OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

# KILLED BY HUNDREDS

Awful Destruction Wrought in the South by Sunday's Cyclone.

CHARLESTON SURROUNDED BY DEAD

Greatest Loss of Life in Localities Remote from the City.

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLANDS SUFFER

Scores of Colored People Requiring the Attention of the Coroner.

GENERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DAMAGE

Rice and Cotton Crops Destroyed in Enor-

mous Quantities-Money Being Contributed Toward Helping the Destitute.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. ]-As far as the city of Shurleston is concerned the cyclone and its damages to life and property are now almost a back number. The victims of the cyclone in the city and its suburbs number fifteen persons, of which number eight were white and sever black. Twelve of these were drowned and three crushed by falling walls and roofs. The value of property destroyed in the city proper amounts in round numbers to \$1,000,000, about half of which is covered by storm

Before the result of the storm had passed away on Monday the work of rebuilding and repairing had started and when telegraphic communication with the rest of the world was opened tonight the city was in somewhat better plight than it was in the morning of the 1st of September, 1886, when

it was almost destroyed by the earthquake. By far the greatest amount of the losses, probably \$800,000, falls on the municipality and on the East Shore Terminal company The damage to private residences isn't as great as was the case in the cyclone of 1885. or even in the earthquake of 1886; it was more widespread, but the individual losses were lighter.

#### When the Cyclone Appeared.

The outer rim of the cyclone struck the city at 2 o'clock on Sunday, the wind blowing in gusts, accompanied bygain, with a velocity of sixty miles an hour. Sixteen hours were consumed in the passing of the storm center. The wind during the night at according to the observer, a velocity of 120 miles an hour. At 3 a. m. nearly thirteen hours after the appearance of the cyclone, the wind veered to the southwest, indicating the passing of the south western quadrant, and the worst was over.

The old city has been wrecked so often that the people are quite used to it. The first thought was to rebuild and this was commenced at once. So far as the city itself is concerned the cyclone is regarded rather as a blessing in disguise. It came at a time when there were thousands of workmen out of employment and it puts money into circulation. The principal sufferers are property owners, and while there are cases of individual loss and suffering, the effect generally is good. No one has thought of the financial stringency since the cyclone. But while the horizon is clearing here, and as the news from the islands and the interior of the state comes in, it begins to be evident that Charleston was not alone in the battle of the elements.

#### Great Destruction on the Sea Islands. The death roll on the sea islands seems to

be growing appallingly, and it is greatly feared the end is not yet. The news from the cotton and rice fields is also very gloomy. It looks as if the cyclone of 1893 is going to beat the record. The sea islands of South Carolina, which

comprises the country between Georgetown on the north and Hunting island on the south is the richest part of the state. In this belt it raised all the j long staple cotton and the rice, which are valuable staples in the business of Charleston. The entire beit of country is densely populated with blacks who live in primitive cabins scattered along the coast and the banks of hundreds of streams and rivers which permeate it.

The loss of life in this section of the country is simply appalling. The means of communication with the city, at best very uncertain, has been entirely destroyed by the wreck of the Charleston & Savannah railroad and the almost total disappearance of the light draft steamers, sailing vessels and small boats which were used for transportation and communication. Accurate news is there fore difficult to secure, but on this, the fifth day after the cyclone, information has slowly drifted in, which puts a very serious face upon the situation. Information has been received showing the following loss of life, and the probability is that later information will double the total.

### Appailing Loss of Life.

At Port Royal, where the naval station of the United States is located, the loss of life aggregates over 100, and eight negroes were buried yesterday. At Coosaw island, the cen-ter of the river phosphate mining industry. very few persons escaped. It is thought that upwards of seventy-live ne-groes were drowned on Wasaw island. Thirty-one dead bodies have been recovered there, and the dead are said to be lying around in scores. On the Combanes river on one rice plantation a coroner held an inquest on eighty bodies at one time. Of the seventy bodies receivered a Coosaw seven were those of white people On Ediston island upwards of thirty person were drowned. Reports have been received from half a hundred localities in the same The death list threatens to me horrible proportions. The country is intersected with rivers and there has been such a total destruction of bridges and blockade of roads that there probably never will be any further partie ars of the great loss of life. By th matters resume their normal condition it will be impossible in such a country an account of the calamity that has befallen

Those who know where and how these people live can realize how great the loss of life might be in such a storm as that of Sur

### Great Less to Shipping.

Of the tosses of shipping in this immediate no possible estimate can yet be vessels, probably a dozen in number, which cleared from this port on Friday and Saturday of last week have been lost. The sea for niles around Charleston bay is filled with dead bodies and wreckage. There are no means of arriving at any reliable ac-count of the casualties at sea. The condition of the rice it is impossible to speak of yet

with accuracy. The estimates of damages vary from 40 to 70 per cent. The entire crop of Georgia and the plantations on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river might be placed at 500,000 bushels, estimating the loss at 50 per cent or 250,000 hushels, and the loss by per cent, or 250,000 bushels, and the loss by the storm in this line will amount to over \$200,000, which is practically so much money taken from the pockets of the planters. The crop bas already been made and only waited

to be marketed.

The long staple cotton crop is thought to be entirely destroyed. Some of it had already been saved, but the most cheerful estimate places the yield this year at about one-half the usual crop. The effect of the storm was felt in the cotton region south and east of Columbia. The Piedmont region to the north and west of the state seems to have seemed serious. the state seems to have escaped serious damages. The crop of upland cotton of South Carolina may safely be cut down 30 per cent from the estimates of August 1.

to be marketed

#### CAMP LOGAN DESERTED. Close of the Fifteenth Annual Encampment

of the Nebraska G. A. R. Grand Island, Sept. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The competitive drill of Sons of Veterans took place at 11 o'clock this morning. The winning companies are, first,

Manderson camp, Central City; second, Corphril camp, No. 19, Lincoln; third, Gibson camp. Awards were made in the department headquarters, where the Sons of Veterans were called after drill, and a pleasant half hour was passed. Governor Crounse left at noon. Upon his last call at department headquarters he was accompanied by officers of the National Guards and the Second Regiment band of Hebron. The officers took advantage of the occasion, and Colonel Bills, in

behalf of the National Guards, thanked Vice Commander Howe for all he had done in a business and legislative way in the interest of the Nebraska National Guards, Mr. Howe responded in a short address on the value of the militia and said all he had done for them was done because he recognized the value of the militia.

The National Guards gave their last dress parade tonight, after which the awards of he centest of yesterday morning were made by Vice Commander Howe at the department

eadquarters.
The sham battle, in which much interest was manifested, took place at 3 this afternoon. It was between the six companies of National guards on the grounds and Sons of Veterans. The former were under command of Colonel Bills, and the Sons of Veterans were led by W. B. McCarthy of Lincoln, colonel of Nebraska Sons of Veterans. The National guards had the best of the fight, but notwithstanding their defeat, it must be said that the Sons of Veterans conducted themselves very creditably. Tonight the farewell campfire was con ducted by speakers picked from the ranks of the veterans. Strains of "Marching Through

Georgia" and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," die away as the visitors left camp. There were from 10,000 to 15,000 people on the ground at the close of the exercises. Various state associations held meetings during the day and re-solved to act on the suggestions made by Church Howe in his speech of yes. terday, and organize a vigorous campaign at once to increase the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic, and as a body resent any attempt to humiliate or perpetrate an injustice on the old veterans of the

state. Over 5,000 people listened to speeches from Governor Abbott, Church Howe, Comrado Augustus, Comrade Sargent, Mayor Geddes of Grand Island and others tonight. A vote of thanks was given Grand Island for courtesies extended the old veterans during the reunion. At 11 o'clock Vice. Commander Church Howe thanked the comrades for the good order and discipline maintained throughout the encampment, and declared the organical control of the encampment at a close. Vice Commander Howe held a reception after the campfire and shook hands with the thousands of old veterans as they passed in line before him.

### Kideaped a Child.

Keanney, Sept. 1 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE ]-This morning about 10 o'clock Earl McGiff, a 5-year-old son of Chris McGiff, was kidnaped by Ed Compton of Omaha while playing on the side walk in front of his aunt's house McGiff and his wife separated in Omana about a year ago, and since that time the mother has been trying to get her boy, who has been living here. Compton drove of at break-neck speed with the boy and a woman supposed to be his mother in the buggy. After hiding them he ame back to town with the team and was take a train this afternoon. The whereabouts of the boy and woman have not yet been discovered. Compton is now in jail.

### INJURED IN A FOLDING RED.

Queer Accident by Which a South Dakota

Woman Was Hurt. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 1 .- [Special to THE BEE. ]-The deadly folding bed will probably soon claim another victim this time at Parker. A few days ago while Mrs. R. D. Melvin, a well known lady of that town, was doing some chamber work in connection with a folding bed, that heavy article of furniture fell over upon her, hold-ing her as in a vise. Her husband heard the crash and ran into the bedroom to ascertain the cause. The lady was wedged in between the folds of the bed, the wooden sides of which had caught her across the waist. In the shutting up of the bed the apright part or headboard had fallen over, adding its weight to the pressure of the weight that aids the opening and closing of the bed. The bed was price open and Mrs Melvin extri-cated. When placed upon her feet she fell limp to the floor, one side having been paralyzed by the accident. It is supposed that her brain is also injured.

### Edgement Mystery.

EDGEMONT, S. D., Sept. 1 .- | Special to THE Beg. j-The remains of a man were found near this place Wednesday. The body had evidently been exposed to the elements for several years. Bullet holes in the back of the skull have given color to the theory that

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Kansas Women Organized to Make a Great Fight to 1894. Kansas City, Sept. 1.—The woman suffragists of Kansas opened tonight in Kansas City, Kan., a campaign which they expect will result in securing to the women of the Suaflower state the same right at the ballot box which the men enjoy. The election at which this result is expected to be secured will be held fourteen months hence, so the women have plenty of time to carry on their campaign. At the fall election of 1894 an amendment to the constitution will be voted upon, providing full suffrage for women. The pening meeting of the campaign was neld this ovening under the auspices of Kansas City, Kan., Equal Suffrage association. Noted women from all over the country took Susan B. Anthony, Mary E. Lease, Mrs. Laura M. Johns, Mrs. Anna L. Diggs. Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Mrs. Emma Devoe of Chicago, and Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman of New

### HORNEWHIPPED AN EDITOR.

Charges Against a Utah Citizen Resented

in a Vigorous Manner. SALT LAKE, Sept. 1 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE |-Editor Clove of the Enquirer at Provo, was horsewhipped last night by R. A. Barney, president of the democratic city on account of charges made regard ing the city taxes. Clove provoked the light by attempting to strike Barney with a heavy

# WILL PRESS IT TO A VOTE

Friends of the Repeal Bill in the Senate

Will Demand Onick Action. YESTERDAY'S SPEECHES FULL OF GINGER

Mr. Vance Talks for the Free Coinage of Suver-Mr. Cockreli's Vigorous Reply to Mr. Aldrich-In the

House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The vigor with which Mr. Cockrell today objected to Mr. Voorhees' request for unanimous consent that the senate bill be substituted for the bouse bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, recalled the stubborn contest made by those on the democratic side of the chamber to the force bill, against which every obstacle known to parliamentary laws was invoked. There was, however, none of the indifference to speeches displayed in the senate today in the discussion of the repeal bill that was so frequently noted during the debate on the force bill. Mr. Vance in his speech today had a large majority of the

tors, and was followed with much attention. Mr. Cockrell, at the end of Mr. Vance's speech, criticised the republican party for its inconsistencies of two years ago in its campaign handbook, claiming credit for the beneficial Sherman act. now denouncing it as the cause of the present distressed condition of the country.

Mr. Peffer wanted to know whether the

senators and well-filled galleries as his audi-

campaign book had been sent through the mail under a frank, and was told by Mr. Cockrell that he did not know. The fact that the senate will meet tomor-row indicates that the majority of the committee on finance intends to press the repea bill to a vote at the earliest chance; in fact, Mr. Voorhees today called for a vote on the

#### oill and for a few moments greatly excited the silver senators. Mr. Teller's Resolution.

When the senate met today Mr. Teller of Colorado submitted a resolution calling upor the secretary of the treasury for a state ment giving the aggregate amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, during the month of August, together with the cost, the amount, date and price of each purchase and the name of the vendor; also the amount of silver bullion offered for sale during the month, the amount, name and price of each offer and of the person making such offer.

At the suggestion of Mr. Turpie the words

"and have paid for," were added, and in this form the resolution was agreed to. The effect of this amendment is to show the kind of money in which the bullion was paid for.

### Mr. Vance's Speech.

On motion of Mr. Voorhees the house bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was taken up, prior to its being read as regular business, at 2 o'clock and Mr. Vance took the floor thereon. He spoke in opposition to the bill and favored free coinage. A large part of the speech was devoted to showing the inconsistencies of the friends of repeal in both parties in view of the bimetallic declarations of both national platforms. He quoted from these commenting in an ironical strain on the way in which the pledges were being fulfilled. He said they seemed to think the only way to maintain the parity between gold and silver was to first strike silver a death blow. Unconditional repeal would be a death blow, for it was well known that Cleveland would veto any silver coinage bill. The effect on the condition of mankind fol-lowing the destruction of half the currency world, aggregating \$7,500,000,000, would be impossible to accurately describe. He gave the history of the demonetiza-tion of silver and declared that every government which demonstrized the white metal did so when it was at a premium When coinage stopped in India the effort stopped in the United States began and was aided by the influence of the moneyed power of all the world and our gov-erament. If coinage stopped here silver would cease to live throughout the com would cease to live throughout the com-mercial nations of the earth. The fall in price would be greater than that following the stoppage of coinage in India. Repeal without a sub-stitute meant the end of silver money for this generation, unless a revolution of the people should restore it, as siter the fraudulent demonetization of 1873. Let no man doubt that the proposed repeal was the re-sult of a conspiracy among the money holders of the world. He declared holders of the world. He declared the Sherman law did not drive out gold, else why did gold return with it still in force? The democratic platform, he said, denounced the Sherman act as a "cowardly makeshift," yet this bill for its repeal, striking silver a harder blow was more cowardly and more of a makeshift He closed with a declaration for the fre-

As Mr. Vance proceeded, republican sen ators gradually drifted over to the demo-cratic side, until the seats on that side of the hall were filled. He was followed with the closest attention by senators and visitors During Senator Vance's remarks Me Cockrell interjected a statement of the pr duction and coinage of gold and silver from 1873 to 1892, which showed a production of gold amounting to \$2,210,961,206. the comage amounted to \$2.787,714,679; o silver the production was \$2,400,760,522

while the coinage was \$2,332,663,351.
At the conclusion of Mr. Vance's remarks wave of applause in the galleries was

#### quickly checked by the vice president. Voornees Springs a Surprise.

Mr. Voorhees of Indiana now sprung surprise by asking for a vote on the substi-tute reported by the finance committee to the house repeal bill, as no further debate

was proposed at this time.
"Oh, no." interrupted Mr. Teller quickly.
"I will say," continued Senator Veornees. "that notices have been given of speeches intended next week. There is not a senator in this body but knows that I desire every senator who, in good faith, wishes to occupy the time of the senate to have this opportunity in full, but I cannot take the sponsibility, and will not do so, of being a party to delay, mere delay; and when a vacancy in the talk has been reached I shall want that vacancy filled by a vote. I say this with the profoundest respect for the desire of every man to be heard, but, situated as I am, and with my appreciation for the demands of the country, I cannot be a party to the delay of a single second of wasted time in this body, and if senators are not ready to go on with the discussion trust we are ready to go on with a vote A discussion followed as to the parlia mentary procedure to be observed in the consideration of the subject, and Mr. Voor-hees asked that the bill reported by the finance committee be substituted for the house bill. To this Mr. Cockrell of Missouri objected

#### there was an opportunity for full dis cussion.

Compared the Two Bills. Mr Cockrell read the provisions of the two bil's, comparing the phraseology of the house bill, which declares that repeal shall not impair the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined. with that of the senate substitute, declar-ing it to be the policy of the country to continue the use of gold and sliver as standard money. The difference between the provisions was as great as between the darkness of midnight and the light of the noonday sun and he declared that the provision of the house bill was preferable. Allison of lown observed that the repeal clause in no sense affected or impair the value of the sliver dollar coinea, but

inserting the house provise it would leave question of doubt whether that portion Sherman iaw stands which requires th secretary of the treasury to coin this bullion

Mr. Cockrell continued his remarks and was followed by Mr. Aldrich of Rhode

# Island, who twitted the Missouri senator for failing to stand upon the platform of the TO QUIET THE VETERANS

democratic party. Cockrell Talice Back

Mr. Cockrell replied that he knew when this session began the distinguished gold monometallists on the other side would as-sume the mastership and leadership of the democratic party, and that Mr. Sherman would head the procession for the pur-pose of bringing the democratic party pose of bringing the democratic party back to a single gold standard. It would be a glorious achievement for this distinguished statesman to be able to say that after the lapse of twenty years of one of the forcest struggles the world has ever seen by had brought the dominant party down upon its knees upon his platform and made them readopt what

he had established in 1873. It would be a plume in his crown. The senator from Rhode Island (Aldrich) need not be uneasy form. That question will not be determined by the protectionist gold monometallist from Rhode Island; not at all. A better and nobler class will determine that. It is a nice position; it is admirable. He should think the world would stand aghast in wonder and admiration when it behald the it beheld the scenes transpiring in the sen-ate; when it beheld the senator from Rhode Island and the senator from Ohio and other distinguished senators placing themselves in the front ranks with times on their heads as leaders of the demon atic party and de fenders of its platfor and its administration, and then turally somersaults, one right after the other after the senator from Ohio, to see which can first jet through the unconditional repeal of their own legislation, of their own injunious and infamous legislation.

At 3:25, upon motion of Mr. Voorhees, the senate proceeded to the consideration of ex ocutive business.

After twenty minutes spent in executive session the senate adjourned until tomorrow

### IN THE HOUSE.

Another Day Spent in Discussing and Amending the New Rules.
Washington, Sept. 1.--The fight over the

rules continues with unabated vigor in the house and ex-Speaker Reed if from day to day making every effort to clinch the democratic majority on the technical disputes constantly raised by the parliamentarians. Mr. Reed and the republican minority to day hung persistently on the flank of the democratic leaders in charge of rules, but they only succeeded in forcing a tedious string of roll calls. The ex-speaker sought at two different points to secure the elimination of rules permitting certain classes of filibustering motions, but was each time de-

filibustering motions, but was each time de-feated, Speaker Crisp, who was in the lobby in the rear of the house, on one vote that appeared close, going to the rail to vote against his old antagonist.

The rules debate began on the Boatner amenument, which practically placed it in the power of any member of the house in charge of a pending bill to force cloture by a demand of the previous question. On a yea and nay vote the amendment was lost; yeas, 96; nays, 121.

Attempted to Modify Yesterday's Action. Then Grosvenor attempted to modify yesterday's action of the house in giving the committee on lanking and currency power to report at say time by moving an amendment to except any bill repealing the tax on state banks | General Grosvenor, in explanation of his amenament, made it clear that his amendment was designed to secure the sense of the house on the repeal of the

Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Johnson of Indiana, both republica is, took the position that in the present crisis It was essential that in the present cream it was essential
that these commit es should be granted
this unusual privite je.
Mr. Reed drawled out sarcastically, that
the banking and councy committee had
been jacked up to the level of the ways and

means committee because necessity had compeiled Mr. Springer's transfer to the head of the former committee. [Laughter.] Mr. Grosvenor thereupon withdrew his

Mr. Springer then proposed an amendment giving to the committees on ways and means, appropriations and coinage and banking the power to report with any bill from those committees a special order setting a day for their consideration. In effect the amendment transferred to those four princi pal committees of the house the power to re port special orders for the business of those committees, a power now lodged exclusively in the committee on rules. In other word it stripped the rules committee of jurisdic tion over the business of the four great com

Mr. McMillin made an impassioned speech against the granting of such powers to these committees.

#### Gently Reminded Mr. McMitlin. Mr. Boatner a free silver democrat from Louisiana, succringly called the attention of Mr. McMillin (one of the repeal democrats)

to the fact that he and some of his confrere were now very much afraid of co-operation of the republicans to force cloture, when but a few days ago they were glad to stand shoulder to shoulder with them for the repeal of the Sherman law. Mr. Holman of Indiana believed in obstruc

tion and delay to a certain extent. More bad measures had been defeated, he said, than good measures by fillbustering. The Springer amendment was finally de-

Mr. Morse of Massachusetts created some amusement by advocating the prohibition of the house.

The amendment was carried in a sort of namorous spirit, quite a number of members, neluding Mr. Gear of Iowa and Mr. Crain of Texas, voting for the amendment while vig orously puffing away at their cigars. Mr. Roed came forward with a motion to strike down two or three fillbustering mo tions, namely to fix the day when the house shall adjourn and take a recess, supplement-ing it with a short speech. The house had indicated, he said, by vote and speech that it did not desire filloustering. Here he gave the democrats a chance if they meant any-thing by their talk against filloustering to make their action conform to their speech. The amendment was lost. Yeas, 73; nays,

### Against Fitibustering.

Mr. Dingley of Maine secured the adoption of an amendment cutting out certain filibus ering motions the day after they had one been used for obstractive purposes.

Another defeat was administered to Mr Reed when his motion to make the rule making the motions which is had been previously attempted to kill, privileged ones was voted

A motion by Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, in creasing the number of members required to prevent business by unanimous consent to lifteen was defeated, whereupon the house adjourned until tomorrow

### CLEVELAND IN WASHINGTON.

Private Secretary Thurber Says the Presi deat Looks Hale and Hearty. Washington, Sept 1.-President Cleveland and family arrived at 4 this morning. The

party remained in the sleeper till 7 and then drove to the white house in a drenching rain Private Secretary Thurber says the pres-dent is in excellent spirits, his eye is bright his complexion clear, and looks vigorous and After breakfast the president went to his

office and for two hours worked very hard disposing of the accumulated public busiless. Then he took part in the cabinet meet ing until loclock. The silver question was discussed with reference to the chances of repeal by the senste. The president expressed the belief that his recommendation would be corrected. would be carried out.

The cabinet also considered the condition of the treasury. No definite plan of relief

was decided on: Those Condemned Choctaws. Washington, Sept. 1 .- As a result of he labors of the national government in the case of the nine condemned Choctaws it has been agreed that Lewis and Wade, the two ringleaders, shall be executed on September 8. The other prisoners will be allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter.

ern member

tion of supporting repeal. The great argument which turned men from free coinage to repeal was not altogether the fact that

the country has for some time been suffering from a lack of confidence in commercial circles, but a belief that an international

silver arrangement would better be reached after we had ceased to purchase silver and the onus of maintaining the silver market

Muscel aneous.

Isaac Pierson of South Dakota has been appointed chief of division in the third au-

ditor's office.

General Thomas J. Morgan, the well known commissioner of Indian affairs under President Harrison, and Mrs. Morgan bave

been for a brief time since leaving Washing

ton in Brooklyn, and are now permanently located in New York City at the Hotel Beres-

ford. They are widely known in Nebrasia, where they have relatives.

Assistant Commissioner Armstrong of the

Indian bureau has received a communica-tion from Miss Emma Sickles of Nebraska,

chairman of the committee on Indian affairs

of the Universal Peace union. Miss Sickles submits a vigorous protest against the sundances practiced by the Indians at the World's fair. She states that the common law of humanity is opposed to such exhibitions, and that they are forbidden by laws of the

United States. They are brutal and cruel, sue says, as they intensify ill-feeling and

The First National bank of Grundy Cen-

tre, Ia., which suspended recently, resumed

Bernhard F. Goerke was today appointed postmaster at Burr, Otoe county, Neb., vice Michael Barteller, removed.

Supervising Architect O'Rourke has made

a report as a result of his examination of the Chicago postoffice building, respect-ing the unsafe condition of which there have

teen so many alarming statements. He says there is no immediate danger of its collapse,

but further than this he declines to express

an opinion.
Commissioner Lochren has appointed the

has been in the city and in company of Sen-

ator Manderson at the office of the comp-troller of the currency in reference to the re-

opening of the suspended national bank at Ashland, Neb. The comptroller has informed

the bank officers that as soon as its impaired

stock is made good it can resume. The impairment amounts to about 20 per cent.

MARCHING ON MEXICANS.

United States Cavalry Called on to End a

Border Row.

Mexican border over the attempt of Mexican

officers to drive a flock of sheep from a tract

of land on the Rio Grande claimed

by both Mexicans and citizens of the

United States owing to a change

course by the river has taken a sesious aspect. The War department has received a telegram from General Wheaton, com-

manding the Department of Texas, saying two troops of the Fifth cavairy would leave Fort Ringgold at noon for the

scene of the trouble to support twenty men under Captain Forbut, who have the Mexi-

can officers and sheep in charge. The tele-

ormation is th the effect the Colonel Mietro

of the Mexican army is moving to that point with a force of men. If it is discovered

that the sheep belong to the Mexicans the

wise, the state department will demand an

explanation from Mexico for sending an

SILVER STATISTICS.

Secretary Carlisle Affords Some Interestin

Information on the Topic.

Washington, Sept. 1.—This evening Secre

tary Carlisle said the silver purchased by

the treasury during the month of August

was 3,898,032 fine ounces, costing \$2,880,532.

The total silver purchased under the Sher-

man act is 163,047,064 fine ounces, costing \$151,804 170. Silver bullion on hand at the

From the bullion purchased 36,087,185 silver dollars have been coined, the bullion

therein contained costing \$29,502,117. This

number of silver dollars is held in the treas ury for the redemption of treasury notes

there is some \$714,000 which have been re

silver dollars of the bullion on hand is \$184.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Extracts from the Public Debt Statemen

Issued Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.-The public debt

statement issued this afternoon shows a net

increase of the public debt, less cash in the

treasury, during August of \$10,442,898. The

interest-bearing debt increased \$150, the non

interest-bearing debt decreased \$160,008, and the cash in the treasury decreased, \$10,

The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury

by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$505.614.881, a decrease of \$11,747,710. The total cash in the treasury was \$712.857,887. The gold reserve was \$96,004,124, and net cash balances \$11,274,787. In the menth there was a decrease of gold column barr of \$10,350,790, the total at the close being \$15,483,172. Of sliver there was a decrease of \$2,363,556. Of surplus in antional bank deposits, \$17,685,475 against \$17,094,005 at the end of the previous month.

Confirmed by the Senate.

firmations today were: Consuls general-

Victor Vifquain of Nubraska to Panama; I

B. Richman of Iowa to St. Juli; J. C. Donnelly of Wisconsin to New Caredo, Mex. W. A. Anderson of Wisconsin to Montreal

Consuls—L. S. Reque of fewer to Rottardam F. W. Kickbusch of Wis-bash to Steftin George Horton of Illinois to Atheus; N. S.

Brooks of Illinois to Triesta.

J. W. Judd, United States attorney for Utah; L. E. Ellinwood, United States at-

United States marshals: M. S. Brigham

for Utah; W. T. Mead for Arizona; E. L. Hall for New Mexico. A. C. Baker, chief justice, and O. T.

ciate justice of the supreme court of Utah. E. G. Spelman, register of the land office

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The president has

sent to the senute the nomination of J. E.

Malone of Wisconsin to be register of the

the supreme court of Okiahoma.

Rouse, associate justice of the supre-court of Arizona. Harvey W. Smith, as

torney for Arizona.

Kingfisher, Okl.

WASHINGTON, Sept. I .- Among the con

deemed and canceled. The coining value

several mints is as follows:

Silver bullion on hand at the

... 134,625,492 \$122,302,75

States soil.

Total ....

603,656.

armed force to make a seizure on United

emoval will be allowed. If it is found other-

Washington, Sept. 1.—The trouble on the

PERRY S. HEATH.

was thrown upon Europe.

Pension Policy of the Cleveland Administration Temporarily Suspended-

CAUSE OF THE COMMISSIONER'S ACTION

Anxious to Avoid Criticism Proposed by the National Grand Army Encampment Next Week-Probable Course of the

Department in the Future.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, )

518 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. There was much comment made at the capitol today upon Commissioner Lochren's pension order of yesterday. It was regarded by all friends of the veterans as a hedge against anticipated action at the Grand Army of the Republic national encampment n Indianapolis next week, as it had been known for some time by Secretary Hoke Smith, Pension Commissioner Lochren and President Cleveland that the veterans were preparing to literally skin the pension policy of this administration during their encampment proceedings next week. The order of yesterday is not regarded as a "modification" of the order of some months ago, whereby pensioners were being dropped by the thousand from the rolls upon mere suspicions and then given sixty days in which to prove that their names should be restored to the rolls.

The order of vesterday is regarded as a simple reversal of the original order, a humiliation of that action and an acknowledgement that it was wrong, as every friend of pensions knew it to be. Now notice of sixty days is to be given of sus-pected fraud before the pensioner is dropped, but it is stated that after the encampment next week the practical effect of the first order will be given the one of yesterday and the wholesale "notice of suspen-sions" will begin. In short, the "modified" order is intended to simply throw the veterans off their guard and allow the ad-ministration of President Cleveland to Commissioner Lochren has appointed the f llowing examining surgeons for the pension bureau; Leroy J. Cross and Hubbard Linley at Wilbur, Neb; Charles M. Schindel at Atlantic, Ia.; W. J. Nolan, C. C. Birney and H. A. Powers at Emmettsburg, Ia.; G. J. Rumbang and O. S. Reilly at Red Oak, Ia.

R. R. Brown, son of J. J. Brown of Omaha, has been in the city, and in company of Senescape a terrible scoring at Indianapolis.

### Temporary Humiliation.

For the present the commissioner of pen sions, at the direction, first of the president and then Secretary Smith, is willing to be humiliated until after the encampment, when the work of "reducing pension ex-penses" will be renewed. The "modified" order will admit of that work without the direct criticism that has been received lately. The new order, it is hoped, will avert a threatened storm of condemnation from congress, for it has been known for some time that as soon as the silver bill is out of the way the friends of pensions intend to attempt to pass a joint resolution which would make it impossible to suspend a pension before full proof is produced that the pension is drawn through fraud, and in the discussion the administration would come in

for a fierce scoring.

The third section of the order of yesterday will afford ample range for the pension com mizsioner to "reduce" pension expenses." as under it he can cut off the pensions of all under it he can cut off the pensions of all who are now being benefited by the law of June, 1890, if it is found that they are receiving more than they received under prior acts. The idea is to force the pensioner to accept the lowest amount possible under the law, after it is found that by no rule or practice have been decreated from the rolls. tice he can be dropped from the rolls. It is not believed by those in congress who passed the law of 1890 that the veterans who will assemble at Indianapolis next week can be fooled, and that they will proceed with their program of condemning the anti-pension policy of this administration.

### Distributing Patronage.

The nomination of Peter Conchman of South Dakota to the Forest City Indian agency in that state is said to have been effected upon the recommendation of Sen ator Kyle, populist. Senator Kyle's friends here will now watch with more than ordinary interest his votes upon certain meas which the president is interested to see if this nomination was the result of an "understanding" whereby the South Dakota populist is to reciprocate favors. It is believed to be a trade.

The nomination of John J. S. Hassler of South Dakota to be receiver of public moneys at Enid, Oki., will doubtless be met with considerable opposition in the senate. Captam Hassler is now the chief clerk of the In terior department, where he has made many friends, but this is the second or third flagrant violation by President Cleveland of a prominent plank in the Chicago platform which pledged the offices to the residents of the states and territories wherein they are ocated. The republicans will oppose the

The nomination of James A. Smith of Mississippi to be agent for the Yankton In-dians in South Dakota will be subject to the same opposition, although not so violent.

### For a New Mission School.

Senator Manderson is in receipt of a bill from the Presbyterian Board of Home Mis sions, by which it is proposed to have con gress consent to the cession by the Omaha Indians of a quarter section of land for a mission school at a new location, in lieu of the lands at present occupied by the mission for school purposes. The bill contemplates the cession of the following quarter section Southwest quarter of north half, and west half of south half, and the northeast quarter of south half of fractional section 29, township 25, range 8, teast. The measure is ac companied by an agreement signed by the councilmen of the Omahas and is approved by Captain Beck of the Tenth cavalry, as acting Indian agent. The school building

### Many Congressmen Pleased.

About the happiest men in congress ar those who were in doubt up to last Monday morning as to just how they would vote on the silver bill when A came up in the house, and the men who had many misgivings as to whether they ought to vote for an increased ratio and a continuance of silver purchase and who doubted considerably whether the ought to support the proposition to revive the Bland-Allison act, but at the critical moment concluded to vote against all amendments and for the repeal bill. Subsequent developments and a class study of the situation have convinced those who were forced to make up their minds at the last moment and finally voted a straight ballot

that they were right. It was a testy moment for many men in the house when the roll was first called upon the motion to adopt free coinage. A dozen men who had declared up to within an hour of that time that they would support free coinage came over to the great majority and voted "no." A kind of wave of sentiment struck them and they could not resist it. Many others who intended to support an in-creased ratio weakened when their names were called, and instead of voting "aye voted "no." They came to the conclusion that if we were to have free roinage the value of silver money would be fixed by the standard of our country's credit and not the value of the bullion in the coin, and there fore it made no difference if the ratio was I to I or 20 to I. Never did sentiment and po sition change so rapidly. Never did the example set by one man so affect the actions of another. Many members of the house blindly followed the leadership of those in whom they trusted.

It has been many years since so full a vote was recorded in the lower branch of con-gress. Every member of the house but two was present, and those two were paired. Death had made three vacancies, so that all but five seats were occupied.

The wires were working so heavy on the afternoon of Monday and for twenty-four hours thereafter that little communication was had between Washington and the coun-try. Assoon as the wires began to come up and the instruments ticked back the sentiment of the American people those who had changed their opinions and intentions at the last moment and voted against free coinage

#### were so tic that they could scarcely con-tain themse A score or more of far west-WON BY GLADSTONE A score or more of far west-ho had voted for repeal mendments and who had believed up to a nour of their vote that their constitt as were in favor of free

their constitt was were in favor of free coinage were going about Washington proudly displaying telegrams from influential citizens endorsing their votes. It seemed that nothing succeeded like success. The great majority seemed to overawe the minority. Senators who had up to that moment intended to vote for free coinage began one by one, to announce their intention of supporting repeal. The great arguing Success Attends His Glorious Efforts in the

House of Commons.

PASSAGE OF THE IRISH, HOME RULE BILL

Closing Scenes in the Struggle for Ireland's

Emancipation. RESULT OF THE VOTE ON THE MEASURE

By a Majority of Thirty Four the House Puts Its Seal of Approval on It.

WILD CHEERS FOR THE GRAND OLD MAN

Crowds Pack the Streets and in Various Demonstrative Ways Give Vent to Their Feelings of Joyousness-

LONDON, Sept. 1 .- Mr. Gladstone's long home rule fight in the House of Commons is ended. The bill was passed at I o'clock this morning by a vote of 301 to 267. It was hurried to the House of Lords, which gave

"God Save Ireland."

it the first reading and adjourned. There was unusual enthusiasm on the route from Mr. Gladstone's residence to the House of Commons this afternoon. It was 4 o'clock when Mr. Gladstone left his residence. This fact was announced by loud cheering from the throngs near the residence. Shortly afterwards his carriage appeared in sight of the crowds that lined the streets. Mr. Gladstone was accompanied by his wife. He wore a white azalea in the buttonhole of his coat. He was evidently much pleased with the heartiness of the greeting of the populace. The cheering was continued. Mr. Gladstone bowed constantly to the crowds on both sides of the street in acknowledgment of their plaudits. His reception was a complete ovation with no

mark of dissent to marit. As Mr. Gladstone, with bared head, passed through the crowd and entered the house, it was noticed that his face was very pale. A number of Irish priests were prominent in the crowd in front of the house and lifted their hats as the prime minister passed

Cheered by His Followers. The prime minister was loudly cheered by his followers as he entered the house and walked to his seat. The galleries also gave

him a warm greeting. Before the debate on the home rule bill could be resumed a long list of questions had to be answered. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Irish leader, re-sumed the debate on home rule, heartily

endorsing the measure.
Mr. Chamberlain followed Mr. McCarthy, He said the bill struck a deadly blow to the He said the bill struck a deadly blow to the honor and interests of the country, but he could not avoid being filled with admiration for the courage, resolution, resources and elequence of the prime minister.

Mr. Chamberlain was leudly cheered throughout his speech. When he had finished most of the members left the house for dinner. The people in the galleries, however, remained, as they did not want to miss the closing scenes of the debate.

miss the closing scenes of the debate.

Mr. James S. Wallace, advanced liberal, said that he had voted for the bill on its second reading, but would be unable to sup-

port it tonight. Mr. T. P. O'Connor was the next speaker.
When Mr. Baifour rose to speak the house
was filled to overflowing. He spoke more

than an hour.

John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, spoke next. He spoke bitterly of the tactics of the opposition. The government, he said, had no fear of the verdict of the country.

Mr. J. P. Nolan, a Parnellite home ruler, Mr. J. P. Nolan, a Parnellite home ruler, then attempted to speak against the finan-cial clauses of the bill, but had hardly chair clauses of the bill, but had hardly started when his voice was overcome by cries of "divide." "Thereupon a division was had upon Mr. Courtney's amendment to reject the bill and the amendment was do-

### Vote on the Bill.

feated.

The bill was then put on its third reading and was passed by a vote of 301 to 267. The full import of the occasion was felt by the spectators and by the government adherents, and the culmination of the work in the house was accompanied by rounds of frantic cheering from the galleries and upon the floor. A moment later Mr. Gladstone entered the House from the division lobby. He was greeted at the moment of his victory by renewed applause, Mr. Morley, who followed him, was also cheered. Mr. Gladstone received a fresh

vation as he left the house.
The scenes in front of the House after midnight were exciting. Fully 2,000 persons were jammed in the space in front of the House of Commons gates. There were many rishmen in the throng, and the sentiment of he crowd generally was for home rule and

Gladstone. By 12:30 the multitude had increased in size, so that the space from Downing street to the Palace yard was packed. The crowd was inclined to be boisterous and indulged in all sorts of horse play. It was also at pains to give the police as much trouble as possible by massing in the roadway, and it was with much difficulty that a passage was kept clear for carriages. The Irishmen in the crowd whiled away the time by alternately singing "God Save Ireland," cheering for Gladstone and hooting Balfour.

When the aunouncement came that the house had passed the bill by a vote of 301 to 267, the crowst went wild. They cheered, shouled sang, embraced one another, emashed hats and ild other absurd things to show their apprediction of the House's

Their Euthuslasm Alarmod the Police, The police were alarmed at the acts of the people and a corden of bluecoats was forthwith drawn up before the members' exit. The crowd surged around the cabs and carriages which were awaiting the people in the house, and as each member of any dis-tinction was recognized he was given a

Mr. Gladstone's carriage, containing the prime minister and his wife, emerged from the gates at 1:10. A number of mounted po-lice immediately surrounded the carriage, but the crowd, when they learned who was in the carriage, became beyond the control of the police and, breaking through the cordon, the police and pressing through the cordon, stopped the carriage and held it while they cheered the triemphant champson of home rule to the echo. The coachman was enabled to proceed after a few minutes, but by this time the crowd left their positions and started after the carriage which was again stopped at the corner of Howning street and Dressel while corner of Downing street and Drexel while the crowd sheered and sang, "See the Con-quering Hero Comes." Mr. Gladstone bowed right and left to his enthusiastic admirers and was greatly touched by the favor of the people. The police again cleared the way and the carriage was allowed to proceed to the premier's residence without further stoppage. Mr. Gladstone handed Mrs. Gladstone into their home and after bowing adieu to the crowd, disappeared him self, despite repeated calls for a speech The crowd intuiged in more cheering and was then dispersed by the police.

At 1:30 the street was almost deserted and ali was quiet. Unemployed Miners Moving.

land office at Perry, Ogl.; J. J. S. Hassier of South Dakota receiver of public moneys at Enid, Ogl.; R. M. Allsn of Illinois. Indian agent at White Earth agency, Minn; Peter Couchings of South Dakota, Indian agent at Couchings of South Dakota, Indian agent at the Forest City agency, South Dakota; J. A. Smith of Mississippi, Indian agent at Yank-ton agency, South Dakota; Frank Dale of Oklahoma, chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Oklahoma, Henry W. Scott of Oklahoma, associate justice of SALT LAKE, Sept. 1 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |- Rallway officials say a widespread exodus of unemployed infiners is taking place from Montana. They are headed for Utah and California points.