

SCENE IN THE COUNCIL SENATOR IVES' SHAFTS

Viciously Directed Against Messrs. Packard and Rice

Who Have Persistently Contributed to Keeping the President of the Council on the Minority Side. The situation surrounding the Women Suffrage Bill Left More Doubtful than Ever at the Close of the Day. The Passage of Few and Defeat of Many Bills. Expectation of a Warm Close of the Session.

So far as the spectators were concerned, the most interesting proceedings in the legislature yesterday were at the night session of the council, the oratory being the chief feature. Two speeches were made by Mr. Ives, two by Mr. Ashurst, one by Dr. Whiteside, and one by Judge Kibbey. The actual business transacted occupied but a few minutes. It comprised the confirmation of a long list of appointments sent in by Governor Brodie, the postponement until this morning of action on a motion to reconsider the vote defeating the "Backy" O'Neill monument bill, and the indefinite postponement of the house 8-hour bill. But it was 11 o'clock before this had been accomplished, although the council met at 8.

There was a report current yesterday afternoon that the defeat of the O'Neill monument bill earlier in the day was intended to be temporary only, and that the republican members and the democratic members from Coconino and Graham, Mr. Packard and Mr. Rice, intended to vote for the bill and pass it today. This report could not be verified, but it gave the Ex. Mr. Ives a chance to make a spectacular play to the galleries in a speech denouncing Mr. Packard and Mr. Rice and the republican members. As soon as the council convened, Mr. Morehead made a motion that the council reconsider its vote on the monument bill. Immediately thereafter, the executive secretary appeared with the executive nominations, and Mr. Morehead's motion was held in abeyance pending action on the list of appointments. By unanimous consent the council proceeded to consider the nominations in an executive session, and they were confirmed with a few exceptions. The only one of the executive nominations which was not confirmed was that of the Hon. B. A. Packard as a member of the world's fair commission was reached. Calling Mr. Ashurst to the chair, Mr. Ives began the oratory of the evening.

The president of the council "took up the earth" the report had been given out that there would be sensational proceedings in the council, and the galleries were crowded, as was the floor itself. It was evident that Mr. Ives had prepared for the occasion. And the incident recalled bucolic scenes wherein the boss of the herd pawed up the earth, tossed the same over his back, and bellowed for all the world to hear. The red rag was the appointment of Mr. Packard. The law requiring an equal representation of the two parties on the commission was quoted, and Governor Brodie was charged with a violation of the law in appointing Mr. Ives said, "one of whom, Mr. Packard, and Mr. Rice, and then Mr. Packard was treated to all the abuse of which the extensive vocabulary of the speaker would permit in parliamentary language, even to the extent of suggesting that Mr. Packard, Mr. Rice, Judge Kibbey, Mr. Childs, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Woods were guilty of crimes which should be sent them to the penitentiary. The "crime," as near as could be made out, consisted in the fact that these seven members of the council had refused to be led around by Mr. Ives and had had the temerity to vote together on a number of important measures without taking Mr. Ives into their confidence. This was the first installment. At its conclusion a vote was taken, and Mr. Packard's nomination was confirmed by a vote of 8 to 2. Mr. Packard not voting. The votes cast against confirmation were by Burton, Whiteside and Ives. A look of astonishment and pain appeared on Mr. Ives' face when

Marched and Ashurst broke away from his leading strings. All other nominations were confirmed unanimously. The second installment of Mr. Ives' speech was delivered when the motion to indefinitely postpone the 8-hour bill was reached. It was in the same strain, except, if possible, more virulent. As before, Mr. Ives was abusive of the seven members named—especially Mr. Packard. He said that he at once realized his impotency as a member of the Twenty-second legislature, and his delinquency was in the nature of a dying song—for consumption in the rural districts. The song was embellished not only by the speaker's realization that his own political race was running, but by the sturdy determination of the majority to defeat the Yuma county court house scheme. This scheme provided for an issue of fifty thousand dollars in bonds by Yuma county to build a court house, and Mr. Ives' exasperation gave Judge Ashurst a magnificent opening, and he did full justice to it.

Judge Kibbey got up and in calm tones exposed the rottenness of the attempted graft. He showed that the bill which had been defeated required the bonds to be issued—no discretion was to be given the board of supervisors in the premises. "The judge said," he thanked God, without any irreverence, that he was not a politician—especially not an ambitious politician—and that he did not labor under the handicap of considering himself an orator. Referring to the crocodile tears of the gentleman from Yuma for the dewatered flooring man, Judge Kibbey said the republican party was the best friend the laboring people of this country ever had, and had proved it over and over again by its legislation. The Tucson platform had declared for an 8-hour day for all laborers, but every craft had been studiously ignored in the proposed legislation except the organization to which the politicians thought it would be profitable to cater. Mr. Ashurst spoke at considerable length for the 8-hour bill, as did Mr. Whiteside, and both acquitted themselves creditably.

The conviction was generally expressed last night after the council adjourned that if Mr. Ives sought to defeat the O'Neill monument bill and the 8-hour bill he had adopted the right course exactly in pouring out his billingsgate upon Mr. Corbett, Mr. Packard and Mr. Rice, and one democratic politician remarked: "Ives wouldn't have the 8-hour bill pass for ten thousand dollars." Much surprise was expressed that Packard, Rice and Corbett had been able to exhibit such excellent self-restraint under provocation that had never been equaled in a legislative body. In the United States senate such a course and unequalled abuse would have provoked a personal conflict between senators. The members mentioned were complimented on all sides. It is understood, however, that one or more of the members attacked may conclude before the session ends tonight, to tell what they know of Mr. Ives' offer to do this and that concerning the Tucson platform measures which have been pending.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE. A Proposition to Hedge on Equal Suffrage Legislation.

The same hubbub which has characterized the lower house of the legislature prevailed again yesterday, but in the midst of it a great deal of business was accomplished. A multitude of bills were passed most of which will never get through the council and then the majority of them were not of great importance so that their failure will not weigh heavily on the territory. The outlook for woman suffrage is not quite so good as it was twenty-four hours ago and the gentlemen who were on the inside said it was not so very good then. The bill is still in the hands of a committee but it will be sent to the governor today. He is being overwhelmed with telegrams and petitions from all parts of the territory, some urging his signature of the measure and others imploring him to withhold it. In the meantime some of the members of the house aided and abetted by members of the council, thought they saw a way out of the dilemma into which they put themselves when they let the equal suffrage bill out of their hands. It is understood that a determination was made by the members of the council. It is proposed to take up the council bill and amend it so as to submit the whole question to a vote of the people. The bill was brought before the house yesterday afternoon but it was passed that stage at which the amendment could be made. It was in the order of third reading and Mr. Ives entered upon a determined filibuster against it. It soon became evident that all the other busi-

THE GRIEVANCES AGAINST WABASH

Alleged to Be Only Those of the Labor Leaders

The Opening of Arguments on the Motion to Dissolve the Injunction Against Officers of the Brotherhood.

St. Louis, Mo., March 18.—Affidavits were furnished and arguments commenced late this afternoon in the Wabash injunction suit. Colonel Wells H. Blodgett, the leading counsel for the railroad, was the first to address the court, and after he had spoken for an hour an adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning. In opening his argument Colonel Blodgett declared: "Our contention is that the employees of the Wabash road are not dissatisfied, that no alleged grievances originated with them, but with the defendants in this case."

"We claim that the grievances said to exist on the Wabash road originated with the management in this case and not with any of the employees of the company and as evidence of this I point out that there is not in any of the reports of the meetings of their grievance committee a single statement to show that any of these so-called grievances were ever discussed by that committee. These grievances must have originated somewhere, and we claim that the proceedings of the grievance committee show that they were made in accordance with the demands of the Western association of the general committee of these two organizations as a foundation for their demand for official recognition of their union."

At this point in Colonel Blodgett's argument the court adjourned until tomorrow. Among the affidavits submitted by the railroad company were those of John W. Schneider, who said that he was a member of the brotherhood of railway trainmen, that he was personally acquainted with Grand Master Morrissey, and declared that he had heard Grand Master Morrissey threaten to bring about a general tie-up of all the Gould lines unless their organization was officially recognized by the Wabash road. Robert J. Robinson and C. W. Smith gave similar testimony concerning Mr. Morrissey, Grand Master of the trainmen, and Vice Grand Master Lee of the trainmen, saying that they would tie up the road and cripple its business if their demands were not granted. In rebuttal Messrs. Morrissey, Handman and Lee offered affidavits of entire good faith and declared that the affidavits charging them with uttering threats to tie up the road or injure its business were false in every particular and they declared that they had never before heard of the men who made them.

COMMISSION'S REPORT ON ANTHRACITE STRIKE

Presented to the President, Will Be Public on Saturday.

Washington, March 18.—Judge Gray, chairman, and Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the anthracite strike commission, called on the president today and presented to him the report of the commission. It is a voluminous document, covering fully all the phases of the controversy between the operators and miners. Both sides have promised to abide by the decision of the tribunal created by President Roosevelt. At the conclusion of the interview with the president, Colonel Wright announced that the report would be made public at his office on Saturday. About the same time it will be placed in the hands of representatives of the operating companies and miners, the parties directly interested.

THE MERGER SUIT BEGUN AT ST. LOUIS

It Is Occupying the Attention of Four Circuit Judges.

St. Louis, Mo., March 18.—For the first time in the history of the United States and by the authority of a special act of congress passed last February, four United States circuit court judges are sitting together to hear arguments in a case, the cause being the fight of the government against the Northern Securities company of New Jersey in the celebrated merger suit. Under this special act the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota is holding its session in St. Louis, in the appellate courtroom, and by this arrangement the case can go immediately from this court to the supreme court of the United States, whereas in the general court procedure it would necessarily go through the circuit court or appeals, and a delay of from two to three years would probably ensue. The hearing of the case in St. Louis is merely for the personal convenience of the parties concerned. The four judges before whom the merger case is being argued are United States Circuit Court Judges Caldwell, Sanborn, Thayer and Vandevanter, Judge Caldwell presiding. The attorneys for the government

WILL BE A VOTE TODAY ON THE CUBAN TREATY

There Was More to Be Said Against It Than Was Expected

An Amendment by Senator Newlands Extending an Invitation to the Island to Become a Part of the Union—A Discussion of the Race Question Grew Out of the Subject in the Course of Which Senator Money Alluded to Mr. Roosevelt as the President of the "Black Belt."

Washington, March 18.—Before adjourning at 7 o'clock tonight the senate entered into a unanimous agreement to vote on the Cuban reciprocity treaty at 3 o'clock tomorrow. The hope of seeing a vote today was disappointed by the discovery that there were more speeches to be made in opposition to the treaty than had been counted upon. Indeed, it was difficult to secure an agreement to vote even tomorrow and it was evident that this result could not have been accomplished but for the anxiety of senators to secure a final adjournment of the session. The executive session covered six hours and was devoted largely to adverse criticisms of the treaty. During the day Senator Newlands made a plea for the annexation of Cuba and presented an amendment to the treaty tendering an invitation to that island to become a state of the American Union.

President Roosevelt today withdrew the nomination of William Plimly as assistant treasurer at New York and late today sent to the senate the nomination of Hamilton Fish of New York to the office. The nomination was confirmed promptly by the senate. Mr. Plimly's nomination was confirmed by the senate the day after its transmission to that body by the president. His commission was made out and signed by the president but had not been delivered, when, at the instance of Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, the senate adopted a resolution rescinding the nomination from the president for further consideration. It developed that charges had been made against Mr. Plimly which the senate desired to investigate. Protests from important financial interests in New York subsequently were filed with President Roosevelt against the appointment of Mr. Plimly. Protests also reached the treasury department which made an investigation. Today Assistant Secretary Armstrong of the treasury department, and a conference with the president, at which it was decided, that in view of the gravity of the charges against Plimly, he could not be commissioned. The president then withdrew the nomination from the senate. Hamilton Fish is a son of former Secretary of State Hamilton Fish. He is a prominent lawyer of New York, ex-speaker of the general assembly of New York, and a general friend of President Roosevelt.

PASSENGER TRAINS CAUGHT BY FLOOD

Serious Development in the Watery Situation at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., March 18.—The flood situation tonight shows a number of new and serious developments and there is scarcely a ray of hope for improved conditions, except in the fact that the tributaries of the Mississippi to the north of Memphis are reported to be falling. One of the most serious developments of the last twenty-four hours is the washing out of all lines of railroad entering the city from the west and the complete tying up of railroad traffic through the Memphis gateway to that section. So suddenly did the rise come in the section of Arkansas across the river levee from Memphis after the St. Francis levee broke at "Trixie's Landing" that two passenger trains were caught between washout points and are now surrounded by water on blind tracks in the overflow territory about three miles west of Bridge Junction, Ark. Aboard each of these trains were about seventy-five passengers and the crew, and tonight over 100 of these persons remain on the trains, with no prospect of being taken off until tomorrow or later. However, they are not considered to be in any danger. By taking risks several handicapped students in reaching the water-bound trains today, and about fifty passengers were brought to this city on a submerged and shaky truck. The remainder refused to attempt the return. The river here tonight shows 29.8 feet on the gauge, the highest stage ever recorded. An effort was made today to send a steamboat and barges through the gap at Trixie's Landing for the rescue of persons and livestock in that district. On the way up the river the steamer was disabled and it returned to Memphis for repairs. A second effort will be made tomorrow. Some persons were rescued from Marion, Ark., by means of skiffs, and the situation there is somewhat relieved. Some families and fully 200 negroes remain there in the second stories of buildings. Refugees continue to arrive in large numbers.

WESTERN MINERS GAIN A VICTORY

The Big Mines Will Not Patronize the "Unfair" Mills.

Cripple Creek, Colo., March 18.—The Western Federation of Miners has thus far gained a signal victory in the battle which it is waging in support of the striking mill men at Colorado City. With very few exceptions the mines approached by the executive committee have agreed not to ship ore to the mills of the United States Reduction and Refining company. A committee representing the miners met Manager De la Vergne at the Elkton mine this afternoon, and after a presentation of the case of the federation, Mr. De la Vergne agreed for the present not to ship to the interdicted mills. Says Mr. De la Vergne: "I have nothing to say as to a settlement beyond that the Elkton will continue to work. If there had been such men as this committee in charge of things from the start, there would have been no broadminded men, and now satisfied the trouble will be entirely settled within ten days." After the conference the miners announced that the Elkton had agreed not to ship to the "unfair" mills. Unless something unforeseen occurs the end of the strike is close at hand so far as the Cripple Creek district is concerned. The mines which have shut down are the Independence, 450 men, the Isabella, 100 men; the Thompson, fifty men, and the Granite, 450 men; a total of 640 men. Added to this the number of men who have been laid off by the mines because of the reduction of shipments, and the total men out of employment is about 1,200. The big Portland mine and those of the Woods companies are not affected by the situation, as their ores are treated at their own mills. None of the mines have shown any spirit to fight the federation. Stratton's Independence has only its engineers and pumpmen at work, and the same is true of the Thompson and Granite. The Isabella will pull its pumps and will completely cease operations.

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Life insurance companies have fully established the fact that the use of coffee causes an organic derangement of the heart, shortening the long heat and imperiling life. For this reason habitual coffee drinkers are refused life insurance in many cases. A well-known merchant of White's Creek, Tenn., proprietor of a large store there, says: "Three years ago I was examined for life insurance and to my surprise was rejected because my heart action was at times out of place 15 beats in 60."

"I consulted several good doctors and was invariably asked by them: 'Do you drink ardent spirits? use tobacco? or drink coffee?' To the first I answered 'Very little,' to the second 'No,' to the last 'Yes,' and they would all say 'Quit coffee.'"

"I determined to do this. I had read about Postum Cereal Coffee and bought and used it, and I liked it as well as the best of real coffee, and as a result of its use in place of coffee I find myself without a skip in my heart action and I can get insurance on my life cheaper by 25 per cent (notwithstanding the advance in age) than I could when I first commenced using Postum. Name given by Postum company, Battle Creek, Mich.

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