THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1893.

CUT INTO THE GOLD RESERVE

Gold Shipments Have Reduced it Until Now it is but \$97,000,000.

DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET YESTERDAY

President Cleveland and His Advisers Con sider the Financial Situation Satisfied with the Course Pursued by Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21 .- At the rabinet meeting this morning, at which all the members of the cabinet were present. with the exception of Secretary Herbert of the Navy department, the financial situation. it is understood, was almost the exclusive topic of discussion. The meeting lasted for two hours and a bulf, and was the longest session of the cabinet since the new admin-

istration came into power. When the Treasury department closed its doors this afternoon the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 had been invaded to the extent of from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. When the day opened there was in the treasury \$185,000 of free gold. This amount was increased by gold offers from the west aggregating about \$1.250,000. The large withdrawais of gold for shipment from New York cut this down to such an extent that when the cabinet met Secretary Carlisle found that the orders for gold up to that time (about 1 o'clock) had wiped out the free gold and invaded the gold reserve to the extent of \$2,500,000. As far as it can be officially ascertained this is the amount taken out of the gold reserve today for export tomorrow, although it is unofficially stated that \$700,000 in gold, exclusive of that taken out at New York, had been withdrawn from the subtreasury at Boston for export to Canada. If so this will make about \$5,000,000 in gold taken out of the country for shipment tomorrow, and leave the gold reserve invaded to the extent of \$3,000,000, or the total gold in the treasury at \$97,000,000. It is believed that this invasion is but temporary and that within a few days the depleted reserve will be re-stored to its original figure, \$100,000,000.

While nothing official can be obtained here as to the decision of the Treasury departas to in regard to the payment in gold of treasury notes of 1850, the fact that the notes are being paid in gold upon presenta-tion, proven conclusively that they will, for the present at least, be redeemed as hereto-fore. The construction placed upon Secretary Carlisle's statement given to the press last night was that when he reached the limit of the gold reserve he would exercise his discretion, and pay this class of notes, when presented for redemption. in silver, To this extent only are the occurrences of

today a surprise. It can be stated with positiveness that there is no disagreement on the mancial situation between the president and Secretary Cariisle or among the members of the cabinet.

SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

How it Has Affected the Markets-Talks with Fromment Financiers.

NEW YORK, April 21.-The upper crust of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve has been removed, the financial world has stood by and witnessed the doing of it and yet, tonight, in this financial center, no quakings of the earth are felt and folks who are most inter-

that, inasmuch as the heavy withdrawals of that, inasmuch as the heavy withdrawals of gold from the treasury would finally en-croach upon the \$100,000,000 reserve, there would be less apprehension in regard to future movements of the yellow metal. The sentiment is best indicated by the sharp re-covery in values which followed advices from Washington, which, however, were subsequently denied, that Secretary Carlisle had issued an ord r to the New York office to continue payment of the gold for treasury notes indefinitely.

No word was received at the subtraisury here today from Secretary Carlisle relative to the gold situation. Acting Subtraisurer Muhiman notified the secretary of the treas-ury of every application for gold as soon as made tot manifold an answer in any case made, but receiving no answer in any case he proceeded to pay out the gold About 25 per cent was paid out upon treasury notes. According to Mr. Muhlman's figures the net loss of gold to the treasury today was

\$4,600,000, of which all but \$20,000 was for Secretary Cartisle this morning estimated that he had \$55,000 free gold in the treas-my. If he has received none today from sources outside of New York the treasury free gold is all gone and the \$100,000,000 reserve reduced to \$96,285,000. A Little History.

This is the first time since the resumption I mis is the first time since the result of of specie payments that the \$100,000,000 re-serve has been cut into, counting in the sub-sidiary coin as a part of the available funds of the treesury. Difference of opinion exists as to whether the subsidiary coin should be as to whether the subsidiary coin should be thus counted. If not, then the reserve has been encroached upon seven times previous to now, as follows: July 1, 1882, reduced to 800,371,291; Angust 1, 1882, reduced to 802, 052,286; December 1, 1882, to 808,001,148; January 2, 1883, to 852,209,805; February 1, 1883, to 805,275,044; May 1, 1883, to 803,614,146; June 1, 1883, to 809,730,049. The subsidiary one new not constant in the above coin was not counted in the above. The stringency of gold has made itself evident lately in the customs receipts, which

used all to be paid in gold. Of late scarcely any gold has been received by the treasury from this source. Today's receipts of duties Gold coin, \$15; silver coin, \$124; gold certifi cates, none; silver certificates, \$119,500; United States notes, \$15,550; trensury notes, \$132,150

Late in the day, just before the sub-treasury closed, it was reported that officials there had been notified of a demand which there had been notlified of a demand which will be made tomorrow for \$4,000,000 gold for shipment on Tuesday, and there was an ad-ditional report, not verified, that \$2,000,000 gold would be taken on Monday. Naturally, as in times of excitement, the street was flooded today with all manner of stories. One was to the effect that President Chevelond dissatisfied with Scoretary Car-

Cleveland, dissatisfied with Secretary Carliste's conduct of the Treasury department, had demanded his resignation, and another that the president had issued an order to the various assistant treasurers to pay all treasury notes in gold as fast as presented. These reports are given merely to indicate the sort of information that is flooding the street at this time.

One of the Latest Rumors.

One of the latest rumors was that Courad N. Jordan, the newly appointed assistant treasurer at New York, was to hold a con-ference with the New York bankers tonight, but without verification. There is this much to be said : The 100,

000,000 reserve had been broken into once sition of the street that when the reserve dropped below the limits made by Secretary Sherman it would be disastrous, not only to values, but to the mercantile community. The fact that the shock has been comparatively slight has caused an easier feeling about the future, although there doubtless

will not be any surprise if the movements m stocks, as well as in the money and sterling exchange markets, are erratic for some time Manager Sherer of the clearing house said that there would be no meeting of the committee today, as far as he knew, to take action with regard to the gold situation. "I do not think any action is necessary," he

ANSWERS WERE DULY FILED Impeached Officials Come Into Court with Their Formal Responses.

CAREFULLY DRAWN DENIALS SUBMITTED

Official Actions Defended and Multiplicity of Duties Set Up as an Excuse for Shortcomings-Cell House Affairs

Boldly Stood Up For.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 21.- [Special to THE BEE.]-Today was the date set by the supreme court, sitting as a court of impeachment, for the three state officials, Secretary of State Allen, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings Humphrey, and Attorney General Hastings, to file their formal answers to the articles of impeachment pre

ferred against them by the joint convention of the two houses of the recent legislature. The answers of Attorney General Hastings and Secretary of State Allen were filed this forenoon. Both are lengthy documents, in cluding nearly twenty pages of typewritten manuscript.

The answer was prepared after a consulta tion of the attorneys interested in the de fense. The work of preparing the answe was delegated to ex-Attorney General John R. Webster of this city, and his name is signed as attorney for the defendant with Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha as counsel. The answer is argumentative in character, and, like the answer filed by ex-Attorney General Leese last Monday, volunteers detailed explanations of many of the official acts of the accused. Each and every charge contained in the articles of impeachment is specifically denied, and the jurisdiction of the joint convention which preferred the charges attached upon the grounds that the articles of impeachment were not presented. adopted or filed during the term of office in

which the frauds complained of were alleged to have been committed. The court is asked to declare the articles of impeachment void for this reason. The answer goes on: His General Denial.

Its General Denial. His General Denial. Comes now the suid George II. Hustings, at-torney general of the state of Nebraska, in his own proper person and by counsel, not walving his plea hereinafter set forth that the joint convention has not well adopted or presented any articles of inspeachment against him: and protesting that no misdemennor in office, par-ticularly or otherwise, is alleged in the paper writings purporting to be and called articles of impeachment exhibited against him which he is or can be bound by law to answer unto: and now and at all times hereafter saving to himself all benefit of exception to the insuffi-ciency of said supposed articles of impeach-ment, and to the many imperfections, uncer-ment, and to the many imperfections uncer-ment whathsoever in defect in form in this his answer: denies cach and every alle-gation in the said supposed articles of alles of impeachment, and avows that all he did or has done in respect to the matters supposed to be charged against him was of a legislative and judicial character, done unon consultation and deliberation of said board, and was done in faithful discharge of such official duty; that he has not intentionally onlitted or heft undone anything that was required of the duties of the board of Public Lands and Huid-ings, or of any public trust reposed in bins and, herefore, for answer to the said supposed. ber of the hoard of Public Lands and Build-ings, or of any public trust reposed in him, and, therefore, for answer to the said supposed articles of impeachment and to each specifica-tion severally says: He is not guilty of any of the matters in any of the specifications under said article charged against him.

Had Many Dutles to Perform.

In answer to article i of the impeachment

rates in excess of market rates, or for quantitles in excess of those purchased, and denies every allegation with reference thereto. It is denied that the board negligently, willfully or corruptly accepted or audited such accounts without attempting to verify the correctness thereof, but when the account of said Dorgan was filed and the the account of said Dorran was need and the vouchers were not complete or satisfactory settlement was postponed for Dorgan to produce the vouchers, and before such set-tlement was effected the grand jury com-menced an examination of certain other matters connected with the action of the board, and the legislature also entered upon an investigation, and therefore the board deemed it advisable to await the result of such incurries in order TI B to await the result of such inquiries in order that it might avail itself of information that might be brought out; therefore the attor-ney general denies that such accounts have ever yet been audited or settled, and denies that the state of Nebraska has been defrauded.

Explaining the Junket.

After denying the charges that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings allowed claims for material never used and for labor never furnished the attorney general in his answer next takes up the charge that he, together with other members of the board. visited penitontiaries in other states at the expense of the state. He says:

expense of the state. He says: When defendant was inducted into office he had never been connected with or in charge of any prison, penitentiary or reformatory institution, or with the construction of any purpose. Complaints constantly came to the defendant from those then or formerly prisoners in the penitentiary and from persons of high character moved by motives of plui-anthrophy: the building was in progress and various questions came before said board re-lating to vestilation and samitation, to cells for restraint of convicts, the kind of cells to be adopted and constructed. The lessee of the struct in such cell house eighty cells without expense to the state and notified the bard that he was ready to construct and would conthat he was ready to construct and would co-truct cells like those in the old cell house. of any other or better character that the board dghi approve. The Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

The Board of Public Lands and Buildings, desiring fully to discharge their duties in re-spect thereto, determined to go and personally examine sundry modern, recently constructed and well regulated institutions in other states, and deemed it to the public interest that they do so that they might be better qualified to discharge the obligations upon them. In paying part of the expense of said journey said sum of \$500 was expended, and in addi-tion defendant expended considerable of his own noney, all of which was done from con-cletion of duty, and fully and faithfully dis-charge the duties of his office, as the defend-ant then and still believes wisely, rightfully ame of the board in performance of its duty which could not otherwise be acquired. Biames the Superistement.

Blames the Superintendent.

Answering article iil the answer of the attorney general repeats its former asserva-tions that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings can do no more than exercise a general supervisory con rol of a legislative and judicial character over the several state institutions. Referring to the sevent state institutions. Referring to the frauds com-mitted by the men who had contracts for furnishing supplies to the insane asylum at Lincoln, the answer avers that institution is under resident management by a superintendent and a steward. The superintendent was the chief executive officer and charged with the duty to see that the several officers of the institution faith-fully and diligently discharged their respective duties The steward, under direction of the superintendent, is required to purchase supplies, keep accounts and perform such other duties as may be assigned him. Both of said resident officers were appointed by the governor and were not removable nor under control of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and to assure faithful performance of their duties the state required of them an official bond and the sanction of

an official oath. The attorney general further avers that all of the accounts mentioned in the sev-eral specifications in article iii, when examined and approved by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, had been passed upon, approved and City hall. certified to be due and unpaid by the superintendent of the hospitals, and were by the attorney general oclieved to be correct. He was without notice or information, by rumor or otherwise, that any of the accounts were incorrect, and, as a member of said board, acted in the utmost good faith without suspicion that any fraud was attempted to be perpetrated until after allowance and payment thereof.

the second se		CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OF
IRONWORKERS STILL OUT	order that the decision may be given a na- tional character and thus appeal more strongly to the next congress.	SNOW IN THE NORTHWEST
Yesterday's Conference Fails to Result in a Compromise.	Developments at Argentine. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—The only de- velopment of any importance in the Santa Fe strike situation at Argentine was the issuance this morning of a restraining order	Minnesota and the Dakotas Have a Taste of Winter.
Both Officials and Men Seem Anxious to Reach a Settlement of Their Differ- ences - Best of Feeling	to prevent the strikers from working any damage to the property of the company, in- terfering with the service of the road, in- timidating, delaying or stopping the work of the men in the employ of the company. This is a mollification of the order as at first applied for.	RAILROAD TRAFFIC INTERFERED WITH
The Union Paelfic strike is still on, and the promised settlement has not material- ized. The conference yesterday afternoon was productive of no general results, but the	One Strike Settled. NEW York, April 21.—The long-fought lockout which the clothing manufacturers began against their catters has been settled and work will be resumed at once. WORLD'S FAIR RATES.	Their Banks. Sr. PAUL, Minn., April 21. – The oldest citizen has been compelled to hide his head this week, for he had no ancient storm history with which to offset the big storm of the past
best of feeling prevalled, and it is expected that an agreement will be reached today. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon David Hopkins and Charles E. Grossarth, members of the executive board, were admitted to General Manager Dickingen's offer where	Western Passenger Association Roads Not Disturbed by the Atchison's Action. Curcago, Ill., April 21.—Members of the Western Passenger association are not, as a rule, disposed to feel hadly over the with- drawal of the Atchison from the association.	two or three days. True, there had been heavy snows in April, but a fall of from twelve to thirty-six inches on the 20th of April was unprecedented. The storm center has now passed off across the lakes and the northwast breaches assign

General Manager Dickinson's office, when they remained in consultation for ten minutes. Proceeding then to the Arcade hotel, and summoning the remaining members of the strike committee and two others, they returned to General Manager Dickinson's office, and at 3 o'clock went into conference with Mr. Dickinson. Superintendent J. H. McConnell and Assistant General Attorney W. R. Kelley. The conference was strictly private, none being admitted save the nine representatives of the mechanics and the three officials. The discussions were carnest, yet conducted in a quiet, conservative manner, and with evi-dent good feeling on both sides, an occasional Joke enlivening the proceedings.

During the progress of the conference Gate City hall was the rendezvous of the me-chanics. They kept coming and going, and showed much concern in the impending re-sult. During the entire proceedings no tid-ings were received from the conference, and as 5 o'clock came on a look of disappointment and doubt was visible upon the countenances of some. Still they did not despair, for the questions were questions of some magnitude and difficulty, and could not be quickly disposed of. So they patiently waited on, with the hope that their fondest wishes might be

At. 5:45 the conference ended and the delegates left the headquarters building. As they filed down the stairs David Hop-kins said to a reporter: "As matters now look we can probably tell you nothing until Sunday morning." None of the others would say anything upon the subject, but it was evident from their heavier that a settlement evident from their bearing that a settlement had not been effected. They then proceeded to the hall, where they reported to the meeting what had been done and, ten minutes later, adjourned. The men who had been in waiting then came down upon the street and dispersed to meet again in

In speaking of the meeting, T M. Orr, issistant to the general manager, said: "The conference has not finished its labors and will meet again tomorrow to continue the work." Another who is prominent in labor circles said the same, and also stated that everything was moving along nicely, with the best of prospects for a settlement today.

Early in the Day.

Early in the Day. In the morning the executive committee of the Federated Machinery Constructors of the Union Pacific held two important meet-ings, one at the Hotel Richelicu, the other at the Arcade, where the questions relating to the settlement of the strike were discussed. At the same time a meeting of the strikers was held at the headquarters, Gate Cuv hall.

In the executive committee meeting

WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

Passenger Association Roads sturbed by the Atchison's Action.), Ill., April 21.-Members of the Passenger association are not, as a posed to feel badly over the with awal of the Atchison from the association. They say that it by no means indicates that there will be a wholesale reduction of rates, and it is certain that the roads are now endeavoring to accomplish as individuals what they failed to bring about in the association meetings. One thing which is causing decided uncasiness is that the rates of 80 per cent which were slated as the rates to be adopted, have not yet been given the official sauction of the chairman of the association. Chairman Caldwell has not promulgated the rates, for the reason has not promulgated the rates, for the reason that a committee was appointed to arrange the condition inder which the tickets were 'o be put on sale, and that committee has not made a report, Chairman Caldwell has no power to officially announce the rates, and until he is in a position to do so there are and will be no recognized rates to the World's fair in the territory of the Western Passener association. Ad routes are wait-

Phasenger association. All roads are wait-ing, however, for him to get matters into shape and there will be no cutting of rates or some time at least. The Atchison road is generally commended w the other association lines for the entire absence of freeworks which characterized its exit from the association

The meeting of the transmissouri lines which are endeavoring to arrange World's fair rates in that territory has not yet reached an agreement, and probably will not for several days. It is possible that a meet-ing of presidents will be called in a few days to consider the question of World's fair rates and endeavor to find a path

through the gloom.

Rates by the Santa Fe. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.-The Santa Fe today announced a round trip to Chicago of \$100 good for mine months. The fare one way. limited to a continuous trip, will be \$60. Return tickets will be the same price. These rates go into effect May 1.

SUNDAY OPENING.

National Commissioners of the World's Fair Will Decide the Question on Tuesday. Chicago, Ill., April 21.-Gossip was busy today about the coming meeting of the World's fair national commissioners, beginning next Tuesday. It is its final meeting

and probably the one of greatest importance. The most momentous question the fair authorities have had to wrestle with must be decided once for all. That is the question of Sunday opening. It is now for the national commission to say whether or not an attempt shall be made to keep an open Sunday fair. That body has the final approval of all rules relating to the of all rules relating to the exposition management. The Sunday openers will prosent the congressiona contract in detail and will force, if possible, on the minds of the commissioners that there is now no legal or moral reason for keeping the gates closed. Congress appropriated, it is contended, \$2,500,000 in souvenir coins to the local directory on condition that the gates be closed, and then withheld part of the money. Commissioner St. Clair, perhaps the most vigorous worker on the national commission and its leading advocate of Sunday opening, thinks he can convince the majority of his colleagues that the withdrawal of part of the souvenir coin appropriation removed all obligation to keep the gates closed. Individually a majority of the com-missioners are said to be in favor of an open Sunday. Whether or not they will dare to declare themselves in the face of the injunction of congress and the attorney general's opinion, is something that can be decided

NUMBER 207.

Sr. PAUL, Minn., April 21.- The oldest citizen has been compelled to hide his head this week, for he had no ancient storm history with which to offset the big storm of the past two or three days. True, there had been heavy snows in April. but a fall of from twelve to thirty-six inches on the 20th of April was unprecedented.

The storm center has now passed off across the lakes and the northwest breathes easier. The storm began Tuesday and continued with only slight interruptions until tonight. It has extended from the center of North Dakota east across the great lakes, took in a strip along the castern border of South Dakota and covered Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Everywhere it was the same, rain, hard and steady, followed generally by a heavy fall of wet snow which drifted only slightly, its heaviness usually keeping it where it fell. The average depth in the territory mentioned was about fifteen inches and reports of delayed business and threatened danger to crops have been general.

In South Diskota.

In South Dakota the storm had little effect on crops and seeding went on uninterrupted nearly all over that state, although South Dakota railroads were suffering from the effects of the storm and a slight coid vave troubled stocknien. Snow at Ballaton, Minn., has seriously in-

terrupted railcoading, and trains due there from the cast at 6 o'clock this morning will of arrive before tomorrow

At Huron the weather is pleasant and farmers are busy putting in crops. Other South Dakota cities make similar reports. North Dakota suffered from the storm all through the Red river valley and as far west

as Jamestown, midway between the Red and Missouri rivers. Trains from the cast were late at Fargo and Grand Forks, and both these cities, which have been anxiously watching the rising of the Red river for the past week or more, are now more than ever fearful of the results of the flood. Both cities have suffered already and the added iolsture makes the situation much worse or them. The storm was especially severe for them. in western and northwestern Minnesota and In western and northwestern annessia and the tributaries of the Red river, already at flood height, will pour a mass of water into that stream and also overwhelm great tracts of the surrounding level farming lands. All over Minnesota the heavy white mantle

if "beautiful snow" was spread and the puried cities and villages are "rying to dig their way out, while the country districts are impatiently awaiting the help of the sun in driving away their somewhat unwelcome visitor.

Its Effect on the Railroads.

in the matter of immediate effects, the railroads are, of course, the principal suf-ferers, and they have been delayed in the train service on almost all of the lines running out of this city. North of here the greatest fall of rnow was in the neighbor-hood of Anoka, Morris, Staple and Duluth. A for miles west of Anoka the snow had A few miles west of Anoka the snow had piled in on the tracks to a depth of several feet, and traffic last hight was entirely locked number of centlemer started from St. Paul at 8 p. m. for Jamestown, finding it impossible to get through ook a down-town train and returned to this ity this morning. According to the Northern Pacific weather reports this morning there had been a fall of twelve inches at Ashland; nine at Duluth; eight at Detroit: four at Fergus Falls; one at Grand Forks and a light fall at Winnipeg. The Chicago roads reported their lines clear today and trains now running regu-larly. There were a few behind time this morning, although a few were not over an hour late yesterday evening. In the cities all transportation was blocked and crippled will the today, but here when the reput until late today, but has about resumed its normal condition. Where wheat has already been sown, it is where where this aready been sown, it is hoped that no ill effects of the snow will be felt, but in other sections, seeding will be delayed for two weeks or more. Just how serious the result may be is problematical, and depends largely on the rest of the sea-son, whether it be long and hot enough to ripen the grain thoroughly, even though late sown. Altogether the northwest has had an unprecedentedly heavy and most unseasona-ble snow storm and is unable yet to estimate correctly the damage resulting.

realized. No Conclusion Reached.

the morning.

ested are wondering why there has been no crash of worlds nor wreck of spheres. Indeed, some financiers are looking each into the other's face and ejaculating as to whether they have been fanatic or uncannily superstitious. The entire situation has seemed turning on the golden pivot, and here's the way the matter stood here as the sun went down behind the Jersey chinneys across the river:

Engagements for Export

The engagements of gold for export on the steamer sailing tomorrow. Saturday, are as follows: Lazard Freres, \$3,000,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., \$790,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., \$750,000; Ladenburg, Thal-man & Co., \$500,000; Canadiau Bank of Commerce, \$500,000; Bank of Britisb North America, \$500,000; Hasbier, Wood & Co. \$90,000; Nesslage, Colgate & Co., \$25,000; in petty lots, \$20,000; total \$6,175,000. Then came Boston with word that Kidder

Peabody & Co. had engaged there for direct shipment to Baring Bros., in Loudon, \$750,

600 more of gold. There is the physical situation. So much dumb, yet richly clinky metal, about to be transferred in wooden buckets from here to there, and yet the deductions from this fact are as many and as wise as the people who became excited over it today and who dis-cussed it more calmly tonight.

There was much diversity of opinion in the financial community during the day over Secretary Carlisle's statement. In the main the judgment was unfavorable, and this, to no small extent, because of the statement's ambiguity. On the stock market the accumulating "bull runors" from Washington diverted practically all attention from the ecretary's circular, but the sterling exhange market opened in utter confusion, re flecting that very unusual occurrence.

scare among the regular remitters against foreign credits. The demand for sterling bills, this time proceeding from banks doubtful about the gold payment for treasury notes, and anxious to anticipate their ayments, was so heavy as to force up stering rates to the highest figure touched since the panic of 1884. Over \$6,000,000 in gold was thus engaged for export by tomorrow's steamer, with the orders' unusually widely distributed.

Called in Their Loans.

In the midst of this turmoil foreign lenders of money called in numerous loans and, these notes being drawn with the gold clause, payment in specie was in at least one case demanded and obtained. Not unnaturally, the call money tightened under the withdrawals, and, stock market operators lending their usual assistance, money rates were bid up on the exchange. So far as all this was a result of simple fright, it had its reassuring side. The treasury notes presented at the subtreasury were promptly redeemed in gold.

In the face of the unexceptional demand for bills, more than one conservative foreign bank drew exchange in large amounts, sell-ing at the market, aunouncing their inten-tion not to cover their bills by gold shipment. The course of the money market encouraged this policy, which amounted necessarily to a transfer to this side of forcign gold credits. There was, moreover, a clear statement in several quarters, of the vexed question of the gold clause in time notes. The older trust companies and many banks, which are, to some extent, lenders on time, made positive statements today that they are making no stipulation of gold pay-The foreign bankers, with one ment. two banks and trust companies, are steadily insisting on the clause, and are resisted by borrowers. Borrowers on call loans were able to secure accommodations early in day at 5 to 6 per cent, but these who layed supplying their wants were forced to pay 10 to 12 per cent. The posted rates for stering exchange were raised to \$4.85% to \$4.90%, and there was little disposition to

The situation improved late in the day The stering exchange market eased up be cause of the higher rates for money on ac-count of the sales of the bills against the imbending gold shipments, and also against the purchases of stocks for London account, estimated at fully 20,000 shares. Posted rates were lowered to \$4,886,4,90. Money was in better supply near the close and lent as low as 4 per cent as low as 4 per cent.

As an Indication of Sentiment. As the day advanced the belief obtained

as no artificial restriction that could be placed upon the export of gold would end matters in the least or check the out-ow. We are simply coming to a silver basis in the natural course of events, and if the present mode of financiering continues, we will soon bave no gold in the country, but

will have plenty of silver." President George S. Coe of the American Exchange National bank said that he thought that all this talk about gold in the west was rather absurd, and thought it was very objectionable to have any rivalry established between different sections of the country by making an artificial money center some place else than in New York. He did not see where the sanctity of this \$100,000, 000 gold reserve came in. For the country to leave all that available money in the treasury and fall back on any artificial means, such as the issue of bonds in the present crisis, would be like a man going into bankruptcy with plenty of assets.

Two Opinions.

Most of the bankers seen expressed them selves as unable to comprehend the secre-tary's intention in reference to treasury notes. J. Edward Simmons president of the Fourth National bank said: "Mir Carlisle has announced no policy; his words mean nothing, so far as any solution of the ques-tion is concerned. Some of the foreign exchange dealers are against allowing a pre-mium of one-eighth of 1 per cent to those paying for their remittances in gold."

Russell Sage said this morning: "I be lieve that if the people do not lose thei heads we shall weather the storm, and that the currency question will eventually be arranged satisfactorily. It is a pity, however, that Secretary Carlisle does not take a bold stand upon the subject and give us an idea of what he intends to do."

Opinions of Chicago Financiers,

CHICAGO, Ill., April 21.-"I think Secretary Carlisle made his intentions quite clear in his statement," said J. B. Forgan, vice pres ident of the First National bank, this after-noon. "He says that he has made arrangenents for securing gold, but does not state what they are. In his policy, as outlined, gold will no longer be paid on silver certificates after the \$100,000,000 gold reserve is touched, but will then be paid only in greenbacks. Of course, it is only guess work whether or not he can secure enough gold to prevent the limit (\$100,000,000) being reached. If he does not, then there will certainly be a premium on gold and consequently on greenbacks. If the premium is put on I don't think it will be less than 10 per cent. Gold is already practically out of circulation, and there is now a foreign premium on it of about one-

half of 1 per cent. "Mr. Carlisle is a very experienced finan-cier and probably knows what he is doing," said Cashier L. A. Goddard of the Fort Dearborn National bank, "If the gold in the treasury gets down to \$100,000,000, so that gold is paid out on silver certificates, it will put a premium on gold, but 1 think we have no cause for the least apprehension as yet.

What Minneapolis Bankers Say,

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 21.-J. F. R. Foss, president of the Nicollet National bank, said: "It seems to me that Secretary Carlisle and the administration have formu-lated a financial policy satisfactory to them-selves and that they do not propose to take into their confidence any of the financial circles of the country. It is not easy to see how Carlish's ariser recurring the issuance how Carliste's order regarding the issuance of gold certificates as against gold deposits

of gold certificates as agonat gold deposits will affect the situation." J. W. Raymond, vice president of the Northwestern National bank, says he has confidance that Carlisle and Cloveland are in touch with the best element. He does not believe they will let go. He did not think Carlisle had offered any proper solution. President Harrison of the Security bank

says the statement is very varue and in-certain and offers no solution of the problem. What Kansas City Bankers Wou d Do.

KANAR Ransas City Functions would 100. KANAR City, Mo., April 21.—Samuel M. Jarvis, president of the Jarvis-Conkling Mortgage and Trust company, speaking of Secretary Carlisle's statement of yesterday, said: "In all probability, the casest and most expeditions way of relief is for an im-mediate issue of bonds, after which there would be ample time to formulate theories. The democratic party as a whole and Presi-dent Cleveland and his cabinet as dent Cleveland and his cabinet as

[CONTINCED ON THIRD PAGE.]

the attorney general declares that during the times when it was charged that he was guilty of the alleged misdemeanors the duties of his office required him to perform of the United States, and 163 in the supreme court of Nebraska, all of which alone were sufficient to occupy his entire time. In addition to these legal duties he was called upon

to write ninety-five printed pages of official opinions and to attend, as a member, upon the following state boards: Board of Public Lands and Buildings, Board of Educational Lands and Funds, Board of Transportation. Board of Purchase and Supplies, Board of Canvassers, Board of Puarmacy, State Banking board, board to settle with deingent county treasurers, State Board of The attorney general then avers that the important and varied duties growing out of and pertaining to the State Board of Banking were alone sufficient to engross the time of one person, so that it was neither prac-

ticable nor possible to give constant or close supervision in person to the detail and minute of the business of the Board of Pubin Lands and Buildings, nor to do more than to exercise a general legislative and judicial supervisory control over the various institu-tions, to make a circuit of which would rejuire a journey of 667 miles and ten consecutive days. About the Cell House.

The answer of the attorney general then takes up the discussion of the manner in which the new cell house at the state peniwhich the new cen house at the state peni-tentiary was erected. The fact is set up that the \$40,000 appropriated for that purpose was never in the possession of the attorney general, no yet of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, but that the appropriation was made with no other direction than that contained in the words of the

appropriation bill, to wit: "Building a new cell house by day's work, \$40,000." The an-swer then recites that the attorney general and the Board of Public Lands and Build-ings construed the words to mean that the duty of constructing a cell house was conferred upon the board without advertising for hids or letting by contract, and that the board performed the duty faithfully, dili-gently and honestly, without negligence or corrupt or unlawful act or intent, to the best of their ability. It is asserted that the work of construction so far as done has been well done and at as little cost and expense as could have been accomplished, in as good and substantial a manner as by contract upon competitive bids, and is worth fully all it has cost. Regarding the appointment of Dorgan as the superintend-ent of construction of the new cell house, the attorney general answers that he was prevented by sickness from attending the meetings of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings at which Dorgan was appointed as such superintendent: but that after learn-ing of his appointment he knew of no reason why he should be removed and therefore did not agitate his removal. The employment of convict labor in the crection of the cell house

at \$1 per day is defended in the answer upor the grounds of public policy. Dorgan Didn't Defraud the State.

Regarding the second specification of article i, the attorney general answers that it is true that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings did place in the hands of Superintendent Dorgan from time to time sums of money to meet estimates time sums of money to meet estimates for material, payment for outside labor, freights and other necessary expenses, but at no time more than \$8,000, which was required by practical and absolute necessity to carry on the work without delay or vexatious and expensive interruptions, as also is done in other states and by the United States in like cases. It is not true that the same was so done without adequate security that such funds would be expended for the The board before so doing required and obtained from said Dorgan a bond in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, with adequate and sufficient sureties, and defendant denies that by such necessary advance of money said Dorgan obtained power to de-fraud the state, or yet that the state was as a result thereof defrauded of any sum

whatever. The answer further avers that neither the attorney general or the Board of Public Lands and Buildings had any knowledge or information, from aught that appears on the face of the youchers, that Dorgan in render-ing accounts to the board returned any faise or fraudulent voucher charging for material,

Samming Up the Argument. After answering in detail all the specifica-tions, the answer closes as follows:

After answering in detail all the specifica-tions, the answer closes as follows: To each and every of said articles of im-peachment, and to each and every of the specifications thereto, defendant shows the court that he ought not to be required to answer, because, he says: The joint con-vention of the scenate and house of representa-tives of the state of Nehraska have not well adopted or presented said alleged arti-cles of impoachment; for said articles of im-peachment were not based on any evidence taken, read or heard before said joint conven-tion, nor did the senate, nor did the house of representatives separately have before it, hear, read or consider any evidence of any kind or character whatever; but assumed, and pretended to find, adopt and present al-leged articles of impeachment, thereto moved only by passion and prejudice, without con-sideration of any facts or evidence of im-peachment were not presented or adopted or filed during the term of office of this respond-ent where in it is charged the offense occurred. Wherefore, as advised by counsel, defendant avers that said joint convention was without jurisdiction, right or power to prefer such al-leged articles of impeachment, even though such alleged misdemeanors in office were com-mitted, which, however, he utterly denies and the same are and ought to be by this court ad-judged vold. **Secretary Allen's Answer.**

Secretary Allen's Answer.

The answer of Secretary of State Allen to the articles of impeachment was also filed this morning. It is identical with the answer of the attorney general, with a few exceptions. In reviewing the work of his own office during the term in which the misdemeanors charged against him were alleged to have been committed, he states that he issued and kept a record of 6,000 notarial and other commissions; records of 754 articles of incorporation, making over 1,666 pages; records of 200 official bonds, making 304 pages; compiled and published the roster of resident soldiers and sailors, comprising over 18,000 names; publication of the laws and legislative documents; examination and record of 522 se-ries of municipal bonds, all of which ries of except the duties of a purely clerical character he discharged personally. In addition he attended as a member the following state boards: Board of Educational Lands boards: Board of Educational Lands and Funds, Board of Purchase and Supplies, Board of Transporta-tion, Board of Pharmacy, Board of Public Lands and Huildings, Board of Canvassers of Election Returns, Board of State Printing, Board of Miscellaneous State Library.

State Library. The remainder of the answer is identical with that of the attorney general. The answer of Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings Humphrey was filed later in the afternoon. After the introductory general deniat the answer is a verbatim copy of the others.

DEATH ROLL.

Earl of Derby, aNoted Politician of Former English Regimes, Passes Away. LONDON, April 21 .- The carl of Derby died

this evening. Right Hou. Edward Henry Stanley, eldest son of the fourteenth earl of Derby, was born July 21, 1826. He was first elected to Parlia-ment in 1848, while he was on a visit to America. In 1952 he was made underscere-tary of state for foreign affairs in Lord Derby's second administration, and was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1866. In February, 1874, when Disraell formed his cabinet. Lord Derby was again en-trasted with the seals of the foreign office, but later he tendered his resignation wing to a disagreement with his colleagues. In April, 1879, Lord Derby withdrew from the Lance -shire Union of Conservative associations in consequence of his disapproval of the foreign policy of the government and his desire to re-minate for discher Informal in garty obliga-tions; and In October, 1879, it bernme known that he had detached himself definitely from the conservative organization. He was swonn the conservative organization. He was swonn the conservative organization. this evening. that be had detached himself definitely from the conservative organization. He was sworn in as secretary of state for the colories in Mr. Gladstone's administration December 16, 1882, and held that office until July, 1885. In 1886, however, Lora Derby took the unionist side on the Irish question and continued a member of that party until his death

members of that body discussing engaged what in just concessions could be consistently made in their demands upon the officials of the company and how far they would go in standing out for other considerations not in the agreement of September 5, 1892. There were differences of opinion among There were differences of opinion among the members of the committee as to just how far they should go in their conference with General Manager Dickinson, but the conservative members of the organization finally agreed upon a basis of agreement which was submitted to Mr. Dickinson at the

conference. Broderick is Busy.

Chairman Broderick was a busy man and hustled about among the strikers, holding conferences with the men and ascertaiting what their feelings were so far as the situa-tion was concerned.

Broderick impresses one most favorably and seems a born leader of men. He it was who terminated the Mexican Central strike so favorably to the men, and believes he will be largely instrumental in ending the present difficulties on the Union Pacific. "I am not an agitator in the sense the papers use the word," said Mr. Broderick "but somebow I have been mixed up in a number of these affairs and I believe have done some good for my fellow workmen.

"A man in my position needs a very calm and conservative head on his shoulders. He meets so many hotheads and has to stand all the hard names imaginable. He is called anholy terms and is generally a bad man until the strike is over and the men get in the main what they went after-then he is a Moses and a man of pronounced ability. This, however, is true generally of mankind, While I cannot say anything at present re-garding this strike I think the men will reach a settlement; at least, I hope so.

WILL APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Cause of Labor Organizations to Be Taker to the Highest Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The exciting legal ontest over the rights and responsibilities of labor which culminated in Judge Ricks' recent decision at Toledo is about to be removed to the United States supreme court. The attorneys who will represent the labor organizations are already here. They include E. W. Harper of Terra Haute, Ind. who has been general counsel of the brotherhood of engineers for many years and ex-Congressman Frank Hurd of Toledo who arrived this afternoon. The proceedings will be by habeas corpus

to secure the release of Engineer Lennon, who is the man convicted under Judge Ricks' ruling and sentenced to prison. The Lennon case will be made a test before the supreme court and if Messrs. Harper and Hurd are not able to shake the decision of the lower court they will then appeal to congress on its reassembling for such a revision of the law as to overcome the dis-astrous effects of the ruling upon all labor nizations.

In Accord with the Law.

Such a decision will be of far-reaching consequence as it will give a national aspect to the radical rulings of Judge Ricks Messrs. Harper and Hurd, while hopeful of securing a reversal of the action of the lower court are not unprepared to see it con court, are not in that event they will at once begin preparing to present the sub-ject to congress next fall. It was the general opinion of the best legal authori-ties of the senate before the late aujournment that Judge Ricks' decision was strictly in the letter of the law as he found it and that no other interpretation was possible. Senstor Culion said on the floor of the sen-ate that it was the law and not the decision that was at fault and that if labor desired relief it would have to appeal to congress and have the law changed rather than appeal to the courts. The legal representa-tives of the labor interests are inclined to share this view, but they will make this last course. To the blocket court in the land in appeal to the highest court in the land in | Baltimore.

probably only by formal ballot. BUTTE MINERS SUFFOUATED.

Nine Men Lose Their Lives in the Butte and Boston Company's Mine.

BUTTE, Mont., April 21 - By a fire in one of the shafts of the Butte and Boston com pany this morning nine miners were cut off from escape and either burned or sufficiated. All hope of rescue has been abandoned. The

names of those cut off are: EDWARD PASCO. RICHARD PASCO. SAM ROVETIO. FRANK GIRARD. RICHARD TREMBATH. THOMAS GRAY. JAMES NETTO. ANTONIO BARRE. ANTONIO PULIS. The origin of the fire is not known.

Killed in a Powder House.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 21 .- A special from Emporium, Cameron county, gives meager details of a horrible accident that occurred at that place this morning. The glycerine house of the Climax Powder com-pany blew up, killing:

FRED B. DGER, GEORGE LYONS, WILLIAM KING, the latter being blown to

The force of the explosion severed the heads from the bodies of Badger and Lyons and the trunks were horribly mutilated.

FIRE RECORD.

Two People Burned to Death at Beaver Falls Pa.-Other Blazes.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., April 21.-Two dwellings were destroyed and two persons burned to death in a fire at 2 o'clock this morning. A terrific explosion, which occurred in the building occupied by Julius Manthieu, as a tin shop, shattered the walls and the build-ing collapsed. A moment later there was another explosion in the adjoining house of Phillip Corbett. Almost instantly the flames enveloped both houses, and before assistance arrived, they, as well as two others adjoining, were in ruins. After the fire Manthieu and his wife were

missed, and upon searching the rules their remains were found in the cellar charred beyond recognition. It is believed that natural gas caused the explosions. The property loss was small. ABERDEEN, S. D., April 21.--W. N. Allen's

new elevator, containing 20,000 bushels of wheat, burned at Westport last night. Loss heavy.

All Quiet at Tracy City.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21.- Late dis patches state that all is quiet at Tracy City ; but few free miners were at work today though most of the convicts were put to work again. The leading officers of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Raihoad company, at a meeting in this city today, decided that those miners who took part in the attack on the stockade Wednesday night would be discharged The troops will irobably be with-drawn Monday night.

Movements of Ocean Steamers April 22,

At New York-Arrived-Trave, from Bremen; Galita, from Liverpool; Michigan, from London. At Humburg-Arrived-Rhetia, from New

York. At Rotterdam-Arrived -Chicago, from

DAMAGED BY THE STORM.

lowa's World's Fair Building Not in the Best Condition.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 21.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-lowa's Columbian commission has been in session the past two days, but little business was transacted. This afternoon the commissioners visited the grounds to inspect the work. They expressed themselves as somewhat dissatisfied with the

serves as somewhat dissatistical with the progress of the state building, although they think there will be no difficulty in comple-ting the work by May 1. The heavy storm of last night found its way into the building and discolored the walls of the hallway. No damage was done to the beautiful decorations of the other records. After a therauch examination of the rooms. After a thorough examination of the building the commissioners returned to the city and concluded the business for which they were called together. They adjourned tonight to meet again May 1.

Heavy Rains in Cenusylvania.

PETEBURG, Pa., April 21.-The storm last night which swept over this section deluged western Pennsylvania and caused the rivers to boom with surprising suddenness, the weather bureau predicts eighteen feet of water at Pittsburg by tomorrow. The ram fell in a most unusual volume for this part of the country. Reports from up-river points along the Mononganela and Allegheny rivers show a quantity which was surprising, and in some sections, aided by the high wind, the storm swept the buds off fruit trees, causing alarm for the crops. Country roads are impassable in many districts and creeks swollen out of their beds, in some cases caling away the roads.

Damage at Peoria.

PRORIA, Ill., April 21 .- The viaduct between this city and East Peoria has been washed away. Travel between the two places has been suspended. The steamers City of Peoria and Borealis have been driven into the swamps by the storm. A portion of the Lake Erie & Western's tracks was washed away.

CAPTURED A FIREBUO.

Milwaukee's Mysterious Incendiary at Last Behind the Bars.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 21 .- After thousands of dollars worth of property has been consumed during a period of seven months, under circumstances that pointed to incendiarism in many instances, the police have at last landed behind the bars a man who has confessed to having applied the match to six buildings. He is Matthew Thomet, an employe on the stage of the Stadt theater. Them t was captured tonight at one of the west side engine houses, where he had gone to give an alarm, after telling an officer that there was a fire in the neighborhood, which, it afterwards transpired, he had set. Thome the afterwards transpired, he had set. Thomet does not admit setting any of the big fires, although he admits having set one of the numerous blazes in the theater where he was employed, previous to the one that nearly consumed the building.

organizations. Mr. Harper says that writs which concern the restraint of personal liberty are given immediate hearing before the supreme court, so that he expects not only a hearing next Monday but a decision of the important points involved before the end of next week