Adoption of the Report Presented by the Committee

TWO IMPORTANT CHANGES WERE MADE

Privileges that Have Been Granted the Committees on Banking and Currency and Coinage, Weights and Measures -Yesterday's Interesting Debates,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.-The house comleted the consideration of the rules today. and they were adopted with only two important changes from the form in which they came from the committee. The first change placed the committees on banking and currency and coinage, weights and measures on the same footing with the ways and means and appropriations committees, clothing them with power to report at any

The second change restores the size of the quorum in the committee of the whole to the old number, a majority of the house. The rules committee made a complete surrender on the latter proposition, and General Catchings' announcement this morning that the fact of the committee having decided to retreat from its position in favor of increasing the size of a quorum to 100 members pave rise to the most entertaining debate of the day. It was participated in by the leaders on both sides.

At the Mercy of Fulbusters.

In the closing debate, when Mr. Burrows offered the code of the Fifty-first congress as a substitute, he declared that under the code about to be adopted the house could b bound hand and foot by filibusters, and he himself could block business from now on until the end of the session unless the aid of the committee on rules was invoked. In his opinion the rules would place in the hands of the committee on rules absolute power over all legislation. As soon as the rules were adopted a great avalanche of bills was piled breast high on the speaker's table,

Deferred to Democratic Sentiment.

When the house resumed the debate on the rules, the announcement was made that the committee, in deference to the objection of some of the prominent demonstrate manufacture. cratic members, had decided to sbandon that rule. Mr. Catchings explained that so many democratic members opposed the proposed rule that the committee decided to accept Mr. Kyle's amendment, restoring the size of the quo-

amendment, restoring the size of the quorum to a majority of the house.

The announcement precipitated a lively debate. Mr. Dolliver of Iowa said he was just about to make a speech in favor of the proposition from which the committee had just restricted. He was sorry the committee aurenticities. treated. He was sorry the committee sur-rendered. Mr. Dollivor then proceeded to defend ex-Speaker Reed in his course as

speaker.
'I am not surprised at the outburst of the gentleman from Iowa," said General Catchings, again taking the floor. "He has witnessed on this side something that never could have occurred on the other. He has evidence that the speaker does not desire to force his individual will by riding rough-shod over the opinions of his colleagues, [Laughter.] When differences of opinion occur on this side of the house, we are ready to yield to the manifest will of the majority. rom your rules we have selected but two things as worthy of retention, the method of introducing bills and the reduction of the size of a quorum in the committee of the whole, Everywhere else we have expressly repudiated the dominant idea of the rules of the Fifty-first congress, investing the speaker with supreme power, and we have everywhere been careful to limit the power of the speaker so he could do nothing not dictated by the majority of the house." [Applause.]

house," [Applause,]
Mr. Springer followed with a general assault on what he termed two fundamental usurpations of the rules of the Fifty-first congress, the power of the speaker to count a quorum and his power to determine dila

Mr. Reed Has a Word to Say. When he concluded Mr. Reed walked

"I am exceedingly sorry, down the aisle he said, "that the democratic party canno understand the fundamental principles o this question. The average deme seems incapable of grasping them. The high minds of the rules committee understand something of the essentials, but ever they are unable to reach the topmost heights. But the truth will finally prevail 'Filibustering is a modern invention. You can't go back of the disease to look for a

remedy. There was no choicra medicine until choicra broke out, and so there was no remedy for parliamentary filibustering until filibustering became a chronic disease power of the chair is the power of the house The gentlemen speak as if the speaker were an irresponsible in dividual. It is impossible for the speaker to do what the house does not want him to do. As soon as the contrary proposition is stated its absurdity is seen. Therefore, whatever charges have been made against me as speaker of the Fifty-first congress should properly have lodged against that house, which uniformly sustained me "Gentlemen, speak of the suppression of dilitary motions. It is the plain duty of the speaker under parliamentary law to suppress dilatory motions. I declare now and here, defying contradiction, that the power to rule out dilatory motions was never exercised until the speaker and every man in the house believed and knew that the motions were used to delay business. In time this whole matter will become perfectly plain. notice that less and less foolishuess is being talked on the floor. Even the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer) seems to show improvement with age. [Laughter.]
"The gentlemen"he concluded, throwing his

arms out wildly in the direction of the den ocratic side, 'I bid you godspeed. I know that Bourbonism and conservatism hold you firmly in their grasp, but the right triumph. Your bonds will be broken. will progress, as all things do in time. after all, does not the world move?" [Laugh-

or and applause.] Mr. Kyle's amendment was then agreed to

Mr. Burrows Offers a Substitute. All the rules having been passed, Mr. Catchings then called for the previous question on the report and Mr. Burrows offered as a substitute the code of rules of the Fifty first congress, with an amendment providing that when a call of the house was had th yeas and noys shall be considered as ordered. This latter amoudment would prevent the breaking of a quorum. Mr. Burrows then upon a general argument on the comparative merits of the two codes of rules and declared that the rules about to be adopted were absolutely powerless to prevent filibustering.

I will undertake." said he, "to stop the reading of the journal tomorrow morning and will stop all business for the rest of the unless the committee on rules takes. Those rules place the power of legislation absolutely in the hands of the speaker and the two democratic members of the rules committee."

Mr. Byaum of Indiana, in reply to Mr. Bur-rows, went at length into the difference be-

tween counting the house to ascertain the presence of a quorum and counting members to pass laws. 'I care not whether the counting of members was declared legal by the supreme court or not," said he, facing his old antagonist, Mr. Reed, and holding his arm threateningly aloft, "I acknowledge nobody greater than this house to pass upon the right or prefilerer." its rights or privileges."

Bynum's Complaint.

Referring to what he called the arbitrary decisions of Speaker Reed in the Fifty-first congress, he said: "I remember about 6 o'clock one evening the speaker decided a motion to adjourn made by me, dilatory, and I guess it was | laughter| - but two minutes later, when Mr. McKinley made the

NEW RULES FOR THE HOUSE | same motion, he entertained it. How did he know that my motion was dilatory and Mr. McKinley's not?" | VETERANS AT INDIANAPOLIS

Mr. McKinley's not?"

"Because you have just confessed it," shouted Reed. [Laughtor.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Bynum's speech the vote was taken on the adoption of the code rules offered by Mr. Burrows. Lost-65 to 148. The rules were then adopted without division.

The ways and means committee was given cave to sit during the sessions of the house. The house then adjourned until Saturday.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Voorhees Bothering the Sliver Men-

Mr. Teller's Talk. Washington, Sept. 6.-In the senate today Mr. Voorhees pursued certain parliamentary tactics which greatly worried the opponents of repeal. He first stated that for the ent be would not press his resolution chang-ing the bour of meeting of the senate from 12 to 11 o'clock. This gave the silver men the impression that the chairman of the finance committee, in view of the fact that last night the motion to proceed to consider-ation of executive business had been carried. notwithstanding the carnest opposition of notwithstanding the earnest opposition of the friends of repeal, was indisposed to test the sense of the senate on his resolution. In the course of half an hour, within less than ten minutes of the time when the repeal bill would have been laid before the senate as the regular order, Mr. Voornees moved that the repeal bill be taken up and this motion was carried by a vote of 35 to 21. Mr. Voornees increased the confusion among the ranks of the silver men by moving an the ranks of the silver men by moving an executive session, allowing Mr. Stewart,

who was speaking at the time, to resume the floor in the morning, and this motion was carried. Mr. Mills, democrat, of Texas, had given notice of his intention to address the senate today, but Mr. Stewart occupied the entire time given to the repeal bill.

The most important bill introduced today

was that by Senator Cullom, republican, of Illinois, to repeal all laws creating or pro-viding for the maintenance of the sinking

Morgan's Resolution.

By a vote of 37 to 21, the senate agreed to a motion by Mr. Voorhees that the resolution of Mr. Morgan for a joint select committee on finance go to the calen dar, and the senate proceeded with the dis-cussion of the repeal bill. This is interpreted as a temporary victory for the repea-

Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to repeal all acts for the creation and maintenance of a sinking fund. Referred. Mr. Voorhees' resolution changing the

hour of meeting of the senate to 11 o'clock was laid over indefinitely with his consent. Mr. Morgan of Alabama proceeded to address the senate in support of his resolution for a joint committee. He said he had never recognized Mr. Shor.

man as the leader of the democratic party. There were some democrats with whom h associated in preference to Mr. Sherman Allen G. Thurman was one; he was always a free coinage democrat. "When you speak about great and good and consistent men who are democratic, I refer you to Allan G. Thurman, the Old Roman—not the modern Roman represented in the person of the chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Voorhees.

There was suppressed laughter at the mention of Mr. Voorhees' name, and Mr. Morgan looked around the chamber with a self-satisfied smile on his face. Morgan continning, said he would vote for any measure of relief which commended itself to his Mr. Mitchell of Oregon gave notice that

on Tuesday next he would submit some remarks upon the repeal bill. Mr. Voorhees, at the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's remarks, asked consent that the resolution go to the calendar and the repeal

bill be taken up.

Mr. Harris, democrat, of Tennessee, said such action could only be taken by a majorit and that the resolution could not be disposed of as Mr. Voorhees suggested. Mr. Voorhees—As there seems to be objection, I move that the senate proceed to the

consideration of the repeal bill.

Mr. Allison, republican, of Iowa, suggested that in seven minutes the repeal bill would

be the regular order.

"What will we do with the next seven minutes!" said Mr. Voorhees. "That is what is troubling me." [Laughter.]

Considered a Victory. After some wrangling, Mr. Voorhees still insisted upon his motion to take up the re-peal bill. The motion was agreed to. Yeas. 37; nays, 21. The result was considered by the repeal men as a temporary victory. The vote in detail was as follows: Yeas—Alli son, Blackurn, Brice, Caffery, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frve, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Hunton, Lindsay, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Palmer, Pasco, Pettigrew, Platt, Ouav, Bassom, Sperman, South Ransom, Sherman, Smith, Vilas, Voorhees, Stockbridge, Vest, Vilas, Voc Wasburn and White of Louisiana —37. Allen, Bate, Berry, Coke, Dubois, Hans-brough, Harris, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Morgan, Peffer, Perkins, Power, Pugh, Shonp, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Walthall and Wolcott—21.

The opponents to repeal wanted it to as the repeal bill came before the senate by virtue of becoming the regular order (it was not five minutes past 2 o'clock and not by reason of the vote, and Mr. Teller made the remark that the repeal bill was before the senate not by the vote, but because it was now the regular order. "That will do very well," said Mr. Voor-hees with a smile, "but this vote helps

some: it emphasizes the hour." This did not satisfy the Colorado senator and he asked a parliamentary question, whether the bill came before the sellate by virtue of the vote or because 2 o'clock had arrived. The senator said that in the opinion of the chair the bill was before the senate both by virtue of the vote first taken and the fact that the hour of 2 o'clock had [Laughter.]

Mr. Teller insisted that the bill was before the senate for the reason that the hour of 2 'clock had arrived. The debate continued in this strain a short time and then Mr. Stewart resumed the floor and continued his speech begun yesterday,

Mr. Teller's Remarks.

Mr. Stewart yielded to Mr. Teller, wh suggested the absence of a quorum. The roll was called and fifty-nine senators re-

When the presence of a quorum was determined, Mr. Teller temporarily took the floor. He said that he did not suggest the absence of a quorum for the purpose of delaying the business of the senate, but because he thought the question was great enough to

ustify them in insisting that there be a que rum present while the business of the senate was being transacted. He believed those who were opposed to the repeal of the Sherman act had a right to discuss it in the way that the traditions of the senate justify them in doing. Up to this hour there had been no indication that they intended to do otherwise than in that way. Those who are opposed to repeal, said he, have been threatened with the press and have been threatened with the vengeance of the power that seems to con-trol in this country just now if they should venture to take the time of the senate to discuss this most important question in ac-cordance with the methods which have been pursued in the senate for 100 years. They had been attacked as villfully ob-structing the public service and had been charged in the public press with being enemies of the public good. For one, he intended to discuss the question in a proper spirit, and proper temper if he could, but he insisted that those who believed this question so important that it must be voted upo without any discussion or any opportunity for those who differ with them to be heard shall stay in the senate when it is being dis-cussed. There had been no member of the finance committee in favor of repeal in the senate within the last hour, if he were not mistaken. They had not made the point of

Old Customs Broken. Yesterd ny, when one of the oldest men bers of the senate had been on his feet for

to quorum when there was not within the

capitor more than one-third of the senate.

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Important Business Kept Them Very Busy

J. G. B. ADMAS IS THE NEW COMMANDER

He Was Selected by the Unanimous Vote of the Encampment-Retiring Com-

Indianapolis, Sept. 6,-The ranks are thinning. The old soldiers from everywhere, after three days and nights of reminiscence and messing, are returning to the farm, the shop and the store. The exodus began tonight and by tomorrow morning there will be a big gap in the rank and

This was another night of electrical illumination and sight-seeing for all visitors, the beautiful display at Monument square attracting thousands. Receptions were held in many private homes and various reunions were continued, besides many campfires that were held in halls and churches throughout the city.

A notable reception was that given by the department of Indiana Woman's Relief corps from 8 to 11 o'clock in the state capitol building. The question of the disposition of the Grant cottage at Mount McGregor will come before the encampment. Some months ago it was decided that the national encampment would no longer supply a custodian for the cottage, but would turn it over to the New York department. The New York department, however, objected to this and Post Commander Palmer said today that it was due to the giver of the ground and cottage that the national encampment either control it or deed it back.

Kept Them Busy.

This was a busy day for the Grand Army of the Republic veterans. The first session of the encampment opened at 9:30, as well as the first session of the Woman's Relief corps and the Daughters of the Regiment. This afternoon there will be scores of regimental and division reunions and tonight there will be a dozen or more public and private recentions, with electric and natural gas displays out-side. Among the reports to the national encampment was that of the special committee on legislation. The object of the appointment of this committee was to secure the enforcement of two fed-eral laws almost totally disregarded for many years; first, providing that those dis-charged from the military or naval service by reason of wounds or sickness, should have preference in appointment to public office; the other recommending the veterans to business men and firms of the country for lucrative employment. The report says a bill to that end was introduced in the last congress, but was amended so as to de-stroy its effect in the senate. Subsequently it was acceptably amended in the house, but failed to pass. This bill has been re-introduced in both houses of the present session, and it is necessary to keep up the fight with vigor till it passes.

Governor Mathews, Mayor Sullivan and Colonel Lilly, chairman of the executive committee, delivered addresses of welcome. Commander-in-Chief Weissert responded, then the encampment went into executive

session to hear reports of officers.

Commander Weissert's Report. Commanter Weissert, in his report and address, reviewed the progress of the order during the past year, and referred to the deaths of General Rutherford B. Rayes and General Butler as among the illustrious comrades who had passed away, and to the excessive morality among the rank and file The report showed a total membership o 443,544, of whom 397,223 were in good standing. The gain by muster during the year was 24,954. For relief, \$177,846 had been dis-bursed during the year. The Woman's Re-lief corps disbursed \$58,620,

Continuing, the report says that scores of worthy veterans, some above the age of three score and ten; yes, four score, many suffering from wounds received on the battleield or disease incurred while in the servic of the country or other disabilities which are covered by law, cut off from the pension roll without first making proper investiga tion. During the past three years some of those who were not the friends of our country during the mighty contest from 1861 to 1865 have taken every means within their power to create a public sentiment against pension laws and pensioners. Unwarranted statements are made against the pension No facts are advanced to substantiate the statements made. The pension laws of our country affect the interests of veterans of various wars, but somehow the indiscrim-inate taking away of pensions affects only those who served in the war of the rebellion.

The commander recommended that the major part of the pension money for inmates of soldiers' homes be paid to the wives or other dependants of such soldiers.

Neither does the report favor any system that permits those whose loyalty was questioned to pass upon the merits o veterans who served honorably in the union army or which takes away or cancels the pension lawfully granted without first investigating the case and permitting the pen-sioner to be heard, which should be done at the expense of the government, which de mands the additional proof. In such cases it would be but justice to inform the sus-pended pensioner what further steps the government demands in the premises. No pension should be canceled until the gov pension should be canceled until the government has proved it fraudulent, or unde serving. Action should be taken to secure the reinstatement of all worthy veterans

who have been dropped or suspended from the pension rolls. A letter was today received by the encampment from Pittsburg enclosing a copy of resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of that city inviting the encamp-

ment there next year. Pittsburg is, so far the only city making a fight for it. Adams Elected Commander.

After the reading of the various reports After the reading of the various reports was completed at 4:30 o'clock and a half hour's routine work disposed of, Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill arose and nominated Captain J. G. B. Adams of Massachusetts as commander-in-chief to succeed Commander Weissert of Wisconsin. Immediately there was pandemonium and cries of "Adams, Adams," resounded through the great hall General Hurst of Ohlo then withdrew and Adams was chosen by acclamation.

Ivan N. Walker of Indianapolis was elected senior vice commander and J. B. Blycer of senior vice commander and J. B. Bigger of Texas was elected junior vice commander

without opposition The convention, in the midst of great exitement, adjourned until 11:30 tomorrow J. G. B. Adams, the new commander-in chief, was born in 1841, and in 1851 enlisted in Major Ben Perley Poore's Rifle battalion. which was the nucleus of the Nineteenth Massachusetts regiment. He was promoted to captain for his valor. He participated a every battle of the Army of the Potomac which his regiment was engaged. At Fred-ericksburg he saved the colors from capture after eight colorbeaters had been killed. He was captured in 1866 and held prisoner for nine months. He has held several offices of trust since the close of the war. He has

always been active in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been a dele-gate to the last twelve national 'encampments. General Harrison's regiment, the Seven tieth Indiana, met in Masonic hall today. When the ex-president entered the hall be was greeted with applause, and upon being called on for a speech responded briefly and with much feeling

Woman's Relief Corps. The seventh annual convention of the Woman's Relief corps met-foday, Mrs. Carrie V. Sheriff of Allegheny, Pa. presiding. She made an address detailing the work of the year. The secretary's report showed a gain of two departments, lifty-two circles and an increase of 8.880 in member-

ship. The total membership is over 18,600, with 1,500 honorary members. The total relief granted during the year was \$8,777, with a surplus of over \$13,000 in the treas-CORRIGAN GREATLY PLEASED

uries of the various departments. Twentyeight states and thirteen departments are
represented, every one of which is in excellent condition.

The treasurer reported as follows: Total
receipts, \$4,103.24; total expenses, \$2,476.37;
balance, \$1,626.57. All of Yesterday.

WATCHING THE FRONTIER.

Bruzitians and Uroguayans Prepared for mander Weissert's Report-Meeting of the W. R. C.

an Outbreak at Any Moment. [Copyrighted 1831 by James Gordon Bennett.] Valpanaiso, Chill. (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 6 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE |-The Herald's correspondent in Santa Anna telegraphs that General Isidor, in command of the Castilhistas forces, has issued a manifesto that he is not repossible for the mur der of Uruguayan subjects. The town is well armed. General Telles expects 1,000 well armed men to reinforce the government troops in the garrison to repel further attacks and maintain order on the frontier. A dispatch from the Herald's correspondent in Riviera says that troops of both Uruguay and Brazil are encamped on the frontier line. Only the constant efforts of the officers prevent an encounter. The Herald's cor respondent in Montevideo telegraphs that President Pena has sent Deputy Rachini and

Yellow Fever in Honduras.

his aides to the frontier to report the situa-

PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept.6. - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |- A dispatch has been received announcing an outbreak of yellow fever in Choluteca, Honduras. It is spreading to the interior.

The Mexican volcano is again active. The legislature of British Guinea offers a bounty of \$25 a head for 5,000 Chinamen from the United States. They are wanted to work under contract on a sugar plantation and in the gold mines.

BLOODY WORK OF PIRATES.

Chinese Buccaneers Murder the Entire

Crew of a Steamer. VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 6 .- The Steamship Empress of China brings news that for many months the coast of Acheen has been haunted by native Chinese pirates. In July the private steamer of the Chinese consul at Penang fell into their hands. Twenty-four men on board were murdered, fifteen were injured and they carried off \$20,000, The gang consisted of twelve Acheenese, who smuggled arms aboard and embarked as passengers. Opposite Sim Pang Olim they murdered the wheelmen and a man named Alexander of Brooklyn, standing Lear. They then rammed the vessel aground. A general massacre followed of passengers and the crew was indiscriminately slaughtered, including Captain Wood. Having secured \$20,000 in American money, the pirates left the vessel in two of the ship's boats, taking with them some of the passengers, including two American women. Those of the crew left alive lowered another boat to go for assistance but eigh teen of the remaining passengers, afraid to be left behind rushed into the boat, sinking it, and all were drowned. Subsequently the Dutch gunboat Madura appeared and rescued the remaining pursons on board. The pirates returning druck were fired on by the blue jackets and driven off. Ten were killed the Datch warship is in pursuit of the pirates.

LEFT PEARY IN GREENLAND,

His Steamer Returns from the North and

Brings News of the Explorer. St. Jouns, N. F., Sept. 6.-Lieutenant Peary's Artic steamer Falcon arrived here yesterday. She left Peary with his party all well at the head of Bowdoin bay, North Greenland, August 20. The house was nearly completed and the party was living in it. The Greenland expedition is arranged for spring. Peary proposes to occupy the time till winter in exploring the adjacent country, and immediately upon the opening of spring will start on his great overland journey northward. It is likely he will abandon his attempt to reach the north pole. He has de cided to return next summer and not remain tiil 1895, as was his original intention. The Falcon will return for him next year,

One incident of this expedition will be the birth of a child, Late in September Mrs. Peary is expected to become a mother. The infant will be born fasther north than the habitation of any human being of the present day and will be the first white infant ever born in this latitude.

WILL DIE ON THEIR COFFINS.

All Preparations Complete for Shooting the Two Condemned Choctaws Next Friday. Caddo, I. T., Sept. 6.-Captain Simon Wade and Solomon Lewis, condemned Choc taws, will be taken from the little house at Caddo, which has so long served as a tail for them, on the morning of Friday, September s, hauled to Wilburton, eight miles away. and shot to death. There is something gruesome in the proposed arrangements for the execution. Wade and Lewis will be stripped to the waist and seated on their coffins. A miniature heart will be painted over the heart throbs within each breast. The sheriff will step off tifteen paces, kneel, and with a Winchester or six-shooter blot out the symbols on their breasts. This sheriff is the same man whocin a similar way, ended the life of Joe Bird. His aim then did not vary a hair's breadth. It is not likely that it will be faulty next Friday. Wade and Lewis will be buried with the honors due a soldier, by their tribe. They were the ringleaders in the killing of the four Choctaws near Hartshorne last September. Their five companions are to have a new trial.

JUDGES BACK IN JAIL.

Missouri Men Who Wouldn't Levy a Tax

Return to Their Martyrdom. Kansas City, Sept. 6.—Three judges of the county court of St. Cinir county have returned here and have gone back to jail for contempt of the United States court for refusing to order a tax levy to pay bonded indebtedness to construct a railroad never built. They were released from jail on a furlough last spring pending an election to compromise the matter. The preposition was defeated. The judges will remain in jail until 1895, when their sentence will be completed. ville, Pa.; Rhondda Glee society, South Track Cleared in Quick Time. Wales; Iowa World's fair male party, Hite-

O'NEILL, Neb., Sept. 6.—[Special Telegram to Tuz Bzz.]—The Elkhorn folks did man, Ia. The awards will be announced Friday night. some quick work last night on the wrecked freight train, clearing the way for the peasenger lying at Inman by 3 o'clock this morning. The delayed train reached O'Neill about 4. The track was torn up so that about 200 feet of new ties and rails will have to be put insurance. down. The wrecking crew is still at work clearing up the company's coal and laying

the new track. The dry weather continues in this locality and corn is considerably damaged yet over the county. The crop will generally aver-

Enthusiastic Reception of the Archbishop by the Catholic Congress.

YESTERDAY'S WORK OF THE DELEGATES

Rev. James M. Cleary's Eloquent Plea in Favor of Temperance-The Catholic Editors Meet and Pass a Series of Resolutions.

CRICAGO, Sept. 6. - Archbishop Corrigan of New York walked quite unexpectedly into the Catholic congress while it was in progress at the Art institute today and received veritable ovation, which brought a smile of profound gratification to the intellectual features of the distinguished ecclesiast. With a manner that was delightfully free from the slightest traces of embarrassment, the archbishop, stepping to the edge of the platform, looked down upon the sea of opturned faces, and in a few happy words thanked his hearers for the reception which they had tendered him. He spoke shortly. He said he wanted to take occasion to say a few words on the sublime faith which up-heid Columbus through all the trials that preceded his discovery of America. Columbus was a religious enthusiast of the best sort. The archbishop paid an eloquent tribute to the great Queen Isabella of Spain, whose religious zeal had, in a large neasure, insured the success of the discovmeasure, insured the success of the discoverer's enterprise and who saw that spiritual counsellors were among those who essayed the second journey to the new world. The archbishop's address was liberally applauded. He made no reference to the school

question or the McGlynn affair.
The day's work in the congress was largely in committees and discussions before many of the sections into which the congress is civided, to better conthe congress is civided, to better consider in detail many subjects before Among the addresses was one on "Trade Combinations, Strikes and Arbitration," by Colonel R. M. Douglass, son of the late Stephen A. Douglass. The other speakers were Frank J. Sheridan of Dubuque, and E. M. Sharon of Davenport.

Intemperance and Its Remedy. Enthusiastic applause greeted the introluction of Rev. James M. Cleary of Minneduction of Rev. James M. Cleary of Mune-apolis, His paper on "Intemperance— Evil and Remedy," was interesting and timely. The reverend delegate was enthusi-astic and eloquent in his denunciation of drunkenness. The Catholics did not properly appreciate the ravaging increase of the curse of drink he said. Catholics curse of drink, he said. Catholics, expected too much of the church. The church could not save drunken men, could not overcome the cvil of drunkenness, unless the children of the church heiped it with heir ballots. He was not here, he said, to advocate the cause of the prohibition party, but he said the idea that some Catholics had that they could not be consistent church members and prohibitionists, too, was erroneous. He abjured Cathorics to was erroneous. He abjured Catholics to forego the use of strong drink. He asked them to make it impossible for salcons to crowd right up to the doors of the churches, and said: "Do not let saloon keepers be your representatives, either socially or po-

Catholic Editors.

The Catholic editors' convention adopted the following resolutions: Whereas. The entire Catholic world has been scandalized by a series of anonymous attacks upon exalted persons which appeared in certain secular papers; and
Whereas. The Catholic people have been scandalized by similar attacks which have from time to time appeared in papers under

scandalized by similar attacks which have from thus to time appeared in papers under professedly Catholic control; be it therefore Resolved, That this convention of Catholic editors condemn the action of those papers which have allowed the publication of said anonymous attacks; and be it further Resolved. That it is the sense of this convention of Catholic editors that no communication of anonymous character, or nature, which, in any manner, touches the personality of any Individual, should be admitted into the columns of any Catholic paper in this country. The following resolution, offered by Father Malone of the Colorado Catholic, was

Malone of the Colorado Catholic, was dopted unanimously: Whereas, Much confusion has existed in the American mind in regard to the Catholic church toward the public schools, be it Resolved, That this congress expresses its great pleasure with the fucil explanation of the subject as given by his holiness, Leo XIII, and his accredited delegate, Archbishop Satolli.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Another Storm Coming Up from the Gulf-Nebraska Predictions. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- The storm in the west gulf appears to be gaining in intensity, a wind of thirty-eight miles an tour being eported from Galveston. For Nebraska and Iowa-Generally fair:

outheast winds.

For South Dakota—Fair; variable winds.
Local Record. OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA

Sept. 6.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of past four years:

perature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1893; Normal temperature. Excess for the day... Deficiency since March 1.....

Reports from Other Points at 8 p. m. P M P

ETATIONS.	superature	ax. Temper-	ecipitution	weather
Omaha North Platte	82 84	93	.00	Clear.
Kearney	84	94	.00	Clear. Clear.
Chicago,	70	72	:00	Cienr.
St. Louis	86	96	.00	Clear.
St. Paul Davenport	82	9.4	00	Cloudy.
Kansas City	84	0.1	-00	Clear.
Denver	84	88	.00	Part cloud
Denver	.80	86	:00	Part clouds
Rapid City	80	94	:00	Clear.
Helena	7.2	84	:01	Cloudy.
Bismarck	19.7	20	:00	Clear.
Valentine	0.7	3177	.00	Part cloudy
Cheyenne	6.4	23	100	Clear. Clear.
Miles City	88	94	366	Clear.
Galveston	74	78	16	Cloudy.

GEORGE E. HUNT. Local Forecast Official.

Weishmen Sing for Prizas CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- In the Weish Elisteddfod at the World's fair, in the competion of choruses of male voices for prizes of 1,500, seven choirs competed as follows, each choir numbering fifty to sixty voices: Cambria male chorus, Pittsburg; Wilkesbarre Pa., maie chorus; Penrhyn male choir, North Wales: Tabernacle male choir, Satt Lake City: Gwent Glee society. Edwards-

Wiped Out the Business Portion. St. Joseph, Ill., Sept. 6 .- In an hour and a half almost the entire business portion of St. Joseph was destroyed by fire last evening. The total loss will probably amount to \$30,000 with less than half that amount of

Wisconsinners at the Fair. CHICAGO, Sept. 6.-This is Wisconsin day at the fair, and throngs of citizens of the Badger state appeared on the grounds early. Excursions from Milwaukee and other cities

brought wided trainloads. Governor Peck held beption at the state building and shook hands with thousands. The weather is bright and pleasant.

BURNING OUT THE SOONERS. Novel and Effective Method of Ridding the

Strip of the Pests. CALDWELL, Kan., Sept. 6.-Prairie fires in the Strip can be seen burning in many places tonight. They were set today by the United States troops, who are charged with keeping the Strip free of intruding sooners. Many sooners had succeeded in hiding in clumps of bushes and in hollows in the prairie, and it was for the purpose of dislodging them that the fires were started. The result of these fires was the capture by the troops of a number of sooners, whose names, places of reside ice, etc., were taken for the inforation of the officers in charge of the registering booths. When these persons apply for certificates of registry they will find that their names are on the black list and that they cannot get, certificates without when they cannot get certificates, without which

they cannot file on a claim.

The registering booths here and in this vicinity are about completed and will be open for business September 11. Between that date and the day of opening it is believed that 10,000 persons will take out certificates at these booths declaring their intentions to claim a homestead in the Strip and to become bona fide settlers. The Rock Island railway continues to

bring in hundreds of "strippers" daily and the town and the camping grounds about are rapidly filling up.

MAY ESCAPE ALTOGETHER.

There is Now no Probability of the Execution of Any of the Condemned Choctaws. Caddo, I. T., Sept. 6.—It is probable that Simon Wade and his fellow leader in the Choctaw political murders which stirred up so much strife in the Cherokee nation and caused Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior department so much anxiety will again escape execution of the death sentence, together with the seven murderers granted aew trials. A month ngo the United States government secured a respite for the nine prisoners until September 8. Since then seven of the prisoners were granted new trials and two were left to be executed, Wade and his partner. The compromise did not satisfy Secretary Smith, who believes all should have new trials. He instructed Government Inspec-tor Faisson to secure, if possible, a respite for the two condemned men, and he today had a conference with Governor Jones for that purpose. The governor, it is said, consented to the respite, provided Judge Holson, the trial judge, we Faisson left tonight to see Judge Holson, and it is believed his mission will be successful.

FOILED THE ROBBER.

Novel Attempt of a Lone Highwayman to Hold Up a Train. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 6 .- As the

porthbound Santa Fe passenger train pulled out of Orlando; on the southern boundary of the Strip, last evening a man on a horse started out beside the train. When the train got away from the town and entered the Strip it struck a heavy up grade and ran slow enough for the horseman to keep up with it.

When the man caught up with the express car he tried to get in the door off the back of his horse. The messenger, realizing that an attempt was being made to rob the express car in a novel manner, opened fire on him. The ground over which the man was riding was very rough, and his horse, after stum-bling several times, fell to his knees, throwing the would-be robber over his head. The by this time got to the top of the grade, and as it increased its momentum. the express messenger fired a parting shot at the man on the ground.

MOBS OF ENGLISH MINERS.

Strikes Break Into Houses and Help Themselves. LONDON, Sept. 6.-The colliery strikers are again restless today. Reports from Alfreton and Chesterfield say that disorders have again broken out. The residents are panie stricken. A mob is besieging public houses helping themselves to what they want A force of dragoons has been sent to the scene. Coal is becoming very scarce. The Midland railway will have to lay off forty passenger trains after Monday because of

the lack of fuel.

Later in the day the miners again made an attack on the Moxborough colliery. They set fire to the buildings and threw blazing barrels down the shafts. A large force of police was called and, after a deal bing, put the rioters to flight. Ten of the strikers were arrested. The damage done to the mine premises amounts to \$5.000.

The strike of coal miners in South Wales s ended. The men resumed work today at

the masters' terms. Lords and Home Rute.

LONDON, Sept. 6 .- The House of Lords was again crowded tonight when the duke of Argyle resumed his argument on the home rule bill, in which he said the bill would be a revolution, made in defiance of existing laws. It was an attempt to frame a new constitution and break up the old one and it must lead to irregularities which could have no other issue than a long series of national disasters. The duke of Argyle was followed by Lord Playfair, the marquis of Londonderry, Lord Ashborn, Baron Castletown and the earl of Mayo. The marquis of Londonderry ap-Mayo. The marquis of Londonderry appealed to the government not to be longer the dupe of those who are in sympathy with

Bismarck Much Setter. Berlin, Sept. 6.-Dr. Schweinger, Prince Bismarck's physician, telegraphed from Kissinegen to the Associated Press correspondent today that the prince is much bet-

boycotters and assassins.

ter. He is now regarded as out of danger. Thieves at Work in Nebrasta City. NEBRASKA CITY, Sept. 6. - [Special Tele gram to THE BRE.]-A series of petty robberies has puzzled the police of this city for some time past. Two tramps have been arrested, but nothing being found on them after a search they were turned loose again. The gang doing the work is believed to have

been a long time in the city. Movements of Ocean Steamers, September 6. At New York-Arrived-Majestic, from Af Baltimore-Arrived-Stuttgart, from

At London-Sighted-Amsterdam, New York; Munchen, from Baltimore; Rugia, from New York. At Boston-Arrived-Prussian, from Glasow; Bostonian, from Liverpool.

Emma Goldman Indicted. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.-The grand jury th's porning filed a true bill against Emm : Goldman, the anarchist, who is charged with inciting riot. She will be brought here from Philadelphia as soon as necessary formalities are concluded.

New York Exchange Quotations NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Exchange was quoted as follows today: Chicago, par to 25c premium; Boston, 25c discount for cash, par for checks per \$1,000; Philadelphia, \$1.50 per \$1,000 premium; St. Louis, 50c discount.

Called a Socialist Congress. Paris, Sept. 6.—The socialist leaders have issued a call for a workingmen's national congress for the latter part of the month to consider matters of party policy.

Nashville Bank Reopens for Business NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 6.—The American National bank of this city has reopened for business after a suspension of about a month

SALARIES WILL BE RESTORED

Retrenchment on Union Pacific Pay Rolls is Only Temperary.

PRESIDENT CLARK IS THE AUTHORITY

Interview with the Executive Head of the Great System-He Denies the Rumor

of a Receivership Other Railway News,

S. H. H. Clark, president of the Union Pa cific system, arrived home last evening after an extended sojourn at Cresson Springs, Pa., where he has been recuperating his shat tered health.

Mr. Clark is looking somewhat improved, but he has by no means recovered his former good health, a fact which he admitted to a Bgg representative last evening. The veteran executive head of the overland

route intends to resume his duties today, however, and will remain at his post unloss his health fails completely.

President Clark spent the evening at Courtiand beach. Upon his return to the hotel he was interviewed by a BEE reporter upon the existing troubles of the Union Pacific railway.

"I have just returned from Description."

Pacific railway.

"I have just returned from Pennsylvania, where I have been endeavoring to secure much-needed rest and restoration to my former good health," said Mr. Clark. "I have not had a talk with Mr. Dickinson since my arrival, and consequently I am not posted on all the details of the existing condition of affairs on the road. I shall see Mr. Dickinson tomorrow and talk matters over ablength."

"It has been rumored that the Union Pa-cific is on the verge of a receivership. Is there any foundation for such a report?" asked the reporter.

President Clark's answer was a prompt

and emphatic negative, Receivership Rumor Denied.

"I have read such a rumor in the papers, have read such a runnor in the papers but it is not warranted," he rephed. "I have not been advised of anything officially that would warrant such an assertion. I think that if the Union Pacific was going into the hands of a receiver, that I would be light to hands of a receiver, that I would be liable to know something of it. I think such liable to know something of it. I think such rumors are merely the products of imagination. While the business of the Union Pacific has fallen off to a large extent, and retrenchment in operating expenses has been necessary. I do not think that the road will be put into the hands of a receiver. It isn't that bad. As I said before, I have been away, and I suppose Mr. Dickinson covered the ground pretty thoroughly in his interview in The Bee the other day. Business on the road will doubtless pick up soon."

will doubtless pick up soon."

"There is some rumor of a strike on western divisions being precipitated by the proposed cut in wages," ventured the reporter.

"I do not think that either officials or em-"To not triffic that either officials or employes desire to have a strike on the system at the present time," responded Mr. Clark.
"Will the salaries that have been reduced be restored to their former figures when the business of the system will permit?" asked

the interviewer. Will Restore Salaries.

"You can quote me as authority for the statement that reduced salaries will be restored, wherever they have necessarily been made " was the reply. "The reduction is but temporary. Just as soon as business re-vives and permits a restoration of salaries, they will be put back at the old figures. I regret to learn that any distrust in this respect should exist among employes. The nion Pacific is not the only road that has been forced to retreach expenses during the present business depression. Other roads have been compelled to economize in the same manner. I hope that em-ployes will carefully review the present condition of affairs and accept the same sophically. Now, that is all I care to say tonight. I have just arrived home this evening and, as I said before, I will know more fully the exact situation in setail after I see Mr. Dickinson, who has been in charge

during my absence." ONE WAY RATE TO THE FAIR.

From All Points in Iowa for Iowa Day-Omalia Benefits, Too. CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- [Special Telegram te THE BEE.]-The lines in the Western Passenger association have adopted the proposition that a rate of one regular standard fare for the round trip from all points in lowa to Chicago and points in Iowa to Chicago and return be authorized for the Iowa celebrareturn be authorized for the lowa celebra-tion at the World's fair in Chicago on Sep-tember 20 and 21; tickets to be sold September 19 and for trains sched-uled to reach Chicago at or before uled to reach Chicago at or before 2 p. m., September 20, good from starting point, commencing date of sale, for continu-

ous passage in each direction, with a final return limit of September 26, 1803. A further agreement has been made that a selling rate from Omaha to Chicago and return may be used for this occasion by the addition of 50 cents (double bridge arbitrary) to this occasion by the addition of 50 cents (double bridge arbitrary) to one regular standard fare from Council Bluffs one regular standard tare to the same dates and tickets to be sold on the same dates and under the same conditions as apply from the above resolution.

Frank Ives Gracefully Lets Go. CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- Jacob Schaeffer will today again become champion balk-line billiard player of the world and will receive the cup emblematic of the title, Frank Ives having defaulted under the rules and forfeited to the wizard.

This is the result of a wrangle over a

match in Paris in July of last year, when

Ives declined to play on the neutral ground selected by Mose Bensinger, the representa-tive of the Balke Collender company, donors of the cup trophy for which they were to It is now fifteen months since Ives de-

fended the cup, and Schaeffer in his claim resented to the donors makes a demand for the emblem and the title of champion on the grounds of forfeiture, in that Ives refused to play him.

The Napoleon meets this claim in this

manner: 'I have notified the donors to come after the cup, and it lies there on my bar, subject to their orders whenever they choose to send after it. I am now matched to play to send after it. I am now matched to play it oberts two matches—one this month here in Chicago and another in London next November. After these contracts are off my hands I shall be ready for Mr. Schaeffer or any one else who wants to play me at balk line or any other of the standard styles. If he can make any capital by demanding that to which I lay no claim, particularly when my hands are tied and I am defenseless, well and good, he can have it."

The donors can do nothing in the premises except to turn over the emblem to Schaeffer.

except to turn over the emblem to Schaeffer,

After Investment Companies. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 6 .- State Preasurer Stephens today notified the prosecuting attorney of Pettis county to commence que warrante proceedings against the Pettis County Bond Investment company for noncompliance with the law, which requires such companies to deposit with the state treasury \$100,000 before commencing business. This is the first move in the attempt to rid the state of bond investment companies, all of which, it is said, have failed to comply with the law, and which the state administration

regards very unfavorably. Settled an Old Foud.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.- A special from Hopkinsville, Ky., says: Robert West and Will Davis, both members of the police force, settled an old score. Davis fired first and West promptly returned it. At the same instant both fired a second time Davis sank to the platform, West reeled and fell and expired in four minutes. Davis was taken to his house, but cannotelong survive