

VOLUME VIII

TWAS A WINDY DAY

The Squawbucks Start Off With Prayers

TO KNOCK REPUBLICANS OUT

The Senate Gets Tangled Up in Its Wind and the House Adjourns Dis-

LANSING, Aug. 5.—Both houses of the fact legislature were called to order at high noon. The Rev. H. S. Jordan, of the Lansing Presbyterian church, read the passage of scriptures. "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly," and prayed three minutes after an old time squaw-buck ghost dance was in progress. Wisner and Baston's names were not called. All the other senators were present.

Milnes, (republican) and Morrow, (democrat) rose simultaneously when the presence of a quorum was announced. Morrow was recognized. He sent up a resolution to the effect that all the rules governing the senate at the regular session be adopted for the special session, except rule No. 21, providing that one day's notice must be given before the introduction of bills. Milnes said he had a protest against Morrow and Friedman's obnoxious resolution, which he wished to present and moved that the resolution be on the table.

Milnes raised the point of order that all the rules of the senate be in force, and that the abrogation of rule 21 would be a change requiring a two-thirds vote. President Strong held that it was not a change in the rules, and that only a majority vote was required. An appeal was taken. Crocker moved that he lie on the table. It was carried 16 to 16, Holcomb again voting with the republicans. Taylor moved that the Morrow resolution be referred to the committee on rules, and a long debate followed, which was interrupted by the appearance of Representatives Conner, Eaton and Tripp, who came to announce that the house had a quorum and was ready for business.

Holcomb has been offish towards the democratic side since his arrival last night and has refused to go into conference with them. His colleagues insist that he will be all right on the main issue. He entered a positive and pompous refusal when asked to define his position.

Milnes followed. Milnes advanced during one of his numerous speeches that under the ruling of the chair the senate was proceeding without any rules. There was no means by which debate could be shut off and he announced his intention of filibustering all night and defied the opposition to resort to physical violence to shut him off.

At 12:55 p. m., standard time, the previous question was moved. The point of order was at once raised that the point was not well taken. Milnes raised his voice and demanded the number of the rule under which the chair acted. "I demand that the chair state what rule he is acting under," Milnes belatedly again, his voice reaching a pitch that could be heard at the other end of the Capitol.

There were yells of "order," "order," and the chair kept up a resounding tattoo with the gavel.

The roll call proceeded, Secretary Murphy's voice being heard alternately with the more vociferous one of Mr. Milnes. When the latter's name was called he arose and consumed ten minutes explaining his vote.

The previous question was voted by a vote of 16 to 13, Holcomb voting with the republicans.

Milnes then moved for an adjournment, but it was lost by a vote of 21 to 7.

He then moved for a recess until 2:30 o'clock, making an appeal in his old time strain for the members to argue with the two parties get together. The motion carried.

With this lively send off, it is predicted that the special session will surpass in stormy features of peculiar interest the high old times of 1891.

STRONG'S RANK RULINGS

Help the Squawbucks to Pass Morrow's Resolution—Bills Read.

LANSING, Aug. 5.—At 2:30 this afternoon Lieutenant Governor Long called the senate to order. It soon became apparent that every article known to the republicans would be adopted by the republican side to prolong the session until after next Tuesday, when the appointment laws must be given immediate effect in order for them to become operative for the coming election. In this they succeeded so well that up to 10 o'clock no progress had been made by the senate toward the consummation of the work in hand. A conference committee composed of six democratic senators and five republicans was constituted. To this committee was referred the work of preparing a fair and politically impartial bill to be brought before the senate. Several hours were spent in conference, but the members could not agree as a late hour were still at work. The republicans will under the present rules of that body prolong the session until after Tuesday, when a compromise will doubtless be effected and appointment laws passed under which neither party will have any great advantage. The democrats will continue their conciliatory advances and endeavor to meet the republicans half way.

With Senator Morrow as a mouthpiece and a willing instrument in the person of Jack Strong, Frank Hartford was able to pass the Morrow resolution from the table and pass it by a majority vote. The ruling of Strong was of the rankest character.

The senate had a long struggle over the adoption of the report of the committee on rules, and it was finally ta-

QUIT IT AT LAST

Both Houses Finally Decide to Adjourn

\$2,500,000 GIVEN TO THE FAIR

In a Separate Bill—The Sundry Civil Bill Agreed to and the Congress is Brought to an End.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—At noon today the house resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the Durbin world's fair bill. Mr. Cummings of New York opened the opposition with a bitter speech against a proposition which he characterized as one which was intended to loot the treasury. The world's fair proposition had so mixed itself up with the government that it was difficult to tell which was the world's fair and which was the government. The remnants of former congresses had covered the floor so that it could hardly be told whether the present congress or the heel-taps of former congresses on the house. It was a matter of pride with him that he had filibustered against this looting appropriation.

Mr. Fellows of New York eloquently supported the bill. The clerk, he said, was a governmental one. The idea of the fair had been born in congress; it had its inception here. From the start to the finish it was a governmental work.

The debate continued until 10 o'clock. Much of it was entirely foreign to the question pending and referred to the commissioner of pensions. Precisely at 1 o'clock the chairman of the committee of the whole stated that under the order of the house the committee must rise. Having arisen, the Durbin bill was reported to the house.

The pending amendment (and the only one) was a substitute offered by Mr. de Armond of Missouri, for the first section of the bill. It provides that if the World's Columbian exposition shall deposit at a mint of the United States a sufficient quantity of silver bullion it shall be coined and delivered to the exposition in half dollar coins in amount not exceeding \$5,000,000. The substitute was rejected; yeas, 76; nays, 138.

The roll was then called for the vote on the final passage of the Durbin bill and the result was yeas, 114; nays, 75.

A second call was ordered and the bill was passed by a vote of 131 to 83.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table after a futile effort to filibuster was made by Mr. Bailey of Texas. This passed the house by a vote of 114 to 75.

The world's fair bill was enrolled in a few minutes after its passage and was immediately taken over to the senate by Clerk Kerr, but before it could be presented to the senate that body went into executive session.

Pursuant to an order of yesterday the senate met today at 2 o'clock. Some business of routine nature was transacted, when an executive session was held. When the doors were reopened the world's fair bill, appropriating \$2,500,000, was submitted, read and passed by a vote of 76 to 138.

Moreover, since 1881 several new counties have been organized, and in the larger cities a boundary question has been changed that it is more than doubtful if elections could be held in some of the districts.

I therefore deem it my duty to convene the legislators in special session for the purpose of considering the situation, trusting that your wisdom and familiarity with the subject will enable you to frame appointment acts which will conform to the requirements of the constitution and be acceptable to the supreme court.

You are again compelled to legislate upon this important matter since due to your having followed the precedents set by former legislatures, and to your having accepted the theory that the legislature is an independent coordinate branch of the state government, whose province it is to determine the political divisions of the state.

You have just cause for congratulation in the fact that while much of your most important legislation has been contested in the supreme court, only two of the 600 acts passed at your first session have been held unconstitutional.

I have confidence that your wisdom, ability and patriotism will enable you to do well the work for which you have now assembled.

E. R. WILKINS, Governor.

TIERED OF WAITING.

LANSING, Aug. 5.—The Rev. W. H. Osborne prayed in the house. The governor's proclamation summoning the legislature, which was forgotten in the senate, was read by Clerk Brant. Communications were announced from Edward L. Stone, stating that he had lost his seat through removal from Saginaw to Baraga, and from Diverse Hall stating that he had moved from West Branch to Bay City. The roll call showed Messrs. Baker, Dunning, Deach, Milnes and Robinson absent. M. J. Doyle's name was called, he rose in his old seat and announced that he had removed from the limits of the Chippewa district, which he formerly represented, to Iron Mountain. There was a long wait after the committee of notification sent to the senate reported.

As there was no immediate prospect of the senate's appearing in joint session with the house, the senate adjourned.

TRADE AT ITS BEST

Unexampled Prosperity and Activity

ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES

Former Trade Records Exceeded in All Kinds of Merchandise Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: In every respect, save one, the business outlook distinctly improves. Crop prospects are clearer, and it is certain that the supplies of the leading staples will be abundant. Manufacturers are doing finely, even in their own branch, and labor troubles seem to approach a settlement. Domestic trade is of enormous volume and decidedly the largest ever known for the season. Money is still abundant, and a somewhat general improvement in demand causes no pressure. But the heavy sales of American stocks by foreign holders continue and draw large amounts of gold from the country, indicating foreign distrust of American finances.

At Boston trade is fairly active, especially in boots and shoes, and the leather trade is fair. Rubber factories are well employed, the fall trade in dry goods is excellent, and the outlook promising for woolsens, the works having large orders.

At Philadelphia receipts of wool are large and prices firm, the manufacturers doing a good business. Increase is seen in dry goods buyers and country stocks are small. Trade in tobacco and chemical moderns, and liquor and chemicals active and in tabacco dull.

At Baltimore the fall trade opens favorably, country dealers holding small stocks; and the demand for money increases.

Cincinnati trade is quiet, but wholesale drug sales exceed last year's.

At Cleveland trade is good in groceries, shoes, hardware and structural iron, and orders for rolled iron are large, and in dry goods business is fairly active.

Trade in Other Cities.

At Detroit crops look well, and trade is fully equal to that of last July.

Business at Chicago considerably exceeds last year's. Collections are satisfactory, money tends to stiffen, and fair crops and good business are expected. Receipts for the week fall somewhat short of the exceptional receipts a year ago in many lines, though in cured meats, lard, barley and oats large increase is seen and some increase in cashmere and wool.

Business is good at Milwaukee, improving in all lines with a brisk demand for money.

St. Paul reports encouraging crop prospects. Minneapolis reports a material increase in all lines of trade and very good business in lumber, with stiffening prices.

Duluth reports shipments of iron ore greater than last year and large receipts of coal.

Business at Omaha is excellent; at Kansas City satisfactory, though collections are slow, but receipts of cattle and grain are large at fair prices.

At St. Louis business is strong in all lines and collections more prompt than usual, and receipts of wheat for the month have been very large. Business is good in all lines at Denver. At Louisville trade improves and the outlook is better. At Little Rock trade is quiet, but at Savannah well sustained. At New Orleans money is improved in demand at a slight advance. Cotton is steady and sugar firm.

The Record Near Equalized.

The volume of trade in July is fully 15 per cent larger than last year and greater than in any previous year, in spite of a decline of 5 per cent in prices since a year ago. Imports are enormous, exceeding last year's over 19 per cent. The volume of exports is a proof of great activity in domestic manufactures and consumption. Though exports show no gain in comparison with the remarkably large movement last year, but at New York a drain of half of 1 per cent appears in value for five weeks, the business is really larger than usually. Railroad earnings show a gain of nearly 6 per cent in July and cattle receipts at Chicago were never exceeded in July except slightly in 1890. Though the coal trade is dull, shipments for seven months show a gain of 5 per cent over last year. Pig iron is on the whole no weaker, though Bessemer is sold at Pittsburgh for \$13.90 and southern sales at Chicago have depressed gray forge to 412, equal to \$8.15 at Birmingham.

The demand for bar iron is more active and plate, sheet and structural mills are unusually crowded and shipments for the week reached 90,000 cases against 80,000 last year. Sales of wool increased nearly 5 cents on the year at three chief points are 174,000, 100 pounds against 148,000,000 pounds last year to date.

The Movement is Upward.

The scare about cholera in Russia has some effect, but manufacturers are pushed by increasing orders, especially for dress goods and spring styles, while the urgent demand for heavy weight suiting continues. Cotton mills are sold ahead four to eight weeks, and print cloths are strong at 3c. No change is seen in copper, but less is dull at 4 1/2c. Speculation has made higher prices for breadstuffs, half a cent for wheat in spite of receipts at the west exceeding a million bushels per day, with exports of 800,000 in three days. Corn has been advanced nearly 5 cents on small sales and oats 2 1/2c. Western reports favor shorter estimates. Cotton has declined an eighth on sales of 500,000 bales for the week, crop reports being stronger and oil three cents lower. In the stock market higher prices have prevailed in spite of large foreign sales, which caused a heavy outgo on gold last week and from one to two millions more will probably go out today (Saturday), but within a short time the movement of merchandise will ensure a balance in favor of this country for some months to come.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States, 160; Canada, 24; total 184, as compared with 153 last week, 157 the

ADJOURNED THE SENATE

The Night Session Spent in Weariness of Spirit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Promptly at 8 o'clock, in a sultry atmosphere, with filled galleries, and a very sparsely occupied floor, the vice president rapped the senate to order after the recess.

There was nothing for the senate to do but wait the action of the house. The hands of the clock struck the hour of interruption toward 9 p. m., still no message from the house. Hot, weary senators bunched themselves in little groups and fanned each other while discussing their related holiday plans. At 1 o'clock the chairman of the committee of the whole stated that under the vote which tabled his resolution authorizing a subcommittee of the quocentennial committee to go to Chicago and to employ a clerk, etc. On Mr. Armond offering to strike out the word "providing" for the employment of a clerk or involving expense to the senate the resolution was allowed to pass. Mr. Call, (democrat) was emboldened by this incident to ask consideration of the proposition to amend the resolution which was likewise laid over the other day. He also had moved by striking out everything relating to the employment of a clerk and a stenographer, etc. The senate, however would not be so moved to amend the resolution. It was 9:25 before the roll was called, of the house announced the house agreement on the sundry civil bill. Mr. Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations was immediately recognized by the vice president to present a report on the report which was read in silence and elicited no opposition.

Mr. Allison said the great necessity of advancing this bill at an early hour had induced him to forego making some observations on the appropriations, which, however, he might offer later on an occasion offered. The report of the conferees on the sundry civil bill was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Allison said the appropriations for the first session of the last congress were in round numbers \$463,000,000 for this session \$507,000,000, showing an increase of \$44,000,000. The principal increase for the present session was found in the appropriations for pensions and the postoffice department. There were some increases in the appropriations in deficiencies, which were \$5,000,000 less this congress than two years ago and in miscellaneous expenses. Not a single public building had been passed by this congress.

Mr. Allison at 10:25 reported the house adjournment resolution submitted for Saturday, July 30, at 2 p. m. "Friday, August 5, at 11 p. m." The resolution was agreed to and the customary committee of two messengers, Allison and Gorman, was appointed to present the senate conference report to the vice president. They were tendered the vice president and the vice president pro tem, Mr. Mansfield. At 10:50 the senate committee reported that they had waited on the president and he had no further business to report. The senate conference report was read and the report was read in silence and elicited no opposition.

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WRECK ON THE LAKE SHORE

Two Men Killed and Passengers Badly Scared.

ENIZ, PA., Aug. 5.—It is reported that many passengers have been killed and wounded in a wreck on the Lake Shore road between a passenger and a freight train, and physicians have been sent to the scene of the wreck.

The officials of the Lake Shore decline to give any information regarding the wreck which occurred near Erie tonight, but the United Press correspondent learned the following facts: The disaster took place at Harbor Creek. At Harbor creek, several miles from Erie, the engine of a freight train broke down, and before a flag could be sent back passenger train No. 6, which was due at Buffalo at 1:45 a. m., rounded the curve at top speed and crashed into it, wrecking the engine, baggage car, one ordinary passenger coach and a sleeping coach, besides several freight cars. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train were instantly killed. One passenger was seriously hurt and a number of others slightly hurt. The scenes in the cars following the crash are described as fearful, notably among the occupants of the sleepers, who were thrown out of their berths. Efforts were made by some to crawl through the windows of the wrecked cars and slight injuries from cuts resulted. The occupants of the Buffalo car had a miraculous escape, the car being totally wrecked. The Pullman car, Dexter, was partially wrecked. Wrecking trains are now at the scene and it is believed the track will be cleaned in three or four hours. Physicians from the surrounding towns are in attendance and everything is being done for the relief of the injured. The bodies of the unfortunate engineer and fireman will be moved to their late home at Buffalo. Both men were on the engine when the struck the freight train, not having time to jump for their lives.

CRUOROUS FOR GOVERNOR.

Nominated on the Fifth Ballot by Nebraska Republicans.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5.—The republican state convention reassembled this morning and was called to order at 10:10 o'clock. After some preliminary sparring a ballot was ordered on the nomination of governor. This ballot, the fifth, resulted in the nomination of Lorenzo Crouse, he receiving 446 votes, 423 being necessary to a choice. The Rev. J. G. Tate was chosen for lieutenant governor by acclamation. John G. Allen was renominated for secretary of state by acclamation. Eugene Moore of Norfolk was nominated for auditor on the fourth ballot after a hard fight.

McKinley at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—At noon today the Millard hotel, according to invitation, Governor McKinley met the members of the Ohio club of this city, and indeed all Ohio people, whether members of the club or not. Several hundred called to pay their respects. One of the first to shake hands with him was General Cowley, who for three years in war time was a member of McKinley's regiment.

Shot by His Neighbor.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 5.—R. Kirkwood, a homesteader, at White Birch, twelve miles from here, was shot and killed yesterday by P. McCann, a neighbor. Kirkwood came from Rice Lake three years ago and has lived on his farm with a wife and son. The shooting took place at McCann's home, where Kirkwood was in company with Mrs. McCann. McCann also fired at his wife but missed her. She ran into the street and gave the alarm. McCann was arrested and will be brought here by the sheriff tomorrow.

Railroad Telegraphers.

OMAHA, Aug. 5.—Grand Chief Ranney of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers said tonight that there were no new developments in the matter of agreeing on a scale of wages with the Union Pacific. He received no reply from President Clark to his telegram asking for a conference with him. Another conference between the O. R. T. executive committee and General Manager Dickinson and Union Pacific Superintendent of Telegraph Kory held this afternoon was without result.

Speeding Along in Safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The treasure train which left this city last evening for Washington with more gold than has ever been shipped in one lot before is now speeding across the plains of Nevada, and so far has met with no accident. It will go over the Central Pacific to Ogden, thence over the Union Pacific to Omaha and by the Burlington to Chicago.

Shot an Ex-Sheriff.

CHETANOGA, Aug. 5.—Newton Clapp, ex-sheriff of Claiborne county at present a deputy United States marshal shot and killed Representative Gray Cloud in Clapp's saloon at Tazewell, Clapp is a republican and Cloud was a democrat. It is thought the dead man's friends will kill Clapp if they can get at him.

Contracts to Make Rain Fall.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 5.—Rain-maker Melbourne has accepted the offer of the Bourbon county farmers here to insure from drought, of \$200 for a half inch of rainfall. He will begin operations Saturday, and agrees to bring the desired amount of rain inside of forty-eight hours.

Lightning Sets a Mill on Fire.

STILLWATER, Minn., Aug. 5.—The lumber mill of the Schoenberg & Boeckler company was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$125,000, insurance, \$55,000. The fire is supposed to have been started by lightning.

GOT THE TWO MEN

The Fresno Robbers Run Down Last Night

AFTER A RUNNING PURSUIT

In Which One Officer Was Shot—The Fugitives Fought Valiantly to Make Their Escape.

VISALIA, Cal. Aug. 5.—The two men who robbed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe after blowing open the express car with dynamite bombs near Fresno, were captured near here late this evening after an exciting chase, during which Deputy Sheriff Witty was shot in the neck by the fleeing criminals. The men were tracked from near the scene of the robbery into Visalia and to the ranch house of Chris Evans, who came here from Minnesota five years ago. When the officers approached Evans' place the men, who were evidently expecting them, opened fire and dropped Witty, who fell from his horse. Then they jumped on their horses and started for the hills. After them went fully 100 heavily armed men. The dust was so deep in the road that though there was a constant change of Winchester no one was hurt, as only an occasional glimpse of a man could be had. Finally, when they saw that capture was almost certain, they separated and struck off in different roads. Their pursuers divided into two bands, and in a few moments each party came up with their game. Both men showed fight to the end and it is a miracle that only one was hit, as many hundred shots were fired. The two men were brought into jail.

IRON HALL LITIGATION.

A Change in the Plan of Procedure Submitted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—Late this afternoon the Iron Hall litigation took an unexpected turn which will probably take it out of court. The legislative committee of the order has been in session three days. It has shown a disposition to stand by Somerby and has been back up in this by the membership. So strong a showing has been made that the order's attorneys' attorneys in the recent suit suggested to the committee a proposition to withdraw the suit if the legislative committee will submit to an investigation of the order by one of the plaintiffs, one of the committee and one member of the order, to be selected by the other two. This the committee declined, replying that a full showing would be made by