

**HANGS BY A SINGLE THREAD**

Fate of the Omaha Expedition Bill Now Very Uncertain.

**RESULT OF KEM'S OBSTINATE OBJECTION**

**Speaker Reed May Not Be Willing to Review His Schedule to Give the Measure Another Chance.**

**WASHINGTON, June 6.—Special Telegram.**—The fate of the expedition bill now hangs by a single thread, and there is grave fear that the bill will not pass this session, the action of Representative Kem being wholly responsible for this condition of affairs. Speaker Reed is quoted as saying that he could not see how a representative could go back to his constituency after such a display of spleen, and is credited with wondering what sort of treatment Kem will be accorded when he reaches home. Representative Mercer is non-committal as to the outcome for the bill, although he is laboring for recognition on Monday, as under the rules taken by the house insight, the legislative day will still be Saturday. There are, however, so many men favoring for recognition that it seems almost out of the question to expect Speaker Reed to review his personal calendar. Mercer is satisfied that if his bill is given recognition there will be little difficulty in passing the measure. Mercer's speech was delivered on Friday.

Under these considerations, the bill is in imminent danger, and all through a Nebraska congressman.

Judge Strick left for Nebraska today, to remain until congress convenes for the next session.

In John McGruder's speech examining surgeon at Yankee, S. D., it is in bad odor with the Penobscot department, protest having been filed against the doctor by Phil Kearny post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Yankee. McGruder has tendered his resignation, which will be accepted, and is all probability. Dr. James Ross of the same place will be appointed to succeed him.

Representative Andrews introduced pension bills today for John L. Sanders and George W. Howard, residing in his district.

A board of survey, to consist of Major C. W. Williams, quartermaster; Major C. A. H. Mallory, quartermaster, and Captain A. C. Markey, Twenty-fourth infantry, is ordered to assemble in Philadelphia, to fix the responsibility for deficiencies in or damages to property.

First Lieutenant Benjamin H. Randolph, Third artillery, is detailed to attend the encampment of the Alabama state troops, at Mobile. Captain Hobart K. Bailey, Fifth infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of Alabama state troops at Birmingham.

J. J. Dahl, has been appointed postmaster at Silver Lake, Ia.

**HE IGNORES HIS CONSTITUENTS.**

**New Deliberately Disregards the Wishes of the Sidney People.**

**SIDNEY, Neb., June 6.—Special Telegram.**—The people here regret the step taken by Congressman Kem in his objection toward the unanimous consideration of the Omaha expedition bill. While all feel that Speaker Reed has treated the people of western Nebraska outrageously by his refusal to permit the Fort Sidney bill to be considered, they do not want the state to believe that they stand in the way of the passage of the expedition bill. The following telegram was sent to Mr. Kem a few days ago by the Lincoln citizens of this city, which is self-explanatory: "While unqualifiedly commanding your heroic efforts to pass the Fort Sidney bill, we desire you to forgo any opposition likely to defeat the Omaha expedition bill. We understand the expedition bill comes up tomorrow. See that its defeat is not chargeable to you or the people of western Nebraska."

**HAVE NOT YET ABANDONED HOPE.**

**Friends of the Expedition Bill Laboring to Save It.**

The friends of the expedition bill have not given up hope of securing its passage this session, despite the setback it received by the action of Mr. Kem in objecting to its consideration by unanimous consent. Mr. Kem started on his role of objector because Speaker Reed declined to grant consideration for his bill or dispose of the Fort Sidney military reservation, which has been abandoned by the government. He announced he would object to granting unanimous consent for the passage of any measure until his bill was given a chance and had passed out of committee. In defense of his action, he stated that those who have been laboring with him to withdraw his objections, that he was bound to be consistent.

In spite of Mr. Kem's attitude, the friends of the measure have not abandoned either hope or effort. The leading people of Sidney have been laboring to secure an amendment to change his attitude, as the expedition bill is more important to them than the Fort Sidney reservation bill.

The following telegram was received at 6 o'clock last evening:

**WASHINGTON, T. C., June 5.—Hon. E. C. RICHARDSON, of Iowa, to Mr. L. C. Ladd, working every minute to save expedition bill, although Kem gave it a staggering blow.**

D. B. MERRILL.

The following has been received from Governor Holcomb:

**EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, LINCOLN, Neb., June 5.—Hon. E. R. Rosewater, Years of the 7th sit down to hand yesterday and I at once wired Mr. Kem as follows:**

"An amendment is being introduced in increasing our representation on behalf of your constituents. Hope, however, you will lend every assistance possible to take up and pass over the bill of reorganization. All our friends here endorse this sentiment."

I do not believe that he would intentionally do anything to embarrass the efforts of the friends of the bill in their endeavor to secure an amendment for the interests of any bill intended for the benefit of Nebraska. I believe that he will support the expedition bill.

With the personal assurance, I am very truly yours,

**SILAS A. HOLCOMB.**

**HOUSE PASSES PRIVATE BILLS.**

**Individual Suspension Day—Gives Many Members a Show.**

**WASHINGTON, June 6.—The house cleared its decks for adjournment today by disposing of all the essential business before it, which consisted of conference reports on appropriation bills. The president's veto of the general deficiency bill proved effective, as the house, by a vote of 146 to 149, refused to pass the bill over the veto and sent to the senate a substitute omitting the French spoliation and other claims which had incurred the presidential opposition. Although there was little debate on the Indian bill conference report which involved a compromise extending government aid to church schools for another year, when it came to a vote the compromise was rejected by the narrow vote of 58 to 56. An amendment authorizing the states to make loans on lands to cover expenses of reclamations was adopted and a bill passed making math which can be franked to write and stamp letters.**

The house waited twenty minutes again today for the appearance of a quorum and Speaker Reed adjourned the members to be in attendance promptly hereafter, as their neglect in this regard caused the loss of valuable time each day.

Under the special order adopted yesterday the house then proceeded to consider bills under suspension of the rules.

The bill which was under consideration when the house adjourned on the last suspension of the rules, giving the administration of United States forces to the Indian territories providing for the laying out of towns, the leading of coal, timber, farming and grazing lands, was passed.

Mr. Ladd, chairman of the committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The report was disagreed to 56 to 66, and the bill sent back to conference.

The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to and the bill sent back to conference, and at 12:30 the house took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday.

Mr. Cannon said he could see no reason

why government mail should not be handled by the Postoffice department instead of the express companies.

Mr. Ladd replied that this matter could be handled by express companies for one-fourth of what it cost the government. He volunteered the opinion that it cost the government twice as much to transport the mails as it should.

Mr. Kyle, democrat of Mississippi, advanced the opinion that it cost the government twice as much to transport the mails as it should.

Mr. Powers explained that the purpose of the bill was to enable the bondholders of two sections of this road to organize themselves into a corporation on the completion of the proceedings now pending.

Mr. Powers, in responding to the question, denied that the Atlantic & Pacific had any right to the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Hopkins, republican of Illinois, opposed the bill on the ground that it conveyed to the company all the rights of the old company in respect to the roads originally granted to it.

Mr. Berry, democrat of Arkansas, opposed it on the ground. He pointed out that in the case of the reorganization of the Pacific the rights of the government and the people residing along the line had been most carefully guarded. After some further criticism of the bill Mr. Powers withdrew it.

Mr. Powers, spokesman, chairman, moved to present the rights and powers of the company to the rights of shareholders and managers of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company, authorized in the act of April 1, 1871.

**CLEVELAND'S VETO READ.**

President Cleveland's message explaining his reasons for vetoing the general deficiency bill was then read in the house. The vote was applauded by that portion of the house which had opposed the claims and which included many republicans. Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee arose after the reading and said:

"In my judgment, if the Senate amendment can be made, and the bill be passed, it will be fully understood the house would not have voted for it. It is well known that, fashioned as it is under false pretenses, the Choctaw claim was included in the bill. I do not believe any member would have voted for it. If any of the Senate claims had been proposed in the house, Mr. Cannon declared they would be subject to a vote on a bill of its own.

He gave notice that he would move to pass, after a vote on the veto, a bill precisely similar to the one voted with the omission of the claims put on by the Senate.

Mr. Richardson, democrat of Tennessee, suggested that as the president had not objected to the southern war claims they should be removed from the bill. Mr. Cannon declared they would be subject to a vote of the Senate.

Mr. Grouse, republican of Ohio, and the president had "eliminated a rebuff of all the stock democratic arguments for repudiating these claims," and had deliberately mistreated the case, as there was no insurance claim in the amendment.

Mr. Buckley, democrat of Missouri, supported the bill on the ground that bills appropriating money for the support of the government should not degenerate into claim bills.

**BROWNS IS CALLED TO ORDER.**

Mr. Brumm, republican of Pennsylvania, as chairman of the committee on claims, believed the policy of adding claims to appropriation bills to be a bad one and thus provoked a tempest when he engrossed, speaking of the veto: "Setting aside the Billingsgate."

"I call the gentlemen to order," shouted Mr. Sayres, "he has no right to indulge in such talk regarding the president."

Mr. Brumm shouted back exquisitely: "I am responsible for all I say and am ready to answer for it at the proper time."

Mr. Brumm denied that there were "intended as a cheat, a fraud and a falsehood."

When he had finished, Mr. Sayres said: "The language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is not only unparliamentary, but absolutely indecent."

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, declared that there were 100 insurance claims in the bill notwithstanding Mr. Grouse's denial. He had differed from the president radically, but was always respectfully, but he agreed with the president in the veto. "This amendment would have gone up in the bill. It is a whitewash, a sophistry, filled with dead men's bones." (Applause.)

The question of passing the bill over the veto was then put to the house and the vote on the roll call was—yeas, 46; nays, 149.

Mr. Cannon sent to the clerk's desk the resolution of the argument of the veto.

Mr. Evans denied that there were "intended as a cheat, a fraud and a falsehood."

When he had finished, Mr. Sayres said:

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