THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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SCORED THE SENATE

President Cleveland Writes a Letter on the Tariff to Chairman Wilson.

THERE MUST BE FREE RAW MATERIALS

House Urged Not to Compromise but to Stand by the Wilson Bill.

PARTY PLEDGES MUST BE REDEEMED

Senate Bill a Violation of Time-Honored Democratic Principles.

INCOME TAX A PERMISSIBLE CONCESSION

House Votes to Stand by Its Conferees and Asks for Another Conference with the Senate—Several Pointed Speeches Made.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Intense interest was created by Mr. Wilson's announcement in the house today that he had a letter from President Cleveland, which the latter had permitted to be made public. The letter was then sent to the desk and read amid profound silence. It was in the president's vigorous style, and was a stirring tribute to the Wilson bill, and a direct blow at any surrender to the senate bill.

The galleries were crowded, and the scene on the floor was an animated one in anticipation of the debate on the tariff conference report when the house met. While the journal was being read, Chairman Wilson entered the room. His head was bound with with a white handkerchief, and he was evidently suffering great pain. His appearance was the signal for a great demonstration on the democratic side, the members cheering wildly at the sight of their tariff leader. But the real sensation came when the president's letter was read, as follows:

INSISTS ON PARTY HONESTY.

Personal.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1894.—To Hon. William L. Wilson.—My Dear Sir: The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two houses of congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it also certain that the house will be called upon to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform.

My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the democratic party, I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a steady adherence to democratic principles. I believe these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of democratic existence. I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best if not the only hope of true democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of democratic effort, the fulfillment of democratic pledges and the redemption of democratic promises to the people.

To reconcile the differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well defined lines of principles will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as now seems to me, members will also have in charge the question whether democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

There is no excuse for mistaking or misrepresenting the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that democratic principle may be surrendered. In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within democratic lines and been guided by democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action under your leadership of the house of representatives upon the bill now pending.

SENATE BILL FALLS SHORT.

Every true democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill in its present form, and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement; which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with democratic pledges and democratic success that our abandonment of the cause, or the principles upon which it rests, means party perfidy and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies democratic principle so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party has now that power. We are as certain today as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy. And nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure the advantages to our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with democratic principles or promises or bear a genuine democratic badge that does not provide for free raw material.

OUTRAGEOUS DISCRIMINATIONS.

In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that democrats are willing to depart from this, the most democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?

It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since the subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of democratic principle and democratic good faith.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference, that have aroused in connection with this question, a democratic animosity to manners and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which, in formulating tariff legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article.

While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the democratic principle and policy which led to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of the tariff, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to democratic principle.

With all there is at stake there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem, without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

INCOME TAX WAS A SOP.

I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions.

In the conclusions of the congress touching the numerous items which will be considered, the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general result so far as they are concerned will be to place home necessities and comforts more easily within their reach and insure better and surer compensation to those who toil.

We all know that a tariff law covering all the various interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of necessity be largely the result of honorable adjustment and compromise.

I expect very few of us can say, when our measure is perfected, that all its features are entirely as we would wish. You know how much I deprecated the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized democratic doctrine we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation, that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well being.

The democracy of the land plead most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken; but they demanded not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of democratic principle.

Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The reading of the letter was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers and handclapping on the democratic side.

OPENED WITHOUT PRELIMINARIES.

There were no preliminaries at the opening of the house. As soon as the reading of the journal had been completed Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, from the committee on rules, offered the following resolution, by which two hours were to be allowed to debate the conference report on the tariff bill:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order, when the house conferees on house roll 4864 (the tariff bill), make a report of disagreement, to move that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross and ask a further conference with the senate on the disagreement votes of the two houses thereon, that two hours of debate shall be allowed on said resolution and without other motion the vote shall be taken thereon. Should such motion prevail the speaker will at once appoint the house conferees and the matter shall then for the time being pass from the house.

Mr. Hopkins attempted to offer an amendment to extend the time to four hours, but objection was made. The previous question was ordered. This gave thirty minutes for debate.

Mr. Reed took the floor and offered a word of protest against cutting off debate in this summary manner. He thought there were members of the democratic side who desired time to express their opinions of the senate amendments. With something of a twinkle in his eye, he yielded ten minutes to Mr. Johnson, the free trade single taxer from Ohio.

FOR SEPARATE INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Johnson immediately launched a protest against the special order because it gave the house no opportunity to vote separate instructions on the different schedules and especially on the subject of sugar. He denounced the discrimination in the sugar schedule in favor of the trust as criminal and declared, amid a burst of applause, that if the Sugar trust or any other trust was to legislate for the people, it made little difference whether that legislation was imposed upon them by the McKinley or the Gorman bill.

"Mr. Speaker," Mr. Johnson asked, "in case this order is agreed to, will it be in order to move to instruct the committee on sugar or any other single item?"

"If the disagreements are insisted upon in bulk," replied the speaker, "it would not be in order to move separate instructions."

"That is what I thought," retorted Mr. Johnson, "that is why I shall vote against this order."

"If the house insists upon its disagreement," interjected Mr. Warner of New York, "that would practically be an instruction for free sugar."

Mr. Reed then arose. After what Mr. Johnson had said, he began, the house could see what it would do to itself if it adopted this rule. It would give the house no opportunity to express itself upon the vital differences between the house and the senate, but would put all the differences together without giving individual points strength or emphasis.

"It could not by a separate vote," he said, "strengthen the hands of the house conferees in the game of—what shall I call it?"

"A bluff," shouted a voice as Mr. Reed paused.

"No," continued Mr. Reed, deprecatingly, "not a bluff."

It is a game of moral courage. If this rule is adopted the democratic sentiment in this house will be muzzled. The senate will not be given an opportunity to see how much strength it has here. In closing Mr. Reed referred to the fact that the final adjustment of the tariff was entirely in the hands of the southern men.

HOUSE MUST DO ITS DUTY.

Mr. Outhwaite, on behalf of the committee on rules, replied to Mr. Reed. The constitution of the United States, he said, imposed upon the house the duty of preparing a revenue bill. It is its duty to say the conferees shall adhere to their duty. Amidst a burst of applause he declared that the pending resolution would be an instruction to the conferees not to recede from the position the democrats of the house took when they passed the Wilson bill. He referred, amid continuous evidences of enthusiasm, to the moral courage shown by the house conferees in standing out against the senate amendments. He pointed out the sacrifices made by southern members in surrendering their privileged interests, and said: "The great leader (Mr. Mills) who began the fight in the house, although from a wool growing state, said that if free wool would give the people of the country cheaper clothing the wool growers of Texas would not hesitate to see their product on the free list."

"Why not give us an opportunity to vote separately on sugar?" inquired Mr. Johnson.

"Up to this time," said Mr. Outhwaite in reply, "I judge that there is no difference of sentiment on this table. We are all shoulder to shoulder." (Loud democratic applause.)

Mr. Reed, in closing, in referring to Mr. Outhwaite's eulogy of the house conferees' courage, asked what the courage amounted to that backed down. "How long will this courage last? Is it to be permanent? The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Outhwaite) is silent. Into the future he cannot penetrate. (Laughter.) His mind is not prophetic. He has taken the first and last opportunity he will have to commend the courage of the house conferees." (Applause.)

Without further debate the vote was then

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

ARE NOT INCLINED TO TALK

Senators Rather Chary of Expressing an Opinion on Cleveland's Letter.

RECEIVED WITH RATHER POOR GRACE

Republicans Are Inclined to Allow the Democrats to Work Out Their Own Salvation—Senate Not Likely to Yield Much.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The news of the reading of the president's letter was not long in traveling from the house to the senate. Mr. Wilson had kept his secret of the possession of the letter well guarded and it proved a decided sensation. Information as to the contents of the document was eagerly sought on both sides of the chamber. A copy was furnished by the Associated press and was in great demand. It was taken to the democratic cloak room and read in turn by groups of senators of four or five, one of them generally reading it aloud to the others, and in other instances two of them looking over the shoulders and reading with the senator holding the copy. After senators became familiar with its contents they again gathered in groups to discuss the document, both with reference to points made by the president and the policy of the president in writing it. So intense and general was the interest that for two or three hours very little attention was paid to routine proceedings on the floor in the senate. While no senator hesitated to express his views privately the democratic senators were loath to submit to interviews for publication. They said the circumstances were unusual and that for their action as a body in opposition to the position taken by the president they could not give publicity to their opinions, whatever they might be.

Republican senators were at first inclined to express themselves on the policy of the letter, but when they discovered, as they soon did, that their democratic colleagues were generally inclined to remain silent they changed their policy as if by common consent, and announced when spoken to upon the subject that they preferred the democrats should do the talking, declaring it was a time for republicans to be silent.

CONSIDERED EXTRAORDINARY.

The most common expression of opinion among senators was that the writing of such a letter was "very extraordinary" and in many instances, where the speaker was sure of not being quoted, stronger words were used. These expressions were heard with slight variations on both the democratic and republican sides of the chamber.

The proceedings in the senate tomorrow are expected to be of unusual interest. It is hardly probable that many of the senators will express any personal resentment, but there are expected to be some very emphatic declarations against a change of front by the senate, especially from the conservative senators, who are regarded as responsible for the most pronounced increase, made in the bill. It was understood before the letter made its appearance that several of these senators, including Messrs. Gorman, Smith and Brice, had announced a purpose to state to the senate that only the senate bill could pass, and to say in giving their reasons for this view that the bill had been the result of the most careful deliberation on the part of the members of the senate; that it had been found to be the only bill that could pass when the Jones amendments had been arranged in the caucus, and that an attempt to change it materially at this late day would prove there had been no modification of sentiment since that time.

Senator Hill has announced an intention to take advantage of the president's position and influence to make another effort to secure a recession by the senate from its amendments for a duty on coal and iron ore, and he is said to believe that he will double the vote which his proposition received when first advanced.

During the afternoon there were several conferences among the democratic leaders, and at first there was a disposition to refuse further conference on the tariff bill. This was advised by quite a number, who felt very much aggrieved at the course taken in the house. The republican steering committee has held a meeting and the general opinion was expressed that it was good policy to allow the democrats to do most of the talking on the subject. In the house the question as to whether the tariff question had been simplified or further complicated by the president's letter was the subject of much speculation, after the stirring proceedings of the day. Members on both sides of the chamber agreed that it would have a profound impression on the situation, but there was a disposition to wait until its effects on the senate had been seen before prophesying the result it might accomplish.

IS A DECLARATION OF POLICY.

The letter, together with Mr. Wilson's speech, constituted a declaration of policy which was very satisfactory to the revenue reform element in the house. It was construed to mean that the house would never yield its principle of free raw materials, and in this it had the strong support and influence of the president. As to the effect of the letter on the sugar conflict, there was wide divergence of opinion. The Louisiana members professed to be well pleased with the president's letter and said that it clearly recognized and approved the policy of raising revenue from sugar. On the other hand, those members who have most persistently urged free sugar expressed apprehensions over the letter. They said it seemed to make a deadlock certain.

From the republican standpoint, the general view was expressed by Representative Hopkins of Illinois, a republican member of the ways and means committee:

"President Cleveland's letter is without precedent in the history of the country," said he. "The queen of England, even the Georges in their most arbitrary day, would not have dared to express such views to a legislative branch of the government."

WRANGLING OVER THISTLES.

Senate and House Conferees Cannot Agree on the Appropriation for Extermination.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There bids fair to be something of a deadlock between the conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill over the senate amendment carrying $1,000,000 for the exterminaiton of the Russian thistle in the Dakotas. Senator Hansbrough won a long legislative fight, and one which looked at times a hopeless one, when he succeeded in getting his plan tacked on as an amendment at the twelfth hour and carried by a narrow majority. Early this session the senator from North Dakota entered upon his crusade against the thistle, introducing a bill to give the sum finally appropriated to kill it, but the bill met with defeat in both the house and senate committees.

Governor Shortridge came from Dakota to urge congress to do something for the state in its fight. It was represented that the government owned large tracts of land infested by the pest, and that the nature of the plant was such that unless it was totally cleared away its seed would be carried by the wind, and all efforts of the farmers towards clearing their own lands would amount only to suppression, and not to extermination.

Secretary J. Sterling Morton wrote a letter opposing the government aid asked for on the ground that it savored of paternalism, and recommended that the work should be done by states or individuals, rather than the general government. Incidentally he made a humorous suggestion that in view of the fact that sheep would eat the thistle the Dakota farmers might abandon wheat growing and turn their attention to raising sheep. His suggestion was taken seriously in some quarters and led to correspondence between the secretary and members of the house committee on agriculture. After wrestling with the question for some time the house committee killed the bill, their action being influenced by certain parties who wrote that they considered other weeds more destructive in Dakota than the thistle, but the point of paternalism was the chief reason for the action.

The senate committee followed the action of the house in reporting adversely upon the bill, but finally Senator George, its chairman, was induced to change his position on the representation that the government was a large land holder in the thistle-ridden section, and the bill was tacked on as an amendment to the regular agricultural bill.

The thistle appropriation is the largest addition made to any of the regular house bills and the committee on agriculture is talking defiance to the senatorial recommendations. Still Senator Hansbrough may win in the end.

NEW MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Congressman Breckinridge of Arkansas to Succeed Andrew D. White, Who Resigns.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. Andrew D. White, minister to Russia, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health, it is said, and Representative Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, one of the leading members of the ways and means committee, has been nominated as his successor.

The report first gained circulation at the capitol at 10 o'clock, and was fully verified by Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee, who was cognizant of the facts that led up to the president's action. Much significance was attached by members of congress to the appointment, and it was the main topic of conversation to the exclusion of the impending tariff conflict.

The appointment was finally decided upon yesterday afternoon. It had been in contemplation for two weeks, and Mr. Breckinridge has been a frequent visitor at the white house during that time. He was with the president again at 2 o'clock yesterday and remained for some time, the acceptance of the honor being concluded before he left. Mr. Wilson, who is a close personal friend of Mr. Breckinridge was one of the few outside of the executive circles who was cognizant of the facts of the case.

The causes leading up to the appointment were well known among Mr. Breckinridge's friends. He was one of the foremost advocates of President Cleveland's policy of repealing the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. This action proved to be unpopular in Mr. Breckinridge's constituency and he was defeated for re-election in the congressional convention a few weeks ago. At the time Mr. Breckinridge was absorbed in tariff work and could not go to Arkansas to attend to his interests. His letter at the time stating that his public duties were paramount to his private interests at home attracted much attention. It was soon after his defeat for renomination that Mr. Cleveland began considering the advisability of nominating him to the Russian mission.

Mr. Breckinridge has been conspicuously identified with the house tariff bill of late, and throughout Chairman Wilson's severe illness and absence in Mexico, Mr. Breckinridge was looked upon as his personal representative. While the bill has been in conference Mr. Breckinridge has taken much of the arduous work off Mr. Wilson's shoulders.

Mr. Breckinridge is a native Kentuckian, but went to Arkansas in 1870 and engaged in cotton planting and the commission business. He has served continuously in congress for twelve years, except when unseated on a contest in the Fifty-first congress. He has taken high rank in congress and is regarded as a man of fine scholarship, polish and literary attainments.

No time has been set for Mr. Breckinridge to take his new post, but an arrangement has been made by which Mr. White will continue in office until such time as Mr. Breckinridge's can relinquish his congressional duties and reach St. Petersburg, the understanding being that Mr. Breckinridge will continue in the house until the tariff bill is settled.

NOT A RUFFLE IN THE SENATE.

Report of Disagreement on the Tariff Not Productive of Speechmaking.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—When the senate met today the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Voorhees, the senate manager on the senate conference on the tariff bill, rising to a privileged question, asked that the house message on the tariff bill be laid before the senate. Mr. Voorhees stated he was commissioned to say the bill had been under full and free conference and the conferees had not agreed to the amendments agreed to in the senate bill and that the senate conferees insisted on their amendments. Having consulted members on both sides, he said he should ask to have the bill lay on the table, to be taken up for consideration tomorrow immediately after the reading of the journal. The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

When the tariff bill had thus been disposed of, the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The most important amendment was offered by Mr. Shoup of Idaho, directing the president to appoint three commissioners to allot in severalty the lands of the Uncompahgre Indians in Utah and to negotiate with the Uintah Indians in Utah for the allotment of their lands in severalty and the relinquishment of all lands not needed for this purpose.

An amendment was agreed to directing the secretary of the interior to inquire into the propriety of discontinuing the Indian contract schools as rapidly as possible without interfering with the education of the Indian children, and to report to the next session of congress an estimate of the cost of substituting government schools for all the contract schools now existing.

A further amendment was adopted appropriating $15,686, due the Wyandotte Indians, to purchase lands in severalty from the Quapaw Indians in Indian Territory for absentee Wyandotte Indians. The bill was then passed.

At 5:45 the senate went into executive session and shortly thereafter adjourned.

MAKING NEW STATES.

Senate Committee Preparing Bills for New Mexico and Arizona.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—While the senate committee on territories has virtually decided to report bills for the admission of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, the prevailing opinion about the senate is that the bills will not be considered during the present session of congress, unless the session should be prolonged beyond the expectation of a majority of senators. Senator Faulkner, chairman of the committee on territories, has expressed the opinion that consideration of the bills will be deferred until the short session. If, however, the tariff bill should cause an adjournment to be deferred for some time, calculation might be useless.

There is also a possibility that a subcommittee on Arizona may not act on the direction of the full committee to prepare the bill for the admission of that territory for presentation to the senate after the meeting of the full committee next Wednesday. This subcommittee is composed of Senators Hill, Call and Davis. The two last named were among the members of the committee present who voted against such instructions to the subcommittee, and as Senator Hill was not present he is not officially committed on the proposition. If, however, he should prove to be favorable to admission, there would still be a majority of the subcommittee opposed to admission.

The members of the committee who favor a bill for admission are not, however, worried over the case, for they say that with a majority of the committee favorable the subcommittee can easily be overruled, and in case of the refusal on the part of the subcommittee to accept the instructions of the committee the bill can and will be taken out of their hands and prepared by the full committee. Hence the advocates of admission admit no doubt as to the favorable report upon both bills, the New Mexico bill having already been put in shape by the subcommittee having it in charge.

Another Sugar Investigation

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The senate Sugar trust investigating committee has decided to investigate the new charges of sugar speculation by senators.

THEY DID NOT OBEY DEBS

Some Men in Chicago Not Afraid of Being "Branded as Scabs."

STOCK YARDS MEN ARE STILL AT WORK

Warning that They Would Be Branded as Scabs Had No Terrors for Them—Pullman Employes Rushing After Their Jobs.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Debs manifesto resulting in the Overton edict, warning all railroad men at the stock yards to desist from work or be "branded as scabs," seemed to have little effect today on the men to whom it was addressed or upon the situation at the stock yards generally. Railroad employes returned to their work as usual, switching was continued and the packers seemed inclined to treat the matter as a joke.

The receipts of the different packing houses showed that business is improving. There came in 13,000 head of cattle, 22,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep.

The Stock yards company will endeavor to solve the problem of securing protection for its men outside of working hours by lodging and boarding them in its buildings. Cots were placed in some of the houses today.

The rough treatment of working men by the strikers still goes on and coupling pins are being used on heads nearly as often as on trains. Considerable alarm is felt lest the fire of last night should prove to be only the first of a number of outrages.

At the Pullman works today Manager Middleton was busily engaged in registering men willing to work. The announcement that the shops will open as soon as a sufficient force is secured has developed considerable weakness among the strikers, and it is claimed in two hours today the manager registered 325 men. A force of about 1,000 will be necessary before the works will resume. Vice President Wickes says the works will then be opened whether the military forces are still on duty or not.

About 100 Hollanders were intercepted while on their way to the Pullman shops today by a crowd of strikers. A free fight ensued in which no one was seriously hurt, and after retreating the Hollanders reached the shops in small groups and were put to work clearing up the works. The affair was the first case of violence that has occurred in Pullman proper.

FORT M'KINNEY'S CONTINGENT.

Companies A, E and H of the Eighth Infantry Go to Montana.

BUFFALO, Wyo., July 19.—(Special to The Bee.)—At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning orders were telegraphed to Colonel Van Horn, commanding at Fort McKinney, to dispatch the three companies, A, E and H, of the United States Eighth infantry, now stationed at that post, to Cheyenne. Accordingly the troops marched shortly after noon to Clearmont, on the B. & B. railroad, where they will take the train. Major Wells was temporarily in command, but Lieutenant Randall, who has only just recovered from his accident at St. Paul, will leave tonight, and overtaking the troops at Clearmont, will assume command. The following officers went with them: Captain Savage, Lieutenants Ames, Gose, Miller, Terrett, Lafayette and Dr. Henry Alden Shaw. Fort McKinney is now left with two companies of cavalry and the headquarters staff of the Eighth infantry.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., July 19.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—One hundred and thirty-eight men and eight officers of the Eighth infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Randall from Fort McKinney, passed through here this morning.

CHEYENNE, July 19.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Four companies of the Second infantry reached Cheyenne at noon. Four troops of cavalry from Fort Robinson and three companies of the Eigth infantry from Fort McKinney reported to Colonel Bates, and at 3 p. m. the command proceeded west. Two special trains were required to transport the troops.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 19.—(Special to The Bee.)—Forty engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen went west yesterday. They were from the Lehigh Valley railroad and are enroute to California to take the places of strikers on the Southern Pacific. All were nonunion men.

STILL TIED UP AT BUTTE.

Trains Will Move, Though, When the Omaha Troops Arrive.

HELENA, July 19.—The strike in Montana is practicall ybroken, as far as the Northern Pacific is concerned. The through line and branches, except the short line from Bozeman to Butte, are now in regular operation. Passenger trains run under military guard. Nearly all classes of employes have returned to work, or are ready to do so, except firemen. Butte is about the only place in the state where A. R. U. men are united. The Union Pacific is tied up for eighty miles between Dillon and Butte, but this line will be opened tomorrow, when troops from Omaha reach the scene. It is expected, also, that the Northern Pacific short line will then be put in operation. At present all through trains pass through Helena.

CITIZENS MUST KEEP INDOORS.

Mayor Pardee of Oakland Has Issued a Riot Proclamation.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 19.—Mayor Pardee has issued a riot proclamation in which he orders crowds off the streets and requires that people keep indoors, leaving home only in the pursuit of their legitimate business. The reason for the proclamation is stated by the mayor to be a condition of affairs in Oakland threatening the destruction of property, disturbance of the peace, interfering with travel by railroad trains and the cessation of commerce.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEPART.

Uncle Sam's Soldiers Leave Chicago Today for the Forts.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The federal troops moved out of Chicago today. At noon the Ninth regiment from Madison barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., left on a special train over the Lake Shore road. All other troops marched to Fort Sheridan and will reach there tomorrow. The troops going to Fort Sheridan include the Fifteenth regiment and the details from Forts Riley, Brady, Leavenworth and Niobrara.

No Trains North of Dillon.

LIMA, Mont., July 19.—The troops stationed at Dillon have been withdrawn and have joined the rest of their company on their arrival here. Quite a long line of tents are pitched near the roundhouse, and the soldiers are patroling the yards and company buildings. Regular passenger trains run each way daily, but cannot get further north than Dillon. Passengers and baggage are conveyed on to Butte by stage. It is expected that the Union Pacific will run trains through to Butte in a few days. George Vrooman, chairman of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will arrive here tomorrow morning.

To Open Up the Union Pacific.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 19.—Five companies of the Twentieth infantry from Fort Assinaboin passed through this city last night on a special train. They are provisioned for thirty days and will open up the Union Pacific road from Butte west.

More Troops for Fort Logan.

DENVER, July 19.—Improvements are being made at Fort Logan to provide quarters for an entire regiment of infantry and two troops of cavalry. Eight companies of the Seventh have been heretofore stationed at Fort Logan. It is now proposed to bring the two detached companies to this post. It is also stated that the McGregor cavalry squadron, two troops of the Second regiment, will be located here.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Five of the Sacramento Strikers Charged with Train Wrecking.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 19.—The preliminary examination of the five strikers charged with murder as a result of the recent horror at the railway trestle west of Sacramento was resumed today. The judge settled the first point of contention by ruling that the five prisoners must be examined jointly. The case of Worden, however, was finally permitted to go over until Monday. The hearing of evidence against Knox, Mullen, Hatch and Compton, all members of the mediation committee was then begun.

Johnny Sherbune was first called and proved a telling witness for the prosecution. He is a 11-year-old boy, who is in the employ of a Sacramento deliveryman. The lad says that on the forenoon of the day of the wreck he drove Worden to the outskirts of Sacramento and took into his wagon a crowbar, some wrenches and other tools. Later Worden was joined by five other men whom the boy did not know. They then set out for the trestle at which a train was subsequently wrecked and five men killed. When within a few rods of the trestle all the men left the wagon, taking their tools with them. The lad testified that he was then ordered to drive a short distance toward the city. He did as instructed, and while waiting heard a loud explosion. Soon afterward Worden came up and the boy drove him back to the city. As they were entering Sacramento they were told that a train had just been wrecked. When told that Engineer Clarke had been killed, Worden applied a vile epithet, and declared that he was glad of it. This straightforward testimony left little doubt in the minds of most of the hearers that the men whom the boy had taken to the trestle were responsible for the wreck. A sensational climax, came, however, when young Sherbune testified that on the day following the wreck his employer sent him to Worden with a bill for the rig. Worden went with him to the office of the A. R. U. mediation committee in Sacramento, and there the bill was paid. The boy was on the witness stand all forenoon and under a severe cross-examiantion was not shaken.

STRIKE MAY BE DECLARED OFF.

Debs Gives the Southern Pacific Men Authority to Compromise.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The strikers at Oakland are excited tonight over a report that Roberts, their local president, has in his possession a telegram from Debs instructing him to effect a settlement with the Southern Pacific company provided the company agrees to take back the strikers without prejudice. It is also reported that Debs telegraphs that he has come to an understanding with Pullman. Besides this announcement there has been little excitement in California today. This morning the Southern Pacific dispatched a train for Portland, the first that has been sent out on that line since the strike began, and tonight the railroad officials say that they have men enough and that they are conducting their business without hindrance but the strikers, on the other hand, insist that the through service is still badly crippled. It is certain that trains are running very irregularly. Military guards still go upon all important trains and the trouble is by no means over.

At Oakland, relying upon the militia, the company has reduced the number of deputies from 300 to fifty.

A company of state militia, sixty men, was today ordered from Nevada City to Port Costa, where the strikers have caused considerable trouble.

At Sacramento many of the strikers are returning to work. In the shops there are forty-six men at work today.

Later reports from Oakland are to the effect that the dispatch received from Debs did not state that the strike had been declared off, but merely informed the strikers that the strike in California could be ended by a majority vote of the unions concerned in it.

Wholesale Indictments Against Strikers.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—In the United States district court today the grand jury reported between fifty-five and sixty indictments against strikers and others for interference with the mails during the recent strike on the various northwestern roads. Bench warrants were issued and until the arrests are made no names will be given out.

Potters Will Return to Work.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 19.—The striking potters, at a meeting today, rescinded the action taken last night, and by an almost unanimous vote declared the strike off. Work will be resumed at all the potteries next Monday after a strike of six months. The men will accept a 12½ per cent reduction.

Debs Will Not Give Bail.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Rodgers and Keliher were brought from the county jail yesterday afternoon to Commissioner Hoyn's office by United States Marshal Arnold for the purpose of consulting with the attorneys, who again insisted on their giving bail, but the prisoners declined.

Will Not Take Back the Strikers.

MISSOULA, Mont., July 19.—Strikers here seem to regard their cause as lost, and many have offered to return to work. The officials have refused to take back members of the A. R. U. Passenger trains on the main line are running, and it is expected freight trains will be sent east and west tonight.

Strikers Out on Bail.

OGDEN, U. T., July 19.—About fifty strikers, who were indicted by the grand jury charged with interfering with the United States mails, were before Judge Miner this morning and all pleaded not guilty to the charges. They were released on bond ranging from $300 to $1,000.

Has Not Heard from Debs.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 19.—President Roberts of the local A. R. U. denies the report circulated this afternoon that he had received notice from President Debs that the strike had been settled. He says that as yet he has not received a single telegram from Debs today.

Colorado Coal Strike About Ended.

DENVER, July 19.—Coal mine operators are confident that the sympathetic strike among the miners of Colorado is about over, and it is reported today that Organizer Howells has concluded to call off the strike unconditionally.

Hammond A. R. U. Votes to Resume.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 19.—Just before the close of a stormy session the Hammond branch of the A. R. U. decided to return to work. The motion was carried by 42 to 37. The excitement is at a high point and trouble is expected.

Declared Off at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The East St. Louis strikers' executive board today declared the A. R. U. strike off. A ballot was taken and the proposition was carried by a two-thirds vote.

In Yesterday and Out Today.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 19.—A number of men who went to work in Mitchell's mines at Cambria yesterday for 35 cents a ton were induced by the others to quit today.

All Quiet at the Pratt Mines.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 19.—All is quiet in the mining district today. It is now known that two more strikers were wounded in Monday's battle at the Pratt mines, one of

(Continued on Second Page.)

ITALIANS CAPTURE KASSALA

Humbert's Arms Successful in the Campaign Against African Arabs.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH THE DERVISHES

Town Carried by Assault After a Weary Three Days March—Heavy Native Penalty for an Attack on Europeans at Carcabal.

MASSOWAH, Egypt, July 19.—A fierce battle has taken place between a force of natives and Italians commanded by the governor general and a large force of dervishes that had sought refuge at Kassala. The Italian troops were victorious and Kassala was captured.

A large body of dervishes recently raided Carcabal, an Italian village, killed many of the inhabitants, and captured and sent into the interior as slaves all those who were not massacred.

After leaving Carcabal, the dervishes marched toward Agordat, with the intention of capturing that place. News of the raid reached the governor general who was at Koren on the Barca river, an Italian post somewhat less than half way between this place and Kassala. The governor general had at his disposition a force of 2,400 troops, natives and Italians, commanded by Italian officers. With this force he started in pursuit of the dervishes and after three days weary marching, arrived in the vicinity of Kassala. The dervishes, at the approach of the Italian column, sought refuge in Kassala and prepared for a desperate resistance.

The governor general encamped for awhile on the Mareb river and made preparations to carry Kassala by assault. On the morning of Tuesday last, July 17, the Italian troops being thoroughly rested an advance was made on the place. The dervishes ably defended themselves, but the town was finally carried by assault after a fierce battle.

The dervishes loss was very heavy, and the Italians captured many flags and a large number of cannon.

INDIAN SEALERS MUTINY.

Narrow Escape of the Schooner C. D. Rand from Being Scuttled.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 19.—The sealing schooner C. D. Rand has returned from a sealing cruise which was cut short owing to a mutiny of Indian hunters. The first signs of mutiny appeared off Sitka on June 15, when the wages were paid. The Indians then lowered their canoes and prepared to desert the ship. Owing to the new regulations Indians are the only hunters available for Bering sea as white men cannot use spears, so the Indians demanded $5 per canoe extra. To this the captain agreed and the Indians returned to the schooner. The Indians again mutinied and took possession of the vessel. The mutineers numbered twenty-one, while the captain had only five white men and two faithful Indians to help him. The Indians threatened to cut the throats of the faithful seven and intended to scuttle the vessel, securing the skins which they believed were in the hold. Several times the vessel nearly capsized owing to their bad management. At last the captain and his seven men got the drop on the mutineers and drove them into the hold where they shut them. He then sailed for Sitka, where he obtained handcuffs from the government officials and brought the Indians down in irons.

WRECKED BY DYNAMITE AT SEA.

Seven Men Blown to Pieces in the Solent Off Portsmouth, England.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., July 19.—An accident resulting in the death of seven men occurred today. A Trinity House boat, having a crew of seven trained wreckers on board, was engaged in blowing up the wrecked yacht Azalea in the Solent, as it was dangerous to navigation. In some manner which will never be known a dynamite cartridge exploded, killing the seven men and shattering the boat.

Colonel Hernandez Ill in Jail.

GUERRERRO, Tamaulipas, Mexico, July 19.—A private dispatch from the City of Mexico announces that Colonel Neives Hernandez, the officer sentenced to life imprisonment for alleged complicity in the Garza revolution, is lying in prison critically ill and there is but little hope of his recovery unless immediately released from confinement.