

SENATORS HAVE AN INNING

What They Had to Say Yesterday on the Silver Situation.

PROBABLE ACTION THAT WILL BE TAKEN

Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Act Will Meet with a Vigorous Opposition—An Interesting Day in Both Branches of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The silver fight is progressing slowly in the two houses of congress and threatens to assume such a stubborn shape as to preclude the possibility of definite action for weeks to come. While a monotonous debate over the question of free coinage or repeal is progressing in the house, with no prospect of a vote until two weeks from today, the indications are that the senate will devote its first legislative action to something entirely remedial for the financial situation—that of permitting national banks to issue currency to the full par value of their United States bonds on deposit in the treasury. Thus the two bodies will be working somewhat at cross purposes, and out of the complications to ensue no one knows what will be finally evolved.

Decidedly Discouraging.

The developments in the senate today were decidedly discouraging to those who have hoped for an unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The introduction by Senator Voorhees of the increased currency bill and its reference to the committee of which he is chairman, indicate that the finance committee will first seek relief in recommending the issue of national bank notes to the par value of bonds deposited, and that the question of free coinage and the repeal of the Sherman act will be relegated to the future for a more leisurely consideration.

Later in the day, when Senator Vest re-affirmed his allegiance to bimetalism and spoke against any repeal of the Sherman act, the cheering cause for disappointment. Senator Hill, who has already introduced a bill repealing the doctrine of bimetalism, showed his willingness to meet the issue at once by today presenting a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no legislation, other than legislation pertaining to the finances, shall be considered at the present extra session. Indeed, all of the developments of the day were such as to discourage those who have so proudly hoped for an early repeal, and none but the most sanguine can tonight see any hope for action by the senate providing for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman purchasing law.

When the Senate Repeals the Sherman Law—Some Prayers for the Repeal of the Purchasing Clause of the Sherman Law—Some Prayers for the Repeal of the Purchasing Clause of the Sherman Law.

When the senate repeals the purchasing clause of the Sherman law—some unconditionally and some conditionally—some in favor of the free use of silver as a legal tender in the United States and for the application of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and in favor of the Nicaragua canal.

At the National Bank Note Bill

The bill was introduced by Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee. Accompanying the bill was the following letter from Secretary Carlisle:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 14, 1893. Hon. J. W. Voorhees, U.S. Senator, Indianapolis, Ind. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. enclosing form of bill, "To Provide for the Issue of Circulating Notes to National Banks." The bill is in conformity with the act of the 10th inst. of the 42nd Congress, approved July 13, 1871, which authorized the issue of national bank notes to the full par value of the United States bonds on deposit in the treasury.

Mr. Mitchell, Republican, of Oregon, gave notice of an amendment to be offered to a joint resolution to maintain the parity of gold and silver.

Mr. Mitchell, Republican, of Oregon, gave notice of an amendment to be offered to a joint resolution to maintain the parity of gold and silver. The amendment declares it to be the sense of congress that no change shall be made in the tariff laws during the present extra session.

Senator Vest's Bill.

Mr. Vest, Democrat, of Missouri, introduced a bill for the coinage of the silver bullion in the United States treasury, saying it had been sent to him from New York, and that it met his views. He said that he had that after setting aside in coin and bullion as a reserve against the coinage of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 13, 1871, the remainder of the silver bullion should be coined into silver dollars, and that the coinage of the silver bullion should be continued until the silver bullion is exhausted.

Read a Newspaper Article.

Mr. Stewart, Republican, of Nevada, sent to the clerk's desk to be read an article from the New York Recorder, headed "Give Us Free Silver." After a portion of the article had been read, objection was made to the further reading was made by Senators Hoar and Hawley and the article was not read.

Mr. Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would tomorrow call up the resolution as to the Montana senatorial case and would afterwards present a resolution to show that both parties were practically agreed upon that question.

Mr. Vest, Democrat, of Missouri, called up the resolution to amend the act of July 13, 1871, favoring bimetalism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal, but maintaining their parity.

Quoted from Both Platforms.

Before beginning his speech in support of the resolution Mr. Vest had read the declarations in the republican and democratic platforms on the subject of silver in order to show that both parties were practically agreed upon that question. He said that it was time for the people of the United States to know whether politics were a juggle and a fraud or whether the solemn declaration of parties was worthy of the confidence of a free people.

Taking up the Sherman act, Mr. Vest spoke of it as a shrewd and honest legislative dog, with no one even to give it a

TO INCREASE CIRCULATION

Senator Voorhees Reports a Bill to Assist National Banks to Expand.

HOW IT WOULD RELIEVE THE WEST

Congressman Bryan Announces His Intention of Opposing It—Some Figures on Bank Profits—The President Will Veto Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 515 FOURTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. Should the bill introduced today by Chairman Voorhees of the senate committee on finance to increase national bank circulation become a law, it would increase the circulation of national banks in Nebraska without further deposit of bonds with the United States treasury to the extent of \$282,215. It would increase the circulation of national banks in Omaha alone \$73,000 without any cost except the usual printing of bank notes and shipment. It would enable the national banks of Omaha to increase their circulation from \$650,000 to \$935,000 and receive par value on the bonds deposited and it would no doubt lead to the early increase of circulation of national banks throughout the state to the extent of \$5,927,315. The national bank circulation of this state, at this time, is \$1,000,000 without further deposit of bonds, and at Des Moines to the extent of \$15,000 without further bond deposit. The total circulation of Iowa amounts to \$100,000, in Wyoming, \$30,355; Utah, \$40,000, and Idaho, \$30,000.

Repeal of Free Coinage.

Representative Bryan expects to address the house of representatives tomorrow or Wednesday upon the silver question. He is for free coinage, and is, of course, opposing with hammer and tongs the administration of President Cleveland. When the Ben correlative today asked Mr. Bryan if he favored the bill introduced by Senator Voorhees to increase the circulation of national banks, he replied: "No, I do not. I am for free coinage, and I am for the repeal of the Sherman law."

Pointed to France.

Mr. Vest spoke of the bimetalism of France, and the fact that the French people are financially the first people in existence. The French peasantry hoarded their silver dollars and the French government hoarded their gold. The French government hoarded their gold and the French people hoarded their silver dollars. The French government hoarded their gold and the French people hoarded their silver dollars. The French government hoarded their gold and the French people hoarded their silver dollars.

What a Real Authority Says.

The BEE correspondent went to the office of the controller of currency and hunting up the computer of the department of the treasury, and asked what would be the net profit upon national bank circulation at this time if 7 per cent bonds were purchased with the resources and population of the United States to fix a policy and stand by it. The computer replied: "About one-third of 1 per cent. To state the exact figure, it would be 1/3 of 1 per cent."

Four Notable Bills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Four notable bills were introduced in the senate today, as follows: Mr. Hill of New York offered a brief bill repealing the federal election law of 1870. Mr. Spooner of California introduced a bill repealing the state bank tax. Mr. Peffer of Kansas introduced a bill providing for the issue of \$300,000,000 of national bank notes, exchangeable for government bonds at par.

Will Veto Free Coinage.

President Cleveland has given the free coinage democrats in congress to understand in unequivocal language that if a free coinage bill is passed he will veto it. He has said that he will veto it, and he has said that he will veto it. He has said that he will veto it, and he has said that he will veto it.

Looms is Opposed.

There is the liveliest kind of a row among the democratic factions at Fairmount over the proposed appointment of A. L. Loomis as collector of the port of New York. The Loomis faction is quoted as saying that he would veto any bill for the coinage of silver, and that he would veto any bill for the coinage of silver.

Land Officers Anxious.

The reports sent out from here and the rumors that Nebraska land office, twelve in number, would be consolidated, have caused a fluttering among the land office clerks. They are holding the positions there, and they are holding the positions there. They are holding the positions there, and they are holding the positions there.

Omaha and the Indian Supply.

The interior department will be advised that Omaha stands ready to furnish necessary ground, located on railway tracks, for the use of the Indian supply depot. The interior department will be advised that Omaha stands ready to furnish necessary ground, located on railway tracks, for the use of the Indian supply depot.

Senator Mitchell's Millions.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—Judge Mann has filed a bill to appoint a receiver to administer the estate of the late Senator Mitchell. The bill is to appoint a receiver to administer the estate of the late Senator Mitchell. The bill is to appoint a receiver to administer the estate of the late Senator Mitchell.

Microscopists and Entomologists.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 14.—The American Microscopical society began a three days session this morning. The society is composed of microscopists and entomologists. The society is composed of microscopists and entomologists. The society is composed of microscopists and entomologists.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 14.—Butter active; sales, 2,400 lbs. at 24; 4,100 pounds at 25; 1,500 pounds at 26.

REACHED THE OTHER SIDE

Englishmen Interested in Silver Legislation in America.

CALLED TO PARLIAMENT'S ATTENTION

One Member Wants the United States and Great Britain to Come to an Agreement on the Subject—Gladstone's Explanation.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—In Commons today Robert Everett (liberal) asked the House, in view of a bill for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 34 to 1, introduced in the senate of the United States, to declare the time opportune for Great Britain and the United States to establish a durable basis for gold and silver.

Western Penions.

The following pensions granted are reported by the pension bureau: Nebraska: Renewal and increase—Nathaniel N. Rice. Original widows, etc.—Sarah J. Doggett, minors of Dawson B. Rice.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

They Will Not Be Appointed Until the Silver Debate is Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Prominent members of the house are now coming to the conclusion that there is no time for the appointment of the committee on the subject of the silver question until the silver debate is concluded.

Disputed at Sea.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—The Dominion line steamer Sarnia, with a general cargo and fifty passengers, which left July 30 for Liverpool, was spoken August 7 by the steamer Ripon City, hence from Glasgow, 500 miles east of New Foundland, with her machinery disabled. She refused assistance. Nothing has since been heard of the Sarnia.

Injured by a Falling Wall.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—During a review of the troops in the Moabit barracks today by Emperor William a wall of the building collapsed, and several soldiers were injured. The review was seriously injured.

End of the Bombay Riots.

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.—The religious riots which have prevailed in this city have ended, the Mohammedans and Hindus having agreed to a truce. The review was seriously injured.

Causes Great Unrest.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 14.—The recent cabinet crisis has caused great unrest. The review was seriously injured.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The Bering sea tribunal of arbitration will meet tomorrow morning to make a final revision of its report. The review was seriously injured.

Deaths of Violence.

FOUR VICTIMS OF MAN'S PASSIONS SWELL THE ROLL OF DEATHS. HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—Fleming McNeal was assassinated in a quarrel by Charlie Morrow. Morrow will be lynched if caught.

Satisfied with Gagneau.

Governor Crounse Thinks Nebraska's Exhibit is Being Properly Managed. CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Governor Crounse spent all Sunday at the exposition and went home to Lincoln last night determined that the efforts of the state and the people of Nebraska to secure the removal of Nebraska's executive officer shall not prevail. The governor came here to investigate in person at Jackson that Mr. Gagneau's administration was satisfactory.

Local Rains and Thunder Storms Will Sweep the West Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Forecast for Tuesday: For Nebraska and Iowa—Local rains and thunder storms, followed by cooler, northwesterly winds; fair Tuesday night and Wednesday.

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CREMATED IN A HOTEL FIRE

Destruction of a Chicago Hostelry, with Fatal Results.

IT BURNED JUST LIKE A TINDER PILE

Several People Lose Their Lives and Many Are Severely Injured—The Fireman So Gallant Service—List of the Victims.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A hotel fire resulting in the death of five guests occurred this morning in a three-story structure on Madison street, near Fifth avenue. A man jumped from the top story of the building and was killed, and four others were suffocated or burned to death.

When the Fire was gotten under control and the search of the premises was completed it was found that five people had been killed outright. Two others were so severely injured that they died this afternoon at the hospital. The dead are:

HARRY GORDY, 7 years old, son of J. G. Gordy, 2228 La Fayette, Chicago, Ill. EDWARD BURNETT, aged 26, of Lafayette, La. MRS. FANNIE REED, recently from Little Rock, Ark. WILLIAM H. BROWN, aged 21, of Little Rock, Ark. J. M. ULLERY of Buchanan, Mich., aged 17.

Two Unknown Men, who were removed to the hospital unconscious, and have not yet been identified. They may be the victims of the fire.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is supposed to have been caused by the overturning of a lamp. The fire started in the third floor, whence it spread to the second floor, whence it spread to the first floor, whence it spread to the ground floor, whence it spread to the street.

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MINNEAPOLIS CONFLAGRATION.

Over a Hundred Houses Burned, with Much Other Property—Two Fatalities.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The big fire was started in the morning at 10 o'clock, and spread rapidly, after burning nearly a square mile of territory. It destroyed about 150 houses, averaging in value from \$500 to \$3,000; 4,000,000 feet of lumber, worth \$480,000; 10,000,000 feet of lath and 10,000,000 feet of shingles, worth \$100,000; thirteen mills, mostly saw mills and shingle mills, and a number of factories, and a number of concerns, bringing the total loss up to about \$1,150,000, with estimated insurance of \$750,000. There were two fatalities and several people were injured. The dead are: