THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY—SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1892. NUMBER 21.

LEGAL ASPECT OF IT

Condition of the Homestead Trouble as Viewed by the Lawyers.

SHERIFF M'CLEARY IS POWERLESS NOW

There Being No Riot He Cannot Call Out a Posse of Citizens.

FRICK CANNOT SECURE AN INJUNCTION

Being Constructively and Actually in Possession of the Works He is Out Off.

WORKMEN ARE NOT EVEN TRESPASSERS

They Are Keeping Off the Company's Premises—Peculiar Turn of Affairs—Results of Several Conferences—Men Uneasy.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Flushed with victory, the striking steel workers are becoming defiant. The leaders are losing their control over the men, who are becoming restless. On all sides can be heard groups of strikers denouncing the sheriff as a political trickster. They are suspicious of the leaders, who at a meeting advised them all to let the sheriff take charge of the mills.

The town has been quiet all day, but the strikers are nervous from the constant strain of watching and waiting for an attack during the last few days, and it would not take much to set the community in an uproar.

Sheriff McCleary, accompanied by Assistant Solicitor Petty, left at 3:30 this afternoon for Homestead for a conference with the leaders of the strikers at that point. The citizens of Pittsburg breathed more freely after that fact became known than they have done for a week. It was the first move made by the authorities which had in it the appearance of conciliation. The departure of Sheriff McCleary was postponed until the hour named for several reasons.

He Couldn't Raise a Posse.

Up to a late hour last night he still had hopes that a sufficient number of citizens would respond to his call to go to Homestead, although he confessed that he believed such a movement would bear no fruit. This morning at 9 o'clock about twenty-four men reported to the sheriff with the information that if he would arm them they would go with him, although they had no ambition to shoulder guns or face strikers, who a few days had shown by their organization that they knew how to fight. The sheriff told the twenty-four citizens he had no arms and the law did not authorize him to purchase any, and after an awkward silence of several minutes, during which time the high official of the county looked at the twenty-four as Sir John Falstaff is supposed to have looked upon his recruits, he told them to go home.

The sheriff then sought the consolation of his private room, where he remained until he received an invitation to go to the Seventh Avenue hotel, where Adjutant General Greenland, General Wylie, Colonels Chambers and McKibben and Lieutenant Rutledge were waiting to receive him. This conference lasted until noon. When the sheriff returned to his office he learned that a meeting of the strikers at Homestead had been held and that Lawyer Brennan, attorney for the Amalgamated association, had advised the men to give the sheriff possession of the property.

He Had No Right to a Posse.

This intimation was a relief to the sheriff who had, after coming from the meeting with the military gentlemen, been advised to issue more summonses and to enforce the law upon those that failed to respond. While he was considering this last proposition and yet before he had heard the news from Homestead, he had been called upon by several well known lawyers, who informed him that the time had gone by for a summoning of a posse. They showed him that it was only in case of a riot that a posse could be summoned, and there being no riot today he had no authority to call upon citizens to go to Homestead.

Then the jaded and much criticised official saw a flash of light through the smoky atmosphere of Pittsburg for the first time since last Wednesday.

An hour later there appeared before the sheriff ex-President Weike of the Amalgamated association, and with him were President Garland and Secretary Kilgallon of the association, and Chris Magee, who came in to help out the sheriff. This conference lasted nearly an hour, and before it was entirely over Weike came out and said in response to a query of THE BEE correspondent:

"I am well satisfied with my mission and if nothing occurs to disarrange our plans we are now in a fair way to a solution of this question. I cannot at this time tell you any more. The sheriff is going up to Homestead this afternoon, where another conference will be held and after that we will know more."

Result of the Conference.

The conference ended soon after and Sheriff McCleary with Lawyer Petty, made a bee line for the Fourth avenue depot, where they boarded a train for Homestead. Neither Mr. Magee nor Mr. Garland nor Kilgallon cared to say what had been said at the meeting, inasmuch as the whole matter would have to be talked over with the leaders at the mill.

Adjutant General Greenland, who is known to represent the governor in this transaction, was himself noncommittal when asked about the conference held at the Seventh Avenue hotel, but from one of his staff the intimation was obtained that much would depend upon the results of the conference at Homestead. He said that Governor Pattison was fully advised of the situation, and would undoubtedly act if the sheriff was unable to bring about any satisfactory arrangement.

There is no doubt but that the availability of the state militia was discussed at the Seventh Avenue hotel conference, for a member of Adjutant General Greenland's staff, when asked direct what force could be brought into action on short notice, promptly replied that five regiments, two batteries and one troop were virtually holding themselves in readiness at that moment to march. Quickly recovering, he said:

"I do not mean to say that any notice has been given for these various regiments to assemble at headquarters, but that a number of men armed and fully equipped can be thrown into Homestead before tomorrow."

Within the Law's Limit.

It was learned from a reliable source that General Wylie and his staff were at Homestead late yesterday afternoon and that they had gone over the ground and were fully advised of the lay of the land, and that the governor had been informed of this. Every phase of this situation from a military and legal standpoint has been thoroughly discussed. General Greenland admitted that he was very desirous of securing a peaceful settlement of the trouble and had advised that every legal resource be exhausted before a call for militia. It was suggested that the courts of Allegheny county might assist in a solution of the trouble by issuing an injunction restraining the men from retaining possession of the property.

This proposition was laid before counsel, who returned the information that before such a proceeding could be had they would have to show that the men at the mills were trespassing. As counsel understood it such was not the case, and this further shows the admirable organization of the men at the mills, as well as the shrewdness of the men who are at their head, for it appears that the men are not in actual possession of the mills, but are patrolling along the track of the road nearby and are picketed on the heights overlooking the steel works and the Monongahela. As long as this state of things exists no injunction could issue.

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S POSITION.

Pennsylvania's Troops Will Not Be Sent to Homestead.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Since Sheriff McCleary has acknowledged his inability to cope with the strikers at Homestead he has called upon Governor Pattison frequently to furnish aid in guarding the works of the Carnegie company. The governor has as often refused to call out the militia. Tonight was obtained from an emissary of the governor, who is privately in the city, the reasons why the militia has not been called out and why the governor considers it will not be necessary to do so.

He said: "The Carnegie Steel company, limited, a concern doing business in the state of Pennsylvania, has presented to its men certain wage scales which they have refused to accept. Before the final issue between employer and his employes, the men were given a certain day to accept or reject the wage propositions. Previous experience should have taught these men that this firm was an organization of business; that it had adhered to its business obligations. It has always been understood in this country that in case the business of a manufacturer was interfered with by outside persons that it was the business of the sheriff and his deputies to prevent any such interference. The sheriff has endeavored to carry out this idea. He has failed. The company asks the sheriff to restore its property to it, but before the sheriff made a demand of the strikers they, through the advice of able attorneys, voluntarily placed in the hands of the watchmen employed by the company this same property.

"The governor has been advised of this fact. He cannot see, therefore, why it is necessary to call out troops when there is no rebellion and no destruction of property. The governor's position is that the militia was not organized to do police duty. It is not consistent with the purpose of guarding private property and denies that unless there is an assault made upon the property or men engaged at work therein he has neither right nor authority to call on the state troops."

GENERAL BUTLER'S VIEWS.

He Asserts That the Carnegie Managers Have Violated the Law.

BOSTON, Mass., July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General Benjamin F. Butler has come out in an interview relative to the labor troubles at Homestead, Pa., in which he declares that the Carnegie managers violated the law. After reviewing the case at length, General Butler said: "I have no words of justification of the action of the mob when the invasion took place, but I may be permitted to remark when I see many assertions that the Carnegie company had the right to protect its property, that perhaps that the workingmen, knowing that they were bringing that irresponsible, illegal and murderous organization to shoot them down, might well have believed that they had some right or could organize to protect their lives and drive off the invaders who were acting without right and against law. That question will bear argument. Deserted by the state authorities, the higher law of self preservation might be invoked, not in legal justification for what they did, but certainly in palliation.

"If the facts are as I have stated them, and I do not well see how it can be a mistake, such occurrences ought never to happen again in this country, and the most stringent laws, as well of the United States as of the states, should be passed to prevent it. Pinkerton's body of cutthroats should be disbanded by law if the lesson they got at Homestead will not disband them. The existence of such an organization under any form or pretext should be made felonies in whomsoever taking part in it.

"I further, as a lawyer, believe fully that those having charge of the Carnegie company and organizing this riotous invasion could be indicted and punished with great severity under the present law for conspiracy to break the peace and commit murder, and I hope they may be if there is any law or justice in the state of Pennsylvania not overshadowed and controlled by miserable political considerations."

QUIETLY WAITING.

Governor Pattison Expecting a Deputation—Militiamen Anxious.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Pattison received little news from Homestead today, although he expected to get a report on the situation from Adjutant General Greenland. He has seen in the papers that a committee of citizens from Homestead would call on him this morning and he was at the executive department early to receive them. They were not on hand, but instead there came a telegram signed by Hugh O'Donnell, John Purman, J. H. Williams and George Sarroe, asking if he would meet the Homestead citizen's committee tonight at 10 o'clock on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg. The governor promptly answered he would await their coming in his private office at the capitol.

He is still of the opinion that matters can be adjusted at Homestead without calling out the military. While this is hoped for, it cannot be denied that there is a feeling that the works will never be opened until the aid of the military is invoked. This is apparent in every town where is located a military company, and while no orders of a private or public nature have been given, there is a feeling among the men that they will be called.

The troops argue that if it comes to a conflict between the military and the strikers no six western Pennsylvania regiments will be able to cope successfully with the mob, and eventually the entire guard will be called out. It may be said, too, that troops have been ready for the last twenty-four hours to respond instantly to the call.

Colorado Crop Prospects.

HOLYOKE, Colo., July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A steady and general rainfall has been in progress since 6 p. m. yesterday, with fair prospects of continuing all night. Crops are now assured beyond all doubt.

New York Exchange Quotations.

NEW YORK, July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 50 cents premium; Boston, 17 cents discount; St. Louis, 90 cents premium.

NO DEPUTIES FOR HOMESTEAD

Sheriff McCleary Concludes Not to Take a Posse Among the Strikers.

DISCRETION THE BETTER PART OF VALOR

Many Wild Rumors About the Expected Arrival of More Pinkertons, and the Workmen Prepared for Any Emergency.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.—Sheriff McCleary this morning called the roll of 500 citizens summoned to serve as a posse to go to Homestead. Only twenty-three responded for service, all prominent business and professional men. The sheriff announced that as they were unarmed and he had no arms to give them, there was no use of going to Homestead and therefore he would excuse them for the time being. He intended to go himself, however. When he gets there the strikers will ask him some questions, among them whether, as reported, he is responsible for the appearance of the Pinkertons.

There is a rumor in Homestead that forty to sixty freight cars are being equipped at Cincinnati and Lima in which Pinkertons will be sent here. The men do not credit it, but do not propose to be taken by surprise. An unusually large number of men are near the works and at the first sign of danger they will take possession. It is reported that 1,000 armed men from Pittsburg are concealed near by ready to march into town to reinforce the strikers at short notice.

Adjutant General Greenland arrived here this morning. He declares the governor does not intend to call out the troops and that the governor is not coming to Pittsburg or Homestead. The adjutant general says he is here on private business, but may go to Homestead tomorrow.

ADVISING THE MEN.

Submission to the Legal Authorities Counselled by Labor Leaders.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 8.—The situation in Homestead has moved one step nearer the next point. In the words of one of the press committee of the labor men: "There is nothing indicating what the next step will be. All there is to do is to watch the strikers and wait."

What this will be no one can tell. It may be that troops will be ordered here, but no one can say that such is the case. The sheriff has taken one more step and made one more effort to obtain admission for deputy sheriffs to the works, and one more effort, this time in the town of Homestead itself, to obtain a posse. He has failed in these efforts as he has failed in all his other efforts, and the question arises: "What next?" This is the question that all are unable to answer.

Opinion of the Sheriff's Attorney.

The legal adviser of the sheriff, Mr. Petty, says that the firm is not in law or in fact in possession of its works and that it must be put in possession of them. To the strikers a proposition has been submitted that they permit a deputy sheriff to peacefully enter the works and assume charge. The men held a meeting at which the proposition was considered. It adjourned without reaching a conclusion, though so far as it has gone it is in favor of the proposition and in favor of a submission to the law of the land, and recognition of the regular constituted authority. The men are intently suspicious, and are afraid that the proposition of the sheriff has behind it some sinister movement, that the introduction of deputies is but a cloak for more importations. They say that Pinkertons will follow the deputies. Both these latter they will resist with all their force. The men are advising the strikers to permit the deputies to come in peaceably and take possession of the works, but if it be granted the strikers insist as a condition that the deputies shall be neither numerous nor armed, and that they shall not make a move to protect men whom the firm may wish to introduce. It will thus be seen that the move is really but a continuation by the strikers of forcible prevention of mill work.

Have No Faith in the Sheriff.

The unwillingness to turn the works over to the sheriff and his deputies is increased by their distrust, openly expressed, of Sheriff McCleary. His course does not seem to have the approval of the firm, and the strikers openly accuse him of being in with the company and of acting a double part, but the specter of the appearance of a long line of soldiers with no purpose but to sternly obey the orders they may receive is behind the sheriff's failure, and some of the men realize this. No disorder of any sort has occurred up to 11 o'clock tonight. No false alarms of a stirring kind have gained wide credence.

Three more funerals—those of the last victims among the strikers—have taken place.

Such is in the brief the story of today.

Twenty-four hours have passed and Homestead continues in the possession of the locked out men. They are the autocrats of the town, and many of them beneath their slouched hats wear the dignity and knowledge of sovereignty. The town is under what is known as the borough system of government, and the chief representative of the state is a burgess. His name is McLuckie, but from him can be obtained no news of an official nature nor does he give orders. He refers all inquiries to headquarters, a large room in the third story of the brick structure owned by the Amalgamated association, where orders are given by the advisory or some other committee of workmen as to what shall be done. Many of the men, however, with no special leadership of the locked out workmen, undertook to assert their right to question people and to ask of them the object of their presence and to insist on an explanation. These explanations are usually accepted, but the fact remains that this is probably the only place today where an American citizen is not free to go and come as he pleases.

Order Strictly Maintained.

Order has been strictly maintained, and to the credit of the locked out men it can be said that they have not committed any act of violence, and beyond taking exceptional precautions against Pinkerton men gaining an entrance or obtaining valuable knowledge, they have not done anything.

The men are reticent and are also intelligent and well behaved. They are not of the loud-mouthed, ignorant class. This fact is an important element in the situation. The peace which has prevailed all day has been profound. Few workingmen have been found on the streets, and as a general thing they have kept close to their homes. None of them have been seen drunk. At regular intervals the scouts and pickets are relieved and the guard is maintained constantly. The mass meeting and visits of the sheriff were the principal events of the day. The former was called at the suggestion of the sheriff and some of the business men, who are anxious to see a termination of the present state of affairs, which is injurious to trade and is deemed likely to permanently injure the town.

Tonight Hugh O'Donnell and others returned from Harrisburg, bearing with them a proposition from Sheriff McCleary, asking that the works be turned over to deputy sheriffs whom he would appoint to take charge of them and hold them for the firm.

Advising the Workingmen.

President Weike, President-elect Garland, and Secretary Kilghallon of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers arrived here today. They were strongly in favor of the men giving the deputies freedom of admission. Mr. Weike declined to talk to reporters.

Word was passed around that there would be a meeting and about 200 men had assembled in the rink. This is a hall a block away from the building and is a frame structure, capable of holding a large number. It is here that the Pinkerton men were taken when they ran the gauntlet of infuriated men and women. President Weike presided over the meeting. He had previously urged a number of men to respect all legally constituted authority and endeavor to so conduct themselves so as to retain the sympathy of the public, which was now with them, and must be retained if the men wanted to win. He represented to them that the state was compelled to enforce observance to the law and could not stand by and see a government here unrecognized by law. The sheriff must be given possession of the works. If the sheriff's men were not allowed to come in and peaceably take possession, resort must be had to the next means, which was the sending of troops.

Attorney Brennan's Address.

Mr. Weike made no public address, however, simply introducing Attorney Brennan. No reporters known to be reporters were admitted, but what Mr. Brennan said was substantially this: "If the sheriff's officers are not admitted to the works and the property turned over to the firm the militia must be summoned, and it is their duty to obey orders regardless of their sympathies or results. The present condition of affairs cannot continue. Should the militia come, they will be here in force and well armed. They will surround the works. New men will be present to work under military guard, and if any one interferes he will be shot, for the militia must do their duty. Bloodshed and a conflict with the troops must be averted. If any man imagines that the state troops will be brought here to stand around like posts or to be on dress parade, that man is mistaken. They will be brought here to act and they will act as they are directed to. They will shoot you down. In the history of the riots in the coke regions this is shown to be true, and the owners know that whatever may be the moral position of the men, they have the law on their side and the sheriff must put them in possession of their property. The people are against the Pinkertons, but they will not be with you in resistance to the sheriff. He and his posse are the legal representatives of the law, and are not like the Pinkertons, a hired band, who act as their employers direct."

Locked-Out Men Talk.

One of the locked-out men followed Mr. Brennan in a speech of the same tone. He told the men that the people of the country were in sympathy with them, because of their conservative, orderly course since the battle with the Pinkertons. But they would not be in sympathy with them if they violated the law and refused to recognize it. The sheriff was bound to support the appeal of the late employers of the men for protection to their works. He did not think the men would fire on them and take the side of the firm and act in a hostile spirit. He must act, but he would act fairly and the men will be better off with his deputies than with others.

Another of the men who made a formal speech said in substance: "Our lawyer has told us what we may expect if the militia comes, and he has said that it will come now. If he cannot be trusted, who can be? The Amalgamated association knows that it won't be worth a six-pence if it loses this fight, and our officers would not ask us to take this action if they did not believe it would be best. They advocate arbitration. We have it in our power to let the sheriff take possession of the property peaceably, or to resist him, and the troops will be called out. And who will gain? Only the mill owners. Bloodshed may follow. By giving way to the sheriff we will save a sacrifice of life. I think we will be in a better position to win and will gain friends by showing that we are not anarchists, but law abiding citizens, fighting for our rights as workmen. We can't afford to fight the civil authorities."

Want to Make Their Own Terms.

Others among the men showed their opposition to the sheriff and said they distrusted him.

"They must come unarmed," was the significant remark of one of them after the meeting. They wanted the sheriff to assure them nothing would be done that would injure their proposition of complete control of the situation, and that the deputies would not be used to introduce nonunion workmen. Of course it is evident that if the posse comes it must see that the men are not interfered with in their lawful right to labor for whom they see fit, and the sheriff could give no such assurance. There were too few of the men present to act as a representative body of workmen and so an adjournment was taken with the understanding that a number of the leading officers, including Weike, Garland, O'Donnell and others, would visit Pittsburg and confer with Sheriff McCleary and learn his purposes if control were given him.

All Kinds of Rumors Circulated.

All sorts of rumors have been in circulation during the day, but on investigation it could not be found that these rumors have substantial basis. One rumor stirred up the strikers a good deal and that was that Bob Pinkerton had been in town. No trace of him, however, could be found.

It is said that some of the men have a plan by which they mean to guard against the entrance of any hostile force by train over the railroad bridge in the works. Such a plan contemplates the destruction of means of communication by blowing up a part of the works when news is received that men are on their way. Dynamite is in the yards in large quantities, and it is for the purpose named that it is said to be held.

Three funerals took place during the day and, like all preceding ones since the battle, they were quiet and orderly. Henry Streigel, a young German, had a large funeral, attended by turner societies from South Pittsburg and Homestead. The funeral of Joseph Solak, the Hungarian, who died yesterday, and of D. Weldon, took place later in the day.

The locked out men say they have received a large number of offers of assistance from various parts of the country and express confidence that they will succeed in the end. They are still willing to ask for a conference, but say Mr. Frick will not meet them.

Running Out Newspaper Men.

Late this evening a body of strikers made a practical demonstration of their intention to eject newspaper men whom they don't consider friendly to them. Bob Herbert, a well known and popular newspaper man on the Dispatch, was arrested by men, taken to headquarters and by a decree given, escorted out of town and put on the train.

At 1 o'clock everything was quiet and there were no indications of trouble in the near future.

A BADLY USED-UP GANG.

Pinkertons Arrive in Philadelphia in a Battered Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8.—The special train having aboard the remnant of the Pinkerton detective force that was overcome by the Homestead strikers reached Germantown Junction early this morning. About forty of the men who live in this city left the train, which proceeded on its way to New York. The Philadelphians arrived about 12:15. They were an unshaven, grimy, bedraggled, weary, bruised and blood-stained lot of men. Many of them had saved their values, but few could boast of a whole coat on their backs. The countenances of the majority were pictured with black eyes and broken noses. The party dispersed, and while many of them sought the nearest way home some hastened toward the nearest saloon and washed down the dust that had been collecting in their throats since Tuesday night.

A number of newspaper men were awaiting the arrival of the Pinkertons, but the man in charge ordered the men to say nothing or even to acknowledge that they were Pinkertons. Three of the men, however, when at liberty, talked freely. They were loud in denunciation of the Homestead strikers and declared that they were treated shamefully. One of the three expressed willingness to return if an adequate force of men with Gatling guns was provided.

The men assert that during the long day on

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

LAYS IT ALL TO THE TARIFF

Efforts to Make Political Capital Out of the Suffering at Homestead.

M'MILLIN INAUGURATES IT IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Dalzell Enters a Vigorous Denial—A Sharp Dialogue—Hill's Maiden Effort in the Senate Well Received—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The filibustering of the republicans against suspension day was not very vigorous, and was not pressed. The tin plate bill, the lead ore bill and the bill to limit the amount of wearing apparel which travelers may bring into this country free of duty were passed, under suspension of the rules—the meeting having a larger number of members present than there has been for months.

A bill was passed amending the land forfeiture bill of 1890.

There were lowering clouds over the bill providing a local government for Utah, and although there were some flashes of lightning, it was finally passed without injury, as was also the bill regulating car coupling. Lacking a quorum on the California mining debris bill, the house adjourned.

McMillin Starts a Row.

During the debate on the tin plate bill Mr. McMillin of Tennessee referred to the occurrence at Homestead. These occurrences, he said, showed that the present tariff, instead of increasing the wages of labor, as had been claimed by the republicans, had decreased them. Did any man deny it?

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania most emphatically denied it.

Mr. McMillin again declared that the wages of labor had decreased and again Mr. Dalzell entered a denial, supplementing it with a declaration that the gentleman did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. McMillin referred him to the statement made by Mr. Frick to substantiate his statement, and added that it was the gentleman himself who did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. Dalzell responded that he could satisfy any intelligent man in the house that the unfortunate affair at Homestead had nothing to do with the tariff.

Mr. McMillin retorted that the republicans had promised that wages should be increased; that this promise had not been fulfilled, as had been shown, and the republicans were sensitive when the failure was commented upon. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania desired to maintain that the promise had been fulfilled why had he not got up and done so when he had an opportunity to talk.

Sharp Replies.

Mr. Dalzell replied that he had not done so because he had believed that there was not a man so mean as to gloat over the dying men at Homestead.

Mr. McMillin retorted that any man who accused another of gloating over the affair at Homestead could be truthfully accused of falsehood.

This dialogue did not last over half a minute, but it was a half minute of a good deal of excitement and threw the house into much confusion.

The lead ore bill provides that ores containing silver and lead in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of the lead contents according to sample and assay at the port of entry shall be considered silver ores, and as such shall be exempt from duty.

The land forfeiture bill extends the forfeiture to the portions of the roads which were completed when the time expired within which the roads were required to be completed.

IN THE SENATE.

Hill Makes His First Speech and is Paid a Compliment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The senate did not make much progress on the sundry appropriation bill, though it spent four hours on its discussion.

The regular annual discussion on the geological survey and of the science of paleontology as connected with it was indulged in and the chief of the geological survey, Major Powell, came in for even more than the ordinary share of criticism for his supposed methods of obtaining and of expending an annual appropriation of about $1,000,000. Finally science carried the day by a vote of 31 to 21.

The resolutions as to the Homestead conflict were not reported back from the committee on contingent expenses, but Mr. Gallinger, who offered the first of them, obtained the floor, and made a speech in defense and laudation of the republican party for protection.

The Associated Press interview with Mr. Frick was presented by Mr. Quay and read so as to secure its publication in the Record.

Mr. Hill made a speech (practically his first one in the senate) in explanation of a bill introduced by him, changing the date of the dedication of the World's fair buildings at Chicago from the 12th to the 21st of October, and the senate paid him the compliment of immediately passing the bill without the formality of referring it to a committee.

The sundry civil bill was taken up and the paragraph for surveys and resurveys of public lands was amended by increasing the appropriation to $450,000.

After disposing of twenty pages of the bill it was laid aside. The house bill, to reduce the duty on tin plate, was laid before the senate and referred.

Adjourned.

NORTHWESTERN FREIGHT RATES.

Interstate Commerce Commissioners Listen to Complaints.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The hearing as to freight rates on wheat and flour in the northwest was continued by the Interstate Commerce commission today.

William H. Clough, vice president of the Great Northern company, said the Great Northern system had been influenced in making the same rate to Minneapolis and Duluth by a desire to give the wheat producers the benefit of competing markets. He thought Minneapolis mills had been able to take care of themselves, as under present conditions they had within the last two years materially increased their capital. Mr. Clough also stated that the Great Northern in making its rates had undertaken to give Minneapolis as many miles of haul for the same money as was given Duluth. If a 3 to 5 cent cut is made on Duluth on wheat, Chicago and points in eastern Minnesota would lose their milling interests so far as the eastern business is concerned.

The eastern Minnesota Millers association, as intervenors, opposed any reduction in rates on flour from Minneapolis to Duluth unless an equivalent rate is given to mills in the eastern Minnesota district.

Mr. A. A. Magdeburg, a Milwaukee miller, was called, and said the millers of that city were compelled to pay from 5 to 6 cents more per 100 pounds for wheat than the ruling price in Minneapolis. It was his opinion that the Milwaukee and Minneapolis millers are on a parity as to rates, and if a reduction is made on flour, as prayed for in this petition, it would be a discrimination against the Milwaukee millers. Adjourned till tomorrow.

IN THE COINAGE COMMITTEE.

Considering the Free Silver Bill—Happenings at the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The free silver members of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures were unable to muster their full strength at the meeting this morning for the consideration of the senate free silver bill. There are thirteen voting members of the committee, but only eleven were present today, absentees being Messrs. McKeighan of Nebraska and Kilgore of Texas. Mr. McKeighan is on his way to Washington, and is expected will arrive late in the. Mr. Kilgore is in the city. Six of those absent were free silver men and the remaining five anti-free silver men. The free silver men, although in a majority on the committee—lack one of a quorum by themselves. When a vote was taken on a motion to lay the bill on the table—a motion calculated to bring out the strength of the respective sides—the anti-free silver men declined to vote and thus thwarted any attempt to reach a final vote on the bill at the meeting.

Mr. C. W. Stone moved that the bill be reported to the house with a recommendation that it be laid on the table. A vote was taken on this motion and resulted 6 to 6. The free silver men then came to the conclusion that it would be useless to try to push the matter and so an adjournment was taken till 6:30. As the committee has no authority to sit during the sessions of the house the call for tomorrow was vacated.

Trusts and Combinations.

Representatives Harter, Beemen and Williams, a majority of the subcommittee of the house manufactures committee, have made a report to the full committee. The report says that they find that trusts and combinations control many of the most important articles in the United States. The consequences are wholly bad and absolutely without a redeeming feature. Prices to the consumer are increased, while the wages and occupations of those persons employed by the trust, are rendered less remunerative. Condemning all past and existing legislation in regard to trusts as insufficient and impracticable, the subcommittee recommends the committee to petition the house to take such prompt action as will result in placing upon the free list without delay all articles, the manufacture price, sale or distribution of which is, or may be, under the control or direction of any trust, association or combination whatever.

Mr. Reyburn of Pennsylvania, a member of the subcommittee, dissents from the above report.

Committee on Columbian Exposition.

The select house committee on the Columbian exposition made a supplemental report advancing reasons in favor of the proposition for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the exposition. The committee says the appropriation is to be made on condition that $10,000,000 has been provided and actually expended by the local corporation in preparation for the exposition and that the necessary amount of $15,000,000 will be raised by Chicago.

The committee is of the opinion that the government will not only receive back into the treasury as its proportion of the net proceeds of the exposition the full amount of $5,000,000, but a large sum in addition thereto.

A minority report, signed by Little and Wheeler, was also submitted. It is now assumed, says the report, that the exposition is a government undertaking. The minority believe that it was not contemplated that the government should assume any financial responsibility other than that for which appropriations have been made. The minority express the belief that there will remain to the credit of the Columbian exposition and the city of Chicago as a direct profit several millions besides the park improvements and also as incidentals, a permanent gain to Chicago and millions of gain in property. In the judgment of the minority it would be an abuse of legislative authority to pass the bill.

Will Go to Homestead.

The subcommittee of the house to investigate the troubles at Homestead and the employment of Pinkerton detective forces will probably proceed to that place next week and begin its work.

WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

St. Johns, N. F., Almost Entirely Destroyed—How the Flames Originated.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This city is being practically wiped off the face of the earth by an extensive fire which is now raging. A high wind is blowing and sweeping the flames with a force and rapidity which cannot be checked by any power within the city and it is impossible to obtain aid of any other place. It is almost certain that long before daylight there will be nothing left of the city, as the wind is gradually shifting and will surely send the fire in another desolating path across a portion of the city not yet touched.

The Methodist college, Masonic hall and Orange hall were among the first to be burned, and the government buildings, containing the public records and the archives of Parliament, are hourly threatened.

One hundred and fifty houses are already destroyed and from fifty to 100 others are on fire in various parts of the city with chances strongly against any of them being saved.

The city has one of the most excellent water systems on the face of the earth, but it has proven powerless to stem the awful march of the fire fiend. Firemen have fallen exhausted; citizens, who volunteered have been taken away fainting to keep from being crushed to death by falling buildings, while others are powerless to save even the contents of their own homes. Hundreds of women and children have fled to the hills in terror and they present a wonderful sight, brilliantly illuminated by the rolling flames from the streets below.

At last the most destructive feature of the fire has shown up. The flames have reached the wharves and the shipping has been hauled out into the bay to be beyond the reach of the consuming element. It is here that the greatest loss will occur, as the shipping interests of St. Johns are on a most extensive scale and the loss to this part of the city alone will reach into the millions.

At 1 o'clock 400 houses have been destroyed.

TROUBLE OF AN IOWA STOCKMAN.

His Cattle Were Sold But the Purchasing Firm Suddenly Dissolved.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A case of more than usual interest was on hearing in Justice Randall H. White's court yesterday afternoon. June 30 last D. P. Wilson, a stock raiser at Farragut, Ia., shipped five loads of cattle to the Chicago market. The stock was assigned to S. P. Cady & Co., commission merchants at the stock yards, and sold by them. Mr. Wilson was given a draft for $1,200. The balance, $3,143.65, Mr. Wilson instructed Cady & Co. to deposit in the Merchants National bank in this city, to the credit of his home bank.

The firm of Cady & Co. is composed of S. P. Cady, his son, C. B. Cady, and George W. Humphrey. When the elder Cady reached his office the following morning he received a note from the cashier of the bank requesting him to call. He did so and was informed that there was not money enough to the credit of his firm to pay the check of $3,143.65 due Mr. Wilson. The afternoon previous Humphrey had drawn a check for $1,750, payable to himself, and got the money. Only a little over $700 remained in the bank, and this Mr. Cady drew out and paid to Mr. Wilson. Later in the day Mr. Cady received a letter from Humphrey, in which he said he had concluded to withdraw from the firm and had drawn what money he thought belonged to him from the bank and had left the city. Wilson swore out warrants for Cady, his son, and Humphrey, charging them with larceny as bailee. When the cases came up for hearing this afternoon Humphrey through his attorney asked for a continuance, which was refused. So was a change of venue, and on the advice of his counsel he jumped up and ran out of the court room. He went to Mr. Chancellor's office, room 60, Major block, and locked himself in. Constable Costello tried to dislodge him, but was unsuccessful. Cady and his son were held to the criminal court in bonds of $1,000. Humphrey later waived examination and his bond was fixed at $2,000.

PROVOKED GREAT APPLAUSE

Senators Dawes and Stewart Figure in an Interesting Scene.

SECRET OF A MILLIONAIRE'S ACT

Nevada's Silver Champion Denounced the Geological Survey and Received Some Unpleasant Personal History in Return—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.

Vice President Morton had to check a wave of applause in the senate galleries this afternoon as the venerable Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, his best form straightened and his usually husky voice ringing in clearest tones, delivered a stinging rebuke to Senator Stewart of Nevada. Mr. Stewart had been denouncing the geological survey. He said that the mining communities and the people of the west in general, where this survey was in the habit of operating, had no use for it and did not want it. He said he would give a reward of $1,000 for any geological discovery which had ever been made by the geological survey, which had not been of the slightest value in locating a mine or in any other practical way.

He said it was an institution which spent $1,000,000 in sending over the country a lot of young men on summer picnics. The few geologists who remained in Washington spent most of their time, he said, in log rolling with congress and distributing praise upon one another. Senator Dawes was fretful under this arraignment of a department which he had helped to foster for years. He was on his feet as soon as Stewart closed, and advancing immediately in front of the Nevada senator took him to task for his utterances.

How Stewart Made His Millions.

He reminded Stewart that he had made his millions out of the Comstock lode, and while accumulating that fortune he had been beseeching congress constantly for appropriations to survey this very lode. Dawes himself at the request of Stewart had secured the appropriation which allowed Clarence King to make the surface maps of the Comstock lode which, in part, gave Stewart his fortune. But now, said Senator Dawes, since Mr. Stewart had got through making money with the Comstock lode and was turning his attention to making money out of the irrigation of arid lands, a scheme which the geological bureau did not endorse, the Nevada senator suddenly fell out with the geologists.

As Senator Dawes proceeded he kept clapping his hand on his trousers pocket, which was filled with jingling silver, lending additional vehemence to the arraignment of Stewart, as moved only by mercenary motives. As the venerable senator gave a last slap at his jingling pocket of silver he dropped in his seat amid a round of vigorous applause from the floor and galleries of the senate, an event which has not occurred before this session except when the silver bill passed.

Clearly the Result of Prejudice.

Judge Payson of Illinois, who has been counsel for General Raum while the lengthy investigation of the pension bureau has been in progress, was about the capitol today consulting with members as to what would be done with the fiery report recommending Raum's dismissal, which was made last night. Judge Payson was very bitter in speaking of the report: "It is the most brutal document that I ever saw laid before congress," said he, "and it lacks both decency and accuracy. It clearly shows the animus of the gentleman who wrote it, and it is so extreme in its brutality that it will miss the very end that it hoped to make. I have talked with a number of the leading congressmen today and they have assured me that they felt greatly chagrined at the passionate character of the report.

"Throughout the document it makes every presumption bear against General Raum and it accepts as conclusive and as fact statements which were absolutely controverted by reliable witnesses. But it is not of its review of the evidence that I object, but of its personal brutality toward General Raum. As such, it is worse than anything I ever saw presented to congress."

Miscellaneous.

Hon. D. O. Finch, for many years a prominent resident of Iowa and during Mr. Cleveland's administration United States attorney for the southern district of that state, is visiting the capital for a few days and has rooms at 1325 G street. Mr. Finch left Iowa about two years ago and established himself in the practice of his profession at Seattle, where he now lives. He is greatly pleased with the pluck, progress and prosperity of the Pacific slope, and especially the state of Washington and the city of Seattle, which, after passing through a terrible ordeal of fire, has been rebuilt in a most substantial style and boasts a wide awake population of 60,000.

C. A. Nickum of Lincoln is at the Ameri-can. P. S. H.

MANITOU DAMAGED BY STORMS.

Rain and Hail Cause a Large Amount of Destruction.

MANITOU, Colo., July 8.—One of the severest rain and hail storms ever known in the history of the resort visited Manitou yesterday. The storm lasted for an hour and did great damage in washing out bridges, tearing up the streets, destroying lawns and flower beds and devastating things generally. Both the Rio Grande and Midland railroads were washed out between here and Colorado Springs and trains will not be running until Saturday. The Midland up the pass is badly washed out, worse, in fact, than it was by the cloudburst last August. The total damage will aggregate fully $10,000. The town council held a special meeting last night and a large force of men and teams was put to work today, and everything will be repaired in the shortest possible time. In a week, at the outside, all traces of the storm will be effaced.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER SUNK.

The Marachel Collides with a French Ironclad and Seven Lives Lost.

PARIS, July 8.—The transatlantic steamer Marachel was sunk in collision with the French ironclad Herche, ninety miles southwest of Marseilles. There were eighty-five passengers on board when the collision occurred. Owing to the dense smo