Congress Has Assembled and 'ndulged in Little Preliminary Work.

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES

Short Session of the Senate-Drawing for Seats in the House-The President's Message Will Not Be Deliv-

ered Until Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The senate assembled at noon today in obedience to the president's proclamation and spent just half an hour in session. During that brief space of time, however, the oath of office was administered to Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, who had not been present at the last special session of the senate, and to Senator Pasco of Florida, who had been re-elected by the logislature of his state since the adjournment of the special session. The oath of office was also administered to the new secretary of the senate, Mr. Cox. The resignation of Senator Beckwith of Wyoming was announced in a communication from that

The usual committee to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, was appointed; but before the committee had time to perform that duty the senate adjourned in respect to the memory of the late Senator Stanford of California. The possibility of having the president's message delivered (as was expected in some quarters)

gentieman.

was thus cut off.
There were seventy-six senators present when the senate met at noon today. The senate chamber was in midsummer attire, the floor being laid with matting. Half a dozen of the desks of senators on the demo-cratic side were provided with handsome flowers. The galleries were filled with ladies in light summer costume and the floor was open to visitors up to within a quarter of an hour of 12 o'clock.

One of the First to Arrive,

One of the first senators to put in an appearance was Mr. Stewart of Nevada and his desk was the central point of attraction for senators of both parties as they arrived. Mr. Gorman was one of those, and he and Mr. Stewart had a most friendly greeting and a long char. and a long chat. Mr. Mills of Texas was in his seat about the same time that Mr. Stewart came in, but

there was no greeting between the two.

Mr. Teller of Colorado arrived at about
five minutes before 12 and at the same
moment a magnificent basket of flowers was
laid on his desk. He was most cordually

welcomed by many senators.

Just before the stroke of noon Mr. Col-quitt was wheeled into the chamber, but before he could be gotten to his chair the vice president's gavel fell, a hush came suddenly on the talk and confusion, and the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Mr. Butler, opened the session with prayer.

The vice president then directed the secre-

The vice president then directed the secretary to read the proclamation of the president convening congress in extraordinary session, and the document was read by Mr. McCook, the outgoing secretary.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania had the oath of office administered to him, as also had Senator Pasco of Florida.

The vice president laid before the senate a communication from Mr. Beckwith of Wyo-ming stating that, owing to a combination of circumstances over which he had no control, he had been obliged to hand in his resigna-tion to Governor Osborne of Wyoming of his appointment as United States senator. The

On the suggestion of Mr. Gorman the oath of office was administered to the new secretary of the senate, Mr. Cox, who was escorted to the desk by the retiring secretary, Mr. McCook.

Ready for Business

Resolutions were then offered and agreed to inform the house of representatives that a quorum of the senate had assembled and was ready to proceed to business, to notify the house and the president of the electro of Mr. Cox as secretary of the senate, fixing the daily hour of meeting at noon, and for the appointment of a committee of two sen ators to join a like committee on the part o the house to wait upon the president and in form him that both houses were in session and ready to receive any communication h may be pleased to make. Senators Harris and Sherman were appointed as such committee on the part of the senate,

Mr. White of California then arose and

said that it was his painful duty to announce the death of his late colleague, Mr. Stan He said, at a date to be fixed here after, he would request the senate to set apart a day for such 'remarks in regard t Mr. Stanford's memory as might be deemed proper, and should content himself nov with moving as a mark of respect, that the

The motion was agreed to and the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

Contested Election Case from Michigan Drawing for Seats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The great thing of assembling in both houses was the reading of the president's proclamation convening congress in extra session. This was followed by the call of the names of the members elected.

When Michigan was reached in calling the house roll call it was stated that since the credentials of Mr. Richardson of the Fifth district had been received and entered or the roll there had been a change in state officers, and these had given a certificate to Beiknap. The clerk added that he refused to strike out Richardson and now left the matter in the hands of the house. There were 346 members found present.

The clerk then announced that the election of speaker was next in order.

Mr. Holman placed Mr. Crisp in nomination; Mr. Henderson of Illinois placed Tom Reed on behalf the republicans; Mr. Kem of Nebraska nominated Jerry Simpson on behalf of the populists. The tellers took the vote resulting:

Mr. Crisp was declared elected amid great applause and was conducted to the chair by his late opponents. On assuming the chair Mr. Crisp thanked the house for the honor and promised to discharge the duties with finelity, courtesy and impartiality. The oath was then administered by Mr. O'Neil of

Massachusetts. Swore In the Members.

The speaker then administered the oath to the members. Mr. Richardson of Michigan, on objection by Mr. Burrows, republican, was requested to stand aside until the house was fully organized. After the others had taken the oath, Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia offered a resolution that

Mr. Richardson be sworn in. Mr. Burrows offered a resolution for the swearing in of Mr. Belkuap on the ground that the Richardson credentials had been annulled by the supreme court of the state. Action on both was postponed until tomorrow. The officers of the house nominated by the democratic caucus of Saturday were then elected and swern in.

Mr. Kilgore suggested that some arrange hamber should be reserved for the repub-

lican forces.
To this Mr. Reed responded that it had been the custom of many congresses for the republicans to take one side of the chamber democrats the other, in case of inequality of numbers - which unfortunately now existed - [laughter] - the party which was the most numerous took additional seats

THEY'RE OFF AT WASHINGTON on its opponent's side after its own side was filled. Drawing for Seats.

The members were then requested to re-tire beyond the screens while a blindfolded page drew from a box of marbles numbers to correspond to the number of members on the Mr. Reed, by virtue of being an ex-speaker,

Mr. Reed, by virtue of being an ex-speaker, and Messrs. Holman and O Neill, by virtue of their long service, were permitted to choose their seals in advance. Mr. Reed selected his old resting place to the left of the speaker, but well in line to catch the speaker's eye and directly in front of him. Mr. O'Neill sat down behind a bank of flowers. Mr. Holman was content with his old seal which is to the vicit of the center. old scat, which is to the right of the center of the chamber, not too far forward to be overlooked by the chair nor too far back to make his voice indistinct when seeking rec

ognition.
Mr. Loud of California drew a lucky number and he had the choice pick of location. He enscoused himself in the chair formerly occupied by Bourke Coekran, exactly across

the alsie from Mr. Reed's desk.
Mr. Cannon was another lucky man and his selection was the seat directly behind Mr. Reed.
Mr. Livingston was early in the race, but

with many more eligible seats to be had for the asking, he preferred his old place on the main aisle, about the center of the hall. Mr. Bailey of Texas was also modest. He contented himself with a seat far in the rear of the hall, the one occupied during the last congress by his colleague, Mr. Culber-

Mr. Wheeler also refrained from coming Mr. Wheeler also refrained from coming to the front, but he nevertheless made a good selection. When the clerk called the name of Mr. Cobb, a stentorian voice from behind queried: "Where is he at!" and amid general laughter, in which he good naturedly joined, Mr. Cobb proceeded to make his selection.

Mr. Springer's Location.

Mr. Springer seated himself next to Mr. Cobb, in the third division, to the right of the speaker—a desirable locality. Mr. Hayes took up his abode in the second row, directly in front of the speaker, where he soon disappeared behind a massive floral design sent to him by some of his admirers. His republican colleague, Mr. Dolliver of lowa, procured a front seat on the left, and he was soon joined by Mr. Dingley, who will be the right hand neighbor of the lowa statesman during the Fifty-third congress. Mr. Van Voorbis took the front seat on the main aisle on the republican side and Mr.

Hatch, with evident reluctance, but yielding to the importunity of some of his friends in the vicinity, selected the corresponding seat on the domocratic side of the isle.

Mr. Grosvenor was fortunate in securing

the desk he used when a member of the the desk he used when a memoer of the Fifty-first congress.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, who was loudly cheered as his name was called, selected an unobtrusive building location.

Mr. Fitch, Mr. Dockery and Mr. Brown of Indiania, will be close acquaintances on the front row.

the front row.

Mr. Bynum will speak upon the tariff from far in the right rear of the chamber, but Mr. Bryan will elucidate his views from a more central position. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky took a seat well back to the right. Hardly had he seated himself when a page bearing an enormous floral tribute proceeded to place it upon his desk, much to Mr. Breckinridge's evident annoyance. The motion of his land warding the page away was noticed by some of his colleagues and their laughter soon spread throughout the house as the members came to realize the situation. But the flowers did not remain upon the desk.

Other Lucky Members.

Mr. Bingham and Mr. Wadsworth will be next door neighbors in the front row. Mr. Burrows, although his name is far down on the list of the favorites of fortune, was lucky enough to find a desirable seat, which had been overlooked and will flank Mr.
Dolliver on the right of the front row.

Messrs. McCrary, McMillan, Hitt and
Henderson of Idinois, and Hendricks secured

hoice positions. Mr. Cockran had an opportunity to chose a point of vantage, but he contented himself with a rather remote seat. When Mr. Culperson's name was called, his colleague. Bailey, courteously offered him his old seat

and selected another one himself. The New York democrats were singularly of ortunate. Mr. Cummings, Covert, Siekies and Fellows were compelled to take their positions in the democratic annex, in the "sleepy hollow" of the republican side. They have with them, however, as partners in misfortune, such good democrats as Messrs Oates, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Bland, Johnson of Ohio, Blanchard, Hooker,

terlly and Sayers. When the drawing for seats was concluded it was ordered that the daily hour for the meeting of the house should be 12 noon. Mr. O'Farrell gave notice that tomorrow

e would call up the Michigan prima facie ection case. Mr. Grosvenor announced the death of his olleague, Mr. Fluochs, and, as a mark of espect to the memory of the deceased,

FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

Proposition to Keep the World's Fair Oper During the Summer of 1894.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The proposition to keep open the Columbian World's exposition throughout the summer of 1894 found its way to Washington previous to the opening of congress, but it had not been suggested by any members of the Illinois delegation. Senator Palmer said he could not talk intel igently upon a proposition concerning which he knew absolutely nothing. Senator Culom said he had heard such a suggestion made in Chicago, but had nothing to say be youd the fact that he would support an measure within reason which the various boards of the fair and the people of Chicago might desire.

General John C. Black, representative-atlarge, said that if the people of Chicago, especially those charged with the manage-ment of the fair, believed it could be made a legal and financial success, he would be in favor of continuing its extension for anothe year, but only, of course, upon the request of the people of Chicago.

Representative Aldrich, in whose district the fair ground is located, said it was for the local directors and the commissioners to determine that they want the fair kept Upon the expression of that request he had no doubt congress would act favor-ably, and the Chicago representatives would do all they could. "We all feel," he added, "that too much money has been expended on the buildings; they are too beautiful in detail and magnificence, as a whole, to be destroyed in rix months. November is not a bad month in Chicago and, independent of the question of continuing the fair next year I think it would be a good thing to keep it

open until December 1. Representative Durborow thought the extension of the fair would be a good thing. It would help out financially and allow a greater number of persons to visit it. Since his arrival in Washington a number of members had told him that, owing to the financial condition of the country, persons in their districts who wished to visit the fair had

districts who wished to visit the fair and been prevented from doing so. Representative Hitt said, enthusiastically, that whatever the people of Chicago desired to have done, after a full study of the situation, ought to be done and he would aid in accomplishing it. "The matter, however," he said, "should not be hastily determined Philadelphia discussed a continuance of the Centennial, but finally concluded not to at-tempt it. But I have confidence in the managers of the Columbian exposition and know that if they believe the opening next year

can be successful they will make it so. Committee of Notification.

Washington, Aug. 7 -The joint committee of the two houses appointed to wait on the president and receive his announcement that he will shortly communicate to them a message in writing" consists, according to custom, of the recognized leaders on both sides: Senators Sherman and Harris and Representatives Springer, McMillin and Reed. They will probably wait upon the president about 11 a. m. tomorrow and the message will undoubtenly go to congress mmediately on its reassembling at noon.

M'KEIGHAN

Fifty-Third Congress Convened Without the Nebraska Representative's Presence.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS IN THE HOUSE

Meikleichn and Mercer Fared Well but Hainer Was Compelled to Sit in the Rear of the Republlean Column.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. "Where is McKeighan?" This question

was asked scores of times about the house of representatives today when the Fiftythird congress convened in extraordinary session to devise ways and means through the legislative process to check the financial distress and secure a return of the good old times which prevailed under republican rule. Every one of the six members of the Nebraska delegation answered to the roll call except the member from Red Cloud. It was to be supposed that this financial oracle would be promptly on hand upon an occasion of this character to offer his remedies for all economic ills, but he did not show up. There was his colleague from Broken Bow as august as ever, and he appeared lonesome and out of place without his inspiration from Red Cloud, yet he could offer no suggestion as to the whereabouts of Mr. McKeighan.

Distribution of Seats.

In the drawing of seats which members will occupy during the sessions of the Fiftythird congress the Nebraska delegation generally fared well. Mr. Meiklejohn was among those whose numbers were early taken from the box and he chose a seat which Jerry Simpson of Kansas occupied during the last congress. It is well down in front in the eastern wing of the republican side, in close proximity of the leading re-publicans and easy of access, being within two seats of the center aisle. Mr. Mercer also fared well, being drawn early and choosalso fared well, being drawn early and choosing a seat in the very center of republican greatness. Mr. Hainer was among those who were called late and he was compelled to take a seat in the rear of the republican column, but he promises to keep with the procession in legislative work. Mr. Bryan got a seat just behind his position in the last congress. It is two rows from the last seats out and on the extreme western wing of the democratic side. democratic side.

No Respecter of Persons.

Greatness does not always receive its reward in the drawing of scats. The principle is not a respecter of persons. For instance, big brained Dave Henderson of Iowa, who is a leader of the house, was called late and got an infector seat. Then Colonel Hepburn, who is a great orator, was unfortunate and went to the rear of the row, while Walter Hayes, who is a conspicuous figure in the hayes, who is a conspicuous figure in the hause, got the pick of the choice locations and Dolliver was drawn so early that he went down to the very front row on the republican side and took the finest place, between Burrows of Michigan and Dingley of Maine, a pair of the strongest debaters and statesmen in the house. statesmen in the house. Nebraska's senators were both on hand

ready for business. Representative Bryan was the recipient of a handsome basket of choice cut flowers. It came from admiring friends in this city. All of the Iowa mem-bers were in their seats but one of the new ones. There were hearty congratulations upon the return to the house of those old wheel horses of republicanism, Governor Gear and Colonel Hepburn, who were thrown out of congress by the alliance and demo-cratic cyclone of 1890. Both are exceptionally able men on the floor of the house any able men on the floor of the house. Rep-resentative Meiklejohn has appointed W. H. Sackett of Fullerton to be his clerk and stenographer and Messrs. Mercer and Hainer have chosen W. E. Anniu of Omaha as their clerk. Each member of the house who is not chairman of a committee can now under the law employ a clerk or stenog-rapher and the government pays him or her \$100 a month during the session of con-

gress. Views of Nebraska's Representatives.

When The Bee correspondent asked Rep-resentative Meiklejohn what his position was on the silver question he said: "I am for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act and want legislation enacted providing for the use of silver that will insure the parallelism of the two metals

as the basis of our currency."

Representative Mercer, who heard his col-league express his views as above, said: You may quote me upon the sliver question n the same language. It expresses my posiion exactly.

Representative Hainer said: "I am in avor of using silver as an ultimate redemp-ion money and I favor its widest use possi ble consistent to keeping it on a parity with gold. I believe we should call in and cancel all paper money under \$10 denomination and issue sliver for it, and coin gold in denomina tions of \$20 and upward."

Nebraska's three republicans in the house are in favor of a sound currency, but they oppose legislation which would tend to contract the country's circulation and reduc-the values. They are bimetallists.

Where Pettigrew Stands. Senator Pettigrew arrived this morning from his home at Stoux Falls, S. D., via New York. He says he will not remain here over ten days, when he will return home on in portant business. He believes congress will remain in continuous session till next summer, and that the senate will not get down to business under six or eight weeks, or before the house has passed a coinage bill and the senate has determined its contested election cases. He does not want to make any speeches, and believes he can best serve his state while the time servers are talking and till the voting begins by going home and looking after some business interests of

great importance to South Dakota.

Senator Pettigrew is opposed to placing our currency upon a gold basis, although he would like to see something done to revive the commercial interests of the country He is inclined to think that the sliver ques-tion has not half as much to do with the present fluancial stringency as democratic de-structiveness and the bellowing of the calam-ity howlers. The senator favors good money and a currency sound the world over, but he is opposed to a single standard of money. Senator Pettigrew called at the Interior department this morning to see what progress had been made with the work incident to the legislation of the last congress relat ing to the Sioux Indian treaty, and was amazed to learn that nothing had been done, that the department had postponed the subject till congress acts upon silver. It is the policy of the administration and all its branches to defer all questions and make action contingent upon the repeal of the sil

Senator Pettigrew intends to introduce a bill opening the Sioux ands to homesteaders at \$4 an acre. When the senator returns to Washington next month he will be accompanied by Mrs. Pettigrew and their sons. Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are re Nebraska: Original-David K. Wilson icrease—Arthur Bartholomew, Presley line, Original, widows, etc.—Jane Huss

Jennie Douglass, Elizabeth Andrews.

Iowa: Original—Joseph Lyonnais. Increase—Albert T. Dotson, Robert K Johnson, Jamuel M. Daughenbaugh, John Streets, Everett C. Updike. Original, widows, etc.—Auna M. Evans, Almira F. Helm, mother. Rachel Shafer, Gretje Woodt, Sarah Sin-

Raided by the Brigadiers.

The confederate brigadiers in the senate have begun their raid upon the republican employes of that body who are ex-union veterans. The first employe of the senste t) be removed by the new regime was Captain E. T. Cressey of Sioux Falls. S. D. assistant librarian. Cressey is an employe of the | breaking out of the war.

secretary of the senate. It is a little remarkable that the secretary's first dismissal was an ex-uniou soldier. Cressev was a volunteer in the Second Minnesota infantry and fought at Chicamagua. He has just finished, after cighteen months of hard work, a catalogue of the United States library, for which he was today complimented in the open senate, at a time when his dismissal papers were being made out because he was a republican. His summary removal is pronounced heartless, if not disgraceful.

For the Best Interests of All.

Senator Carey of Wyoming was in his seat in the senate today, having arrived fresh from the scenes of distress in that section of the country. Notwithstanding the fact that Senator Carey is from a large silver state he is an ardent advocate of the immediste and unconditional repeal of the Sher-man law. He said today that while there was a considerable amount of distress due to actual want in the west, the greatest trouble arose from the universal distrust

which one business man had of another "Friends," he said, "who have trusted one another in business transactions without the least fear of danger are growing sus-picious of one another, and the effect on bus-iness of all kinds cannot be appreciated here. This is a time when one should rise superior to politics and act for the best interests of the country. I do not believe in a compromise. This is a time for action. An evil exists which must be eradicated, and the only way to do so is to go to the root of the trouble at once."

News for the Army. The following army orders were issued to

day: The following transfers in the cavalry arm are made: Second Lieutenant J. B. Cassett, from the Ninth cavalry to the Fourth cavalry (troop K). Second Lieutenant Edward E. Hartwick, from the Fourth Cavalry to the Ninth cavalry (troop E).

Captain Marcus E. Taylor, assistant sur geon, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service, will proceed to his home and report thence by letter to the adjutant general of the army.

Miscellaneous. It is generally believed that a deal has It is generally believed that a deal has been arranged which, if carried to fulfillment, will see Mr. A. L. New, the recently appointed collector of internal revenue for Wyoming, hand in his resignation as collector and at the same time he will be named by the governor as the successor of Mr. Beckwith. Mr. New is now in this city, accompanied by Mr. C. D. Kelly of Cheyenne, and the presence of Mr. Kelly in the city fills the remainder of the story that he is the person selected to have the position of collector, made vacant by the resignation of collector, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. New. This is believed to be the ar-rangement made by the local politicians of

Cheyenne. Rev. John Gordon, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Omaha, filled the pulpit of the Church of the Cove-nant yesterday and last evening in the absence of Dr. Hamlin. Dr. Gordon is a brother-in-law of Dr. Hamlin, the regular pastor.

C. J. Dolezal was today appointed postmaster at Catherine, Chase county, Neb., vice Ella M. Ethertor resigned. Herman Huelsdonk at Underwood, Potta-wattamic county, Ia., vice John Graybill, removed, and Israel Cannon at Walters. Ada county, Idaho, vice L. R. Walter, resigned. D. L. Holmes of South Omaha is here look-

ing after the interests of Mr. Seip, who wants to be postmaster of that city.

Tobias Castor left Washington this morning for his home at Linsoln. He did not complete anything today in connection with the readjustment of the land districts of Nebraska. Some of the democrats in Ne-braska are trying to have the districts remain as they are so as to save the offices and

the salaries.
H. L. Dillon of Sioux City has applied for the position of clerk to the superintendent of construction. Perry S. Heath.

SENATOR BECKWITH'S SUCCESSOR.

Position-Washington Notes. Washington, Aug. 7.-Vice President Stevenson today read to the senate the resignation of A. C. Beckwith as senator from the state of Wyoming. The announcement came as a considerable surprise to the senate. though rumors to this effect have been received from Wyoming for some days. A gentleman who stands very high in the politcal ranks of that state, and who just ar rived in the city, is authority for the state-ment that it is generally believed that a pian has been arranged, which, if carried to fulfillment, will see Mr. A. L. New, the re-cently appointed collector of internal revenue for Wyoming, hand in his resignation as col-lector and at the same time he will be named by the governor as the successor to Mr. Beckwith. Mr. New is now in this city, accompanied by Mr. C. D. Kelly of Cheyeune, and the presence of Mr. Kelly in the city fills the remainder of the story in—that he is the person selected to have the position of tor, made vacant by the resignation of

To meet the constantly increasing demand for bank notes from oanks which are taking advantage of the low rate of government onds and buying them and increasing their circulation. Secretary Carlisle has ordered the force of the bureau of engraving and printing to work from 8 to 6 p. m. With hese extra hours the total issue per day. beginning with temorrow, will be about \$1.

250,000, exclusive of reissues.
The offers of silver to the Treasury departnent today aggregated 505,000 ounces, and of this amount 21,000 ounces were purchased at \$0.726 and the same price was tendered for the remainder.

Comptroller Eckels has ordered the First National bank of Hutchinson, Kan., lately suspended, to reopen for business, and has appointed D. C. Taylor, receiver of the First National bank of Kankakee, Ill. This bank failed some time ago.
The United States steamship Philadel-

phia arrived at Callao this morning. Orders are waiting Captain Barker at Callao, direct-ing him to proceed immediately with his vessel to Apia, Samoa, to represent this gov ernment's interests in the Samoan protect-

MUST REPEAL THE SHERMAN ACT. Mr. Cleveland Will Take that Position in

His Forthcoming Message.
Washington, Aug. 7. — The president's message will go to congress tomorrow. It is only about 3,000 words in length. It is un-

derstood it recommends the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. Free silver democrats express themselves as agreeably surprised at what they understand is the moderation of the president's recommenda-tions. While recommending the uncondi-tional repeal of the Sherman act, they understand he recognizes sliver as one of the money metals, which must be maintained, but points out that with the present attitude of European countries the proper ratio be-tween gold and silver annot be maintained by this country alone. He therefore does not favor the coinage of silver under the present conditions except for subsidiary pur poses. He thinks in this way Europe can be coerced into an international agreement more favorable than heretofore. He favors silver on a parity with gold, stands by the platform of 1892, but says that platform cannot be carried out because a fixed parity cannot be maintained.

Prominent democrats of both wings have been given to understand that these are the president's views. It is understood that Cockran of New York and Bynum of indiana will lead the anti-silver democrats in the house. Cockran favors plunging right into the silver debate without waiting for the announcement of committees. Cockran will introduce the bill to repeal the Sherman act. The silver men will put in a bill framed as nearly as possible in the terms of the democratic platform of 1892 for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, to put the opposing democrats in the position of opposing their own platform.

Death Roll.

WESTRORO, Mass., Aug. 7.—General George B. Bingham died here last night, aged 52. He was one of the first men in Wisconsin to culist in the United States service at the

BOURKE COCKRAN'S NEW ROLE

He Will Champion the Colicy of Mr. Cleveland in the House.

SILVERITES NEED NOT EXPECT QUARTER

Their Opponents Are Prepared to Wage ar Unrelenting War Against Them-Prominent Congressmen Talk-Program of the Republican Members.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- For the first time in many years the anti-free coinage men are the aggressive element in the house of representatives. Since the demonstization of silver in 1873 the silver men have been an aggressive element in every congress and have yearly demanded that atonement be offered for the "crime of '73," and that silver be restored to its place as a money metal. The militant skirt of the free coinage element is still to the front, but there has suddenly appeared an equally aggressive spirit among the hitherto conservative anti-free coinage men, who have suddenly assumed the aggressive and demanded that the purchasing clause of the Sherman act be repealed, and that it be done unconditionally and at once

The leader of this element is a man who never follows, but always leads. Hon. Bourke Cockran of New York. He has been known for many years as a high chieftain of Tammany, as one of the greatest orators of the day, but now he appears in a new rolethe popularly recognized champion of the president's financial policy in the hails of congress. It is the element that has Bourke Cockran at its head that today noists the black flag and declares no quarter to the ad vocates of free coinage. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, without reference to a committee, is the policy of Mr. Cockran, and he today conerred with the silver men to induce then to agree upon a plan whereby the issue would be fought out in the halls of congress without awaiting the appointment of comnittees and the references customary under

Silver Men Will Stand Firm, According to Mr. Bland, no agreement

upon the subject of the silver debate in the house is probable just yet. He said this evening to a reporter of the Associated press that Mr. Cockran and himself had been talking about the matter, but no authorized proposition had been made and no conclusion reached. o conclusion reached.
"I told Mr. Cockran that I would consult

with those interested with me in regard to the question, but I have not yet been able to

"What were the terms of the proposition Mr. Cockran made"

"There has been nothing definite proposed

as yet. Mr. Cockran asked if we would consider a proposition looking to an arrangement under which the silver question could be discussed at once, and I told him we would listen to him. "What condition, or limitation governing the situation, would be acceptable to the

silver men? "We do not want to unduly delay action in the premises," responded Mr. Bland, "but we must have opportunity to offer, discuss and vote upon amendments which we shall offer to a bill to repeal the Sherman law. This must be granted, or there can be, in my opinion, no agreement regarding the matter." The position of Mr. Bland is accepted by the anti-silver men as an indication that the free coinage people will stubbornly contest every stage of repeal and yield nothing that is not wrested by the force of superior strength on successive roll calls, if, indeed,

the repealing men have the numerical

determination. Mr. Ceckran's Propositions In a statement to the press tonight Mr. Cockran explained that his proposition to Mr. Bland related rather to measures than time. "The whole question," he said, 'is exhausted in three propositions, viz: First, to repeal the silver purchase act unconditionally; second, to repeal the silver purchase law and revive the Bland 1878; third, to repeal the silver pu chase law and provide for the free coinage silver. My suggestion is that they be offered to the house in turn and debated as fast as they are presented. Let everybody talk that wants to, and on these three proposi tions everybody can be heard."
"What limit of time do you propose?"

"I shall make none that will not be entire! agreeable to Mr. Bland, for it must be o such duration that the house will approv and adopt it. We can do nothing in this way except by general consent. But what i want and, if you please, the anti-sliver men want, is that the house may know that this house will go right to work on the subject at once and come to a vote some time. he main thing to be desired that the coun-

try may be assured of action."

Representative Bynum Talks. Representative Bynum, who was credited with being an associate of Mr. Cockran in the effort to bring about an agreement, said when asked about the matter: "It is all news to me. I should consider it rather an unparliamentary proceeding to enter upon a debate of the subject in advance of the full organization of the house, or at least of the ppointment of a committee from which a fill on the subject could be reported. Still it might be done by resolving the house into a committee of the whole upon the state of the union and utilizing the time until the committees are appointed and ready work. I am in favor of the repeal of the Sher man law, let it be understood."

Representative Springer of Illinois under-stood that whatever might be the course of the house in this matter, the senate would

at once enter upon the discussion of the whole silver question.

The purposes and program of the ultra anti-silver men are probably as well known to Representative M. D. Harter of Ohio as to any one, and that gentleman has a hearty, vigorous manner of expressing his views that leaves no doubt in the minds of the hearers. "The first thing," he said this afternoon, "to do, and what I believe will be insisted upon, will be the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act. After that will come the discussion of something to take its place, they are going to waste time debating repeal the house might as well put in time waiting for the appointment of the

committees. "But what ought to be done," Mr. Harter continued, "is to let the question of circula tion alone; it will take care of itself. Gold s produced faster than it is needed for coinage purposes, and if we will just let things alone they will right themselves. There will be a return of confidence and money will

Program of the Republicans.

It is improbable that at a caucus which the republicans have called for tomorrow morning they will take up and discuss any question of party policy. The caucus is called for the purpose of determining who shall be chosen as the representatives of the unority on the clerical and working forces of the senate. Concerning the policy of the party, a prominent senator who has always been ac-tive both on the floor and in the caucus, and

who has heretofore been a stalwart partisan, said this evening that the republicans vanxiously awaiting the suggestions of president. "The republicans," said "will interpose no objections the treatment which may be proposed. question of the rights of senators to their seats is the highest question that can be brought before this body, but we are not dis-posed to insist upon this and will go to the extent of permitting that to be laid aside temporarily, so that there may be a speedy passage of such a law as the president may in his wisdom suggest, and which, it is presumed, he has assurance can be passed. The republicans are too patriotic to attempt to prevent anything that is for the good of the country, and if there is any measure that murder in the first degree, was arraigned democrats can possibly agree upon that will today and pleaded not guilty.

restc - he confidence of the people, we, as a par vill support it, and then settle the disput questions relative to the rights of member of their seats."

1 - ig to Reach an Agreement. At t. suggestion of Representative Bourke tran, in the house, a number of especially the New York dele-ration, m and infort v discussed the best method or its memt

diate consideration and fixing taking a vote on the silver securing it question. . specific proposition will be made to the silver people, but the members of the conference express the hope that an arrangement satisfactory to both sides will be agreed upon. Nothing will be done looking to this end until after the president's message has been read. The conference designated the following gentlemen to take a poll of the house and ascertain its sentia poll of the bouse and ascertain its sentiment as to the methods and manner of procedure that should be adopted in this matter: Messrs. Harter of Ohio, Brawley, South Carolina; Hall, Minnesota; Lapham, Rhode Island; Wolverton, Pennsylvania; Geissenhainer, New Jersey; Bynum, Indiana; Cobb, Missouri; Payne, Maryland; Sperry, Connecticut; Cockran, Trzey, Fitch, Dunphy and Fellows, New York.

The gentlemen will meet again tomorrow and report the result at their conference with the silver men and endeavor to agree

with the silver men and endeavor to agree upon a proposition to be made to them re-garding the debate and time for taking a vote on the question.

ROBBED THE CONDUCTOR.

Lone Bandit Collects All the Fares on Crosstown Car. Another daring hold-up took place about

11:30 last night. The Twenty-fourth street electric car had reached the terminal in North Omaha on Ruggles street and was about to start on the return and last trip. There were a couple of passengers in the car and the motorman was on the front end. The conductor was on the rear end of the car and was about to signal the car to go ahead.

Just then a man came out from the shadows along the sidewalk and ran to the conductor. The man wore a black mask and had a big gun in his hand. He pointed the gun at Conductor W. J. McCracken and, with an oath, commanded him to give up all the money in his possession. The passengers and motorman started to his assistance but the highwayman pointed the weapon at them and threatened to make angels of all of them unless they kept quiet.

He then relieved the conductor of \$15 in small change and told them to get and d-d quick, too.

The motorman ran his car at full speed intil he saw an officer and told him of the robbery. The matter was reported at police headquarters and officers were detailed to search for the bold robber.

No one could give a good description of the ellow and he will probably make his escape. Neither the trainmen nor the passengers were armed, so no resistance was made after the robber threatened to kill them.

GRAND ARMY RATES.

Western Roads Will Not Make a Reduction -Railroad Notes. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.-The Atchison road has requested the Western Passenger association to reconsider its attitude on Grand Army rates, but as a different decision from that already made by the association, can only be made with the unanimous consent of

the different roads there is small chance of a reduction. The matter will be taken up at the first association meeting.

General Passenger Agent Eustis of the Burlington now says his road will not reduce the number of its trains between Chicago and St. Louis and Denver. The time card is being rearranged, but the time of de parture of through trains from Chicago and their arrival at Denver and St. Louis will

not be changed. The gross earnings of the Illinois Central for the twelve months ending June 30, 1833, are \$19,291.760; the operating expenses and taxes \$14,070,020, leaving an excess of re-ceipts of \$5,221,740, being an increase of \$589,516 over last year. The gross receipt for July, 1893, are estimated at \$1,731,249, an increase of \$283,683 over the corresponding

period last year.

The total eastbound shipments. live stock, amounted to 49,898 tons agains 49,881 tons for the previous week and 52,747 tons for the corresponding week tast year Lake shipments amounted to 84,262 ton against 90,169 tons for the preceding week

FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Blaze at Louisville-Some Na-

row Escapes from Death. Louisville, Aug. 7 .- A destructive fir proke out in the four-story building at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets at 7:20 tonight. When the flames burst through the windows of the second floor Mrs. Mary Stewart, who has a room on the top floor jumped to the street, breaking a leg and sustaining other serious injuries. John Conway, a blind man, his wife and daughte They leaped to an adjoining building on

The building was occupied by Crutchy & Starls, clothiers. Loss, \$40,000; insurance \$75,000. Koch & Sons, real estate Plymouth Rock Pants company: J Washley, engraver: Hegan Wall Paper com-pany's decorating department and other tenants sustained losses aggregating \$20,000; insured. The building was damaged \$40,000 insurance, \$20,000. Damage to adjoining property is \$12,000; insured. It is not known

w the fire started. HARRINGTON, Del., Aug. 7.—The town of Snow Hill, Md. is on fire. Every indication is that it will be totally destroyed. The fire department from Salisbury, Md., has been called upon. Two engines have been sent

from Wilmington on a special train. WILL BE A NOTEL AFFAIR.

International Ball and Banquet on Midway Pinisance Wednesday. Cuicago, Aug. 7.- [Special Telegram to

THE BRE !- All arrangements for the international ball and banquet on Midway plaisance have been completed and the program will be out tomorrow. It comes off Wednesday evening, August 16, at the model Vienna bakery, and promises to be the most novel affair ever seen this continent. The grand march be led by Director General Davis, include representatives of every nationality in the world. There will be a duke of Veragus gavotte, a Christopher Columbus valtz, a caravel reel, a mayor of Chicago polka, a lady commissioners schottlsche and a United States army quadrille. The international menu offers hard boiled potatoes a la Irish village; roast missionary a la Dahomey, west coast of Africa; boiled camel hume a la Cairo street; monkey stew a la Hagenbeck wind doughnuts a la captive balloon; crys-tallized frappe from Libby glass works and pure Chicago river water.

Movements of Ocean Steamers August 7. At New York -- Arrived -- State of Califorfrom Glasgow. t Bremen-Arrived-Ems, from New

At Glasgow-Arrived-State of Nebraska from New York. At Moville - Arrived - Anchoria, from New

At Hamburg-Arrived-Moravia, from New At Boston-Arrived-Georgia, from Liver-

Mrs. Meyer Arraigned New York, Aug. 7.-Mrs. Mary Meyer,

At Queenstown-Arrived-Scythia, from

the reputed wife of the alleged poisoner and insurance swindler, Dr. Henry C. Meyer, who is jointly indicted with her husband of

CONTINUED CURRENCY FAMINE

New York Banks Still Unable to Supply the Demand.

AWAITING THE ACTION OF CONGRESS

Brokers and Bankers Discussing Probable Legislation on the Silver Question-Bills and Gold Still at a Premium

-The Financial Situation.

New Yoak, Aug. 7 .- Aside from the meet ing of congress and its possible action on the silver question, the principal subject of discussion in financial circles today was the continued scarcity of all forms of currency, notes and specie. In fact, according to well informed bankers, that was, in some respects, the most serious question of the day although many of them were of the opinion that the difficulty would right itself in a few days. Others said that the scarcity would not be relieved until confidence was restored and that would not be until congress has repealed the silver purchase clause of the

Sherman law. Money brokers today were paying as high as 11/2 to 2 per cent for currency and were getting as high as 3% for it in big lots. Their offices were crowded all day and they were doing a big business. These money brokers are using every expedient to get currency out of the banks and the subtreasury. One peculiar feature today in connection with this scarcity of cash was that money brokers were bidding from one-half of 1 percent to three features of the that money prokers were bidding from one-half of 1 per cent to three-fourths of 1 per cent for gold to arrive, notwithstanding that the rate of foreign exchange today, it is said, for demand bills (\$4.84\sqrt{g}) did not war-rant the importation of gold. Sight sterling was in demand today, in consequence of the offering of a premium for gold.

Threw Out Their Account.

The Fourth National bank today threw out the account of Zimmerman & Forshay, on account, as stated, of their business methods, including the offering of a premium for currency funds and exacting a still higher premium when the funds were resold. Zimmerman & Forshay are large builton

dealers Regarding a dispatch from Chicago that the banks of that city intended to make mandatory drafts on New York banks, the president of one of the largest financial institutions here said: "Such talk is absurd. Nothing of the sort has been, or will be done. The officers of the Chicago banks are to be redited with common sense. Chicago could not do business without keeping up balances in New York. If the New York banks were to throw out the accounts of the Chicago banks, Chicago might as well move out into the middle of Lake Michigan."

From another source it is learned that New York banks have not and will not refuse to ash Chicago checks when presented in the ordinary course of business, but they will resist any organized attempt to draw heavy amounts of money from here, simply for the purposes of strengthening western institu-

At the Subtressurv At the subtreasury today it was said that there was an abundant supply of currency on hand, which the banks can have in ex-change for its equivalent. There are also about: 30,000,000 of standard silver dollars

which can be obtained in exchange for silver certificates of either large or small denominations. The subtreasury was debtor at the clearing house today in the sum of \$9,700,000, which it baid in treasury notes. The clearing house loan committee issued \$1.015,000 more loan certificates today, making the total amount now outstanding \$36,-

andrs have pledged just \$50,000,000 of their bills receivable with the clearing house loan committee as security for the loan certifi-

MILLS STARLING UP. Pennsylvania Woolen Manufacturers Resuming Business. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The affairs of the numerous mills in Germantown, which

seemed so gloonly a few weeks ago, have naterially improved and the outlook for the future is much brighter. Many of the mills which closed temporarily are opening al-though some of them announce slight reductions in wages. The employes gen-erally show a disposition to accept the re-duction. Manufacturers believe that just as soon as the money stringency is broken trade will become brisk. They say that if wool can be purchased in large quantities at the present low figures there is certain to be a large margin of profit in the near fu-

Foster's Creditors.

FOSTORIA, O., Aug. 7 .- The committee of creditors of Charles Foster and Foster & Co., appointed at last Thursday's meeting to cake an investigation of Foster's affairs and commence such legal proceedings as they might deem best, has addressed a cir-cular letter to all the creditors. The circular states that there is a growing feeling that the business of Mr. Foster has not been properly conducted and that an expert should be placed on the books at once. The circular states that dissatisfaction with the present assignee is growing and asks the creditors to vote yes or no on the proposition to oust him and choose another. The circular urges that the creditors take vigorous action at once if they desire to save anything from the wreck. An assessment of \$i\$ is levied upon each creditor to pay legal and other neces-sary expenses. The circular is signed by C.

Cutting Down at Davenport. DAVENFORT, Ia., Aug. 7 .- The Davenport Woolen milis have shut down to await the revival of business. The Buffalo Brick and Tile works have stopped work under the same conditions. The largest eigar factory in the state, located here, gave its men a choice between a 10 per cent cut in wages or

Gorman, J. L. Mickey and A. J. Wilson.

Reduced the Working Hours. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 7.-Notice was osted in the Wabash machine shops of the intire system reducing the working hours from ten to eight per day. Several thousand men are involved. New York, Aug. 7.—The New York Cen-

a lay off. The employes voted almost unani-mously to continue under reduced pay.

trai has reduced the working hours of its employes 10 per cent in order to cut down In the Hands of a Receiver.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 7 .- Attilla Cox of Louisille was today appointed receiver for the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas railway by United States Circuit Judge H. H. Lurton, upon the application of Post and Martin of New York. The receiver is bonded at \$100,-000 and he is to take charge at once.

Iren and Steel Company Fails. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.-The Chicago Iron and Steel company of East Chicago, Ind., has failed. No statement. The plant is nearly new and cost \$250,000. It is claimed the liabilities are less than \$100,000.

Reduction in Wages LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.-President H. Smith has issued a circular letter notifying employes of a sweeping reduction in salaries of

10 to 20 per cent.

Brought About a Run. Springered, Mo., Aug. 7.—The Greens county bank falled this morning. No state-A run on all the other banks re sulted.

employes, except trainmen, ranging from

Refused to Accept New York Exchange. Chicago, Aug. 7 .- The officers of the Stock Yards National bank caused a mild sensation today when they refused to accept New