LIVELY TIME IN THE HOUSE

Johnson and Magnire of California Entertain Other Members.

SENSATIONAL ENCOUNTER WARDED OFF

Johnson Replies Warmly to Strictures Made by Maguire in the Congressional Record-Several Others Take a Hand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The house today witnessed a sensational sequel to the remarkable attack made by Mr. Johnson of California on Editor Hearst. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Maguire, democrat of California, were the antagonists today. Their wordy duel grew out of the publication in the Record as a part of Mr. Maguire's remarks of comments on the former's speech last week, in which Mr. Maguire defended Mr. Hearst, and without the mention of Mr. Johnson's name, detailed some matters in the early life of the latter when he resided in Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Johnson got the floor on a question of privilege. He was at times dramatic. He denounced Mr. Maguire's attack on him as wanton and cowardly, and told the story of York for forgery and how he had gone out to California to rear a new home and make a new name. He described his success and how he had been able to pay back every dollar he owed. He then explained that all

his attack on Mr. Hearst as cowardly. Mr. Maguire replied to Mr. Johnson in sarcastle vein. He told how he had attempted to secure time in which to reply to his defense of a man unable to secure a hearing for himself. He sneered at Mr. Johnson for whining beause his attack went home to him, and said he should have thought of the grief and anguish he was bringing

to another before he assailed Mr. Hearst. Mr. Poole of New York, who represents the Syracuse district, made a brief statement in vindication of Mr. Johnson. His motion to expunge Mr. Maguire's remarks from the record was adopted, after Mr. McMillin had ineffectually attempted to delay action, but a similar motion to expunge Mr. Johnson's remark about M & Hearst was defeated, 82 to 94. This incluent overshadowed interest in the house proceedings.

Just before the adjournment, however, Speaker Reed announced the committee ap-pointments made vacant by the death of ex-Speaker Crisp. Mr. Bailey of Texas was appointed to the vacancy on the rules com-mittee and Mr. Boatner of Louisiana to that on the ways and means. Early in the day the speaker sestained the point of order against the motion to recommit the Pacific

PACIFIC FUNDING BILL, Little interest was manifested in the speaker's decision of the point of order made yesterday by Mr. Dockery, democrat of Missour), against Mr. Power's motion to recommit the Pacific railroad funding bill after the defeat of the measure. Immediately after the reading of the journal the speaker sustained the point of order and

the bill will not be recommitted,
A bill to better define and regulate the rights of allens to own real estate in the territories was passed. On motion of Mr. Hartman, republican of Montana, a bill was passed to amend the law relative to the making of affidavits in the entry of public lands so as to permit applications before the land office registrar by deposition, and also to place the burder of proof in disputes as to lassification of mineral and agricultural claimants.

from the committee on reform in the civil service, called up a bill to amend the law giving preference in the matter of appointments to union soldiers discharged on account of wounds or sickness contracted in the service, so as to create another preference class, to include ex-union soldiers and sailors or their widows. After some debate the bill was passed.

White the bill was being debated a storm was brewing. It was apparent that there was to be an echo of the Pacific railway funding bill debate, in the shape of a sequel to the sensational attack made by Mr. Johnson on Editor Hearst last Friday. Mr. Maguire, democrat of California, had printed in the Record this morning, in conjunction with his remarks on the bill, some very caustic remarks on Mr. Johnson's speech, and the latter, who had been waiting for Mr. Maguire's appearance in the hall, as soon as he saw him enter, asked the speaker if it would be in order to rise to a question of personal privilege. Being informed that he could do so as soon as the pending bill was out of the way, he bided his time.

As soon as the bill was passed, Mr. John son arose and replied to the attack of Mr. Maguire. He began calmly to recite his grievances, but it was apparent he was keyed up to a high tension. He had seen he said, during the debate on the funding bill point out some "underlying facts" behind the opposition to the bill. But, he said,

he had done so, "openly and boldly."

He had spoken of what he knew and had been responsible for what he had said. He had heard the attack of Mr. Cooper, republican of Wisconsin, but he said he had been unable to get the floor to reply to it. Today he had noticed in the Record a personal attack upon himself by the gentleman from California (Mr. Maguire), printed under the privilege granted to members of extending their remarks. He was not familiar with the privileges of the house in this regard, but would assume that the privilege only gave a member an opportunity to amplify his remarks on the pending measure. Yes-terday, he said, he had been informed that he was to be personally assailed by Mr. Ma-guire, not for what he had said of him (Masuire), but of another. He had waited all day in anticipation of the attack, but none had come, and this morning, instead of the open attack, he had found this bitter personal

He desired now to say a few words about assault, because he wanted the "antidote to ounce Mr. Maguire's statements as a wanton, malicious disregard of the rights members. He also referred to the fact that a St. Louis correspondent had telegraphed to his paper that Mr. Maguire was going to expose the "skelctons in his closet" to show that this was no sudden burst of wrath upon the part of Mr. Maguire. He further said he had received a telegram saying that Mr. Hearst's paper in San Francisco had already printed Mr. Maguire's remarks and

the charges made.

DICTATED BY HEARST. Mr. Johnson said, "just as well for me to face this matter now as inter, and meet the cowardly insinuations made against me at the dictation of William R. Hearst. It is true that thirty years ago I was in trouble in New York; that I was indicted; that I went to California to rear a new home and live down the past, but it is un-true that I went under an assumed name." He went on to describe how he had worked

in Sacramento to make amends for the past. His voice shook as he told how "by the blessings of God and the help of his good

plause. Continuing he told how, ever since and means. Beatner, democrat of 1878, he had returned to Syracuse and had rules. Bailey, democrat of Texas. been received there at the scene of his

youthful indiscretion. He told of the honors he had been accorded in California, where the story was known, but it remained for the man from the Fourth district of California (Maguire) to delve like a ghoul into the past in order to disgrace his wife and fam-

I tell this," he said, "to show that am not ashained of my life, that I have not concealed this blot upon it; can every man in this house, and in this country, say as much? In Sacramento I have built up a name and a family any man might be prou

In 1896, Mr. Johnson continued, he had been again nominated, and although the bitterest fight ever known had been made against bim, he had carried every election district in Secramento, and had carried the county by 1,200. He had been most victorialy stacked by editorials and caricatures by "this person called Hearst." The honored speaker of the house and Mr. Boutelle had been similarly attacked while visiting Cali-fornia last summer, but the attacks upon them had but the drippings of a brook beside Niagara as compared with those on

REFERS TO HIS WIFE. He said copies of the paper had been sent to his (Johnson s) wife, while she lay on a bed of sickness, in danger of death, and the carlcatures and editorials had been put in issued. The regulations will be identical envelopes as correspondence, that she might not fail to get them. He asked: "Is it wonderful that I struck back when the opportunity came? Is there any man who would do less, except the gentleman

from California, James G. Maguire?" He knew that he would be attacked, but did not expect it to be in such an infamous, underhanded, cowardly manner. There was his indictment thirty-four years ago in New a race in Ireland called informers, there were hired assassins in Italy and paid spies in Russia, but any one of them would have scorned to do what the gentleman from California had done.

Referring to his attack on Mr. Hearst, he said: "Every charge I made is capable of proof. I do not shelter myself behind my constitutional privilege. Everything I say this was an old story in California, where he had always avowed it when he ran for as a member of this congress I am responsi-ble for as a citizen personally and finan-cially." In a dramatic way Mr. Johnson office. Then with bitter invectives he paid his respects to Mr. Maguire and Mr. Cooper cially." In a dramatic way Mr. Johnson appealed to the chivalry of the members from the south, whether their constituents of Wisconsin, who last week characterized would not tell them to repudiate such at tacks on a brother member. Then in an equally dramatic manner he turned to the republican side and appealed to those from Mr. Johnson during the debate and had the north. He appealed to the patriarch of been upable to do so, and how he had printed the house, Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, to know whether in all his experience he had known a man to be attacked in such an in-

decent unjust, unmanly way.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin had attacked him and accused him of being cowardly because he had assailed a man behind his back. Mr. Hearst, safely enseenced in New York sent orders to California, 3 500 miles away to have him caricatured. "If the gentleman from Wisconsin (Cooper) or the gentic-man from California (Maguire) think I am a coward let them repeat to me outside this chamber the charges made inside and their

curiosity will be appeased."

In conclusion, he said: "There is statute of limitation in every civilized nation against crime. It it right to go back thirty-four years and unlock the secret chambers and bring out the skeletons of my past and shake them before people; to forever throw at a man the follies and crimes of his youth? Should there not be a statute of limitation against this? Oh, may the day come in this nation when men will be judged solely

There was a deep silence when Mr. Maguire rose to reply. He began: "I never printed anything, I never asked any man to print anything. I never said anything anywhere that I am not willing to repeat before the man himself. Last week one of the most reman himself. Last week one of the most remankable, indecent, malicious speeches I care heard anywhere was delivered here. F. A. Brogan of Omaha is in the city.

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He related that he bad prepared the addi tion to his speech, which Mr. Johnson objected to, had endeavored to get recognition Friday and Saturday to deliver it, and on Monday had asked the speaker if he could not deliver it as a matter of personal privilege, but had been refused. He had no ther way to make a defense of the man w had been so unjustly attacked. The only difference between the speech made on the floor and the one in the Record was that the latter was soild in comparison. In the parof the speech to which Mr. Johnson objected no one could find anything unparliamentary, out the description fitted Mr. Johnson as the man who had so cowardly attacked the boy-

nood of another.
"He whines." Mr. Maguire continued sar castically, "at this attack on himself. He thinks only of himself. He does not think of the grief and anguish until it strikes him-self. Why did he not think of these things when he made the attack on another who was not present and who was not a member of this body? The man who makes this pleading, weening appeal to you here today sed this language with reference to Mr

Hearst. Mr. Maguire then read the charges made by Johnson against Mr. Hearst. "Those charges," said Mr. Maguire emphatically, when he concluded the reading, "are false and it ill-becomes the author of those

This was greeted with a scattering burst of applause. Mr. Maguire went on to say that "the gentleman from California need concern himself with my courage or that of Mr. Cooper.

With regard to the attack upon Mr. Hearst said that gentleman needed no defense in California, but here where the assault was made a part of the permanent record, thought it only proper to make a reply. Mr Maguire continuing, said some very compli-mentary things of Mr. Hearst's newspaper ! New York, characterizing it as the greatest newspaper on earth. This part of his speech woked a chorus of groans from the house and amidst much laughter, Mr. Maguire

concluded. MOVES TO EXPUNCE.

The house was still buzzing with excite-nent when Mr. Poole, republican of New York, the member from Syracuse, Mr. John son's old home, moved to expunge Mr. Ma guire's remarks from the Record. Mr. Poole explained that he and Mr. Johnson had been choolmates fifty years ago. He described Mr. Johnson as a man of excellent family and a bright scholar as a boy, and he also alluded briefly to his trouble when he was indicted for forgery. "But," said he, "we knew he would redeem himself, and he did." He concluded by saying he did not think the house could afford to have Maguire's remarks go into the permanent record.

Mr. Perkins, republican of Iowa, chairman of the printing committee, was forced into the action. He said if Mr. Johnson's remarks were to be stricken out they should have been objected to at the time they were spoken. He was not for delay. He said he was in favor of expunging Mr. Maguire's re-

narks from the Record. Mr. Towne, republican of Minnesota, made another effort to secure an amendment, so as to strike out the speech of Mr. Johnson, as well as that of Mr. Maguire, but it was also ruled out. Thereupon Mr. McMillin moved to refer the whole question to the commit-tee on rules. The house evidently was not in any temper for delay, and Mr. McMillin's motion was defeated, 62 to 123. Mr. Poole's motion was then agreed to without divi-

Mr. Towne, republican of Minnesota, immediately presented as a privileged matter, notion to strike out that portion of Mr chason's remarks constituting the attack apon Mr. Hearst. The motion was defeated 82 to 94 The speaker counted four mem-bers as present and not voting to make a quorum. This closed the incident and the ouse proceeded with the call of commit

A resolution was passed to pay the widow of the late Speaker Crisp \$1.484, the expenses of his last illness and funeral. blessings of God and the help of his good wife." he had at last been able to pay back every dollar he owed.

The house grested him with hearty applause. Continuing he told how, ever since and means. Beatner, democrat of Louisians;

Then at 5 p. m., the house adjourned.

Governments is Ready.

ASKS THEM TO COME TO OMAHA NEXT YEAR

Only Waits the Promulgation of Rules for Admission of Exhibits and These Are Almost Ready.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- (Special Teleletter to foreign governments, calling their attention to the Transmississippi and In- tail, ternational Exposition, and inviting exhibits has been prepared and is only waiting for the printed rules and regulations governing with those for Atlanta last year. Treasury people are rushing the rules governing the reception of exhibits, and the proof of same will probably be sent Representative Mercer the last of this week, or early next week.

Mr. Mercer filed with the ways and means committee today the brief of the American Chicory company of Fremont and Omaha, asking for a duty of 1 cent per pound on raw, burnt or manufactured chicory, and a letter of John Brady of Kearney, representing the cereal mills of that place, asking that half a cent per pound duty be placed on oatmeal.

J. N. E. Patrick appeared before the Board of Fortifications and Ordnance today in ref-

erence to a torpedo in which he is interested. He occupied about one and one half hours in explaining the merits of his torpedo and urging upon the government its adoption. General Miles, chairman of the board pre-sided at the meeting. marks an important step in the advance of the general plan of applying autonomy to the sided at the meeting.

B. A. McAllister, land commissioner of the Union Pacific is here urging upon the Iuterior department to issue patents for lands now occupied by settlers along the line of the railway, and which have been held up by the secretary because of alleged discrepancies in the bill. Mr. McAllister proposes

Eleventh street viaduct case, which by decision of the supreme court is to be argued on its merits, will probably be reached a year from next March, according to court officials, unless state authorities should move for an earlier argument, which night be granted, Senator Pettigrew's bill providing for the

emission of payment of \$1.25 per acre by those who commute entries on ceded por-tions of the Sioux reservation in South Dakota came up for consideration before the public lands committee of the house this morning. Meiklejohn secured the adoption

the Aberdeen district.

J. D. Corder of South Dakota has been ap-

ostmaster at Coppock, and William E. Shep-

pard at Genoa, In. EXPLANATION NOT SATISFACTORY Clearance Papers to Be Refused the

Dauntless. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The secretary of the interior has received from Collector Bisbee at Jacksonville a report on the recent movements of the suspected filibuster Dauntess, in which he incorporates an affidavit made by Captain Meyers, the master. The affidavit states in effect that on Decembe

28 the master subscribed to the oath that the Dauntless was about starting on a wrecking our and that he would not violate the neutrality or navigation laws. On that day he steamed down the river, but the weather was too thick for his vessel to go to ca and so he returned to Jacksonville. the 29th he started on his wrecking trip out the weather was still heavy and he con luded to go inside through Hawks channel While in the channel he discovered signals of distress flying from a point on No Nam-He put into the island and found about thirty-five men in great distress, suf fering from exposure to the weather and want of food. There was also a quantity of freight in unbroken boxes and package. What they contained he did not know. H took the men and freight on board on Nev Year's day and as nearly as he could recollect January 3, he delivered them at sea. To whom they were delivered he does not say and the collector in forwarding the affidavit ays that in his mind it is very defective, in that it does not state to whom the men and

oods were delivered and also in several other mportant facts. The department when notified several days ago of the application of the Dauntless gave the collector instructions not to clear is and now that the report does not clear up the record against the vessel it is stated the bill will not be changed. If, therefore, it ill will not be changed. aftempts to go to sea without clearance is probably will be seized by the revenue cut

ers in port for violation of the navigation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Some lively political sparring marked the later hours of the senate session today. The free homestead bill was under discussion, and Mr. Allen found opportunity for questioning Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin concerning the party differences of last fall. It brought out much difference of opinion as to whether the demperatic platform was made at Chicago or at Indianapolis. Mr. Vilas declared that there was almost nothing in the Chicago platform of inimical to the interests of the govern-He insisted that the Indianapolis platform was founded throughout in democ racy. Mr. Allen characterized the Indianapo is platform as a "rump affair." troversy became very lively and took a wide range. The homestead bill was further debated, but a vote was not reached. Mr. Vilas attacked it as a measure giving away \$35,-000,000 of government money. Mr. Nelson, republican of Minnesota; Mr. Allen and Mr. Peffer, populist of Kansas, spoke for the bill. Mr. Hill, democrat of New York, who has not often addressed the senate of late, spoke in favor of a law fixing four years as the term of fourth-class postmasters.

Northern Pacific Railroad Grants WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 - The house committee on public lands today authorized a favorable report on the bill providing that settlers on Northern Pacific railroad lands. whose rights would have been forfeited January 1, 1897, for non-compliance with the sion law, should have an additional term of two Vest. years in which to comply with the regula-tions. The committee also ordered a favorable report on a bill allowing settlers on Indian lands opened to settlement in the Dakotas to acquire a patent by paying the minimum price provided by law any time ifter the expiration of fourteen months from date of entry.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Today's treasury statement shows: Available cash balance \$233,500,756; gold reserve, \$159,502,923.

SPAIN ACCEPTS NO TERMS.

Proposes to Do Things According to Her Own Ideas.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 -Senor Dupuy de Lome's attention was directed today to pub- Fenalty of Political Independence is Made lished statements purporting to come from Madrid to the effect that the Spanish gov ernment had instructed him to notify the American secretary of state that Spain would ALLEN'S REASONS FOR OPPOSING M'HUGH accept the terms of a peace settlement with Cuba, submitted by the American govern-ment, and that he had cabled the author-ities at Madrid of his communication of the acceptance to Mr. Olney. The minister ob-served his usual course in declining to discuss the details of diplomatic subjects, but he was specific in denying the publication as a whole, stating that it had no basis of fact, and that in his judgment it was a gram.)-A draft of the State department fabrication which could not have originated at Madrid. Further than this the minister would not discuss the publication in de-tail, as this would necessarily lead to a discussion of the status of negotiations. From other sources, however, it is learned that the situation has undergone no recent the printed rules and regulations governing the reception of exhibits, which the Treasury has been for some time, namely, a purpose department is preparing, when it will be on the part of Spain to apply extended re-

on the part of Spain to apply extended re-forms to Cuba as room as the pacification of the island is assured. The advices sat-isfy officials of the Spanish legation here that this pacification is progressing rapidly. A cable dispatch just received from General Weyler says that the province of Pinar del Rio, which has been the storm center, is pacified. This is not only regarded as important in itself, but as contradicting a published statement by Mr. Money that Pinar del Rio was not and could not be pacified. General Weyler in his dispatch explicitly refers to and contradicts this published state-

In this connection it is pointed out by the Spanish officials that claims were made that Cacarajicara, the strategic point of Pina del Rio, could not be taken without a love of 40. 000 Spanish troops, whereas this point, said to be impregnable, has passed into the hands of General Weyler with a loss of only twenty-six men. This pacification of Pinar del Rio, as reported by General Weyler, island. With reports that the provinces of Matanzas and Havana are pacified, which are confidently expected at the legation, in view of the report from Pinar del Rio, the reports will cover practically the entire island, as Santa Clara province has not been a seat of recent insurgent activity and to bring senatorial and representative in Santiago de Cuba is far to the castward and fluence to bear to hasten the issuance of out of the range of recent military opera-

PRESSING THE CANAL MEASURE. Spenker Reed Opposed to Some of Its

Features.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 - The supporters of the Nicaragua canal bill made a strong effort today to secure a rule by which the bill can be brought before the house without delay. The entire delegation from the Pacific coast states, with Representative Mc-Mahon of Pennsylvania, waited upon the morning. Meiklejohn secured the adoption of an amendment to include that portion of the reservation in Nebraska and as amended it was reported to the house.

Secretary Francis today approved for patent sgainst this? Oh, may the day come in this nation when men will be judged solely by their acts in the present, and no man, no newspaper, will delve into his past and bring sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, sorrow to his wife, his children and to the grant to the surgest of the blusiness. The supporters of a large ma-petition with the signatures of a large ma-petition with the signatures of a large ma-petition with the signatures of the business. The supporters of the blusiness. The supporters of the business. The s

in accordance with the speaker's suggestion

SENATE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Chairman of Forega Relations Com mittee Makes the Mation. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Only a few senators were present when the senate met today. Almost immediately after the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, an executive session lasting twenty

ninutes was held. The senate concurred in the house amendents to the bill to conform to and ratify the construction of a bridge across the Red river above Fulton, Ark., by the Texarkana Fort Smith Railway company, and the

bill passed. News for the Army. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—(Special Telegram.)-Resignations by the following named officers of their commissions in line of the army only have been accepted by the presient: Captain William H. Baldwin, com-nissary of subsistence, as first lieutenant,

Seventh cavalry, December 22, 1896; Captain David L. Brainard, commissary of subsist-ence, as first lleutenant, Second cavalry, Janiary 4, 1897; Captain Carroll A. Devol. as-distant quartermaster, as first lieutenant Iwenty-fifth infantry. Major Charles R. Barnett, quartermaster, has been ordered from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort Sill, Okl., to take charge of

the construction of the new sewer system at that post. following transfers in the Seventh cavalry have been made: Captain John C. Gresham, from troop A to troop M; Captain Montgomery D. Parker, from troop M to

Leaves of absence: Second Lieutenant Charles W. Fenton, Seventh cavalry, extended one month: Major Philip F. Harvey, surgeon,

Architect of New Kansas Prison. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Attorney General Harmon has appointed W. S. Eames of Eames & Young, St. Louis, architect of the new United States penitentlary to be built at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Eames, Mr. French, the warden, and Major Strong, the general agent of the Department of Justice, have been instructed to examine a number of the more modern prisons in the ountry, with a view of incorporating in he Fort Leavenworth building the latest improvements in prison construction. They will leave here tomorrow for Pittsburg and expect to be absent about a week. Practically all of the work of constructing the new building will be done by convicts and the stone will be quarried in the immediate vicinity, and the brick and lime burned on he land belonging to the penitentiary.

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.- The senate has onfirmed the following nominations: Postmasters:-Tennesse, Jellico, William Farring-phis, John W. Clark at Scott, at Jellic ton at Memphis, lipley: Wisconsin, David Thompson at Black River Falls, James Deversaux at Shell Lake; South Dakota, M. F. Bowler at Groton. Postmasters: Nebraska-A. M. Gooding, at Carlington.

Favorable Report on Francis WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The nomination of Hon. David R. Francis to be secretary of the interior was favorably acted on by the emmittee on finance today, and afterward reported to the senate in executive session. The namination has been held up in committee ever since the beginning of the session in December at the request of Senator

Indian Agent Tires of His Job. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 12.—The esignation of Major T. A. Byrnes of this ety as Indian agent at the Ulpitah reservation in Utah has been forwarded to Wash-ington. Major Hyrnes is home on his vacu-tion and says he has tired of his post. He has been an agent for seven years.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Jan. 12. Spree, for Bremen.

BECAUSE HE BOLTED BRYAN

Quite Levere.

Cannot Give His Support to a Sound Money Democrat_Senator Thurston States Some of His Mutives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.- (Special Telegram.)-W. H. McHugh's nomination to be district judge has been indefinitely hung up in the judiciary committee and his confirmation removed beyond probability by the action of Senators Thurston and Allen. Regarding their position in the matter, these senators tonight gave The Bee the following authorized statements for publication. Sunator Allen writes:

ator Allen writes:

I want to deny the right of the press to express my attitude respecting Mr. McHush before 1 express it myself. I have thus far listened patiently to both sides, receiving many letters and telegrams for and against his confirmation. I have delayed expressing an opinion for the purpose of giving Mr. McHugh and his friends, as well as those apposed to his confirmation, sufficient opportunity to express themselves. It would not have been proper for me to have passed judgment on his case instantaneously and without affording all an opportunity to heard.

Judgment on his case in case in the participated in the organization and shall do wint I can in a legitimate way to secure his rejection by the senate, and I shall not be actuated by personal hostility, as our relations are of a friendly character. I will be actuated by the following considerations: Mr. McHush was a democrat; he was a member of the democratic state convention of 1894, when Governor Holcomb and others were nominated for state officers; he participated in the organization of the convention, in some of its deliberations and in one or more votes taken by it, and he was bound by its action; but because it falled to pursue the course he thought it should pursue, he, with others, withdrew. Perhaps he had the right to go to this extent and still be considered a member of the party. But he participated in the organization of a "rump party," giving it the name of "straight democrat," the sole and avowed purpose of which was to defeat the nominations made by the convention of which he had been a member. PREACHES PARTY FEALTY. PREACHES PARTY FEALTY.

defeat the nominations made by the observation of which he had been a member.

PREACHES PARTY FEALTY.

This possibly might have been overlooked had it not been for the fact that he continued to be a member of the "rump organization," participated in sending delegates to the Chicago convention, and when refused admission, returned to Nebraska and continued his relations with the new organization: participated in sending delegates to the Indianapolis convention that nominated Palmer and Buckner, for the sole purpose of diverting democratic votes and defeating Mr. Bryan, the regular party nominee. Mr. Bryan was the nominee of my party also, but he was none the less the nominee of the regular democratic party, and should have received the support of every member of that party, including Mr. McHugh. He was justly entitled to this by all party precedents; at least Mr. McHugh But himself beyond the pale of rotection when he participated in the organization of a new party, the purpose of which was to defeat Mr. Bryan and elect Mr. Me-Kinley. Of course I cannot doubt that Mr. McHugh and those acting with him in giving aid and comfort to the Indianapolis convention and nominees intended that a sufficient number of votes should be diverted from the regular democratic nominee, and by that means defeat Bryan and accomplish the election of McKinley; he could have had no other motive or purpose.

Laying out of view Mr. McHugh s character, which I do not question in any respect, and saying nothing respecting his experience as a lawyer, I shall base my objection to his confirmation on cwo propositions, both of which must favorably commend themselves to thoughtful men. First, he was actively hostile to the nominee of his party in such a way as to prevent him from the party in such a way as to prevent him from themselves to thoughtful men. First, he was actively hostile to the nominee of his party in such a way as to prevent him from receiving its support and recognition, and, secondily, his appointment was, as I believe, a reward for his conduct in this respect, and was designed by the president as a direct slip at Mr. Bryan and his political associates, friends and the advecates of free sliver; and looking at the question in this light, which I believe is the correct one, it do not hesitate to say that I shall by all contrable means oppose the confirmation and will hold myself responsible for my action in that respect. I have no right to say what my colleague will do. He will doubtless act for himself, and upon his own responsibility, and I shall act for myself and upon my own responsibility. I regret that I am constrained to this course, in so far as my action will disa; point some personal and possibly political friends, but it is the only right course for me to pursue.

WHALLAM V. ALLEN.

WHY THURSTON OPPOSES HIM,

Senator Thurston's reasons for opposing Senator Thurston's reasons for opposing Mr. McHugh are here stated:

In regard to Mr. McHugh's appointment, I have decided to oppose his confirmation. I have done this after most careful consideration of the situation and after consideration of the situation and after consulting with and hearing from the leading republicans of the state. The position is the highest judicial office in our state. It is for life. It seems to me this judgeship should certainly go to some one of the leading and lifelong practitioners of our bar, and one who is generally recognized in the state as a leader in the profession. I have not one word to say which will in any way reflect upon the personal or professional character of Mr. McHugh, but this is absolutely and literally true: He has been in Nebraska but about eight years. During that time I have been a general practitioner in the United States court, and I have not known of Mr. McHugh as being engaged in the trial of important cases in that court. I have no doubt that he stands equally well at the bar as any one of the young practitioners who have had the same number of years' practice in our courts. Mr. McHugh has been the partner of one of our best established and ablest lawyers, General Cowin, but it is the understanding among the profession that his partnership association with General Cowin has been such an one as is generally formed by an established lawyer and a young man taken in to assist in the transaction of business. I know of my personal knowledge fr. McHugh are here stated: by an established lawyer and a young man taken in to assist in the transaction of bus-iness. I know of my personal knowledge that it is not more than a year since Mr. McHugh was endeavoring to secure a place in the office of attorney of the elevated ronds in New York City, and had deter-mined to leave Omaha and Nebraska if he could secure the place in that office.

DOES NOT RANK HIGH ENOUGH. DOES NOT RANK HIGH ENOUGH.

Whatever, therefore, may be said of his character as a man and his professional ability, it does not seem to me that he can be said to fairly rank with those lawyers of Nebraska whose long experience, whose established professional reputation and whose ldentity with our people mark them for judicial preferment.

While I was at Omaha, also many of the leading members of the Omaha bar, some of the judges of our courts and practitioners from various parts of the state, advised me that they had been solicited and importuned to sign petitions for Judge Mc-Hugh's confirmation upon the unqualified statement that it was my express desire and wish that such indorsements should be given. Teat many a gnatures were obtained to these petitions on such statements there given. To at many a gnatures were obtained to these petitions on such statements there can be no possible doubt. I never, directly or indirectly, authorized any living man to make such statements. I wired all friends of McHugh that I should hold myself absolutely aloof, should take no hand in the matter of securing endorsements, and that I should remain absolutely free to act on the appointment after I had consulted fully with my friends and the leading practitioners and republicans of the state.

These are among the reasons which have influenced me in reaching the conclusion that I have. When I vote to confirm the nomines for judge of the United States court of Nebraska, whether such nomines be a democrat or a republican, I shall insist court of Neorassa, whether such hombies be a democrat or a republican, I shall insist that he be a man thoroughly identified by long residence and otherwise with Nebraska interests and who ranks so high among the people and profession that it will not be necessary for his friends to pass around residence and importune for significapetitions and importune for signatures.

JOHN M. THURSTON.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 12.—(Special Tel-wank egram.)—While assisting in tearing down Kan. the waits of an adobe barrack at Fort Russell today Private Cline of company H. Eighth infantry, was caught under the fall-ing wall and received injuries which will re-At New York-Arrived-Werrs, from sult in his death. Cline's skull was fractional; Bovic, from Liverpool. Sailed tured; his ribs and nose broken and his body tured; his ribs and nose broken and his body

SLEET LOWS A SNOW STORM. DOUGLAS COUNTY CONTESTS Fall of Five Inches in Nebraska and

in Some Places High Winds. BENNINGTON, Neb., Jan. 12.—(Special.)

A heavy slow storm has been raging here

Caucuses Ponder the Propositions in All since 10 o'clock today. Fully five inches of snow has fallen already.

FREMONT, Jan. 12 .- (Special.) -- About four inches of snow fell here today. There has been scarcely any wind and it has not drifted. If it remains calm the sleighing will be fine. The trains are all reported on time. Some of the farmers and grain men are manifesting much anxiety about the corn crop. The corn is so damp it cannot be shipped and a part of it is piled up in the fields, where it cannot dry out as well as if in cribs. In spite of the large amount of stock that will be fed in this section this winter there is an unusually large quantity of corn for shipping and it will be moved as soon as it is in suitable condition.

tinued to fall most of the day and is accompanied by a high east wind.

NEBRASKA CITY, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—A the motion for indefinite postponement.

a heavy storm. SYRACUSE, Neb., Jan. 12 .- (Special Telegram.)-A heavy snow storm from the southeast set in at 9 o'clock and has continued at intervals all day. This evening the snow has changed to rain, freezing as it falls, making traveling quite dangerous.

DUNCAN, Neb., Jan. 12—(Special.)—After light days. eight days of fine weather a snow set in here this morning with wind in the southeast. About two inches of snow fell and

blowing a good gale. Indications are favorable for a bad storm. CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Jan. 12.-(Special

nough to rain. WEST POINT, Neb., Jan. 12 .- (Special.) - as a unit against the Jenkins motion. this evening

nuch colder.

GOTHENBURG, Neb., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—

a motion to indefinitely postpone. But at present the free silver forces are united. much colder Snow and rain began falling here this morning, and by noon over an inch of wet snow covered the ground. The temperature has

een rising slowly all day. CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 12.—(Special Telegram.)-A heavy enow storm struck Crestor at noon and has continued with more or less severity all the afternoon. At 6 o'clock this vening it is still anowing heavily.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—A heavy snow storm commenced this forensen and is still in progress throughout this section. A strong wind is blowing.

winter. As yet the temperature is warm. The snow is very soft and adheres to everything it touches, which makes it had for stock. Already there is about five inches of snow on the ground.

addressed by better speakers than Schados addressed by better speakers than Schados and Beal, Ransom, Dundzs, Howell, Farrell Feltz, Mutz, Murphy, Haller, Caidwell, Lee, Gondring and Conaway, all of whom took an active part in today's debates.

The debate started this morning as soon.

Coxey and a Score of Other Reformers Brenk Loose from Populism. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.-Twenty-three middleof-the-readers were Jacob S. Covey called together his conferonce of reformers for the purpose of forming a new organization to take the place of the people's party. The conference was held schind closed doors. Mr. Coxey presided and Carl Browne served as recretary, Messra, Butler, Weaver, Jones and other populial leaders were denounced, the speakers chargng that they sold out to the democrate he recent election. A resolution was adopted declaring that this action has so crippled th in favor of the initiative and referendum a

people's party as to kill its fu-ture usefulness. The new party was christened the "United States party." Resolutions were adopted declaring ne of the underlying principles of the party The "national provisional organization com-mittee" was instructed to organize clubs throughout the United States, these clubs to send delegates to a national convention t be held in Nashville, Tenn., July 4, 1897, t outline a policy of a campaign for 1895 and 1990, "based on a noninterest bond plan as a means of providing sufficient legal tender soney to do the business of the country. Adjourned until tomorrow.

SEEKS TO PUT AN END TO TROUBLES

With the Departure of Prosperity SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.-Henry Milweapon upon himself and fired. The bullet struck him in the left chest just over the heart and he fell to the floor fatally session would largely exceed the aggregate wounded. At the receiving hospital he said that up to within the past few years he had been a member of the Live Stock exchange.

After the discussion had continued for some After the After \$200,000, most of it made in cattle deals. Subsequent losses had left him practically penniless. About a morth ago he left Chi-cago and went to Portland, Ore. From there Dundas and Ransom. he came to San Francisco two weeks ago. The balance of the forencen was taken up

his act may stain the family name. FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

a Quintuple Drowning. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.-Five children wer

and the children were precipitated into the most part unimportant; but there was an water and drowned before help could reach open revolt at the proposition of the rules water and drowned before help could reach They are: AMANDA ARNOLD, aged 15.

ARTHUR ARNOLD, 13. GEORGE MATTHEWS 9. IOHN GLEASON, 15. Gleason made a heroic attempt to rescue his playmates, fell into the water and as a result is in a serious condition. In another

drowned in a pond while skating.

part of the city, Al Volner, aged 11, was

Railway Conductors' Directors Meet CEDAR RAPIDS, Jan. 12 .- (Special Telegram.)-The Board of Directors of the Order of Railway Conductors was in session at the general offices in this city today. This com-mittee is composed of the general officers and members of the insurance committee and the business transacted by them pertains only to the inside workings of the organiza-tion. Those present were: Grand Chief Clark and Grand Secretary Clancy of this city; C. H. Wilkins of Chicago; Assistan Grand Chief A. B. Garretson, Osceola, Ia.

Grand Senior Conductor W. R. Mooney, Con-cord, N. H.; W. C. Wright, Montreal; J. E. Archer, Houston, Tex.; W. C. Durbin, Mil-waukee, Wis., and W. K. Maxwell, Parsons, Coal Miners' Strike Ended. PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.-The strike of th coal miners on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio road is ended. All the men returned to work today, agreeing to accept the 50-cent rate offcred by the oper-

Their Bearings.

HOUSE WILL NOT VOTE TO POSTPONE

Republican Motion to Be Met by the United Front of Opposition and the Matter Sent to

Committee.

LINCOLN, Jan. 12,-(Special Telegram.)-The Douglas county contested election cases occupied the attention of two caucuses for OSCEOLA, Neb., Jan. 12. (Special.)-The three hours tonight. At the republican biggest snow storm of the season began here caucus both senators and representatives about 9 o'clock this morning. The snow conwere present, Mr. Crow of Omaha presiding. After much discussion it was voted to press heavy snow commenced falling at 10 this morning and continued all day. The wind is in the southeast with every prospect for

It is the feeling among some of the republicans that Jenkins' motion to indefinitely postpone the Douglas county contest was premature, but now that it has been made, the republicans of the house will stand by him. Mr. Jenkins admitted in caucus tonight that he acted without consulting his fellow members, but that he felt justified in adopting the course he did from personal interviews at noon it began sleeting, with an east wind he had held with a great many of the popu-

lists and free silver democrats.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the contests will be met with the united opposirelegram.)-Some three juches of snow fell tion of the free cilver forces in the house. here this forenoon. This afternoon and to-night it turned to sleet. It is almost warm of the majority, over which Speaker Gaffin himself presided. It was determined to vote It is enowing steadily, but there is no wind five Douglas county democrats in the house and the snow is lying as it falls. About will vote with their populist colleagues on six inches on the level has fallen up to this proposition.

The defeat of the Jenkins resolution does FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 12 .- (Spe- not, of course, end the matter. It was the cial Telegram.)—Snow has been falling con-tinuously since morning. The warmth of tests should go before the committee on the ground absorbs it nearly as fast as it privileges and elections, and that both sides fell, so that there is not more than two will be given full opportunity to present inches on the ground and no wind blowing. their cases. All of the evidence will be ELKHORN, Neb., Jan. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—A miniature of the memorable blizard of January 12, 1888, raged here at inmittee's final report is presented to the house. tervals all afternoon. Tonight it is getting the vote may not be so unanimous against

ECONOMICAL FROM THE WORD GO.

Senators Insist on Scrutinizing All Proposed Expenditures. LINCOLN, Jan. 12 .- (Special.) -- The oraorical talent of the senate was on parade this forenoon and "economy" was preached from a half a dozen texts by a large number of the members. The debate on two or three resolutions involving the expendituro but the temperature is quite mild.

VERMILLION, S. D., Jan 12.—(Special in the present senate many good, strong, forcible and even eloquent debaters. Not import to the present senate many good strong, forcible and even eloquent debaters. Not import in many years has the senate found itself turning into one of the worst blizzards of the addressed by better speakers than Senators

FORM A UNITED STATES PARTY. elpitated by a resolution offered by Farrell, opulist of Merrick, providing for the appointment of a committee of three, to act with a like committee from the house, to take action in regard to the printing of the Senator Dundas ofpresent today when governor's message. joint committee to first ascertain and re-port the cost of printing the message in lots of 1.000, 5.000 and 10.000 copies. Mr. Ransom of Douglas opposed the amend. ment in a most vigorous manner. clared that the senate had wasted a great deal of valuable time in quibbling over so small matter as the expense of printing the gov-rnor's message. He said the senate should frop the feelish talk of economy.

> liscourtesy to the governor of the state would ROUND TO FIND OUT. Mr. Dundas insisted that it was simply a good business move to ask the price before making an investment. He had no desire

that the effort to commit an act of manifest

to slap the governor in the face as asserted by the senator from Douglas.

Mr. Murphy, republican of Gage, favored the amendment. He could not understand, he said, why the inquiry as to the price was not a proper one. The senate would be false to its duty if it did not practice here what its members preached on the stump.

Farrell of Merrick supported the amendative members are the stump. ment and expressed himself as pleased with the sentiments of economy urged by the sen-ator from Gage, for, he said, it was the first time on record when a republican senator had shown the slightest disposition to prac-

Mr. Beal, populist of Custer, who had op-SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Henry Miller, a middle-aged German, entered a Kearney street gun store and asked to see some pistols. He was accommodated, and while fitting a cartridge in the chamber of a revolver shown him he deliberately turned the proposal to print the governor's stated that it behoved the senate to exercise economy because later in the session it would be called upon to make liberal appropriations for the Transmississippi and International Exposition and for an exhibit.

of Chicago and had been a heavy handler time the amendment offered by Mr. Dundas of cattle. At one time he had been worth was agreed to by the assistance of the republican senators. The president thereupon appointed as the senate members

Miller says he has three married daughters with an equally warm discussion over the in Chicago, but does not care to have them notified of what he has done for fear that furnish each member of the senate daily with five 1 cent wrappers and ten 2 cent stamps. The lines of the discussion were similar to those followed upon the resolution referring to the governor's message. The senate finally by unanimous consent, laid the matter on the table. Recess was then taken.

ROW OVER THE RULES. st. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Five children were drowned in this city this afternoon while skating. At Kosauth avenue and Ashland Place, a crowd of children were skating on the ice in an old quarry. The ice gave way committee to make it necessary for a demand for a call of the house to be seconded by ten senators instead of five, as under the old rules. The rule proposed would abcolutely bar the republican minority from demanding a call of the house.

Mr. Murphy led the protest. He said the committee on rules proposed to strike down a parliamentary right that had been ac-corded to a minority for more than a cen-tury. It absolutely deprived the minority of eight republican senators of all protection in critical points. He recalled the fact that in the senate two years ago, when there were twenty-five reguldicans in control, the minority was treated with the utmost fairness. He moved that the rule as reported by the committee be smeaded so as to per-

mit five members to accure a call of the After a vigorous discussion the amendment offered by Senator Murphy was agreed to by a vote of 17 to 16.

The next contest came over the proposition The next contest came over the proposition to make a sifting committee one of the stand-ing committees of the senate. The proposi-tion was denounced in unmeasured terms by Gondring and Haller. On an eye and may vote but two senators were recorded in its

ment to the amended rule, covering the call of the house. The rule as amended and agreed to permits five members to demand a call of the house, but enables a majority to break the call. Senator Taibot of Lancaster undertook to secure a second amendment restoring the rule to its old wording, which presented the auspension of a call as long as