THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WAITE BACKS DOWN

He Has Agreed to Leave the Denver Trouble to the Supreme Court.

ANTICIPATED FLOW OF BLOOD NOT THERE

Expected Battle Between Troops and the Police Failed to Come Off.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR CONDEMNED

Prominent Citizens Indignant Over His Conduct in this Affair.

EXCITEMENT GRADUALLY DYING OUT

United States Troops Will Be Kept in the City for a Few Days Longer—Scenes and Incidents During the Day.

DENVER, March 16.—The war is over—at least it is announced by Attorney I. N. Stevens, who has been in consultation with the governor a large part of the afternoon, that his excellency has accepted the advice of his attorneys and consented to submit the fire and police board question to the supreme court on its merits. While the governor is still considering the matter it is generally believed Mr. Stevens spoke the truth. So the Colorado National guard, which was ordered to be ready to take the field on short notice, will not be called into action. The state troops at Durango, Boulder, Colorado Springs, Grand Junction and other centers have been uniformed and under arms all day, ready to take special trains to Denver, and the state troops in this city have been on call. Exciting reports have been flying all over the state.

Many people regard the governor's military demonstrations as a big bluff to show his contempt for Judge Graham's injunction and to compel the judge, if possible, to arrest him.

General McCook's ordering the United States troops to this city has been approved at Washington, and he has removed them from the Union depot to the Gettysburg building on Champa street. There they will remain under further orders.

Representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, prominent attorneys and other distinguished citizens have been laboring much of the day with Governor Waite to have him submit the matter to the supreme court, which has power to call upon counsel for both the old and the new fire and police boards to present their cases. The interrogatories to the court are based on two peace forces being in existence, the right of the governor to remove commissioners and appoint others to the vacancies and his right to call upon the militia to seat his appointees in office.

QUIET REIGNED.

The city was comparatively quiet at 8 o'clock this morning, all hostilities having been suspended awaiting the conference between General McCook, commanding the government troops, and Governor Waite and his advisers. Five companies of the Seventh United States infantry were encamped at the union depot ready to move on the city hall at a moment's notice, should the governor request them to do so. The militia had been withdrawn from around the city hall and the streets leading to the building, which yesterday afternoon were packed with 40,000 people, were almost deserted. The police force, greatly reinforced since yesterday, was still under arms at the city hall. It was understood their fighting force numbers about 350 men, and that under no circumstances would they surrender. Governor Waite had ordered all the companies of the Colorado National guards to be at their armories at 9 o'clock this morning. The guards number 785 enlisted men, ten commissioned officers and a four-gun battery.

Governor Waite appears to entertain some fear for his life. All last night and today his house was guarded by a detachment of the state militia and no one allowed to enter until after his business had been stated and the executive had given his consent to see the visitor. At 8:30 o'clock the militia guard at Douglas Place, where Governor Waite resides, was recalled to the armory and for the first time since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the building was left unprotected.

Shortly afterwards his excellency left for the executive chambers, but refused to discuss the situation further than to say that he would hold a consultation with General McCook of the United States army at 10 o'clock. This conference was held in the presence of no other person and lasted but a short time. It is understood it was exceedingly peppery, the governor being very angry because General McCook refused to aid him in his purpose to seat the new commissioners, but confined himself to dispersing the crowd and maintaining the peace.

WAITE DECLINES FEDERAL TROOPS.

At the termination of the interview the governor sent General McCook the following letter:

A. McD. McCook, Brigadier General, U. S. A., Department of Colorado: Yesterday at about 5 p. m. I received an informal notice that you would put seven companies of the United States troops in Denver at my call. I inferred that your object was to assist the state in the enforcement of the law, as you were present in Denver and knew that the force of National guards had been called out by me as commander-in-chief and that they were at the time on duty in the streets near the city hall. I therefore requested that you move the United States troops to the city, but I was careful to specify in my letter that the object of the call of the United States troops was that they might assist the state troops in the execution of the laws and in preventing bloodshed.

In conversation with you this morning at your office I find that in your opinion you have no such right. I therefore most respectfully withdraw my request for United States troops. Very respectfully,

DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor of Colorado.

This letter is taken as evidence that the governor is weakening, and will soon accept any reasonable proposition to compromise that may be offered him.

General McCook did not answer this letter and will take no further action until he hears from Washington. General McCook declares that Governor Waite, in his letter, makes several erroneous statements, one of which is that he stated for what purpose he desired the government troops. General McCook says Governor Waite did not specify for what purpose they were wanted.

Judge Graham, who issued the injunction against Governor Waite and his new police board restraining them from interfering with the old members, today said: "I shall take no action on the application made to me for a writ of attachment for Governor Waite for contempt, unless there is some change in the situation. Unless there is a new display of force at the city hall or somebody is hurt, or some other important change is made in the status of things, the situation does not call for any action on my part."

Fire and Police Commissioners Orr and Martin, over whose office the fight is being made, were at their offices early, but no efforts were made to do business. Judge Orr looked upon the governor's actions as a bluff and this having failed in its purpose, he does not anticipate any further demonstrations of a hostile or threatening nature. Mr. Martin indicated that he was of the same opinion. All of the city offices were opened for business this morning, but there was little going on. A few policemen were sent out on patrol duty, but most of the force was continued on guard in the basement of the city hall.

The attorneys for both the old board and the governor were firm in the positions taken by them last night. Neither side would recede an inch. The lawyers for the old board express a willingness to arbitrate or go to the supreme court on the question of the governor's right to call out the militia at once. This the governor's attorneys refuse to accede, but they are willing to go to the supreme court on the question of the right of the governor to remove the old board and appoint new men in their places.

WANT THE REGULARS TO REMAIN.

The following telegram has been sent to Washington:

DENVER, Colo., March 16.—To Hon. Henry M. Teller and Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, United States Senators; Hon. Lafe Pence, Hon. John C. Bell, House of Representatives, Washington: The situation here is this: Messrs. Orr and Martin had been for years members of the fire and police board of this city. The governor assumed to remove them. They alleged the removal was unlawful. Threats of forcible dispossession having been made by the governor, they applied to the district court and an injunction was awarded against the governor and others to restrain any forcible dispossession of these gentlemen from their office.

The court, on full argument, refused to modify the injunction. The governor, in defiance of the express mandate of the injunction, yesterday assembled a regiment of militia, a battery of artillery and the signal corps, surrounded the city hall and expressly ordered fire to be opened upon the city hall unless possession were delivered to new appointees. By the intervention of wiser counsels what he contemplated was prevented, and the presence of United States forces, which are understood to have been called for by the governor himself, has restored peace. So long as these troops remain here there will be no further disturbance. If removed we anticipate renewal of the tumult of yesterday, and probably a bloody riot, as the governor has ordered all the organized militia of the state to Denver. We solicit your influence with the administration to keep the troops here with orders to assist the sheriff in maintaining peace until the matter can be adjusted in the courts. In the event of such a riotous state of affairs it is almost inevitable that government property will be destroyed. Immediate action is highly important.

WILLIAM N. BYERS, President of the Chamber of Commerce,
D. H. MOFFATT, President First National Bank,
W. S. CHEESMAN, Capitalist,
F. E. ERNEST, President American National Bank,
J. A. COOPER, National Bank of Commerce,
R. W. WOODBURY, President Union National Bank,
GEORGE TRITCH,
C. M. CLINTON,
SAMUEL LESEM,
J. S. APPELL,
E. MONASH,
J. D. McCLURAY,
W. G. EVANS,
SCOTT J. ANTHONY,
J. J JOSLIN,
DONALD FLETCHER,
W. K. BURCHINELL,
C. D. KOUNTZE.

Sheriff Burchinell sent the following telegram this afternoon:

"DENVER, Colo., March 16, 1894.—Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: I am quite able to maintain peace here unless the militia of the state are used against me. Nobody but the governor is seeking to disturb the peace, and he is acting in contempt of the district court. WILLIAM K. BURCHINELL.

Judge Bailey has issued an order for the drawing of a grand jury to meet on Monday. District Attorney Steele has for some time been contemplating the calling together of a grand jury to act on several cases pending and he thinks it would be well to have it in session until the danger of riot is past.

"If anybody is killed in the controversy between Governor Waite and the old police board, the person who does the killing and the one who incites the act will be tried for murder," said District Attorney Steele this afternoon.

This means that Governor Waite will be tried for murder if anybody is killed in the dispute now on. At least twenty people have called on the district attorney and urged him to have the governor tried as to his sanity. It is said that Drs. Eskridge, Pfeisfer and Semen are willing to swear that he is insane. Others wanted him arrested for gathering an unlawful assemblage, but Mr. Steele informed them that this would do little good, for he could continue the assemblage as often as he gave bonds.

Late this afternoon a meeting of business men was held in the office of Caldwell Yeaman to consider the situation in all its phases and suggest if possible some way out of the difficulty. It was suggested by one or two of those present that the governor might very properly be taken into custody as an insane person. This was not very seriously considered, however. Wells, Taylor & Taylor, attorneys for the old police board, unequivocally condemned this plan when it was presented to them. Several committees were appointed and one of them went off to consult with General McCook.

The Chamber of Commerce directory is circulating for the signatures of the most prominent attorneys a paper to be given to the press and headed: "Military Force in Time of Peace; Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Relating to the Use of the Military Forces." The paper denies riot, insurrection or invasion in Denver. The courts, it is declared, are ready to decide the rights of the two boards. Use of the military in this case, the paper says, means that whenever in the governor's opinion the courts are wrong and he is right, then he may use military force to compel obedience to his decrees. This is despotism and should not for a moment be tolerated. In attempting to enforce his order by military power, it is asserted, the governor is violating the law and abusing his high office. Very many signatures were obtained.

General McCook received a joint letter this evening from Chief of Police Stone and Chief Pearse of the fire department, stating that Governor Waite had some "malicious, fiendish and desperate scheme" on foot which he might put into execution either this evening or early in the morning, and asking him to call at the city hall at once for conference. It is feared that tomorrow, being St. Patrick's day, may give an opportunity to those inclined to stir up a fight leading to a general riot.

Governor Waite acknowledged today to General McCook that he feared assassination. The general says there is no doubt that had a gun been fired yesterday the governor would have been lynched within half an hour, to the state's lasting disgrace. General McCook also says he has the United States troops here only to protect public property and they will remain in town until the excitement is over, especially since there is a large number of desperate men in town ready to ferment riot so as to make robbery possible.

RULED BY HIS WIFE.

The cause of Governor Waite's obduracy, it is learned on excellent authority, is his wife. She attended last night's conference in an angry mood, and declared with clinched hands that the fight should go on until the last national guardsman in the state lay low on the pavement.

Many populists do not uphold Governor Waite and Judge Croxton, one of the best known populists in the state, has asked General McCook to use his influence with the governor to avert further trouble. Referring to the governor's actions, Judge Croxton said: "This is not politics; it is anarchy."

At midnight, in anticipation of an attack during the night, Chief of Police Stone is massing his forces at the city hall. Game Warden Callicotte tonight swore in 150 deputies, who, under the state law, have the powers of deputy sheriffs, to guard the governor and do his bidding.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held in Judge Yeaman's office tonight, at which the question of the governor's sanity was

(Continued on Second Page.)

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Its Transfer to the War Department Discussed by the House Yesterday.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL

Western Congressmen Complain that They Do Not Receive an Equitable Amount of the Money Expended Under Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the house this morning, after the passage of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to measures taken by him for local supervision and inspection of public buildings, the house went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Enloe of Tennessee, authorizing the investigation of the coast and geodetic survey to determine the advisability of transfer of this bureau to the Navy department. Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio took the floor in defense of the bureau, the importance of its work and the efficiency of the service.

An amendment by Mr. Loud of California, directing the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey to survey San Francisco harbor and the approaches thereto, was adopted.

After some debate on minor amendments Mr. Hartman of Montana raised a question as to some statements made by Mr. Holman a few days ago with reference to an alleged endorsement given by the commissioner of the general land office and the secretary of the interior to the amendment he had adopted with reference to the timber culture act of 1891. He denied that it had received such endorsement. Both the commissioner of the land office and the secretary of the interior repudiated it.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky and Mr. Wilson of Washington also criticised the amendment and gave notice that they would ask a separate vote upon it when the report was presented to the house. To the paragraph appropriating $750,000 for expenditures by the Missouri river commission, Mr. Broderick of Kansas offered an amendment, setting aside $75,000 of the appropriation to strengthen and improve the river banks at Atchison and Leavenworth.

Mr. Mercer of Nebraska offered a substitute for the amendment, being to set aside $150,000 of the appropriation for the Missouri river providing it should be used for the construction, repair and maintenance of revetments between the mouth of the Platte river and Sioux City. He insisted that the commission should be made to understand that there was something beside the sixteen-mile reach at Jefferson City which needed attention. The river between Omaha and Council Bluffs should be looked after. The amendment was at this point agreed to, limiting to San Francisco $125,000, the expenditures of the coast and geodetic survey.

Mr. Wilson of Washington made a vigorous speech on the discrimination against the western coast in the matter of river and harbor improvements. He protested against this injustice. His people were weak and powerless now, but he warned the house the time would come when they would be strong and powerful.

Mr. Cogswell of Massachusetts characterized Mr. Wilson's remarks as unjust. He pointed out the fact that from 1885 to 1893 of the $1,500,000 appropriated for public lands in twenty-six states Washington had obtained $250,000.

Pending a speech by Mr. Catchings of Mississippi in defense of the Missouri river appropriation, the house, at 5 o,clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

About fifty were present at the night session.

A bill to relieve W. H. Cobern from the charge of desertion led to hot words between Mr. McKeighan of Nebraska and Mr. Talbert of South Carolina, in which the former charged the latter with trying to make cheap capital by objecting to meritorious pension cases, and the latter in reply professed his highest regard for brave soldiers, at the same time declaring his irreconcilable hostility to the union soldiers who were mustered into the army from grog shops and who became camp followers, coffee coolers and bounty jumpers. The bill was finally reported favorably.

After action on several private pension bills the house, at 10:25, adjourned.

NEW ZEALAND'S SYSTEM.

Good Results from that Colony's New Plan of Taxation.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—John C. Connelly, United States consul at Auckland, New Zealand, has sent to the Department of State an interesting report on the results of the new system of taxation practiced in that country and which is similar to the income and land tax so much discussed in the United States. The consul begins with the declaration that in the matter of taxation laws New Zealand excels, as compared with the other Australian colonies, and, perhaps, with many older countries.

The consul says: "In a very short time the system of taxation has been almost entirely changed—always a most hazardous undertaking, because of its tendency to disturb existing values and disarrange business enterprise. Here reforms have been introduced which revolutionize the old system without affecting, at least to any appreciable extent, existing interests.

"The most determined opposition to the 'new taxation' came from the moneyed institutions, loan companies, and the owners of landed estates. It was found, however, as soon as the new system became a law and was thoroughly established and fully understood, that, instead of involving the colony in ruin, it had exactly the contrary effect. The credit of the colony in London (which is, of course, the center of financial operations so far as the colonies are concerned) increased to an unprecedented degree. New Zealand's credit is better today in the London money market than is that of any other colony in Australia."

The report assumes to show that the purpose of the government has been to relieve the "weaklings" from the burden of taxation and put it on the shoulders of those better able to bear it. "The effort," says the consul, "has succeeded, and it has been appreciated and the government rewarded by the largest majority known in recent years."

The new scheme of taxation, briefly stated by Consul Connelly, is: First, a graduated land tax. The property tax was repealed in 1891, having proved to be a grievous burden. All improvements on land up to $15,000 were exempt, all above were taxed. The deduction of mortgages and of improvements to the same amount rendered very many owners of land exempt from land tax. In addition to the ordinary land tax a graduated tax is levied, and for this all improvements are deducted, but an owner is not allowed to make any deductions for mortgages owing by him, and he has not to include in his return any mortgages owing to him. This tax is only laid upon lands exceeding in value $25,000, less improvements, and ranges from ¼ pence to 2 pence per pound sterling.

Absentee landlords are taxed 20 per cent in addition, and this is considered justifiable, as there are many large owners living in England, drawing large incomes from the colony without recompense. There is also an income tax, in which there are many exemptions. For instance, all incomes from mortgages and rents from land or produce of land derived by the owner or occupant are exempt. The result is that only a small proportion of the people pay this tax, which, though conceded to be just, is regarded with aversion, owing to its inquisitorial character. Close scrutiny of the lists has been repaid by many additions. The graduated tax on land values over $25,000 was intended to compel possessors of large estates, or speculative holders, to subdivide, thus offering the land for settlement. The consul says it is having the desired effect and many of the immense estates are being offered to the government at their tax values, while others are being cut up into farms and offered at auction.

Will Be Reported Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senators representing both the democratic and republican sides of the committee on finance expressed the opinion at the close of the committee meeting today that the tariff bill would be reported to the senate on Tuesday next. They stated, however, no agreement to this effect had been entered into, but that the opinion was a result of a knowledge of the progress that had been made upon the bill since the full committee has been in possession of it. The entire time of the meeting, which continued from 10 a. m. until 3:30 p. m., was devoted to that portion relating to the methods of collecting the revenue in both the tariff and the internal revenue parts of the work, and has been practically completed.

Not Signed as Yet.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The silver seigniorage bill, which passed the senate, will not go to the president until Monday. The senate not being in session today the vice president cannot sign it until that body meets again on Monday. It was, however, presented to Speaker Crisp today by Chairman Pearson of the committee on enrolled bills and he affixed his signature to it.

The constitutional ten days which the president has to approve or disapprove the bill will not begin to run until the bill is placed in his hands on Monday.

Latest from Chairman Wilson.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A dispatch was received today by Representative Strauss of New York from Representative Wilson as follows:

"GUADALAJARA, Mex., March 15.—Strengthening slowly; still in bed.
"W. L. WILSON."

THAT IRISH FLAG INCIDENT.

Acting Mayor McClellan Say it Will Fly Over New York's City Hall.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Acting Mayor McClellan today received a delegation of school children who made a protest against the green flag being placed on the city hall on the 17th inst., and then signed a resolution authorizing the janitor to hoist the flag. Delegates of the American Protective association and school boys from the public schools were represented by L. R. McAdam Blair, who stated that they protested against any flag but that of the United States being placed upon any public building. Those who wanted foreign flags hoisted, he said, should stay in their own country. Acting Mayor McClelland says the language of the resolution made it plain to him that the opposition was directed against what is known as the Irish flag. It would be unbecoming for him to depart from the course followed by his predecessor under the circumstances. He saw no objection to the display of the Irish flag. "The flag will fly on the city hall on the 17th," concluded Mr. Clellan.

Bertrand Stambach of 25 Union square called on Acting Mayor McClellan during the day and said if the Irish flag was raised patriotic people would be justified in tearing it down.

PASSED THE REICHSTAG.

German-Russian Commercial Treaty Easily Carried—The Debate.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Reichstag finally passed the Russo-German commercial treaty today by a large majority.

When the debate on the treaty was resumed, Herr Hammerstein, conservative, said that the treaty instead of becoming a milestone in German history, as described by Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, would rather be a gravestone, inscribed: "Here lies German husbandry, which will not long be survived by German industry."

Herr Sonnebergr, anti-Semite, described the treaty as a domestic Jonah. To this Herr Liber rejoined that he rather liked the victories of 1870-71.

During the course of the debate Count Herbert Bismarck said the remark that "the way to Constantinople is through the Brandenberg gate" did not emanate from his father, who, according to the count, always held that Germany had no interest in the Mediterranean on the east. The remark, he added, emanated from the present chancellor.

To this Chancellor von Caprivi replied: "I have always attributed the remark to a Russian source. I beg Count Bismarck to better inform himself before he again accuses me."

Count Herbert answered by saying that he only spoke in the interest of historical truth, adding that General von Caprivi's attack upon him was uncalled for.

After the vote had been taken Dr. Thielmann announced that the treaty would go into force on March 20, and then the Reichstag adjourned for the holidays.

What Stead Says of Us.

LONDON, March 16.—Since his return W. T. Stead has had plenty to say to the interviewers about America. For example: "The Americans are a wonderful people; wonderful in nothing; so much so that they preserve their inherited goodness in spite of the corruption reigning rampant."

He says a large majority of the Chicago aldermen are "notorious boodlers," but, in spite, nevertheless, he adds: "But none but the most bigoted tory could be otherwise than dismayed at the existing conditions of affairs in America. If Lord Salisbury and his friends find England becoming too radical, they should emigrate to Illinois."

Arrested a Socialist Editor.

BERLIN, March 16.—The issue of the Socialist, which was seized yesterday morning, was a special festival number, printed on red paper. It was intended by this issue to celebrate the anniversary of the Berlin outbreak of 1848. A quantity of seditious matter was seized at the office of the Socialist and its editor was arrested.

Ten social-democrat meetings have been called in honor of this anniversary, March 18, when it is proposed to place a number of wreaths on the graves of those who were killed in the streets during the riot, and who were buried at the Freidrichshain.

Victoria in Florence.

FLORENCE, March 16.—Queen Victoria arrived here this afternoon. Bands of music were stationed at various points along the route from the railroad station to the villa which will be occupied by her during her stay in Italy. The dense crowds which assembled to greet the queen cheered most enthusiastically. The queen was welcomed by the Duke d' Aoasta and staff and by Sir Francis Clareford, the British ambassador, and the staff of the British embassy.

Arrived Safely.

CALCUTTA, March 16.—The expedition against the Abors has arrived safely at Sadyia. There will be no further operations until after the rainy season.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CRAZE

Blind and Crippled Citizens of a South Dakota Town Cured.

SOIUX FALLS, S. D., March 15.—(Special to The Bee.)—The people of Elk Point, a town southeast of this city, are in the midst of a Christian science craze. The lame and the halt are skipping about without crutches or any other means of support except their legs, which have heretofore proved false to them. Ben Crum of that city, an old and crippled war veteran, was persuaded to go to Omaha to be treated by a Christian scientist. He came home apparently well and strong. A Christian scientist "healer" was sent for and now all of Elk Point's people are in good health.

Demented Farmer Drowned.

YANKTON, S. D., March 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Casper Weber, one of the pioneer farmers of Cedar county, Nebraska, disappeared from his home one week ago and his body was found yesterday in the water of Menominee creek. He was a very old man, and it is supposed his mind gave way and that he strayed away and was drowned.

Nonsuit Granted in the Roster Case.

MADISON, Wis., March 16.—On the motion of the attorney for the defense a nonsuit was granted by Judge Siebecker in the roster case.

KNOCKED OUT BOTH PLANS

Iowa Legislators Kill the Senate and House Bills at One Sitting.

MULCT IN DUAL FORM QUICKLY DOOMED

Democrats Vote Against the Carpenter Bill in the Senate and the Funk Bill in the House—May Yet Get Together.

DES MOINES, March 16.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The legislature decided today that it did not care to modify the prohibitory law on the lines of "mulct" or the Carpenter local option bill as it has been amended in the senate. The vote in both houses was decisive. Monstrosities in the shape of mulct or "local option" bills that are inconsistent in every respect need not apply to this session of the legislature.

The Carpenter local option bill met with a crushing defeat in the senate, only thirteen votes, all republican, being recorded for the bill on final passage. The sixteen democrats, to whom the bill was repugnant because it forbade the manufacture of beer and wine, all voted against the bill and were reinforced by twenty republicans. In the lower house the "mulct" bill came within six of the necessary constitutional majority and could have been passed had it been acceptable in any way to the local option element. On the contrary, had not the Allen amendment, requiring the signature of 65 per cent of the voters to a petition for a permit outside of cities of 5,000 inhabitants been adopted, the bill would have been deserted by a dozen of its prohibition supporters.

The battle was opened in the senate by Senator Groneweg, speaking in favor of the local option bill presented by the democrats. He said the democratic bill was a fair, reasonable and just measure, while the Carpenter bill contained exacting and unreasonable provisions that could never be enforced. In the judgment of the senator from Pottawattamie, the prohibitory law is a "humbug and a breeder of hypocracy and corruptor of public morals."

He was followed by Senator Perry, democrat, of Monroe, who savagely attacked the pending bill, declaring it was intended to perform impossibilities, to placate the prohibitionists and satisfy the license element.

Harper, democrat, of Des Moines, said the democratic party had been striving for many years to repeal the prohibitory law, and last fall the republicans stole their platform. Standing on this plank the republican party seemed to him to be carrying a bible in one hand and grasping a glass of beer in the other.

AMENDMENTS AND ALL VOTED DOWN.

Senator Finn offered a substitute for the democratic bill, which authorized cities and incorporated towns to to provide further and additional penalties for the violation of the present law, but it was sustained only by thirteen radical prohibitionists.

The Groneweg substitute was then defeated by a strict party vote of 16 to 32. The local option republicans then endeavored in vain to secure an adjournment and delay final action. Alll motions of a dilatory character were steadily voted down by a combination between the democrats and prohibitionists. The bill being put on its passage, was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 36, as follows:

Yeas—Boardman, Brower, Carpenter, Craig, Ellis, Funk, Garst, Lehfeldt, Lewis, Marsh, Upton, Riggen and Waterman, all republicans.

Nays—Andrews, Chantry, Cheshire, Conaway, Eaton, Finn, Gorrell, Harmon, Henderson, Jamison, Jewett, Kilburn, Palmer, Penrose, Perrin, Phelps, Reynolds, Rowen, Turner and Vale, with all of the democrats except Dent, who was absent.

Senator Waterman changed his vote to yea in order to move a reconsideration, but was anticipated by Senator Finn, whose motion to reconsider escaped being laid on the table by the narrow majority of two and is still pending.

MULCT ROUNDLY ROASTED.

The debate on the mulct bill in the lower house was renewed on a motion by Funk to put the bill on final passage. An amendment by Williams of Howard, requiring 65 per cent of women to sign petitions for permits, was defeated without a division.

Ranck, democrat, of Johnson arose and proceeded to state his objections to the measure. He said the minority party was willing to agree to any bill of a reasonable nature and assist in its passage, but the pending bill is so radical and unreasonable and contains so many restrictions impossible to observe that no man in the state could legally operate a saloon under its provisions. He bitterly denied that any beer lobby was here, as has been charged, to line up the democrats in opposition to any modification of the law.

Robinson, democrat, of Marion declared the bill was a double-headed monstrosity, only fit for exhibition in a dime museum.

Allen and Ellison on the republican side made fitting replies.

Chairman Funk, the prohibition leader, closed the debate. He said: "I am fully aware that the eyes of the temperance people of Iowa, yea of this whole nation, are focused upon this house. While two sections of the bill are highly obnoxious to me, yet the other twenty-three meet my hearty approval. The fact that the democrats, wedded as they are to the saloon interests, are opposing this bill with a united front removes any doubts that I may have had as to the advisability of passing this bill. The member form Johnson has well said that if this bill becomes a law it will be impossible for a saloon to exist in Iowa. I agree with him that it is a web woven around the saloonkeeper from which it will be impossible for him to escape. It is not the purpose of this bill to protect saloons. It is framed in the interest of home, the heartbroken wives and ruined sons of our state. It makes the saloonkeeper an outlaw and places the brand of Cain upon his brow in characters which cannot be mistaken. Sooner than stand up here and ask, as my democratic friends do, to rehabilitate the saloonkeeper with the mantle of respectability and give his nefarious business the sanction of law, I would pray that my right arm might be palsied and my tongue refuse to give forth a sound. Of all the sources of crime that have cursed our stricken race through all the years, this is the most damnable. To curb its sway, stay its destroying hand, is the purpose of this bill. I do not wonder that the advocates of the saloon are paralyzed at its far-reaching provisions.

HOW THEY ANSWERED FUNK.

The roll was then called on final passage amid breathless interest, and when the last name was called a cheer went up from the democrats and radical prohibitionists, who had deserted their leader in sufficient numbers to defeat the bill. On motion of Byers the vote by which this measure went down to its death was reconsidered, and the bill made a special order for Wednesday, in order to allow the democrats and local option republicans to agree upon a substitute that will be accepted by both parties and take prohibition out of politics. The yeas and nays on the passage of the bill were as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Blanchard, Brinton, Brooks, Burnquist, Byers, Chapman, Chassell, Cooper of Montgomery, Cornwall, Crow, Davis, Davison, Early, Ellison, Funk, Griswold, Gurley, Harriman, Haugen, Hoover, Horton, Klemme, Lauder, McNeeley, McQuinn, Martin, Miller of Cherokee, Milliman, Morris of Sioux, Morrison, Nicoll, Nietert, Pattison, Reed, Saberson, Sawyer, Sessions, Smith, Stephens, Spearman, Watters, Weaver, Young of Delaware and Speaker Stone—45.

Nays—Barker, Bell, Bitterman, Britt, Carter, Coonley, Cooper of Pottawattamie, Diederich, Doane, Doubleday, Dowell, Endicott, Finch, Frazee, Haselton, Hinman, Houghaus, Jay, Jester, Jones, Linderman, McCann, McGonigle, Miller of Lee, Mitchell, Moore, Morris of Clarke, Murray, Myerley, Patterson, Ranck, Robinson, Rogge, Root, Ross, Schultz, Shriver, Snoke, Sowers, Spaulding, Steen, Stillmunkes, St. John, Stuntz, Taylor, Trewin, VanGilder, Watkins, Wilken, Williams of Fremont, Williams of Howard, Wilson, Wood, Wyckoff, Young of Calhoun—55.

The yeas were all republicans; the nays consisted of twenty-one democrats, thirty prohibition republicans and Endicott of Tama, Root of Clinton, Myerley of Emmet and Trewin of Allamakee, local optionists who objected to the 65 per cent clause in reference to signers to petitions.

WILL DO BUT LITTLE MORE.

The days of final adjourning are drawing nigh and it is now certain that no further legislation will be enacted than the fixing of legislative districts, the rate of taxation and the passage of the appropriation bills, beyond the enactment of some modifications of the prohibitory law.

The senate committee on insurance has reported for indefinite postponement the Finch bill, passed the house by a vote of 75 to 2, requiring all fire insurance companies to settle their losses within thirty days. The Blanchard bill, prohibiting insurance companies from requiring all policy holders to keep their property insured to the extent of 80 per cent of its value, which passed the lower house unanimously, has been referred to the senate judiciary committee to pass upon its constitutionality.

The bill for the protection of farmers from traveling fakirs who obtain notes by fraud and work the "innocent purchaser" dodge, which has passed the house, has been killed by the senate judiciary committee.

ANOTHER PACKING HOUSE.

Object of the Visit of Phil D. Armour to the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Chronicle states that the object that brought P. D. Armour to the coast was principally in connection with a new corporation, papers of which were to be filed today. The new company is to engage in refrigerating, packing and canning meat, and will be known as the Western Meat company. The following directors were elected: Louis F. Swift and Edward Morris of Chicago, Philip N. Lilienthal, J. W. Lilienthal and Leon Schloss of San Francisco. Local capitalists, besides the directors named, who will have stock in the new company, are: A. P. Hotaling, E. R. T. Lilienthal, Henry Miller, H. S. Crocker, Daniel Meyer, A. Bissinger, Senator A. P. Williams and others. These were the principal owners of the big abattoirs at Baden. The packing house will be run to its full capacity, notwithstanding the boycott placed on refrigerated meat.

Peculiar Posters.

BOSTON, March 16.—The posters of the Latin play at Harvard are displayed at Cambridge, and attract scores in front of the bill boards. They are three feet long and two feet wide, and printed in Pompeilan red, with ancient Roman characters. The bill in English reads: "In honor of the liberators of our country, a band of Harvard students will produce the 'Phormio of Terence' in the theater of the university at Cambridge on the anniversary of the Concord fight, and on the following days: That is on the 19th, 20th and 21st of April. Whoever wishes seats may secure them at the university booksellers."

Trouble Brewing at Cripple Creek.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 16.—Sheriff Bowers, who is in charge of a posse at Cripple Creek to prevent interference by strikers with the men who have gone to work in the mines, sent to this city today for half a dozen more deputies and a quantity of arms and ammunition. It is thought trouble will break out first on Bull hill. The sheriff states that a couple of hundred men could easily overcome the watchman and small forces there. They would then march to Battle Mountain, where a lively fight would be likely to occur. The Battle Mountain miners are all well armed.

Must Stand Trial.

MADISON, Wis., March 16.—The supreme court today handed down a decision in the case of Francis W. Noyes and Eugene S. Elliott, directors of the Plankinton bank, Milwaukee, indicted with other directors by a special grand jury, for having fraudulently received deposits when the bank was insolvent, and who were discharged from custody by Judge Johnson, on the ground that the grand jury did not act in accordance with the law. The supreme court reverses this order and remands the case, with directions that defendants be remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

Gold for England.

NEW YORK, March 16.—An additional $250,000 gold has been engaged by Lazard Freers for shipment tomorrow, which also goes to England. His is the first gold that has been withdrawn for England in many months, the recent exportations having been to Germany and France. England has now the largest gold reserve on record, and in view of the low rate of London discount the shipment of gold to that center is regarded as somewhat remarkable.

Cleared Up a Murder Mystery.

GRAND RAPIDS, Wis., March 16.—The mystery of the murder of Peter Houston, who was shot while eating supper last June, has been cleared up by the arrest and confession of David Jacobs, father of Mrs. Houston, who implicates W. M. Lord and Charles Emery in the crime. Jacobs says Emery fired the shot. Jacobs has been sentenced to prison for life. Lord and Emery are in jail awaiting trial.

Enjoined the Commissioner.

TOPEKA, March 16.—Gleed, Ware & Gleed, attorneys for the three eastern insurance companies involved in the Hillmon case, have made application before Judge Johnson of the Shawnee county circuit court for an injunction restraining Insurance Commissioner Snyder from making a decision in the case before him. A temporary injunction has been granted and the hearing set for March 23.

Failed in Business.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Felix Huncke, doing business as Huncke Bros., wholesale hats, caps, etc., made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors. The failure was caused by pressure of a claim for $112,000 borrowed money, made by Huncke's mother. Assets, about $75,000; liabilities, $175,000.

Hanged for Murder.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 16.—The execution of John Hart took place at 11:04 o'clock this morning. Hart's crime was the murder of his two sisters on September 5 of last year, at their country home, near Rockford. The murdered girls stood in the way of a division of their father's property.

Movements of Sea Going Vessels March 16.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Moravia, from New York.

At Bremerhaven—Arrived—Saale, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Lucania, from New York for Liverpool.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—
Probably Colder; Southwest Winds.

Page.
1. Waite Takes His War Into Court.
General Geological Surveys.
Two "Modification" Bills Killed.
Progress of the Wage Conference.
2. Arguments in the Bennett Libel Case.
Wooed with a Sixshooter.
Some Sporting Notes.
3. News from Council Bluffs.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Lincoln and Nebraska News.
Tobe Castor Leaves Washington.
6. Commercial and Financial Affairs.
Week's Business Reviewed.
Live Stock Markets Yesterday.
7. Peffer's Loaded Resolution.
South Omaha's City Ticket.
8. Electric Light in the City Council.
9. Madeline Pollard Tells Her Story.
Nebraska Merchants Feel Encouraged.
Indians Abandoning the Army.
10. When General Custer Was Killed.
Sights and Scenes in Monterey.
11. Itinerary of an Asiatic Tour.
Books and Magazines.
12. Tin Prospects in the Black Hills.

CAUSED A SHORT HALT

Arbiter Clark Denied that Former Schedule Contracts Were Binding on Receivers.

WOULD NOT NEGOTIATE ON THAT QUESTION

Said it Was a Matter of Law to Be Decided by the Courts.

OPPOSITION POSITION TAKEN BY EMPLOYES

They Threatened for a Time to Draw Out of the Conference.

BUT WILL PROCEED, WAIVING NO RIGHTS

Letter of Mr. Clark and Reply of the Labor Representatives—Arbitration Begins with Discussion as to Wages of Telegraphers.

There were large chunks of disgust discernible on the faces of the Union Pacific employes yesterday morning over the totally unexpected position taken by President Clark at the conference Thursday afternoon, when he handed the chairman of the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers the following circular letter on behalf of the receivers:

OMAHA, March 14.

The receivers of the Union Pacific system insist:

First—That none of the rules, regulations or schedules with respect to the wages of the employes of the Union Pacific system which were in force prior to the receivership, constituted contracts or established contractual relations between any of the corporations embraced in the Union Pacific system and the employes.

Second—That if any such contracts or contractual relations existed they were executory in character and not in any manner binding upon the receivers appointed by the courts to administer the railway lines and properties of the Union Pacific system as a trust estate.

If either of the above propositions are denied by any of the employes an issue of law is raised which must be submitted to the court for decision and with respect to which there is nothing to negotiate.

The receivers have sought to put into force and effect new rules, regulations and schedules governing the employment and pay of three classes of employes: First, enginemen; second, trainmen