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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. NUMBER 178 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1891. PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

A FINE FIST FIGHT

In the Cloak Room of the Idaho House of Representatives.

BEATTY WORKING LIKE A BEAVER

In Washington—He is Making a Favorable Impression on the Senate Judiciary Committee—Dubois and Ada County.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 25.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—An interesting fist fight occurred in the cloak room of the house to-day between Mr. Brown, the Northern Pacific attorney, and Silas W. Moody, state auditor and editor of the *Daily Statesman*. Moody has been attacking the bill fostered by Brown, which we spoke of in yesterday's dispatches for, consolidating railroads. The *Statesman* has for several days been making attacks, and Brown called on Moody several days ago to point out objections, when Moody said his reasons for making attacks at this time was for the mistreatment the Northern Pacific had done him in the past. This morning Moody and Brown were alone in the ante room and noticing the bill pass by a vote of 29 to 2 Moody insinuated that Brown had spent $50,000 for its passage. Brown did not reply, but at noon, before several members, Brown asked Moody to repeat his morning assertion, which was done, and then a war of words followed. Moody jumped up excitedly, saying, "Do you mean to say I could be bribed?" and struck at Brown. Moody is tall and lank, while Brown is short, and the latter struck back, hitting Moody on the jaw and nose, but he had to jump up to do it. This was very amusing. They clinched, Brown all the time punishing his antagonist in the belly, when the interested spectators recovered sufficiently to take Brown off. No prosecutions are likely to occur, and the members who witnessed the difficulty were requested to remain silent.

In the senate this afternoon the bill for creating Cañon county out of this (Ada) passed with numerous amendments. The lobbies and gallery were packed with Boise people, all anxious to see the outcome of the combination bill, so called from the fact that to obtain its passage the father of the bill had been accused of entering combinations in return for which he was to have the support for the division. The bill went through the house some days ago with a whoop, and would have done the same in the senate, if all promises had been kept. One advantage the divisionists had was the support of Dubois, who had instructed his lieutenants to divide Ada county into ten-acre lots for electing Claggett men to the present legislature. Citizens here have been working hard to prevent its passage in the senate and concessions were granted on both sides. The act must be approved by a majority of voters at the regular election in 1892 before it can become law, and then not for ninety days, and this is where Ada county people place it on to the proposed Cañon county bill. The election occurs in November, 1892, and the legislature meets sixty days later, January 1, in time to repeal the law before it can take effect. This will be found an excellent piece of engineering if the house concurs in the senate amendments. The bill also passed providing for the compensation of county commissioners conformatory to the constitution.

In the house the entire afternoon was put in on eleven sections of the revenue bill, and it contains 207 sections.

The announcement was made that the governor had vetoed the act for the inspection of metalliferous and coal mines, as such a law was not needed by the state at present and would be an unnecessary burden.

Bellevue, Idaho, is Indignant.

BELLEVUE, Idaho, Feb. 25.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The legislature has left the Cañon county bill, segregating a portion of Ada county, to the vote of the people, as provided by the state constitution. Logan county folks can't understand why the bill dividing Logan county and giving a twenty-mile strip to Alturas was not likewise left to the vote of the people. There is much indignation in Bellevue because of the plain discrimination against one community and in favor of another.

Beatty Working Like a Beaver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The indications to-day are that the judiciary committee will make a favorable report upon Beatty's nomination. If this be true, Beaty deserves high praise. When he came to Washington a week ago he found the committee solidly against him. They had been told that he was a thoroughly bad lot; that he was unprincipled, incompetent and corrupt, and that his confirmation would be an insult to the people of Idaho. No one can understand what a terrible handicap this was who is ignorant of the personnel of the committee. It is headed by Edmunds, of Vermont, who is one of the straightest of straight-laced mortals when it comes to a matter of this character. Then his associates on the committee—Ingalls, Hoar, Evarts, Pugh, Coke and George—are equally punctilious. To satisfy these gentlemen that the charges are unfounded and that an injustice had been done to him was no easy matter. I am not sure that he has succeeded, for none of the committee will indicate their action in the premises. But, if he has done so, he deserves to be confirmed, as he undoubtedly will be should they report in his favor.

I spoke to Governor Shoup about Beatty's case to-day. Shoup is a manly man, and he talks straight from the shoulder. He said: "If the committee recommend Beatty's confirmation, I will vote for it, and so will all the other Senators. If they turn him down, I'll vote against him."

Meanwhile how fares it with Pinkham? I telegraphed you last night that charges had been filed against him. They are the old charges with which the Idaho people are familiar, but it looks as if they would prove effective. I understand to-day that the committee have decided to report against him. If this be done, it will probably result in his rejection.

Iowa White Caps.

CLEAR LAKE, Iowa, Feb. 25.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Charles George and his young wife were taken from bed last night by masked men and the husband compelled to leave town. He was threatened with death if he returned. The couple had just been married contrary to the wishes of the bride's parents.

La Grippe at Fort Logan.

DENVER, Feb. 25.—La grippe has taken possession of Fort Logan. Eighty soldiers are in the hospital. Four deaths occurred this week.

Deed for the Delamar Mines.

BOISE CITY, Idaho., Feb. 25.—The deed transferring the Delamar group of mines to a London syndicate has been placed in escrow with the Boise City National bank until the money arrives from Europe. The purchase price is said to be £400,000. J. R. Delamar retains 200,000 shares or half the capital stock.

Foster's Commission as Secretary Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President has signed the commission of Charles Foster as secretary of the treasury and it is expected he will assume his new duties tomorrow morning.

A London Lumber Firm Fails.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The failure of Prior, Lotton & Co., lumber merchants, is announced. Their liabilities are estimated at £300,000.

The Barbed Wire Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Attorneys for Washburn & Moen and the manufacturers of barbed wire, are going over the contract for the sale by the former to the latter of barbed wire patents, and it is stated the transaction will almost certainly be completed at some time during the day. When this matter has been completed the directors of the company formed by the manufacturers to purchase patents will meet and fix the royalty to be paid under the new arrangements. It is thought probable the present royalty of $1 per ton will be continued. The question of prices will also be considered.

Australian Ballot Law in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 25.—The house to-day passed the Australian election ballot bill.

THE UTAH DELEGATES

To the Woman's National Council in Washington.

Mrs. Richards is Listened to With Close Attention by the Great Audience—An Interesting Paper by Miss Howe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Utah is represented at the Woman's National council, now in session here, in the persons of Mesdames Jane Richards, Emeline B. Wells and R. K. Thomas. Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Wells appear on behalf of the Woman's Relief societies, while Mrs. Thomas represents the young ladies societies. To-day might properly be called "Utah day," inasmuch as all three ladies bore a conspicuous part in the council's proceedings. Mrs. Richards, as chairman of the delegation, was the first to address the convention. She spoke in an easy conversational tone and her remarks were followed with close attention by the large audience present. Her speech was devoted to the work of the society. She referred to their steady development, to the unselfish and philanthropic spirit in which their labors were conducted, and to the satisfactory results achieved. At the conclusion of her address she was heartily applauded. Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Thomas then followed with the reading of reports of the work of their respective societies.

Woman's National Council.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At this morning's session of the Woman's National council, the "matriarchate," or "motherage," paper prepared by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was read by Susan B. Anthony.

"Gains of the Last Three Years," was the subject of a paper by Mary Seymour Howell. She spoke of what was doing in various states for the political enfranchisement of women.

Miss Julia Ward Howe spoke on "Relation of the Woman Suffrage Movement to Other Modern Reforms: She said, in part: "I do not mean to say the appearance of women in the political arena is going to right every wrong, but it will do much. Look at the anomalous condition of things. Here are women ministers. They can preach of sin and vice in the world, but cannot use the ballot to suppress them. Women lawyers have no power to enforce the law. We are marching toward a better state of affairs. The old gospel said: 'Repent, for hell is before you,' but the new one says, 'Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.'"

At the afternoon session, Mary F. Seymour, editor of the *Business Woman's Journal*, read an able paper on "Occupation of Women to Date." She said fifty years ago there were only seven occupations accessible to women; to-day they are engaged in over three hundred. Every profession has thrown open its doors to women. In fact, they are now eligible to almost every employment in which men are engaged, and in addition to these many others peculiar to their sex. By sheer worthiness alone have women earned every inch of space in the industrial world which they occupy today."

At the evening and closing session a number of papers were read, including an interesting one by President Bertha Honora Palmer, of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian exposition. She spoke of what the board proposed to do at the World's fair, telling about the women's building to be erected upon the plans designed by women; what they expect to place in it, etc. She dwelt on the fact that this is the first time in our history that the mothers, wives and daughters of America have been permitted to assist in the management of an important national enterprise and allowed the high but demoralizing privilege of slipping their fingers into the national purse in order that they might prove lessons showing the progress of woman during the century. On behalf of the board of lady managers, she urged and requested that each organization represented at the council appoint a committee to consider the work the board is trying to do for the sex at the fair and present at an early day their suggestions and advice.

Council of National American Societies.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The council of National American societies completed its work to-day. G. G. Miner, of Chicago, was elected president; James S. Reynolds, Illinois, secretary, and W. J. H. Trainer, Michigan, treasurer. The platform declared in favor of free speech, a free press, restriction of foreign immigration, educational franchise, free common schools, no appropriation from the national treasury for sectarian purposes, public lands to actual citizens and bona fide settlers only. It is not proposed to form a distinct political party, but to favor the party which will incorporate its principles in its platform. The organization claims to represent a million and a half of voters.

Baron von Leufelt Leaves For Apia.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Baron von Lenfelt, the German Samoan commissioner, and his bride have left this city on their journey to Apia. The baron was married yesterday afternoon at the United States legation where a grand reception was held in his honor.

FROZEN TO DEATH

The Two Men Who Perished Near Great Falls Found.

THE GREAT FLOOD AROUND YUMA

The People Take to the High Ground for Safety—The Storm in California — A Blizzard in Kansas.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 25.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—A special from Great Falls says a purchasing agent for Shepherd, Siems & Co. has just arrived from McCartysville, on the Great Northern extension, and brings the first authentic information concerning the five men lost in the mountains near Cut Bank last week. The bodies of two of the men, who were frozen to death, were found, and a third man was found alive, but the remaining two have not yet been found and it is feared that they have perished. The two dead men were buried at Two Medicine Sunday. The five men were laborers from Chicago, who were on their way to the mountains in search of employment. The agent reports heavy snow storms in the mountains in the last few weeks.

The Flood at Yuma, Arizona.

YUMA, Ariz., Feb. 25.—The work of strengthening the levee had to be given up because it was old and weak, and the people began to move to higher ground Sunday. At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the levee broke and in an hour and a half the town was almost wholly under water. The air was filled with a noise of falling walls and the screams of women and children. Many people had no time to get out their furniture, and lost all. Over a hundred houses were ruined. An American named Gus Lee was drowned, but no other loss of life is reported. Railroad and telegraph offices were flooded out. The people camped on the hills and the United States buildings has been thrown open to them. There is much destitution, but no suffering yet, there being provisions in the town sufficient for a week. The board of trade meeting Monday made liberal donations for the sufferers. A relief committee was organized by the citizens, and at several stores goods are given to all applying. The country east of here is all under water so far as heard from. Meagre reports say the loss of property and live stock in Gila valley is very heavy. Reports have reached here of another rise in the Gila, and most all of the people have moved to higher ground. There have been no trains since Monday morning last.

The High Water.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The signal office furnishes the following special bulletin: High water is impending in the Mississippi river below Cairo. The highest water, 57 feet 3 inches, occurred at Cincinnati to-day, there having been a rise of 16 feet in the past six days. The upper Ohio, the Kanawha and the Big Sandy rivers are falling. The Arkansas river is stationary at medium stage. The Tennessee is at a stage of 29 feet at Chattanooga, a rise of 13 feet in four days. The Cumberland at Nashville is 24 feet 4 inches, a rise of 3 feet in three days. At St. Louis there has been a rise of 5 feet in one day. At Cairo the stage of water is 44 feet 3 inches and rising. A cold wave is sweeping over the country from the west and it is not likely rain to any considerable amount will follow in the Ohio valley in the next few days.

The California Storm About Over.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The latest reports show the storm is about over. Serious damage has been done railroad property, bridges and tracks having been washed away and telegraph wires prostrated. The Sunset route will probably be inoperative for a week and the Atlantic & Pacific has suspended the sale of overland tickets via Mojave because of a washout near Barstow. Passengers will be sent east over the Central Pacific. The latter route is in good condition.

The Storm Around Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 25.—The storm in this section was one of the worst ever known, but little damage resulted in the city proper. On the river front all the railroad bridges were damaged and in many cases swept out. News from the surrounding country is very meagre owing to the telegraph wires being down. Many reports of losses of life have been received, but the only cases authenticated are the drowning of a man named Wells with his wife and child near Wilmington. It is understood there is great damage to orchards and ranches south of the city where the floods are the worst in years. Many houses were damaged and fences and outbuildings destroyed.

Up to noon to-day reports showed at least six persons lost lives in the floods. The family of Charles Watts is also missing from near Downey, and are supposed to have drowned. The Wells family, consisting of a man, his wife and babe, was drowned at Duart, and the bodies of two Mexicans were found in the same neighborhood. S. Laurens was drowned at Wilmington. The worst of the flood was probably at Downey and vicinity. Old and new San Gabriel rivers broke from their banks and ran together and made a great inland sea, six to ten miles wide and seventeen miles long. Many houses were swept away, and a number of families occupying territory inundated have not been heard from.

The Southern Pacific Blockade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Reports to-day from the south concerning the blockade on the Southern Pacific in California and Arizona were more encouraging than those of the previous day. The road is expected to be in fair shape by to-morrow night.

To Wind up a Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Attorney-General Hunt to-day filed a bill in the circuit court to dissolve the Consolidated Mutual Fire Insurance company of Chicago. An examination into the affairs of the company November last disclosed the fact that its capital was impaired to the amount of $39,000. Auditor Pavey, upon whose relation the bill is brought, discovered that ninety pages had been taken out or torn from the journal of the company. It is claimed a book keeper tore the pages from the book to conceal the errors which it contained and the incompetent manner in which it was kept. The insurance risks in force amount to $3,133,000. The company is not licensed to transact business outside of Illinois and it is said it has unlawful risks in other states amounting to almost $3,000,000, the notes or contingent liabilities on which amount to $192,000. January, 1891, the company ceased to do business and made a pretended assignment to George H. Richey. The attorney-general seeks to set aside the assignment and to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the assets and wind up the business. Judge Collins issued an injunction restraining the disposition of the assets until the final hearing.

A Tornado at Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25.—A tornado passed over here at midnight. No damage was done in the city except blowing down the bell tower at Howard's shipyard. Houses rocked like cradles. A fertilizer factory two miles north of here, miles of fencing, and entire orchards were devastated. The greatest damage was done at Utica, where many houses, barns and other buildings were demolished and cattle killed. The damage will reach many thousand dollars.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The amount of silver offered for sale to-day was 12,030,500 ounces, of which 608,000 ounces were purchased at prices ranging from .9795 to .9825. The director of the mint to-day announced the treasury department having purchased the full amount of silver authorized by the law for the current month no further purchases will be made until March 2.

To Relieve the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The conferees on the bill to relieve the United States supreme court agree on the measure framed by the Senate. The salient features are the provisions for the appointment in each circuit of an additional United States circuit judge and for the organization in each circuit of circuit courts of appeal to have final jurisdiction in many classes of cases on which appeals are now allowed to the United States supreme court.

In the Cherokee Strip at Their Peril.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 25.—The people go into the Cherokee strip in small numbers. The following dispatch was received from Washington:

"Settlers on the Cherokee strip are there at their peril. (Signed.)

"GEORGE CHANDLER,
"Acting Secretary of the Interior."

Troops of cavalry will go into camp at Chilloco to-morrow and begin the work of ejecting the boomers.

A DERAILED TRAIN

On the Panhandle Road Causes Four Deaths,

Fatally Injures Half a Dozen, and More or Less Seriously Injures About Three Dozen Persons—Names of the Victims.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 25.—The rear coach of the limited Nashville train from Chicago to Cincinnati jumped the track at Hagerstown at 8:30 this evening and rolled down an embankment. Four persons were killed and several injured. The killed are F. Deal, engineer of maintenance of way of the Pan Handle; George Needham, attorney of the road; C. B. Case, conductor; Arthur Reeves, a passenger, of Richmond.

The train was coming down a steep grade into the town when the frame work of the engine broke and every car in the train was derailed, going down a fifteen-foot embankment. The cars caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished. All the coaches were terribly wrecked. The following persons were probably fatally hurt: Mrs. George McKew, Richmond, Ind.; Mrs. J. C. Busim, Sacramento, Cal. A large number of others sustained injuries, but will probably recover. Among them are: M. H. Hildi, Cincinnati; H. Stande, Chicago; John M. Edwards, Richmond, Ind.; A. Stexenburger and Willie Stexenburger, Westville, Ohio; Frank W. Eddy, Westfield, Mass.; Miss Roth, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Dudley, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Major Benson and two children, Logansport, Ind.; Mrs. Anna Englebrecht and three children, Logansport, Ind.; Henry Fox, Richmond, Ind.; Asa Kealey, Richmond; T. W. Gilpin, Philadelphia; John Crocker, Chicago; Charles Page, Richmond; G. H. Edmunds, Troy, Ohio; Mrs. Susan Utabaugh, Trenton, Ohio; O. Evans, Newcastle, Ind.; Dora Clark, Newcastle; Clifton Irwin, Martins Ferry, Ohio; J. P. Stanga, Eaton, Onio; J. W. Kramer, Logansport; Harriet S. Lombard, Amherst, Wis.; James T. Booles, Richmond; Robert Hodglim, railroad fireman; G. W. Webster, porter.

As fast as the injured were taken from the wreck they were carried to houses near by, where every attention was given them until arrangements could be made for their removal to the hospital at Richmond.

The Fayerweather Will Contest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—In the Fayerweather will contest to-day Henry D. Vaughan said he, Thomas G. Ritch and Justus Buckley had joined in an instrument relinquishing any claim to the residuary estate. As it was considered to be worth from a million to a million and a half to them as residuary legatees, the importance of their action is apparent. It knocks the bottom out of the main purpose of the contest. By the will standing, instead of the codicils Ritch and Bulkley will receive the residue in trust to divide among the colleges and hospitals mentioned in the will.

Kansas Legislation.

TOPEKA, Feb. 25.—The house has passed the apportionment bill dividing the state into eight congressional districts; also the Elder maximum freight rate bill. The effect of the latter is to reduce freight rates in the state about 20 per cent.

The senate passed the bill prohibiting combination among persons engaged in buying and selling live stock.

On American Irish Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Richard Kerens, a well known citizen of St. Louis, sailed for home to-day. In an interview here he said it is certain that nine-tenths of the Irish in America of all politics, are opposed to Parnell. The other tenth, composed of the noisy class, want to free Ireland by any means. No intelligent American thinks of the separation of Ireland from Great Britain. All Americans exact is that Ireland should be allowed to manage her local affairs.

Rome in Canadian Politics.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—It is reported on reliable authority that the Roman Catholic church has as yet only sounded the first note and that before election day a collective pastoral letter signed by all the archbishops and bishops in Quebec will be issued, defining their attitude.

A New Cure for Tuberculosis.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Liebreich's new method of treating tuberculosis is described by the discoverer to day. The substance used it cantharidate of potash, which is administered in solution by systematic injections under the skin. Clinical experiments seem to prove it is remedial in tuberculosis and other diseases. Liebreich says he is still carrying on his investigations and that announcement is made prematurely.

The Rumors Denied in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The agents in this city of the State Line Steamship company deny the company is in trouble. Agent Baldwin said the company was just completing a new steamer and he thought they would not build if business was not paying.

Execution of Madagascar Rebels.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 25.—The captain of a steamship which arrived here from Madagascar reports as a result of the revolt upon the part of the natives, the governor of Nassibe island, the French colony off the coast of Madagascar, has caused the execution of over a hundred rebels and their wives and children.

Indiana's World's Fair Appropriation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—In the senate today the World's fair bill passed with the appropriation cut down to $200,000.

THERE WAS NO POOL

Report of the Silver Pool Investigation Committee.

OWENBY IS TERMED A ROMANCER

Advice as to Intimations in the Heat of Debate—McKinley on the Work of the Fifty-First Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The report of the silver pool investigating committee made to the House to-night is unanimous. It reviews the testimony briefly. Owenby is alluded to as "a romancer whose imagination is not restrained by the limitations of truth."

Senator Cameron's silver purchase is alluded to as having been made and the silver sold before the bill passed. Representative Taylor bought after the bill became a law and when no additional legislation was looked for.

The report says it is but just to say that the statement made by Congressman Conger in the debate in the House June 24 last, to the effect that he had "been approached to join silver pools," furnished some excuse for the publication of the general allegation that a silver pool existed pending legislation, but none for the charge that certain Senators and Representatives accepted such invitation. Mr. Conger, who is now United States minister to Brazil, was asked by cable to give the committee the names of the persons who approached him, but declined to do so. The committee says the fact that exaggerated expressions were sometimes used in the heat of debate may furnish an excuse for such stories, but afford additional reason for careful avoidance in debate of an intimation that corrupt influence is being brought to bear upon members to influence legislation unless the member making such insinuations is prepared to substantiate the charge.

The committee has been unable to obtain any evidence to support Owenby's charges. There were many speculators buying silver individually and probably in some cases in company, but there is no evidence that there was any pool or combination of such speculators working together to this end, or that any Senator or Representative was connected with such pool. The only organized or combined effort to induce silver legislation disclosed by the evidence was a public organization known as the silver commission appointed by the St. Louis silver convention, and which has had its headquarters in Washington for the past year. This commission, according to the testimony of Francis G. Newlands, one of its members, had printed and distributed pamphlets and circulars, published articles in newspapers, and maintained agents in the field to visit organizations, particularly Farmers' alliances, in various parts of the country for the purpose of working up and securing an expression of public sentiment in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 of gold. This has been done at an expense of not less than $10,000 nor more than $15,000 during the past year, which expense has been met by voluntary contributions of owners of silver mines and bullion, and others favoring such legislation. There was no evidence, and the committee has reason to believe, that this commission which Owenby describes as "head silver pool," had any connection with silver speculations or expended any money otherwise than for the purpose above stated, organizations designed to influence public opinion to secure legislation. There is no evidence that any pool, combination, syndicate or individual speculator furnished money to enable members of Congress to invest in silver, or that any Senator or Representative was interested in any silver pool or syndicate as charged by Owenby; that any evidence that any Senator, Representative or government official was individually interested in silver bullion or silver speculation pending the silver legislation, except that referring to Senator Cameron.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—McKinley, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that to-morrow the House shall meet, at 10 o'clock, immediately proceed to consideration of the shipping bill, general debate to close at 6 o'clock. Friday the House shall meet at 10 o'clock and proceed to consideration of the bill by paragraphs, the previous question to be considered as ordered, at 5 o'clock.

Blount, of Georgia, protested against this method of doing business, but said that as a member of the committee on rules he had agreed to the resolution with a view of getting as much opportunity of debate as possible. It was the best the minority members could make out of the situation.

McMillin, of Tennessee, another minority member of the committee on rules, took the same position. He then inveighed against the code of rules and pointed to the truth of the prophecy that he had made in the beginning of Congress. He had said the rules had been adopted for four reasons: To pass an election bill which subjected the ballot box to the bayonet. That had been done.

To pass the direct tax bill. That had been done.

To pass a tariff bill that should rob the people.

To pass a bill placing further taxes upon a depressed and burdened interior for the benefit of the shipping interests. That was about to be done.

Dockery, of Missouri, called attention to the fact that under the rules up to the present time the net increase of appropriations made by the present Congress was $102,000,000, as compared with the appropriations made by the last Congress.

Cannon, of Illinois, said the House could ill spare two days, but he had yielded to the general desire that the shipping bill should be considered, and he had acquiesced in the resolutions. He gave notice, however, that if the the order were made, he would ask the House to sit to-night and to-morrow night for consideration of appropriation bills.

McKinley denied the practice of making special orders had originated in this Congress. It had been the practice of every Congress since the Forty-sixth, but in former Congresses was done in violation of the rules and it was done under direct authority of the rules. The majority was responsible for public legislation, and it should be permitted to enact its purpose into public law to be tried only before the great tribunal of the American people. [Republican applause.] "You have been tried." "You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting," were some of the remarks that came in chorus from the Democratic side.

McKinley—To that tribunal we confidently commit the work of the Fifty-first Congress. If the gentlemen on the other side imagine the verdict of last November was based on public legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, they are much mistaken and in error. I do not believe there is a gentleman who has studied the causes that led to the verdict in November who can conscientiously declare that it was based on the work of this Congress.

"What was it?" queried the Democrats.

McKinley—The majority on this floor having only a few days [derisive laughter on the Democratic side] and all of us being here with our seats well filled. We propose to go on and complete the work of the Fifty-first Congress, no matter what obstruction may be placed in our way by the gentlemen on that side of the chamber. [Republican applause]. The resolution was then adopted, yeas, 139; nays, 114.

The immigration bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Oates' substitute which was rejected. The bill was passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill. In the course of general debate Funston, of Kansas, in charge of the agricultural appropriation bill, and Butterworth, of Ohio, had a tilt when Funston said if Butterworth had taken as much time to forwarding his anti-option bill as he had to drawing his salary as secretary of the World's fair directory, the measure would have been passed.

Butterworth charged Funston, as chairman of the committee on agriculture, with neglecting the interests of the farmers. Mr. Funston had not moved the introduction or consideration of the anti-option bill, but had stood trembling like an aspen leaf under the frown of the speaker.

Hatch, of Missouri, deplored the condition of the farmers. He made a speech in favor of free coinage and a reduction of taxation, and criticised the majority of the committee on agriculture for not acting on the anti-option bill. He denounced the Republicans for throttling great national measures. Cannon having suggested they could pass the anti-option bill next session, Hatch retorted they would pass it next session and every other bill that is constitutional and demanded by the people. After considerable further debate the committee rose without disposing of the bill.

The death of Senator Wilson was announced, and, after the appointment of a committee to take action in regard to his funeral, the House adjourned.

The House held an evening session, making, for the second time in its history, two distinct legislative sessions in one day. Dingley submitted the report of the silver pool investigating committee, and it was ordered printed, Dingley giving notice he would call it up as soon as possible.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill. After considerable debate it was passed and the committee of the whole resumed consideration of the general deficiency bill. An adjournment was taken before it was disposed of.

Irrigated Farms in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The census bureau announces there are 1,057 irrigated farms in Arizona, having a total area of 65,821 acres. The average cost of land, including the purchase price, fencing, plowing and water right, is $16.92 per acre, of which $7.05 represents the cost of water right, and the average valuation placed upon the land by the owners is $48.68 per acre, including buildings. The average annual cost of water is $1.55 per acre, and the average annual value of farm products is $13.92 per acre, ranging $9.26 in Maricopa to $31 in Yavapai county. The acreage now under irrigation approaches the maximum possible with the present watter supply and the methods of utilization, but the conservation of the flood waters that now annually run to waste would largely increase the area susceptible of successful cultivation.

Humbert Knights Inspector Byrnes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The King of Italy has conferred the order of knighthood on Police Inspector Thomas F. Byrnes. This recognition is attributed to the fact that the inspector has assisted many Italians in this city and also rendered valuable service to the Italian government by arresting brigands who have escaped from Italy.

HAS THE BIG HEAD.

Jack McAuliffe Blows About Bob Fitzsimmons

And Says the Australian Can't Stop Him in Four Rounds—An Admirer of Jack Thinks Otherwise.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—There is one man among the hundreds who saw Bob Fitzsimmons whip Jack Dempsey who does not believe the New Zealander is anything like the pugilistic phenomenon he is cracked up to be. That man is Jack Mc Auliffe, and he claims to know what he is talking about, for he was one of Dempsey's seconds. The light-weight champion declared to-day he would box four rounds with Fitzsimmons if suitable arrangements regarding the division of the purse could be made. "I know perfectly well I can't whip him," said McAuliffe to a reporter to-night, "but he can't stop me in four rounds. I will box him, within three weeks, for gate receipts This man is clever I admit, but he has a few things to learn. I am willing to take a chance at him for four rounds at any time, the sooner the better."

One of McAuliffe's greatest admirers, who saw the fight in New Orleans, when spoken to regarding Jack's intentions, said: "Why, this man will knock Jack's head off. Four rounds will not protect him. I am surprised that Jack should entertain for a moment any thoughts of meeting this fellow. He can whip any light-weight in the world, but he will bite off a big hunk of bitter cake if he tackles Fitz. It would be a pity to see McAuliffe sacrifice his reputation. Of course, defeat by a man of Fitzsimmons' size would not injure him as much as if a man of his own size had whipped him, but still it would hurt him."

Alex. Laing Brown, M. P., Wants a Divorce.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 25.—In the court of sessions to-day Alexander Laing Brown, Liberal member of parliament for Harwick district, Scotland, asked for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery with a commercial traveler named MacNeill. Brown will resign his seat in parliament in order to push his case.

Empress Frederick's Visit to Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The organization known as the League of Patriots has violently denounced the visit of Empress Frederick of Germany to the palace of Versailles. Monday last, the league decided to hold meetings of protest until the imperial visitor leaves the city. It is known here that in Berlin it was expected that President Carnot would call upon Empress Frederick, but after a special cabinet meeting was held it was decided as Empress Frederick is traveling incognito the French government could compromise the matter by sending the chief of President Carnot's military household, General Grugere, and M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, to call upon the ex-Empress. This accordingly was done. This question of etiquette was undoubtedly the cause of much anxiety and worry to members of the French cabinet, and it was made the subject of a long and earnest discussion before it was finally concluded. The government would not dare to risk the verdict of public opinion in case President Carnot called upon the imperial visitor.

It is evident ex-Empress Frederick's visit to St. Cloud and Versailles was ill-advised. The extremists are shouting very loudly and even moderate papers urge that her stay be not prolonged. The Patriotic league, under the lead of Deroulde, is organizing hostile demonstrations against the Empress. She will probably leave Friday morning. Her visit has hardly increased the chances of a good French exhibit at the Berlin art exposition.

Pfeiffer Pleads Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A sensation was caused in the court of common pleas this afternoon by President Pfeiffer of the defunct Bank of America withdrawing his plea of not guilty and entering a plea of guilty as indicted.

THE WAR IN CHILI

A Bundle of Letters Containing News of Interest

CONCERNING THE INSURRECTION

The Rebels Seem to be Gaining—The Government Experiences Difficulty in Procuring Transports For Troops and Stores.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The *Herald* received yesterday from its correspondent in Santiago, Chili, a bundle of letters containing news of no little interest about the progress of the insurrection in that country, of which but meagre information has been received from day to day by cable, chiefly via Buenos Ayres and Europe. These letters give a vivid picture of the doings of both the insurrectionists and the government troops.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Jan. 17.—The insurrection now extends from Coquimbo to Sierra Nesta, and in spite of reports of the government to the contrary, some very serious fighting has been done. President Balmaceda surrounds himself with troops and the sentries around the municipal palace have been tripled, many additions having been made to the sentries elsewhere.

News that the city of Coquimbo after a short fight, surrendered to the insurgents had the effect of a thunderbolt in Santiago. This was not expected and the government fears that other cities will revolt. General Urura led the revolutionists the cruisers Magallanes and Admiral Cochrance were detailed by the admiral to capture Coquimbo, which they did January 17. They arrived at Coquimbo on the night of the 16th, and early on the 17th, began to bombard the town. The land batteries were abandoned after half an hour's firing and the people, as though by previous agreement, started for the armories. As soon as President Balmaceda was informed of the fall of the city, he dispatched 3,000 soldiers from the garrisons of Valparaiso, Santiago and Iquique, which left post haste for Coquimbo.

The cruiser Esmeralda bombarded the city of Talcapuano on the night of January 15, and destroyed all the land batteries. An attempt was made by the insurgents to land forces, but owing to the powerful garrison, which is loyal to the government, the insurgents were repulsed. About a hundred men were killed in this attack and finally the insurgents withdrew their land forces.

Life is becoming unbearable in Santiage. For the least indiscreet word a man may utter he is at once thrown into prison by the government. At present the prison is nearly full, there being over a hundred men of prominence in jail. They are all charged with being partial to the insurrection.

A dynamite bomb was exploded in the presidential palace at Villa del Mar and the palace was partly demolished. The family of President Balmacedа will shortly leave for Europe, presumably for Paris unless matters become more complicated.

SANTIAGO, Chilli, Jan. 19.—News for the first time has been received by the government that the three thousand men who had been sent from Valpariaso to Iquique and Santiago to fight the insurgents at Coquimbo have been completely routed. The government lost in this engagement over two hundred men killed and as many more were wounded. The insurgents were all perfectly armed and had a plentiful supply of ammunition. The blacdake of Iquique continues as strict as ever. The Admiral Cochrane is anchored with its broad side to the city while the Magallanes cruisers outside of the harbor. No vessel is allowed to enter or leave and the inhabitants are beginning to grow uneasy about their food supply.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Jan. 21.—The following dispatch from Coquimbo has been received at the department of war here:

President Balmaceda—The insurrectionists are rapidly building barricades in all the streets. The convent of the Notre Dame sisters has been taken by the insurgents and converted into a fortress. All buildings which are in commanding positions have been taken by the rebels and the cannon brought from the land batteries and from ships have been placed in such positions as to command every road which approaches the city. The Cochrane, Magallanes and Abato have come nearer town and at present are unloading powder and ammunition. The rebels have about two thousand well armed men here and they are under the protection of the fleet's guns. Those guns which they have been unable to use they have spiked, removing all powder and ammunition on board the ships.

A strange feature of the war is that the government is unable to obtain transports for its troops and ammunition as all the merchant ships are in favor of the rebels and refuse to serve the government. Telegrams are coming in from Iquique, saying that the rebel fleet is beginning to shell the forts and a heavy cannonading is going on. The company Sud America, who has several steamships employed in traffic along the coast and up to Panama, has given the government a set back by placing its steamships at the disposal of the insurrectionists to be used as transports. These vessels are very powerful and rapid, and should the rebels take it into their heads to make cruisers of them, there is no telling how much harm they could do to the government cause.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 23.—Alarming news has been received by telegraph from Iquique which the government will not make public, but it is understood the inhabitants are in very destitute circumstances. An attempt was made by the rebel troops to capture several of the land batteries which command the city, but they were unsuccessful. As the several attempts made to break the blockade have been ineffectual, the government will now try to send water and food by land, protected by a strong guard. The rebels say they will stop this at all hazards, and therefore the government is still in doubt as to the possibility of this plan.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 24.—The telegraph has been working all day between this city and Iquique. It is said that Admiral Cochrane and the Abato approached the city under heavy fire from the land batteries and deliberately proceeded to shell the town. After a heavy bombardment the cruisers withdrew and late at night disembarked a large detachment of men. It was the intention of the rebels to attack the town at sunrise, but they were seen, and when morning dawned the rebels were surprised to see the government forces in battle array before them. A fierce battle, which lasted for several hours, ensued and the rebels had to retire to their boats.

The Scottdale Strikers.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 25.—The strikers made a hostile demonstration about the Rainey works again