THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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MADE THEIR MAIDEN EFFORTS

Two New Orators Developed in the House by the Silver Question.

VOICE FROM THE EAST FOR FREE COINAGE

Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania Talks for the White Metal—Other Speakers Give Their Views on the Subject in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The voice of the east was heard in the house today in favor of the free coinage of silver. The speaker was Joseph Sibley, a new member from Pennsylvania, and the speech of the gentleman was the sensation of the day. He is the only member from the Keystone state who is opposed to placing the United States upon a single gold standard and who is a firm advocate of bimetallism. He is about 50, gifted with a good voice and a vast fund of wit and a great flow of language. He took his place among the orators, the logicians and the humorists of the house. On the other side of the question there appeared a new champion, Mr. Everett of Massachusetts. He is a fine speaker and attracted the attention of his colleagues. He, besides having a good delivery, has a keen appreciation of humor, and commanded an interested audience.

Mr. Haines of New York and Mr. English of New Jersey spoke in favor of repealing the silver purchase clause and Jerry Simpson spoke against it.

Opened by Sibley.

Mr. Sibley, (demo.-pop.,) in favor of a bimetallic standard. He favored the proposition of Mr. Johnson of Ohio, providing that holders of United States bonds might deposit these securities with the government, receiving therefor treasury notes. The time had come, he said, when the clearing houses in the great cities should no longer dominate and control the policy of the 6,700,000 workers in this land.

Mr. Sibley spoke for more than two hours, and not for a moment did he lack attention, and in his maiden speech he took front rank with the orators and humorists of the house.

The debate was then suspended for the time being, in order to allow Mr. Catchings to report from the committee on rules a resolution authorizing the appointment of the various committees of the house. No additional committees are provided for, but an increase is made in some of them, as follows: The membership of that on ways and means, appropriations, judiciary, banking and currency, coinage, weights and measures, interstate and foreign commerce, rivers and harbors and agriculture increased from fifteen to seventeen, and that of foreign affairs, military and naval affairs, public lands, Indian affairs, public buildings and grounds, Pacific railroads and District of Columbia, increased from thirteen to fifteen. Mr. Reed did not believe this was necessary.

Mr. Hooker desired to offer an amendment increasing the membership of the committee on rules, but Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question, and upon this Mr. Hooker made the remark that this was the same game played the other day when the speaker had been authorized to appoint the committee on rules.

The speaker retorted rather tartly that the committee on rules was not responsible for this action. The remedy, if remedy were needed, was in the hands of the house.

The resolution was then adopted and the silver debate resumed.

Amazed Mr. Haines.

Mr. Haines took the floor. He was amazed at the attacks upon Wall street. They were pure demagogism; attacks on the financial system of the country. Wall street was the savings bank of the nation; it was to Wall street the various sections of the country sent their surplus, and from there that surplus was distributed where capital was needed for the development of the country. It was from Wall street the silver men of the west procured the capital to open mines, and it was there that they procured many millions of dollars to open up mines which they afterward forgot to open up. It was curious that if Wall street was responsible for the present panic, that panic should begin in the west.

Mr. English, democrat, took the same ground. The Sherman law had been defeated in the object which it had expected to attain and the law was an obstacle to an international agreement. But while he would vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause, he did not hear that the repeal would be a panacea for all our evils; that it would restore the confidence of the people. He had great respect for the opinion of the president. He had read his message and he was satisfied the president was a bimetallist. He thought the president's sagacity was sufficient to know that mere repeal would not relieve the trouble. He thought the president would stand by the platform.

Massachusetts' New Orator.

Mr. Everett, democrat, in an old-fashioned and courteous Puritan manner, raised his voice in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. Nothing in his diction or his gesture showed he was entering upon his maiden speech. His voice was clear, his attitude was graceful and his diction perfect. Not only, he said, was this the first time he had addressed the house; it was the first time he had spoken to any legislative assembly. He was not the master of eloquence some were. Everything that he could say had been said. His speech had already been made—better than he could make it—by several men, notably by the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Cooper. He was delighted that the state of Florida and the Old Bay state came together on this question, because it showed Boston and St. Augustine were suffering in the same way and saw the same method of relief. Congress has come together to act and not to speak. The country, he said, the section he represented, has heard this question discussed before. They had heard the argument of the bimetallists and free silver men, and had now formed their opinions and now they called on congress to apply an immediate remedy. The president had responded to the nods of the people. He had come up nobly to the full mark of his duty and now, having done his duty, he left congress to settle the matter.

"It is hardly time," continued Mr. Everett, "to call names in this debate. Mr. President, I beg pardon, Mr. Speaker—to be president hereafter—[applause]—on the question he only followed the instructions of his people.

New England's Anti-Silver Men.

"If Mr. Sibley is correct," continued Mr. Everett, "there are 63,000,000 who want free coinage and 24,000 who want the repeal of the Sherman law, but if that be true, I would like to know how it is New England has sent to the house anti-silver members from twenty districts?"

They had heard from Mr. Bland that every democratic member who would vote for the Wilson bill would lose his seat. On the contrary he thought every democrat would be swept from his seat if he did not vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Harter, seemed to assume the attitude of an independent. He did not claim to be either democrat, republican or populist. He (Mr. Everett) claimed to be equally independent. He had not been elected upon any platform except that of Cleveland. [Applause.] But upon that platform he had been elected. He had never quite made up his mind why he had been elected. [Laughter.] He was never more surprised than he was when he heard of his election. [Laughter.] He was not going to introduce politics into this debate. A game of ball could never be won merely by putting the other side out. The winning club must make its runs off its own bat. If any great political party was to win, it must win by positive and not by negative power. The democratic party was called upon to meet a great crisis. Mr. Cleveland was great and he was ready to support him. He did not care who was responsible for these hard times. When a great city was on fire no one cared whose cow had kicked over the lamp. Every one wanted to put out the fire. The responsibility to extinguish this fire rested with the democrats. If the republicans chose to help; if they were willing to come forward on the lines Mr. Cleveland laid down, they would accept its help. If it shared the risk it would also share in the glory.

Mr. Simpson spoke in favor of free coinage. He criticised the democratic party for its absolutely uselessness. Whoever had heard of the party ever repealing a law or making a law! The democratic party was not a party of progress. [Republican applause.] There was no democratic party any more; it was Cleveland's party. [Laughter.] He paid his respects to the republican party and charged the hard times to the republican control. Before he had concluded the house took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

There were about 225 members present at 8 o'clock. Mr. Simpson, resuming his remarks, denounced the gold standard and predicted it would produce a revolution that would shake the government. He was opposed to a compromise on any ratio. The west and the south would not stoop to any aristocracy, and they certainly would not stoop to a moneyed aristocracy.

Mr. Morgan, democrat, advocated the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Talbot, democrat, appealed to the representatives of the people to lay aside all politics and act as one man for the betterment of the country. He appealed to them to give the people free coinage. He was ready to stand by the silver plank of the Chicago platform, as he was ready to stand by every plank on which he was elected. The Sherman law was a makeshift, but it was a pill that would do good temporarily, but would not be of permanent benefit.

At the conclusion of Mr. Talbot's remarks the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Allen of Nebraska Makes His First Speech and is Favorably Received.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The senate followed the example of the house and has transferred the financial contest from committees to the floor of the senate. The finance committee reported today the measure agreed upon last night, which is framed on the Hill bill and which repeals the Sherman law, but pledges the government to the policy of bimetallism. At the same time the minority of the committee presented a report recommending a substitute bill providing for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 20 to 1.

It is impossible to predict when the senate will begin the discussion of these measures. Neither side appears to be in any hurry to force the question, as each side is evidently uncertain of its numerical strength. The only significant development was the arraying of Senator Voorhees on the side of the unconditional repeal men, but the Indianian explains his position by saying that he thinks unconditional repeal of the Sherman act will relieve the financial stringency and that the battle for bimetallism can be fought out hereafter—in which contest he will be found on the side of bimetallism.

Allen Makes a Good Impression.

The day was given to some debate over the bill to increase the issue of national bank notes to the par value of the bonds on deposit. Allen of Nebraska, populist, made his debut and made a good impression.

This morning Mr. Faulkner, democrat, made a motion that the senate adjourn till Monday. This was resisted by Hoar and Fry. The motion was finally withdrawn. Voorhees reported from the committee on finance a bill to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion, declaring it to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money.

Mr. Vest, on behalf of the minority of the finance committee, presented a substitute for the repeal bill, which fixes the number of grains silver in coins at 464.4 pure silver per dollar, and proportionately for half dollars, quarters and dimes.

Mr. Voorhees gave notice that he would call up the bill and address the senate on Tuesday.

The bill to increase the national bank circulation was then taken up. Mr. Allen, Nebraska, advocated the adoption of the amendment offered by him last Wednesday to suspend interest on the bonds on which the increased circulation is based. He spoke from a desk in the front row of the democratic side and made a very favorable impression on the senators. In his judgment the bill would commit the country to a policy of a continuance of the national banking system and he thought the time had come when safety required the overthrow of that system and its wiping out as speedily as possible. Nine-tenths of his people were opposed to anything looking to the perpetuating of the national banking system.

Senator Stewart's Speech.

Mr. Stewart gave a history of the recent development in the silver question. He declared the Sherman act must not be repealed until the whole question was investigated and discussed and silver as a money metal provided for. He did not believe the senate or the house had any intention of plunging the country into the misery which awaits the single gold standard. He hoped the pending bill would be stripped of objectionable features and passed. This was no time, however, for the banks to ask a further subsidy until every effort was made to relieve the country. If that effort was not made in good faith it would not be the fault of the silver men. They would agree to anything that would give relief.

Mr. McPherson, of the finance committee, spoke against the Allen amendment, as it would defeat the whole measure, and favored the immediate passage of the bill. A like bill had passed the senate three times without opposition. He had voted heretofore for it and he would vote for it again, because he learned that haste was needed. Quick relief was demanded and congress should act quickly. He totally disagreed with his colleague as to nine-tenths of the people of Nebraska opposing the national banking system, and he referred to the last report of the comptroller, showing there were in that state thirteen banks with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The amount of deposits did not show that nine out of ten in the state were opposed to the national banking system.

Mr. Pugh saw no reason why the government should not resume its constitutional power and issue all the currency which the people needed.

Issue of State Banks.

Mr. Manderson said when the time came to act on that question he would probably be found voting with the senator from Alabama. He hoped the senator would not be found favoring the issue of circulation by state banks.

Mr. Pugh admitted the removal of an unconstitutional tax on the notes of state banks was a plank in the party platform. If the states exercised power over the banks he had no doubt there would be less danger from that sort of circulation than there was today from national bank circulation. The objection he had to the issue of currency by the government was that it was hard under the system to have an equal circulation all over the country.

Mr. Manderson suggested he would find difficulty in reconciling the statements made. The result of reopening the old system could be illustrated by an anecdote related by Senator Hawley. A steamboat on the Mississippi hailed up to a wood station. The captain asked if there was wood for sale.

"Yes, plenty of it."

"Will you take the notes of the Granada bank?"

"Yes."

"At what rate?"

"Cord for cord."

Mr. Manderson did not want to see a restoration that smacked of that.

Mr. Wolcott inquired what authority there was in lawful issues of clearing house certificates in New York to the amount of $37,000,000.

Mr. Manderson did not think there was any. The banks were driven to it.

Mr. McPherson explained that the clearing house certificates were not used as currency, but only to pay balances.

Mr. Peffer said that as banks of issue the

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

DEMOCRATS SEEM DIVIDED

Dominant Party in Congress Split Into Several Wrangling Factions.

THEIR PATH DOES NOT APPEAR PLAIN

Silver Men to Combine with the Protectionists in the Senate and Thus Defeat the Administration's Policy—Demagogues in the House.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

The democrats in congress are worrying over the commercial outlook. They are divided and quarreling among themselves on the silver question, and many of them are being turned away from party moorings on the tariff question. The rabid friends of silver in the democratic party—and they are largely in the majority—are declaring that the present silver law has nothing to do with the present financial stringency and scarcity of money. While many of them will not venture to declare that the trouble is due to anticipated revisions of the tariff and the first-comings of free trade, there are other democrats who openly announce, in their strong advocacy of silver, that the trouble originated with the manufacturers and is due to grave apprehensions as to tariff revision.

Before the silver debate is finally ended there must of necessity be some hot words and anti-democratic sentiment by democrats in both houses of congress. Secretary Carlisle and Chairman Springer of the committee on ways and means have both stated in private during the past few days that the trouble which must be encountered in a revision of the tariff will come when the bill goes to the senate; that the house can be disciplined by the administration, but there are democratic senators who will refuse to depart from their individual principles.

Hints of a Close Combination.

They also have intimated that the quarrel over silver legislation will result in a combination such as was effected when the election bill was before the senate two years ago, and that republicans who will help silver democrats to defeat unconditional repeal will be joined by tariff protection democrats when it comes to a revision of the tariff. This would indicate an expectation on the part of the administration of defeat for any radical tariff measure. It is very well known that such democrats as Gorman, who is largely interested in coal and iron mining; McPherson, whose state of New Jersey is one of the greatest in manufacturing interests in the country; the two senators from Louisiana, whose constituents are the greatest sugar producers in the United States, and the new democratic senator from California, who represents the greatest wine and fruit growing interest in the United States, would be glad to find some good excuse for antagonizing an extreme tariff measure, and since these men may not be the kind to countenance any combination between silver democrats and tariff republicans, they stand in the way of the administration should it attempt to pass an extreme tariff bill in the face of a combination effected upon silver and tariff lines, as they will not suffer the adoption of a measure which will injure certain interests which the party in power is pledged to attack.

Western Men in a Tight Box.

It is almost amusing to note the squirming of some populist and democratic representatives from the west. Their constituents are suffering greatly from the present financial disturbances and are appealing to them to vote for any proposition which will afford relief. These men are fully convinced that the silver purchasing law has nothing to do with the lack of confidence in business communities and the hard times in general. They are fully convinced that it is the apprehension as to disturbances in manufacturing circles which will come when the new tariff takes effect. These men would be very glad to see the majority in congress promulgate an announcement giving the date on which the new tariff law is to go into effect and something of an outline as to what the new law will be—the general principles which will characterize it. They were elected on a platform declaring for radical reform of the tariff, and they are apparent believers in an early revision in the tariff. Should they openly support a resolution announcing the tariff policy of the present administration, they would discredit their public announcements that a revision of the tariff was necessary for the prosperity of the country. If they remain silent and witness the suffering which is now being borne by business men and steadily refuse to support the unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing act, they will either acknowledge themselves to be dumb before action, indifferent as to the interests of their constituents, or not true friends of silver. If they continue to refuse to lay the responsibility for present business troubles upon anticipated tariff legislation and refuse to vote for the repeal of the silver purchasing act, the unfavorable character of their situation will grow worse from day to day. It is one of the most uncomfortable situations demagogues were ever put into, and the near future promises to be a very distressing time for this character of politicians.

Nebraska Senators Cross Swords.

Nebraska's two senators were prominent in the debates before the senate today on the national bank circulation bill. Senator Allen made a speech in favor of an amendment offered by him to suspend interest on the bonds on which the increased circulation is based. He stated that if the bill which was before the senate should become a law and national banks were given par value of circulation upon bonds deposited, they should be willing to give the government the interest upon the 10 per cent bonds upon which no circulation was now given. He argued that national bank circulation was profitable and that a great many advantages were accorded to national banks that were not given to private banking institutions.

Senator Manderson arose to oppose the proposition of his colleague and antagonize some of his assertions regarding the real net profit there is in national bank circulation. His speech was a brilliant one, was extemporaneous throughout and was listened to by not only every man on the floor of the senate, but crowded galleries. In replying to assertions that national bank circulation should be abolished and the money issued directly by the government, Senator Manderson stated that he also favored that proposition.

Banks Easily Satisfied.

He felt that national banks would willingly give up all of their circulation, as it was not desirable as it was not now profitable, and that fact was proven by the palpable fact that nearly all national banks had taken out the minimum of circulation required by law; that if there was a substantial profit in national bank circulation the banks would secure the maximum of circulation instead of the minimum. Senator Manderson said that while he favored the abolition of bank circulation and the issuance of the money direct from the government, he would not favor the abolition of the national bank system or favor the repeal of the state bank tax, which was a prominent plank in the democratic platform and the real aim of the democratic party, as state bank circulation would open the door to fraud and all sorts of swindles. He declared that no man had ever lost a dollar by holding the currency of national banks.

The senator had a sharp passage at words with Senator Pugh of Alabama, who is opposed to the national banking system and in favor of state bank circulation.

Senator Manderson took strong ground against the position assumed by Senator Allen in opposition to national banks.

Banks to Resume Business.

Comptroller of Currency Eckels was advised today that President McCague of the American National bank of Omaha was on his way to Washington with a view to completing final arrangements whereby that bank will resume business at an early date. The comptroller told THE BEE correspondent this afternoon that he had no doubt but that the American National would be open for business within a few days. The comptroller says that the banks at Mankota, Minn., have arranged to resume business by September 1.

The First National bank of Lemars, Ia., has been placed in the hands of Examiner Hawley of Iowa, and the First National of Dubuque has been placed under the supervision of Examiner McHogue of Iowa. Examiner McHogue had charge of a suspended bank in Dubuque recently and he managed to place it upon its feet again with a very few days of delay, and it is believed that he will soon get the First National of Dubuque open for business.

New Western Postmasters.

John B. Vifquain was today appointed postmaster at Springview, Keya Paha county, Neb., vice C. A. Ripley, resigned; Joseph E. Lovett, at Shiloh, Hughes county, S. D., vice Thomas Wright, resigned; William H. Gardner, at Fish Haven, Bear Lake, Idaho, vice John Stock, resigned.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed today: Aplington, Butler county, C. J. Fitzpatrick, vice Edward A. Gilman, resigned; Searsboro, Poweshiek county, Lucretia Asking, vice Jennie Dunlap, removed; Westfield, Plymouth county, James F. Burnight, vice Angie M. Wheeler, removed.

Peculiar Feature of Free Silver.

Secretary Morton of the Agricultural department, when asked for his opinion today of the declaration made by Senator Stewart of Nevada, reiterated by Governor Waite of Colorado, Senator Allen of Nebraska and other advocates of free coinage—"Give us free coinage and silver will go up to $1.29 an ounce within six months"—replied in this vein: "All advocates of free coinage say they are laboring in behalf of the poor man. They declare that silver is the poor man's money, but how could the poor man easier obtain silver at $1.29 an ounce than he can at 70 cents an ounce? How can a man get a barrel of flour with less effort when wheat is 80 cents a bushel than he can when wheat is 40 cents a bushel? Why will dollars be cheaper when silver bullion is worth $1.29 an ounce than when it is only worth 70 cents an ounce?"

News for the Army.

The following army orders were issued today:

Captain Frank Heath, ordnance department, is relieved from temporary duty pertaining to the War department exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition, to take effect August 19, and will return to his station at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Richmond McA. Schofield, Fourth cavalry, aide-de-camp, is extended one month.

Captain Charles H. Clark, ordnance department, will proceed from Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, to the works of Messrs. E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., near Wilmington, Del., on official business pertaining to the ordnance department.

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported:

Nebraska: Original, widows, etc.—Hannah J. Garber, Guide Rock, Webster county; Hattie I. Ensign, Pleasant Dale, Seward county; Nancy E. King, Tekamah, Burt county.

Iowa: Original—Ann Kelly, nurse, Keokuk, Lee county; Aaron Pearce, Wheeler, Pottwattamie county; Erastus Q. Enos, Elgin, Fayette county; Sumner Smith, Melrose, Monroe county; Henry D. Tillotson, Ottumwa, Wapello county. Increase—David L. Jones, Parkersburg, Butler county. Original widows, etc.—Mary J. Hain, Perry, Dallas county.

South Dakota: Increase—Francis H. Leigh, Hecla, Brown county.

Miscellaneous.

Representative Pickler was at the Interior department today and made a request that the accounts of those who have been surveying for the government in South Dakota be adjusted without further delay. A number of surveyors finished their work many months since, but the Interior and Treasury departments are so leisurely about taking action upon accounts that many surveyors are suffering. Mr. Pickler believes that the South Dakota surveyors' accounts will be settled within the next week.

Mr. Pickler believes that work will be begun upon the Chamberlain Indian school buildings within the next two or three weeks at most.

Senator Manderson stated to THE BEE correspondent tonight that he believed granite would be used in the construction of the new federal building at Omaha. The senator thinks the supervising architect can and will so modify the plans as to admit of the bids for granite coming within the appropriation. PERRY S. HEATH.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS SPEAKS.

He Addresses the Assembled Veterans at the Kansas G. A. R. Encampment.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Aug. 18.—Ex-Senator Ingalls, after a long retirement from the political platform, made his reappearance today at the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. A crowd of fully 15,000 people assembled to hear his speech. It was believed he would not treat of politics, but he did so in his old characteristic style. He criticised the action of the administration in dropping pensioners arbitrarily from the rolls pending the examination of their claims, and said it was not to be wondered at that the confederate democracy manifested hatred toward the men who had driven them and their cause to defeat. They were not to blame. The censure falls on the men who voted last fall for those men against whom they shot in 1861.

At this point in his speech one veteran arose and said he had assisted the confederates into power and "with the help of God would never do so again." A number of others arose in their audience and asked to be counted "among the redeemed."

Waite's Utterances.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Today was Grange day and the crowd was large. Governor Waite of Colorado was the chief speaker. He addressed himself on the silver question, closing thus:

"We of the west do not intend to wade in blood. We believe in the priceless principles on which the constitution was builded, but I say to you, let this depression go on; let it continue; this attitude of striking the west by the east because you have the power, and let any candidate of your old parties go before the people in 1896 on a platform of protection when the west has no protection and he will not get a vote west of the Ohio or south of the Potomac."

COMMODORE KITTSON'S ESTATE.

His Heirs Assert the Executors Are Not Treating Them Fairly.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 18.—Four of the heirs of the Commodore Kittson estate have began suit against the St. Paul Trust company, as executor and guardian, claiming it is wilfully and wrongfully neglecting the interests of its wards, and is allowing their property to be sacrificed for the purpose of aiding one of its directors to purchase the same at a price one-half its real value.

The action is brought for the purpose of obtaining an order from the court compelling the trust company as executor of the estate to make an investment of a portion of the estate's funds by purchasing a mortgage, whose face value is $30,000, given by the petitioners to the St. Paul Title, Insurance and Trust company to secure the payment of claims lying against the estate of Mary A. Kittson. The petition charges that at the time of the distribution of the estate of Mary Kittson it was in debt through the bad management and overcharges of the administrators. The trust company has filed an answer denying the existence of any real estate left by Mary Kittson. The last is a new phase in the litigation.

TREATING REBELS HARSHLY

Liberal Leaders of Colombia Under Arrest Receiving Little Mercy.

CARO IS WIDENING THE BREACH

Acting President of the Republic Doing Everything in His Power to Keep the Political Parties Well Divided.

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SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (via Galveston, Tex.), Aug. 18.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Passengers who have arrived at Port Limon on the Atlas steamer from Carthagena, Colombia, report that notwithstanding President Nunez's recommendation that the liberal leaders arrested for alleged complicity in the Baranquilla conspiracies be given a light punishment, Acting President Caro appears determined to deal with them harshly. Caro is also reported to be widening the breach between the clerical and military factions of the conservative party.

The suppression by Caro of El Conservador, a newspaper published in Bogota in the interest of General Veleza, the leader of the military wing of the conservative party, has caused great indignation among the army officers and their followers and made the situation critical for the conservative party, and it is reported that President Nunez is going to the capital. He will probably relieve Caro from duty, reorganize the cabinet and put General Quintero Calderon, the second vice president, in power. It is expected that the conservative party will thus be united again and that the government will be able to maintain peace. Passengers also report that the authorities in Baranquilla in the search for evidence against supposed conspirators are rifling foreign and domestic mails in spite of protest from foreign consuls.

QUIET IN BUENOS AYRES.

Politics Losing Something of Their Bitterness in Argentina.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Aug. 18.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that all is now quiet in the city. Minister Virasoro has withdrawn his resignation. Protests have been received from the local governors of Salta and San Luis against federal intervention. If the government does not heed the protest, an appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

The Valparaiso Union is printing a series of articles on the United States which is attracting much attention among the Chilians.

The German bark Kelmula, from Newcastle-on-Tyne for Valparaiso, was burned at sea on August 3. One boat's crew was landed at Ancud, but another is still missing.

PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), Aug. 17.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The government of Colombia has re-established the legation at San Jose, Costa Rica. This signifies the desire on the part of Colombia to reopen direct negotiations looking to the settlement of the boundary dispute of Bocas del Torro and the provinces of Chinque and Salamanca.

Senor Vilez, Colombian minister to Italy, has been recalled. Herr Lohrilen, the new German minister to Colombia, is enroute to Bogota.

Mancine, who was formerly French minister to Bogota, is returning to Colombia as attorney for the Panama canal receivers.

IN ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT.

Gladstone Will Ask that Closure Be Applied on Friday Next.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—In Commons today Gladstone announced that on Monday he would move the adoption of a resolution to apply the closure to the report on the state of the home rule bill on Friday next.

Chamberlain, leader of the unionists, gave notice that he would have an amendment to Gladstone's resolution, asking that the House declare government's proposal calculated to degrade the House into a voting machine, depriving the British majority of its constitutional rights, and ought therefore to be withdrawn, and that Parliament ought to be dissolved at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Thomas D. Bowles, conservative, asked the government whether the award of the Bering sea tribunal imposed upon Great Britain the obligation to forbid pelagic sealing by British subjects at any time whatever, within a sixty-mile zone around the Pribilov islands? He also wished to be informed if the award of the tribunal forbade British sealers to use firearms, nets or explosives in their vocation, and if it established a close season to be observed by pelagic sealers and put other restraints on British sealers while it imposed no obligation on the United States to restrict sealing at any time. He also desired to be informed if the effect of the award would not be to give a practical monopoly to the Americans and deprive British subjects of a share in it?

Sir Edward Grey, replying, said it was not considered that the effect of the award would be this way. True, he added, the use of firearms in the capture of seals had been forbidden, a close season had been established and only sailing vessels would be allowed to engage in sealing. The award imposed certain obligations on the United States as well as upon Great Britain and he thought these would not act to the prejudice of British interests.

Eventually Mr. Chamberlain modified his amendment by omitting the words calling for an early dissolution.

TROOPS IN POSSESSION.

Federal Authorities Striving to Preserve Peace in the State of Cohahuila, Mexico.

SALTILLO, Mex., Aug. 18.—The state of Cohahuila is in the hands of the federal troops and it is believed that a conflict between the armed forces of Cargenas and Gallan will be averted. Serious charges are made here against Governor Gallan. Upon his order a number of persons from different parts of the state have been arrested and confined in prison here. The sole charge against them was that they were organizing seditious political parties. These people are men of prominence in the state, and are treated like the most desperate criminals.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 18.—President Diaz and the high federal authorities here are kept fully advised of the trouble in Cohahuila. It is probable the state will be placed under martial law unless the present threatening attitude of the two belligerent factions subsides. President Diaz has received assurances from both the gubernatorial candidates that they are warm supporters of his administration.

IT WAS A SERIOUS FIGHT.

Latest News from the Fight Between Italians and Frenchmen at Aigues-Mortes.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The riots at Aigues-Mortes yesterday, in which ten men were killed and two wounded, had its origin in a dispute regarding wages. Italians were working at the salt works for wages lower than those demanded by [illegible] and paid to the [illegible] Frenchmen employed. The latter feared it would be a question of time when they would be replaced by Italians and determined to drive the Italians out. There is no date of further trouble, the mayor of the town having announced that henceforth no Italians will be employed.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says of the fight between French and Italian workmen at Aigues-Mortes yesterday: At least fifty were killed and 150 wounded. The French, numbering 500, carried every kind of a weapon from pickaxes and bludgeons to firearms. There were frightful hand-to-hand fights in the streets. Afterwards 500 Italians barricaded themselves on a farm. They were besieged forthwith by the French and a battle followed. Whenever an Italian escaped he was hunted to his death.

REDEMPTION OF TREASURY NOTES.

Secretary Carlisle Gives the Senate a Little Information on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Mr. Carlisle sent to the senate today a reply to a resolution passed by the senate Wednesday requesting certain information as to the redemption of treasury notes issued under the Sherman act. In his reply Mr. Carlisle says:

"During the present month treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, amounting to $714,636, have been redeemed by the government in silver dollars. While I do not have knowledge of the information possessed by the holders of the notes, I am of the opinion that they were fully advised that they could have gold if they so desired. I base this opinion upon the general publicity given to the terms of the act, no less than upon the instructions of this department to the treasurer of the United States, which have been that such notes were redeemable in silver dollars at the option of the holders. I am also supported in my belief by the fact that in the circular of this department, issued to the public for their guidance in their dealings with the treasury and containing the regulations which govern the issue and redemption of the paper currency and the gold, silver and minor coins, there is a paragraph which reads: 'Gold coin is issued in redemption of United States notes in sums of less than $50 by the assistant treasurers in New York and in San Francisco, and also by the treasurer at Washington.'

"In further response I have to say that recently gold has been presented at this department and silver dollars asked therefor, and that the gold was not taken for the reason that all silver dollars in the treasury at the time were required under the provisions of the law to be held to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes. At present the department could not exchange silver dollars for gold if requested to do so by holders of gold for the same reason, but if the conditions of the treasury were such as to afford a margin of silver in excess of silver certificates and treasury notes, such a change would be made."

ALL LEMARS BANKS CLOSED.

Inability to Realize on Assets Embarrasses Four Institutions.

LEMARS, Ia., Aug. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lemars was surprised this morning by the suspension of all the banks in the city.

They were the First National and Lemars National, with a capital of $100,000 each, and the Lemars State and German Savings banks.

Notices were posted on the doors that the suspension is due to an inability to realize on assets, but that all depositors will be paid.

At a meeting of the directors of all the banks yesterday the step was decided upon, because of a run by which over $500,000 was drawn out in sixty days. No statements are obtainable. National Bank Examiner McHugh, who is in Denver, has been notified and State Examiner McCarthy is en route to Lemars.

The assets of all the banks are far in excess of liabilities. The Lemars National is the oldest bank in the city. All have a large surplus of accounts and had been ranked among the best institutions in the state. All are in good condition for ordinary times, but withdrawals of cash have been steady, and collaterals could not be realized. The action of the banks was a complete surprise and caused a panic in town. The officers of the banks say they will pay every dollar when they can liquidate advantageously.

Red Cloud Financial Trouble.

RED CLOUD, Aug. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The general merchandise store of S. F. Spokesfield of this place was seized this evening by C. M. Wetherald of Hebron on a chattel mortgage for $4,000.

At the same time a mortgage of $1,025 in favor of M. Reigelman & Co. of Des Moines was placed on the millinery stock of Mrs. Spokesfield.

An attachment was taken out in the district court last evening by the Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods company of Omaha against John Sewell, dealer in general merchandise at Blue Hill. The amount claimed is $1,604.

Heavy New York Failure.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Isaac Ephinger and John Russell, composing the firm of Ephinger & Russell, wholesale manufacturers of creosote, assigned today. They are among the heaviest in their line in the country. They claimed a capital of $400,000, but a large part of it was tied up in lands in Florida valued at $350,000. Their works at Long Island City are valued at over $60,000. The failure was caused by inability to raise money. Liabilities, $350,000; assets, about $500,000.

Getting Gold Galore.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The clearing house committee issued 500,000 additional certificates today.

The Fuerst Bismarck arrived last night with $889,037 in gold.

The steamer Campagnia sails from Liverpool tomorrow with $800,000 in gold and the Elbe with $300,000.

Chairman Magoun of the Santa Fe railway board announces an extension on guaranty fund notes to November; the amount is $9,000,000.

Closed Down the Mine.

SALEM, Mo., Aug. 18.—The Simmons Mountain, an iron mine which has been worked continually for twenty-three years, has thrown all laborers employed there out of work. All the miners are now idle.

Sadly in Need of Money.

DALLAS, Aug. 18.—The outlook for money to move the cotton crop is really distressing. The crop will be a magnificent one in northern Texas, but there is not money in circulation to pay for picking it.

INVESTIGATING A MURDER.

Remarkable Verdict of a Military Court in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The case against Sergeant Linse and Private Sheffield of the Sixteenth infantry, accused of the murder of citizen Joe Leonard some months ago, has been further complicated by an order of General McCook, made public this morning. This order is an approval of the decision of the military court convened here three weeks ago. The court was first ordered by McCook since he took command of the Department of Colorado and was peculiar inasmuch as it was composed of all ranking officers at Fort Douglas, beginning with Lieutenant Colonel Penrose. It was unusual that no outside officers should have been made members. Three weeks ago the court held that in view of the fact that two shots were fired and either man could have killed Leonard neither could be proven guilty.

Immediately on receipt of the order the men were released from confinement and reported to the company commander for duty. District Attorney Judd, having received orders from Attorney General Olney not to prosecute in the name of the United States, will probably make a demand for the men and press the charge to indictment and trial.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY

Mystery of a Thomas County Sand Hills Tragedy Solved.

W. W. DEAN WAS PROBABLY ASSASSINATED

Property of the Victim Found in the Possession of Young Elmer Gibson and a Coroner's Jury Holds Him for the Crime.

THEDFORD, Neb., Aug. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—By free use of the wire yesterday J. D. Moore of Crawford, Neb., was found to be the brother-in-law of the man whose body was found in the sand hills of this county Wednesday. Mr. Moore arrived here on the morning train and identified the cart, harness, etc., as the property of his brother-in-law, W. W. Dean, who was canvassing for certain books and whose residence was Whitney, Neb. Mr. Moore also identified a horse and rubber coat used as the property of the deceased.

This horse and coat were found recently in the possession of young Elmer Gibson, who is now serving a term in the penitentiary for stealing a saddle, blanket, etc., from a livery stable here on the night of July 27. When arrested Gibson confessed to having stolen the articles from the stable, but said he had bought the horse from a man named Thompson and showed a bill of sale from Thompson for the property. After stealing the articles from the livery barn Gibson remained hidden in the hills until Sunday, July 30, when he was seen near where the deceased came to his death.

Two letters were found written by the deceased bearing date of July 30. On Monday, July 31, Gibson was seen at Ainsworth, a distance of sixty-five miles from where the body was found, having with him the horse and cart. The place where the man was killed has been found near the north bank of the Middle Loup river, about fifteen miles east of here, and the body was found across the river on the south bank. The cart and buried articles were found about three miles from where the man was killed. The gun was a double-barreled weapon and the right barrel had been discharged.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that Dean came to his death at the hands of Elmer Gibson.

An effort will be made to bring Gibson here for a preliminary hearing.

AFTER IOWA MURDERERS.

Rewards for the Arrest of the Slayers of Martin Shultz and Wife.

CHEROKEE, Ia., Aug. 18.—The Board of Supervisors of Cherokee county today offered a reward of $500 for evidence which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties who, Wednesday night, for the purpose of robbery, brutally murdered Martin Schultz and wife, an aged couple living on a farm in this county. Neighboring farmers offered a reward of about $1,000, and it is expected the governor will offer a state reward of $500, making a total of $2,000, which will probably be sufficiently large to enlist detective talent in the case.

Funeral of an Iowa Pioneer.

CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Captain H. M. Way, who died last Tuesday at Kansas City, was buried here today. The funeral took place from the Baptist church and was attended by a very large crowd. Mr. Way was an old soldier, having served in company A, Forty-second Regiment Illinois infantry. He was also assistant quartermaster of the Department of Tennessee. He came to Afton, Ia., in 1866 and engaged in the hardware business, and in 1870 he removed to this place. He was always very