, clear, northwest For Nebraska-Fair, warmer in eastern

portion; west winds. LOST HIS LIFE IN A SNOW BANK, Fate of a Young German in Nevada Who

Ventured Out In a Snow Storm. Austin, Nev., March 7 .- Word has just been received of the fate of a young German rancher named Leopold Bauman, who left Santa Rosa, Cal., in December last for his ranch forty miles distant from Austin. He arrived at Cortez, Nev., January 11, left for home on horseback, distant thirty-five miles. At that time fully thirty inches of snow covered the ground and the mercury had reached a very low point. A few days ago a brother of deceased had occasion to go to Cortez from his ranch, but when three miles of the journew was reached he found his saddle and blanket, to-gether with his overcoat. On reaching Cortex he found his prother had left there on the above named nate, but never reached his home. A searching party returned to the scene and found the clothes and articles, which were identified by his brother, and two human hip joints. The supposition is the horse became fatigued, whereupon Bauman unsaddled him to walk the rest of the

Charge the Old Officers with Fraud. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 7 .- Attorneys for the Wabash Valley Protective union of Indianapolis filed suit in the circuis court this morning against Noah J. Clodfelder of this city, together with all the old officers of the company for \$150,000. The complaint avers that since the organization

journey, being but three miles, but under the plercing cold gave up and was frozen to death. The body was eaten by coyotes.

of this insurance company the defendants have conspired for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff and the beneficiaries of its deceased members, that they refuse to pay sums due these beneficiaries and devoted \$100,000 of the money collected to their own