THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1894.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BEHIND

.

RAMPARTS

Where Judge Caldwell Puts Employes at

Opening of the Wage Contest.

BURDEN OF PROOF ON THE RECEIVERS

Until Differences Are Settled the Old

Schedules Will Remain in Force.

THESE ALSO WILL BE THE BASIS OF HEARI

Men Fully Appreciate the Great Advantage

Another Blow Given to the Advocates of the White Metal.

BLAND BILL VETOED

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

COINAGE OF SILVER SEIGNIORAGE DEAD

Fresident Cleveland Announces to Congress His Disapproval of the Measure.

HE STATES HIS REASONS AT LENGTH

Belief that Such a Law Would Greatly Endanger the Public Good.

IT WOULD ALSO ROB US OF OUR GOLD

So Loosely Had the Bill Been Drawn that Its Provisions Would Be Construed In Many Ways-Another Chance for Bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The president today sent to the house of representatives the following message vetoing the Bland seigniorage bill:

To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval house bill No. 4596, entitled "An Act Directing the Coinage of the Silver Bullion Held in the Treasury, and for Other Purposes."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire and inexorably confines to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparalleled in its severity and its disas-trous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a lack of confidence our mancial ability and a lack of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who at-tempted to assign causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the op-eration of a provision of law then in force which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver builton and usua its notes in parenest thereof man monthly a large amount of silver buillion and issue its notes in payment thereof was entirely, or to a large extent, responsible for our condition. This led to the repeat on the 1st day of November, 1893, of the statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression and timidity and apprehension had so com-nected with a state of the states. pletely gained control in financial circles that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected. Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and though but five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase recuirement, a wholesale improvement is un-mistakably apparent, Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated and faith in our dispesition to ad-here to sound financial methods is so far restored as to produce the most encourag-

home and ab WHEELS OF INDUSTRY IN MOTION. The wheels of domestic industry have been lowly set in motion and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our di-rection. Our recovery being so well unde way, nothing should be done to check ou convalescence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial dis-tress than that from which we are just emerging. I believe that if the bill under considera tion should become a law it would be re garded as a retrogression from the financia intentions indulged in by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver builton pur-chases; that it would weaken if it did not destroy returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that as consequence our progress to renewed busi-ness health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened. This proposed legislation is so related to the currency conditions growing out of the law compelling the purchase of silver by the government that a glance at such con ditions and a partial review of the law re ferred to may not be upprofitable. Between the 14th of August, 1890, whe the law became operative, and the 1st day of November, 1893, when the clause it con-tained directing the purchase of silver was repealed, there were purchased by th. secretary of the treasury more 168,000,000 ounces of silver bullion. that In payment for this bullion the government is sued its treasury notes of various denomina tions, amounting to nearly \$156,000,000, which notes were immediately added to the cur rency in circulation among our people. Suc notes were by the law made legal tender in payment of debts public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated, and were made receivable for customs, taxes all public dues and when so received migh reissued. They were also permitted to b held by banking associations as a part their lawful reserves. On the demand of th holders these treasury notes were to be deemed in gold or silver coin in the discrwas declared as a part of this redemption rovision that it was "the established polic of the United States to maintain the metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." The money coined from such bullion was

If both gold and silver are to serve us as money and if they together are to supply our people a safe and stable currency, then the necesity of preserving this parity is ob vious. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recignized than n the recent law which repealed the provi sion under which the bullion now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the "maintenance of the par value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of very dollar at all times in the markets and every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts." The secretary of the treasury has, there-fore, for the best of reasons, not only com-plied with every demand for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not entoin upon him a continues if they do not enfoin, upon him a continua-tion of such redemption. The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized; sent may be thus summarized: 1. The government hus purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver builton to permit the coinage of all the silver dol-lars necessary to redeem, in such dollars, the treasury notes issued for the purchase of sold of large to builty of the silver half. of said silver bullion and enough besides to coln, as gain or seigniorage, \$55,156,681 additional. 2. There are outstanding, and within circulation, treasury notes issued in payment of the buillion purchased amounting to \$152,-951,204. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated; they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues. When held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves, and they are redeemed by the rov-ernment in gold at the option of the holders. These advantageous attributes were deliber-ately attached to these notes at the time of their issue; they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired con-fidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued use nd counted up as money, instead of anxiety or their redemption. Having referred to some incidents which deem revelant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under considera-This bill consists of two sections, exclud-ing one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coln-age of the silver bullion in the treasury which represents the socalled gain or seign which represents the socalicit gain of seign-lorage which would arise from the coining of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be \$55,-166,681. It directs that the money so

vacated. absentees. coined or the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public ex-penditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, issue silver certificates in excess of such coin-not exceeding the amount of seigniorage in said section authorized to be coincd. The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal ten-der standard silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemp tion of the treasury notes issued in the pur chase of said bullion. It provides that as fast as the buillon shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled and destroyed in amount equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the at any time in the freasury derived from the colunge provided for, and that silver cer-tificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. It is, how-ever, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change

existing laws relating to the legal tender-character or mode of redemption of the treasury moles issued for the purchase of the silver builton to be coined.

UNFORTUNATELY CONSTRUCTED. The entire bill is most unfortunately contructed. Nearly every sentence presents incertainty and invites controversy as to its The first section is meaning and intent. especially faulty in this respect and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its sup need purposes. I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain, or seignlorage as it is called, into standard silver dollars, and yet there is Boutelle. positively nothing in the section to prever its coinage into any description of silve coins now-authorized under an existing law silver suppose this section was also ntended, in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the bullion could ctually be coined, to permit the issue of sil ver certificates in advance of such coinage but its ianguage would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silve in the treasury. The debate upon this sec and positive difference of opinion as to its biect and meaning. In any event it is clear that the present perplexities and embarrass nents of the secretary of the treasury ough not to be augmented by devolving upon his he execution of a law so uncertain and con fused. 1 am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on thes grounds. In my judgment sound financ does not commend a further infusion o silver into our currency at this time unac companied by further adequate provision for the maintainance in our treasury for a safe gold reserve. Doubts also arise as to the meaning and Payne construction of the second section in the oill. If the silver dollars therein directed be coined are, as the section provides the table. o be held in the treasury for reder of treasury notes it is suggested that strictly speaking, certificates cannot be is-sued on such coin "in the manner now pro-vided by law" because these dollars are money held in the treasury for the expre surpose of redeeming treasury notes on de nand, which would ordinarily mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substituting them for these treasury notes. They are not, therefore held in such a way as to furnish a basis fo the chair. certificates according to any previous exist-ing law. If, however, silver certificates can properly be issued upon these dollars, there is nothing in the section to indicate the characteristics and functions of these cer-tificates. If they were to be of the same character as silver certificates in circulatio under existing laws, they would at best h receivable only for customs, taxes and all public dues; and under the language of this section, it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful whether the certificates in 001 emplation would be lawfully received over or such purposes. Whatever else may be said of the uncertaintities of expression in this bill, they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so imfloor portant and far-reaching as our finances and currency OTHER IMPORTANT REASONS In stating other and more important rea-sons for my disapproval of this section, shall, however, assume that under its provisions the treasury notes issued in pay ment for silver bullion will continue to be Mr. Payne. redeemed as heretofore, in silver or gold a the option of the holders, and that if when they are presented for redemption, or reach the treasury in any other manner, there are speaker. the treasury coined silver dollars equal nominal value to such treasury notes then and in that case the notes will be de stroyed and silver certificates to an equa amount substituted. I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous As an ultimate result of its operation, treas. tion. them ury notes, which are legal tender for al debts, public and private, and which are re-deemable in gold or sliver at the option of that the holder, will be replaced by silver cer-tificates which, whatever may be their character and inscription, will have none these qualities in anticipation of this rest and as an immediate effect. In effect, t treasury notes will naturally appreciate value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been de-(Continued on Sixth Page.)

maintenance of the parity between the two metals. NECESSITY OF A STABLE CURRENCY. IN A WHIRLWIND OF WORDS in front of the chair. The speaker ordered Mr. Payne to take his place as teller. DECLINED TO SERVE. Mad Scenes in the House Follow an Attempt to Take Up the Election Cases.

PARTISAN FEELING AT A HIGH PITCH Republicans Continue Their Fillbustering

Tactics-Many Angry Dialogues Between Members Ensue and Personal Encounters at Times Narrowly Averted.

WASHINGTON, March 29,-When the house met at noon foday a feverish anxiety was manifested as to the fate of the Bland

eigniorage bill. After the reading of the journal Mr. Dockery from the joint commission to investigate the expenditures in the executive department formally introduced the hill prepared by the commission to improve the methods of accounting in the Treasury department. The regular order, the Joy-O'Neil contested election case, was then taken up and the fillbuster against the seating of O'Neil began.

At 2:25, while the roll of the house was being called, Mr. Pruden, the president's executivo clerk, appeared at the bar of the ouse and transmitted the president's special nessage vetoing the Bland seigniorage bill. The vote on the pending motion was taken and resulted, 154 to 11, fourteen short of a quorum.

Of the eleven who voted against the motion In effect against scating Mr.O'Nell, there were ten democrats, as follows: Messrs. De Armond, Everett, Griffin, Hall of Missouri, Morgan, Outhwalte, Ryan, Sibley, Harter and Warner. Mr. McKeighan of Nebraska

cast the other negative vote. Then came more filibustering, and Mr Patterson offered a resolution to revoke all leaves of absence and instruct the sergeantat arms to take the absentees into custody. The order, according to the resolution, was to continue in force from day to day until

Mr. Reed attempted to make the point that a quorum would have to be present to adopt a resolution continuing beyond an adjournment, but the speaker overruled him, holding that it was in the power of less than a quorum to compel the attendance of

The previous question was ordered by a vote of 162 to 2. Mr. Reed took the floor and in a brief

speech scored the democratic side, dwelling particularly upon the absurdity of a proceeding which aimed at procuring a quorun by duress, and, after one was secured, left the house powerless to record its presence

NETTLED SPEAKER CRISP. Something in what Mr. Reed said evi-dently stung Speaker Crisp, who was on the floor at the time, and when the exspeaker sat down Speaker Crisp arose and said it was not his purpose to enter into a discussion of the merits of the question He only wanted to call attention to the persistence with which the leader of the minority (Reed) had called attention to the absolute iniquity of the practice of members in refusing to vote when their names were called. We have been denounced time and again, said he, for refusing to vote. "I counted you," interjected Mr. Reed,

amid laughter, Mr. Reed, Speaker Crisp went on, had flaced his party in a position when he made his quorum counting ruling where it had to sustain that ruling or denounce him. It was an open secret, he said, that Mr. Reed had been unable to get the republican cau-

"I never tried," said Mr. Reed, "But," continued Mr. Crisp, "when Mr. Reed had once made the ruling his party was forced to sustain him." The speaker proceeded to picture the absolote power of the ex-speaker over his side of the house He described how an agreement entered into by the minority and majority of the e-tions committee had been broken at elec Reed's dictation. He was the chief super-

Mr. Payne declined to serve. "The chair then appoints the gentleman from Maine," said the speaker. Mr. Reed was wild with rage. "T decline to serve," said he. "The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Pat-

terson) will act alone." The democrats raised a cheer as the speaker said this, and moved rapidly past hun single file to be counted. The excitement was intense.

"A band of ruffians has possession of this ouse," should Mr. Boulelle. "We are giving you some of your own medicine," retorted Mr. Outhwaite.

When a sufficient number had been counted by Mr. Patterson to order the yeas and nays the announcement was made. In a chorus the republicans were protesting against this irregularity, and Mr. Reed, in a loud voice, leclared the chair knew the rules required two tellers.

"The house understands the circumstances," replied Speaker Crisp, firmly, "The chair appointed the gentleman from New York (Payne). He declined to serve The chair then appointed the recognized leader on that side; he also declined, chair did not intend to be subjected to The humiliation of having every member of that side refuse. "But the rules require two tollers," re

turned Mr. Reed. "The chair takes all the consequences

"The chair takes all the consequences," replied the speaker emphatically, amid a whirlwind of democratic cheers. Things were now going with a high hand. The scene reminded the old members of the Fifty-first congress. Mr. Payne was still talking loudly in the able as the clerk began calling the roll. He was ordered to take his seat and replied he would do so when he got ready.

The speaker met this retort by declaring he was ready to entertain a motion to bring the gentleman to the bar of the house for contumely. He said the speaker must have some power to enforce order.

ENGAGED IN A WORDY DUEL.

Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. Boutelle, in the general confusion that followed, were engaged in a wordy duel and Mr. Outhwaite threatened to move that Mr. Boutelle be called before the bar of the house for con-tempt. The speaker decided that such proceedings could not interrupt a roll call, but upon its completion they were not renewed The resolution was adopted, 164 to 3.

Mr. Hainer of Nebraska moved to reco-sider, and pending that moved to adjourn. - During the call the excitement subsided and by agreement the motion to reconsider was withdrawn and at 6:50 the house adourned.

ADMIRAL WALKER'S DUTIES.

Bering Sea. Not Hawall, Will Probably Be the Scene of His Operations.

the governor to the press was written this afternoon. The correspondence is as follows: PERU, March 28.—Hon, Lorenzo Crounse, Governor of Nebraska: Dear SIr—Having noticed within a few days intimations through the press that you would again be a candidate for governor. I felt impressed by a sense of duly to ask you to relieve the party of the embarrassment of uncer-tainty by a positive expression as to your desires and ambitions as to the governor-ship. It is an unwritten law of Nebraska republicanism that an officer who does well shall have a second term, and I take pleusure in reassuring you of my confidence in the fittegrity of your administration, and again take pleasure in saying that should you desire a renomination command my services. I am, with high regard, yours most respectfully. T. J. MAJORS. State of Nebraska, Executive Department. Lincoln, Neb., March 24.—Hon, T. J. Majors, Peru, Neb.: Dear Sir—Replying to your communication of yesterday I have to say that it is not my intention to be a can-didate for re-election as governor, and I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity your letter affords me to make this an-nouncement and so relieve the approaching grant with the office. While I feel honored by the handsome manner in which my nomination and elec-tion manifested to accord to me a re-nomination, yet in accepting the office I disple term. This purpose I have fre-quently expressed, and private interests as well as inclination lead me to adhere to this determination. Thanking you for kind, yours truly. L. CROUNSE GOVERNOR CROUNSE TALKS. In conversation with The Bee this even-ing Governor Crounse stated that there was WASHINGTON, March 29.-When Ad-miral John G: Walker sails from San Francisco on April 5 for Honolulu he will carry with him instructions having a most im-portant bearing on the Bering sea question. All speculation and report to the contrary notwithstanding, Admiral Walker was not selected by the president for this mission in consequence of any threatening condi-tion of affairs in Hawali, for the official advices received from that country give no hint of trouble or of a restoration to be expected in the near future, and Admiral Walker's stay at Honolulu will not extend over more than two motifs at most. Of course, during his stay, if trouble should arise, he will be in a position to command the situation, but there is no such expecta-tion, and the admiral's mission has to do mostly with the seal waters, and these two nations are bound to seence, if they can, the co-operation of other interested na-tions, Russia, China and Japan, and per-haps Germany. The volking been a tem-porary expedient, was made a permanent charge upon the pari, to the arbitra-tion and the dimersion of the seal water's, which had previously been a tem-porary expedient, was made a permanent charge upon the pari, to the arbitra-tion and the difficulties in the execution of the task have been chormously increased by the existent of the pratected zone fixed by the arbitration, comprising all of the Fa-cific ocean seast of the list meridian and north of the 15th parallel and Bering sea. If the effort to secure the co-operation of Russia, China and Japan should succeed, of cisco on April 5 for Honolulu he will carry with him instructions having a most im GOVERNOR CROUNSE TALKS. In conversation with The Bee this even-ing Governor Crounse stated that there was but little, in his opinion, that could be added to the statement he had made in his letter to the leutenant governor. He had written the letter in perfect good faith and wished his friends to consider it final. While he theroughly appreciated the honor that had already been conferred upon him by his party and a majority of the people of the state in electing him to the office of chief executive, he had felt for some time that he did not desire the cares and re-sponsibilities of another term, especially in view of the fact that the party is in splen-did condition for a successful campaign. He had believed all along that his friends understood that he was not a candidate for a renomination, but recent newsparser comments had seemed to indicate that some of the second boars of the term with a some

and secretary of state holds that the act is legislature could not a to any individual, as tr rests in the people and decide the question. Governor Crounse Will Not Be a Candidate CUNNING CONSPIRATO, THWARTED. Before the Republican Convention. Orin L. Voorhis' Faithles ife and Her Brother Endeavor to Security, CINCINNATI, March 29. securit Tole-ASSURES HIS FRIENDS THAT IT IS FINAL gram to The Bee.)-A const by was exposed in the probate court reday and the defendant was dismissed as being of un-No Desire for a Second Term-Indications sound mind. of Lively Competition for the Position at the Head of the State Ticket. LINCOLN, March 29 .- (Special to The Bee

DECLINES A RENOMINATION

Orin L. Voorhis, a prosperous and wealthy cattle dealer, until a year ago lived at cattle dealer, until a year ago lived at Hazelwood, this county. A year ago last December he shot a man at Sharon for al-leged intimacy with his wire. Voorhis was arrested and tried, the successful de-fense being insanity. He was committed to Longview asylum, where he remained five weeks, and was discharged as cured. Voor-his then took his little girl and went to Omaha, where he embarked in the cattle business. While he was on a trip to Call-fornia the girl was sent back to Sharon, O, where Mrs. Voorhis resides with her parents. -Governor Crounce sprung a political sensation this afternoon by giving to the public a letter addressed to Lieutenant Majors, in which he asserted positively that he would not be a candidate for re-election. The letter

parents. Several weeks ago Voorhis received a number of letters from his wife and daughter imploring him to return home. All were affectionate letters, his wife bea-ging his forgiveness. Voorhis, thinking her sincere, returned, arriving home last Friday. His wife met him in the most af-fectionate manner. Saturday, however, Mrs. Voorhis' brother, J. R. Houston, slipped into the probate court and swore out a warrant for Voorhis' arrest, charg-ing him with humay. A hunacy deputy ar-rested Voorhis, but before he was taken away his wife induced him to give her his pocketbook containing a number of valua-ble papers and \$5,000 in notes. Since Satur-day he has been in jul. — This morning Mrs. Voorhis and her manner satisfied Judge Ferris that every-thing was not right. They could give ho sate, When Voorhis was brought in Judge Ferris' suspicions were confirmed. He taked perfectly rational. Voorhis declared that the whole scheme to have him sent to an asylum was a trick on the part of his wife and her brother to zet his mony. The judge dismissed him. He will return to Omaha with his little daughter. was written in response to one received by arents. Several weeks ago Voorhis received the governor from the lieutenant governor In his letter Mr. Majors alluded to the widespread discussion of the probability of the candidacy of the governor for re-election and assured him that if he was a candidate he could command the entire support of the licutenant governor. The Majors letter is dated March 28, while the reply given by the governor to the press was written this afternoon. The correspondence is as follows:

SITUATION IN DENVER.

It Does Not Yet Seem to Be Any Nearer

Being Settled. DENVER, March 25.-Late this afternoon fudge Glynn, sitting in the district court, issued an order for an injunction restrain-ing the old police board from interfering with the new board pending a settlement

ing the old police board from interfering with the new board pending a settlement of the controversy between the two boards in the controversy have been taking a mand in the controversy. As Judge Allen's interfering with the old board the two in-interfering with the old board the two interfering with the old board the two in-interfering with the old board the two interfering with the board performance in the clark should occur between rival police forces, however, it may become necessary for him to take that step. The for Police Stone was arrested today in the instigation of the 'new'' fire and police board, charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in clearing the corridors of the city hall last night of a crowd which threatened to take possession of the building. The charge of drunken-fied Sto by Judge Frost, who is a popu-list, for creating a disturbance. The chief immediately took an appeal to the county court. Two other officers were also fined on the same charge. The 'new'' hoard is alternated the governor, as he is said to be utterly lacking in gualifications for police Behymer, appointed last night on the demand of the governor, as he is said to be utterly lacking in gualifications for the place.

MINE OWNERS PROTEST.

Combination of Smelters to Control Ore Prices is to Be Fought.

SALT LAKE, March 29 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-For some time past neen pending and ions of employment were abrogated, and certed effort made on the part of the Den-ver and Omaha smelters to gather under their protecting wing the Salt Lake valley smelters, and thus have what is termed in western parlance a "diamond cinch" upon the mine owners and ore purchasers of this section. A pool of the Denver and Omaha smelters has been in operation for months. This pool has been urging the Utah smelters to join with it, and as united to have a single purchaser to conduct that part of their business. The Salt Lake val-ley smelters have sent a committee, con-sisting of A. Hannuer, T. R. Jones and F. H. Officer, to Deriver to talk business with the pool representatives. Under this combination the price of Utah ores would be fixed at Omaha and Denver, and the mine owners are up in arms against the proposition. A mass meeting will probably be held to organize and resist the move-ment. certed effort made on the part of the Den hey were to that extent interested. BURDEN OF PROOF ON RECEIVERS. Mr. Thurston stated that the action com-plained of had been rescinded and the shopien stood where they had always been. Mr. Clark's report provided for maintaining all the men in the employment of the receivers under the same conditions as heretofore, though they did not admit the binding force of the old schedules as contracts. ceivers simply proclaimed them as their own. Judge Gantt said there was a difference of opinion as to whether Judge Caldwell's order affected the question of rules or simply that of wages. Judge Caldwell said all such discussion

Which This Ruling Gives Them. PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN COURT Mr. Clark's Suggestion of a Referee Not Satisfactory Twenty Thousand Men Anxions for a Settlement-More of the Arbiter's Report. . Long before the time for the convening of the federal court yesterday afternoon all the available space in the room was occupied, and in addition there was a crowd. which filled the hall almost to the further cud, unable to gain admission. The hearing of the case of the employes and the receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad company was the attraction which had brought them all out. Among the occupants of the corridors who were unable to gain admission were many of the men who were directly interested, and even the chairmen of some of the delegations were unable to gain ad-

mission on account of the lack of room, During the time the crowd in the court room was waiting for the arrival of the judges there was an air of expectancy on every face, and all were wondering just how this new departure in the judicial history of the country would be opened. As Judge Caldwell truly said after court had adjourned, "Those who were present today, saw for the first time organized labor recognized in the circuit court of the United

States." When Judges Caldwell and Riner filed in and took their seats on the bench there was a buzz of excitement, which almost immediately subsided. On taking his position on the bench Judge Caldwell stated that the capacity of the court room was not sufficient to accommodate all, and he was informed that some of those who were directly interested in the case were unable to obtain admission, and he directed that all those among the spectators who were not directly interested vacate their scats and give them to the men who were parties to the suit now pending. This left room enough for the railroad men who had been waiting in the hall to come in, and after they were all seated the proceedings opened in carnest. The court asked counsel if they were ready to proceed, and Mr. Thurston stated that they were so far as the receivers were concerned. Mr. Hodges asked leave to file the answer of the men and also a motion prothe answer of the men and also a motion pro-forma to vacate the orders of the receivers in the case, and also one to silow the shop-men to be made parties, though they had not been parties to the hearing before Mr. Clark. He stated that their pay had not been cut, hat by the provisions of the Dundy order all rules regulating the condi-tions of endermal states.

to be standard silver dollars, and after recting the immediate coinage of a little less ti an 28,000,000 ounces, the law provided that as much of the remaining bullion should be thereafter coincd as might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued on its purchase and that "any seigniorage arising from such o age shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury

This gain or seigniorage evidently indi-sates how nuch of the bullion owned by the government should remain after issuing sufficient amount to coln as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the treasury notes la-med in payment of the entire quantity of bullion. These treasury notes now outstand-

ng and in circulation amount to \$152,951,280 and although there has been thus far but comparatively small amount of this buildo coined, yet the so-called gain or seigniorage as above defined, which would arise from th coinage of the entire mass, has been easily ascertained to be a quantity of builden suf ficient to make, when coined, 55,156,68 standard silver dollars.

Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as men tioned in this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the peo-ple who use our money in their daily transactions. Manifestly the maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished so far as it is affected by these treasury notes, and in the estimation of the holders of the same by giving to such holders, on their redemp the coin, whether it is gold or sliver they profer. It follows that while in which terms the law leaves the choice of coin t e paid on such redemption to the discre-ion of the secretary of the treasury the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demanda of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial

visor of his side. "It looks as if you needed a chief super isor on your own side," shouled Mr

"What we possess and what you need, replied the speaker deliberately, pendence of thought." (Applause.) "There never was and never will be a chief supervisor on this side," he continued.

Mr. Reed's whole purpose, continued Mr. Crisp, was to force the democratic side to count a quorum. All other questions paled into insignificance before this overshadowing ne of self-vindication with Mr. Reed Every member should feel his responsibility. He should vote whether he approved a proposition or not. If he opposed it h should exercise the time-honored democrati privilege of voting against it. He should not join hands with the enemy across the aisle. (Great applause.) REED NOT ALLOWED TO REPLY.

Mr. Reed expressed a desire to reply to this, but his time had expired and he was

not permitted to do so. He then asked for a division on the resolu ion, but Mr. Stone of Kentucky ruled that

he proposition was not divisible. Party feeling had been aroused by the remarks of Mr. Reed and Speaker Crist and the republicans began filibustering with redoubled vigor. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair by Mr

Mr. Springer moved to lay that motion of

Mr. Payne, pending that, moved to ad-journ. This latter motion was lost by a vote of 72 to 175. The appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 177 to 68. Mr. Lacey of Iowa moved to reconsider. and Mr. Payne moved to adjourn. The mo-tion to adjourn was lost. The speaker then stated the motion made

by Mr. Lacey to reconsider the vote by which the appeal was laid on the table vas not in order. Lacey appealed from the decision of

The speaker refused to entertain the appeal. Mr. Reed, who standing in the center

aisle, insisted on knowing the grounds upor which the speaker declined to sustain the appeal, but the speaker only rapped with his gavel and declined emphatically to state the grounds of his refusal.

Mr. Payne moved to adjourn and the speaker declined to entertain this motion By this time the members on both sides were wildly excited. Partisan blood was at fever heat, and for several minutes panmonium reigned. From all parts of the fiances and several personal collisions were

narrowly averted. "Shut up," yelled some one across the floor, while the speaker banged his gavel and ordered all members to be scated. The speaker was evidently determined to crush fillbustering tactics of the minority. 'I rise to a question of order," shouled

And the chair refuses to recognize th gentleman for that purpose," returned the

'The question is on the adoption of the resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees. As many as favor it to arrest absentees. As many as favor it will say yea; contrary, no." In the midst of the chorus of voices that fol-

lowed, Messrs, Payne, Boutelle and Reed were on their feet clamoring for recogni-

The speaker refused to recognize "Tellers," shouled Mr. Payne. Pending

hat motion he moved to adjourn. The speaker declined to, entertain the Mr. Reed loudly insisted on his right to

know why, but the speaker replied by order ing him to take his seat.

Mr. Patterson called for the yeas and nays and Mr. Payne demanded tellers on the motion. The speaker appointed Mr. Patterson and Mr. Payne. The latter was still clamor-

ing to be recognized on his point of order. Democrats had crowded down into the area | mally to the governor.

north of the lash parallel and Hering sea. If the effort to secure the co-operation of Russia, China and Japan should succeed, of which there is every promise, the zone would be still further extended, so as to include the western Pacific to the shores of Acia

Asia. No such task as this-the policing of vast ocean-was ever before undertaken, and it became necessary to devise a sys-tem by which this could be done effectively, and it became necessary to devise a sys-tem by which this could be done effectively, economically and permanently by the com-bined action of the nations interested. The first requisite to an effective and economi-cal patrol was the establishment of a per-manent basis of supples. There will prob-nbly be three of these, San Francisco on the east, Yokohama on the west and Pearl harbor. Hawali, in the center, all on the lower boundary of the protected zone. The first two are alreidy within reach, but it is the establishment of the third which has caused Admiral Walker's journey to Ha-wall. He will select the best location, look-ing to its adaptability for the ready sup-ply, and, in a limited way, repair of the cruisers engaged in the patrol service, esti-mate the difficulties to be met in dredging a channel across the bar at the entrance of Pearl horbor, and upon his report will depend the expenditure of the disposal of the science of the disposal of the disposal of the other wo has for two years been at the disposal of the president for the establishment of naval stations.

YESTERDAY'S NOMINATIONS.

Good Democrats Who Have Been Rewarded for Party Fealty.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The presiden oday sent the following nominations to the senate:

the senate: To be surveyor of customs, Clay C. Mc-Donald, port of St. Joseph, Mo. Treasury department-J. W. Adams, su-perintendent of the mint at Carson, Nev. Hirsch Harris, melter and refiner of the mint at Carson, Nev. To be registers of land offices-Irving H. Matholized at Independence Cal. Willard

To be registers of land offices-Irying H. Muiholland, at Independence, Cal.; Willard C. Hall, at Sundance, Wyo.; Edward H. French, at Douglas, Wyo. To be receivers of public moneys-Edward Madison, at Douglas, Wyo.; Thomas A. Dunn, at Sundance, Wyo. War department-Colonel George H. Men-del, corps of engineers, Lieutenant Colonel William H. H. Benyard, corps of engineers, Major William H. Heuer, corps of engineers, Major William H. Heuer, corps of engineers, debris commission; Second Lieutenant Al-fred M. Hunter, Fourth artillery, to be first fleutenant.

fred M. Hunter, Fourth artifiery, to be first lleutenant. Postmasters-E. B. Dangerfield, Pacific Grove, Cal.; W. T. Duncan, Salina, Cal. George Pierce, Shenandoah, Ia.; Alfred B. Urtek, Faxter Springs, Kan.; W. W. Smith, Colby, Kan.; Thomas A. McCleary, Medl-cine Lodge, Kan.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.-The senat today, after the introduction and reference today, after the introduction and reference of several unimportant bills, took up the bill extending limitations of time for the completion of title to certain lands dis-posed of under the act of congress known as the "Donation Act," and for the protec-tion of the purchasers and occupants of the lands which are situated in Washing-ton, Oregon and Idaho territory. The bill was passed.

was passed. Senator Gorman in behalf of Senator Brice reported the pensic appropriation

Brice reported the prink i epippination bill. The house joint resolution propriating \$10,000 additional to carrying out the pro-visions of the Chinese c. usion act was passed. At 2 o'clock the Modarrahan bill was taken up and passed without division. It refers the claim 6. William McGarrahan i to the ranche Panocho Grande to the court of private land claims, which shall report its findings to the secretary of the interior, who shall issue a pitent to McGarrahan if this decision shall be in his favor. At 5.15 the senate went into executive session and at 5:30 adjourned until Monday.

Substitute for the Bland Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 29.-Representa-tive Henderson of North Carolina followed tive Henderson of Sorth Carolina followed the presentation of the president's veto message by submitting a bill for the coin-age of the silver selamorage. The text is the same as the Biand bill, omitting the second section and some of the explana-tory language of the first section. It di-rects the secretary of the trensury to coin as fast as possible the silver selgnlorage into legal fender standard dollars. The bill was referred to the coinage committee.

Crisp Will Succeed Colquitt.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.-Governor Not then has appointed Speaker Charles F Crisp to succeed the late Senator Alfred H. Colquit. Not a word has passed between the governor and the speaker and the lat-ter's name has never been presented for-

i understood that he was not a candidate for a renomination, but recent newsparser comments had seemed to indicate that some of the republicans in the state were hint-ing that he was occupying an equivocal position to not more clearly defining his in-tentions, the did not wish to occupy such a position, and therefore, in order to allay all feeling and to make his wish and feel-ings thoronghly and finally understood, he wrote the letter to the licutenant governor. The governor's letter is the topic of con-versation in Lincoln political circles to-night. It was not entirely unexpected, for this morning it was known that some one was expecting such a letter, and Majors, who was in the city this forenoon, stated that he would have the governor's decision in black and white before he left the city. Majors left the city at 2 o'clock, and it is presumed that he went away in a highly elated frame of mint.

state central committee was here until las evening, but had left the city before the evening, but had left the city before the governor's announcement was made. One prominent republican volced the general sentiment when he said: "Governor Crounse-has paved the way for a bitter fight in the convention. As long as his po-sition was deemed uncertain a large num-ber of men, who flatter themselves that the gubernatorial lightning may strike in their vicinity, have remained quiet. Tom Majors alone has conducted a spirited can-vass for the nomination. Governor Crounse cass for the nomination. Governor Cro vass for the nomination. Governor Crounse in publicly amouncing his intention of keeping out of the state convention will make way for Cady, Peters, Valentine, Raymond, Hemis and a number of others who do not hesitate to look upon them-selves as available. The contest is likely to become exceedingly animated at once and will remain so until the convention assembles." assembles

ENTERTAINED IN ST. P.IUL.

Governor Mckinley and Party Receive a Enthusiastic Reception There.

ST. PAUL, March 29.-Without respect to party affiliations, men, women and children turned out this afternoon to do honor t Ohio's well known governor, for whom reception was arranged at the capitol. Al the afternoon the crowd filed past, shaking the afternoon the crowd filed past, shaking hands with Governor McKinley and briefly extending greetings, During the morning the governor and party had come over from Minneapolis, stopping for a short time at Hamilin university, where Governor McKin-ley was introduced and spoke briefly to the students. While her distinguished husband was this afternoon being formally received at the capitol, Mrs. McKinley was the guest of honor at a huncheon and reception given by Mrs. R. M. Newport of Summit avenue. The party left for Chicago tonight.

Scheming on the Chamberlain Railroad.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 29.-(Spe ial Telegram to The Bee.)-News was received here today from a reliable source i Celved here today from a relative source to Chicago that parties there who are inter-ested in the building of the Dakota. Wyo-ming & Missouri River railroad would leave this week for New York and London to in-terest capitalists in the proposed line. Eight miles of the road are already completed east from Mystic toward Rapid City. Ar-are also about completed for east from Mystic toward happed (My, Af-rangements are also about completed for pushing the road to Rapid City, a distance of thirty-one miles. From there the road will be pushed eastward along White river to Chamberlain. The construction of this road will units the eastern and western sections of South Pakota.

He Bucked the Tiger.

KANSAS CITY, March 29.-John Birn-tein, a traveling salesman for the wholesale jewelry house of Morris Epenstein & sale jewelry house of Morris Epenstein & Bro. of 210-212 Madison street, Chicago, ar-rived in Kansas City early last week and got drunk and lost all his ready cash at faro. He then got a relative who is in business in this city to cash a draft on the house for \$20 and lost that. Next Birn-stein pawned and sold about \$1,200 worth of samples, watch cases, rings and watch chains, getting about \$250. He lost that money too against the tiger. He was ar-rested today. rested today.

Given to the Jury.

OLATHE, Kan., March 29.-The argu-ments in the Little murder case closed ments in the Little murder case closed today and the case is now in the hands of the jury. Hutchings for the defense took the ground that the defendant was guilty of murder in the first degree or should be acquitted on the ground of self-defense. He asked that no compromise verdict be rendered. Much interest has been mani-fested in the trial all through, and most all who have heard it have taken sides in the case. the case.

California's Capital Will Not Be Removed

KANSAS CITY, March 29 .- Congressman BAN FRANCISCO, March 29.-The suit of H. P. Livermore against C. G. Wite, ohn C. Tarsney and Mrs. Tarsney did not preme court this afternoon. The case grew out of the action of the last legisla-ture in removing the capital from Sacra-mento to San Jose. The act delegated the power to the governor, attorney general start to Washington as they expected, and are still at the Coates house. Mrs. Tars-ney was taken ill with a rever Taesday ofternoon. The attending physician thinks she will have recovered sufficiently to resume her journey tomorrow.

MANY CATTLE LOST.

Some Details of the Storm Damage to Stoel

in Wyoming.

CLEARMONT, Wyo., March 29.-(Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The following losses from the storm in the vicinity of Clear from the storm in the vicinity of Cicar Creek are reported; Pratt & Verris, from 1.000 turned out before the storm on Lone Tree, 5 head; from 256 poor cattle feeding below Clearmont, 61 head; Holland & Pfer-fer, from 250 head feeding in the same place, 62 head. At the double crossing on Clear Creek seventcen of Pratt & Ferris' steers drifted into the river and were drowned, Roberts, above Clearmont, pulled nine of his own out of the river, but clight died. Copps, from about 800 feeding, lost twenty-nine. The cattle south of the river are probably safe. Losses were mostly from drifting against wire fences or get-ting into the river.

They Took Silverware.

Landlord Morrow of the Jennings hotel who had been missing silverware, yester day detected Mrs. W. C. Robinson in th act of taking some. An examination of her trunk showed that it contained about \$100 worth of stolen articles and still more was found in the trunk of her son, Clar-Mr. Robinson is vardmaster for the B.

M, company, and the family has been a the hotel about a year. Mrs. Robinsoi says that she must have taken the articles when she did not realize what she was tons. she did not realize what the No arrests were made, but the Tan doing. No arrests were made, but the f ily has been ordered to leave the hotel

Left Home and Omaha.

William Schnack, who kent a saloon a 612 South Thirteenth street, left the city 612 South Thirteenth street, left the city suddenly Tuesday and started, so his friends say, to California. He told an ac-quaintance before fils departure that the reason of his going was that the night be-fore, on going home early, he found his wife and his bartenter, Fred Emmon, in a position which established that his wife was unfaithful to him. Mrs. Schnack and Emmon both deny the accusation and say that Schnack had long been dissatisfied with the measure of his success in business and had often threat-ened to leave home.

Bank of England Statement.

LONDON, March 29.-The statement o the Bank of England issued today shows the following changes as compared with the previous week: Total reserve, in-creased during the week, E97,999; circula-tion, decreased, 148,000; bullion, increased, 158,142; other securities, increased, 1142,-600; other deposits increased, 154,000; pub-lic deposits, increased, 1534,000; notes re-serve, increased, 1554,000; notes re-curities unchanged, The propertion of the Bank of England's reserve to its Habilities is 54,57 per cent. Bank of England is 54.87 per cent.

Killed While Stealing for His Family.

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 25.-Officer J. A. Manker just before dawn discovered a burghar in Smith & Jennings grocery and

Mrs. Tarney Ill.

situated. Judge Gantt said they were ready to assent provided the court would decide some ques-tions of law in regard to rules, regulations, entered the store to arrest him. The burg-lar ran, and the officer, too bulky to crowd himself through a window, quickly fired, killing the fleeing man, who proved to be John Peterson, a local carpenter, long out of work and stealing to prevent the starva-tion of a wife and four children. etc., but the court said it could not at pres-

and

ont do so Mr. Hodges said they had not all been able to see a copy of the report of Mr. Clark to the court, but he thought now was the best to settle the whole matter, were in court and the court was ready to hear then

HEARING WILL PROCEED.

Judge Caldwell said that then the hearing yould proceed. There are about 20,000 men who are interested directly in the case, which any postponement would leave in doubt. The court had hoped that the con-

ment.

was unprofitable, as the whole matter was now before the court for settlement. The case now stands on the petition of the re-ceivers for the adoption of the new schedules and new rules. For the purposes of this thearing the court takes the view that the rules and schedules in force when the receivers took charge of the Union Pacific road remain in force and effect until ordered to the contrary by the court. The hurden of proof lies with the receivers to prove the rules and schedules should be changed.

This announcement from the bench caused a murmur of satisfaction from the men and was the first indication as to the lines on which the hearing would be conducted, and the men were not slow to appreciate the advantage that the position of the court gave them.

By way of introduction Mr. Thurston stated that the new schedules over which the conference with Mr. Clark had been held only contemplated a change for the engine-men, trainmen and telegraph operators. So So far as the operators were concerned, they and Mr. Clark had arrived at a settlement, but Mr. Clark had not been able to settle with the engineers, freemen, conductors and brakemen. He said that Mr. Clark had been known and recognized for a quarter of a century as the friend of organized labor

on the Union Pacific. CLARK SUGGESTS A REFEREE.

He had made a voluminous report of the proceedings of the conference and his findings and recommendations thereon, and in that report he suggested that some competent ratiroad man who was not connected either with the Union Pacific or with the employed on the system be designated by the court to go over the entire line and investigate the conditions of employment, the wages paid, the cost of living on the different parts of the system, and every fact that would tend to throw light on the merits of the pending controversy and report his findings to the court, the same when ratified by the court to be binding upon both the receivers and the men. Pending this investigation and report the present chedules, rules and conditions to be in full force and effect. He stated that for the court to go into the whole question in detail would be

almost an endless task. Judge Gantt said the ruling of the court had already disposed of some matters they wished to have adjudicated. One thing the men all wanted to have settled was the legal status of labor organizations, but the court declined to go into that question at present, and simply wanted to know whether the men accepted Mr. Clark's suggestion or not. In this connection Mr. Harper suggested

that if that plan was adopted there should be three referees, one apponted by the men,

one by the receivers and one by the court.

pare the wages paid and proposed to be paid

with those paid on other systems similarly

they also wanted the referees