The Semi-Weekly Herald
B. H. ROBERTS, - EDITOR,
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IDAHO'S GOVERNOR

Assumes to Have Bills Introduced in the Legislature.

HE IS CENSURED FOR THE SAME

Believue Will Fight the Alta-Lincoln County Bill—Willey Blamed for Not Taking Action Pro or Con.

BOISE, Idaho March 3.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The senate to-day displayed its disgust for the action of the house in not transacting business more rapidly by the introduction of several resolutions, one that the session adjourn sine die on Saturday; another, that members of the senate be granted leave of absence for thirty days, which of course would prevent even a quorum; another one that no money be appropriated for salaries after Saturday, and another one that no more bills be introduced without unanimous consent.

Three resolutions were introduced for as many amendments to the constitution. It is proposed to submit to the people an amendment to the coustitution of the state at the next general election for the creation of new counties. County commissioners can order a special election, stating the boundary lines, and if two-thirds of the electors in the part to be created vote in its favor, it shall be so ordered. Another is on the same subject, but no new county shall have a valuation of less than $1,000,000, and that much must be left in the old. The last and most important, provides that the state, counties, townships and cities can make donations of not over 10 per cent. for building of railroads or other improvements, the same to be appropriated upon vote of the people.

The Jones wagon road bill was reported and Wing offered a substitute which had been drawn up by the governor. Then ensued bitter and contemptuous words against the governor for exceeding his prerogative. He was reminded he had stepped out of bounds, and if, as asserted, he was going to veto the present bill now before the senate, he should keep quiet.

President Gray warned Senator Weller to be careful of his words when he arose to speak of the governor, and such warning was given to several other members. The bill was finally, as in about four instances before, referred to the committee on highways and bridges.

The objection which Governor Willey seems to have against it is the fact that the proposed line has been surveyed and a straight mark was made over mountains which are impassable, as the governor has mined in the mountains of Idaho for many years and knew the proposed line was absurd.

Passed the bill for better defining the boundary line of Lemhi and Bingham counties. Also allowing towns to change their names by vote of the people.

The house devoted most of the day in committee of the whole to county officers' fees. The bill was amended by striking out the section allowing assessors assistants.

To-night the house considered additional sections to the revenue bill, skipping the section in regard to taxing of mines on account of certain members being absent.

Munroe introduced a bill for a commissioner of emigration and statistics, fixing the sections the governor had objected to in his veto of the former bill.

The act passed dispensing with the calling of grand juries except by authority of the judges of the district court.

The Alta-Lincoln County Bill.

BELLEVUE, Idaho, March 3.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The Alta-Lincoln county bill annihilating Alturas and Logan counties to-day became a law by limitation. Governor Willey neglected to either sign or veto the measure. He gives as his reasons for ignoring action was that he wants the responsibility of the strange bill to lie where it belongs with the legislature. The people of Bellevue, who were opposed to the measure, and those of Hailey who are alleged beneficiaries of the law, alike denounce the governor for his want of decision in either approving what was right or vetoing what was wrong. It is an open secret that he believed the measure unconstitutional, but the heavy pressure brought to bear from the outside has evidently caused him to shrink from exercising the gubernatorial prerogative. He even received from Washington, at the suggestion of Idaho politicians, requests from Senators Shoup and Dubois and Congressman Sweet to sign the bill. While not listening to Washington dictation he has evidently shown a want of backbone. Logan county will not give up the fight, but is armed to fight out to the bitter end the question of the constitutionality of the new law.

No Reprieve for Miller.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 3.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Acting Governor Barber has refused the application for a reprieve of a year for Miller, the boy double murderer, under sentence to hang the 20th of this month. The governor says the condemned shall have the benefit of all legal rights and offers to allow sixty days for an appeal to the supreme court. Miller's attorney will accept this extension and do the best he can. There is no hope for the condemned lad. Miller, beating his way on a train, shot two young men as they slept in a box car. He is unaffected.

Scottdale Labor Leaders Arrested.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., March 3.—A sensation was created to-day by the arrest of President John B. Roe, of the United Mine Workers, Master Workman Wise and several other labor leaders on warrants sworn out by Operator Rainey, charging conspiracy, riot, etc. The men are indignant, claiming the conspiracy is against them.

Chilian Political Prognostications.

LISBON, March 3.—According to mail advices from Chili, leading diplomats expected the Chilian government would gain the March election by coercing electors; that the congress thus obtained would probably install Vicuna as president of the council, and he would likely come to terms with the opposition, renouncing transitory affiliation with Balmaceda.

Warrants Out for Pitcher Baldwin.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—President Von der Ahe, of the St. Louis Browns, swore out a warrant to-day charging Mark Baldwin, the well known pitcher, with conspiracy. Baldwin jumped his contract with the Columbus association team and went to the league. He was here trying to sign some of Von der Ahe's players. Baldwin escaped before the warrants could be served.

Report on the Steel for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Tracy to-night sent to the Senate in response to resolution, the result of the investigation made into the alleged defects in the steel castings furnished the government by the Standard Steel company of Thurlow, Pa. The investigation showed a number of castings furnished were defective and flaws in the steel were concealed apparently, to defraud the steel inspectors. The secretary also sent the report of the board appointed to investigate the false stamping of steel test pieces for many vessels made by the Linden Steel company of Pittsburg, the result of which shows a counterfeit stamp had been used by an employee of the company, and that the company had no knowledge of the fraud practiced on the government.

A Disastrous Hailstorm.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., March 3.—A disastrous hailstorm visited this vicinity to-day, doing great damage to property and stock.

Rochester Elects Republican Aldermen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 3.—For the first time in twenty years, a Republican board of aldermen was elected here to-day.

Minneapolis Census Conspirators Plead Guilty.

ST. PAUL, March 3.—In the United States district court in Minneapolis to-day the cases of the Minneapolis census conspirators came up. Beaudette and Stevens pleaded guilty to one count each and will be sentenced to-morrow. Dickey's case was *nolle prossed*.

Cornwall & Bros., Louisville, Assign.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—Cornwall & Bros., soap, have assigned. Assets, $180,000; liabilities, $177,000.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Leading Society Ladies of Chicago

Petition the Illinois Legislature Not to Grant the Elective Franchise to Women in Municipal Elections—Their Reasons.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—An interesting petition has reached the members of the Illinois general assembly. It is signed by some of the best known of Chicago's society ladies, and is a protest against the bill extending municipal suffrage to women and denouncing as false and pernicious all attempts to secure legislation in that direction. Among the signers are Mr. J. J. P. Odell, wife of the well-known banker; Mrs. Caroline Corbin, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Corbin, United States army; Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, wife of Judge Gray; Mrs. E. F. Briggs, Mrs. Cornelie McAvoy, Mrs. George W. Smith, Frances Higgins, Isabella A. Galt and others.

The following extracts are taken from the petition: "Busy in the cares of their homes, women have neither time, strength nor inclination to enter the public arena, and defend themselves against doings which they earnestly believe to be pernicious and destructive of the true power and influence of women in their homes."

The French revolution is reviewed, and authorities cited to prove that woman suffrace would result in degradation of the sex. Instances of communistic societies, etc., are instanced, with the implied destruction of the family relation, and the petition adds: "When women share with men the burden of labor and government, communism, with all that it implies, is already begun. We regard the question of the property rights of comparatively few women as one of minor importance compared with the vastly greater right of women in general to maintenance and protection in the home while they are engaged in absorbing offices and duties of womanhood. And this paramount right of women is threatened with entire destruction by the socialistic doctrines above cited."

"We exhort you so remember that above all human laws stand those great natural laws inherent in the universe, which no man nor body of men can contravene, and that these laws have forever established a difference between the powers and privileges of the sexes, to disregard which is to invoke the penalties by which they are relentlessly enforced. We beg you to consider that the revolution of France could not override these laws, but fell crushed under the burden; that in so far as any political body in this country has attempted to do so, it has suffered defeat; and we believe no greater misfortune can attend the forming labor party of this country in its attempt to secure legislation in the interest of the farmer, artisan and laborer, than that it should espouse the false and pernicious doctrine of the political rights of women.

"We pray, therefore, that no matter what arguments to the contrary may be urged upon you as legislators for the commonwealth you will stand fast by that ancient bulwark of liberty—the home—remembering that the same power which says to all men: Behold! God is you father and all ye are brethern, has joined also the husband and wife as one flesh for the orderly bearing and rearing of children and maintenance of society, and has given to each their own distinctive and equally honorable share in the labors and rewards of life."

The ladies, in conclusion, say they have held court with many women in different parts of the state and feel assured the petition represents the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the women of Illinois.

National League Baseball Meeting.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Delegates to the National League ball meeting were in session all day and evening. It is stated the entire time was spent in revision of the constitution; that only such changes were made to make the document conform to the new National agreement. The Cincinnati muddle was also under consideration.

Emma Abbott was Cremated.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—It leaked out today that the remains of Emma Abbott, the famous opera singer, were cremated in this city two weeks ago.

The Springfield, Mo., Public Building Site.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Spooner, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, to-day submitted to the Senate the result of the committee's investigation of the allegations made by a citizen of Springfield, Mo., concerning the selection of a site for a public building, and making certain insinuations against the supervising architest of the treasury, Windrim, in connection with the matter. The report states the committee, after hearing a large amount of testimony, are unanimously of the opinion there's nothing whatever in the evidence which impeaches in any way the capacity or integrity of Windrim.

Barrundia's Widow's Claim.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Trainsito Hurtarte, widow of General Barrundia, in her own name, and as representative of her six minor daughters, and Ramon Bengobiata, as representative of his wife, Barrundia's daughter, have filed with the secretary of state claims against the United States for $1,000,000 for having surrendered Barrundia to the Guatamalan authorities, at whose hands he lost his life. There is a defect in the claim which, in the opinion of the state department, officials will prove fatal to it, and that is the fact that it is made by citizens of a foreign country without the knowledge and consent of that country. It is said at the department that it is a well established principle in this country as well as others that claims of citizens of one country against another are recognized only when presented in the name of the country of which the claimant is a citizen.

An Atrocious Double Murder.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., March 3.—A cold blooded and most atrocious double murder was committed recently on Padre island, the victims being two old men, Harry Reynolds and Perry Douglass. Reynolds owned a sheep ranch on the island, and the belief is that the men were murdered for the purpose of robbery.

Acts Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President has signed the direct tax bill; the act to prevent bookmaking and pooselling in the District of Columbia; the joint resolution authorizing Vice-Consul General Scidmore to accept the medal conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan; the act amending the act for the relief of volunteers and regular soldiers in the late war, approved March 3, 1889; the act to pension the widow of General William H. Hoffman; the act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States; the act in regard to the treaty of reciprocity with the Hawaiian islands; the act providing for the safe and humane transportation of cattle; the act for the erection of United States prisons, and for the imprisonment of United States prisoners.

The act amending the laws in regard to the immigration of aliens; the act granting pensions to Powell's battalion of mounted volunteers; the act granting a pension to the widow of Rear Admiral Porter; the act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce; and the act to regulate the granting of leases of the Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The President to-night approved the following bills: Authorizing the Coos Bay, Roseburgh and Eastern Railroad & Navigation company, in Coos county, Ore., to construct a bridge across Coal Bank slough; to provide for the inspection of live hogs and carcases and products thereof which are subjects of inter-state commerce; granting to the Missoula & Northern railroad company the right of way through the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana; the joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river and making the same immediately available, and the act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations.

China Not Hostile to Blair.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A rumor is current to the effect that upon information cabled by the Chinese minister here, the Chinese government has entered objection to Senator Blair as minister to that country. The Chinese minister being in Peru, Mr. Yo, one of the attaches of the legation, to-day said there was absolutely no truth in the report, and added: "A cablegram was of course sent, but it was a mere announcement, and no word has been received from the Chinese government in answer to the message. Any action hostile to the appointment would be taken presumably on information from here, and nothing against Mr. Blair has been sent or is likely to be sent. We have, of course made investigation, but all we have found out is favorable to the appointment rather than against it. I have been in the country long enough to know a 'fake' even if I do not use the word myself, and I should call the whole story about Mr. Blair a 'fake.'"

Blaine said so far as he knew there was nothing whatever in the story.

John Hall, the Railroad Man, Dead.

NEW YORK, March 3.—John Hall, the well-known railroad man, has died at Thomasville, Ga. Hall went south with Jay Gould a few weeks ago, took ill and succumbed to an attack of pleurisy.

London Dockers' Union Seceded.

LONDON, March 3.—The Dockers' union has seceded from the Federated Labor union, owing, it is claimed, to needless obstinacy and lack of discretion shown by the Seamen's and Firemen's unions.

Gould & Co., Furniture, Assign.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Gould & Co., one of the oldest furniture dealers in the country, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $250,000; assets, more.

To Prevent Competition in Trade.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.—The governor this morning signed the bill to prevent competition among persons engaged in buying and selling live stock.

Mutiny of Chilian Troops.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from Chili by way of Buenos Ayres states three battalions of infantry and the entire Fourth regiment of Chilian government troops stationed in the neighborhood of Pisaqua, shot their officers and declared in favor of the revolutionists.

Bushyhead Gets an Injunction.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 3.—Ex-Chief Bushyhead, who has a lease upon the stone quarries in the Cherokee strip, to-day obtained a temporary restraining order from Judge Green, enjoining Lieutenant Golden from removing Bushyhead and his employees from the strip, destroying his buildings, side tracks, derricks and machinery. Jordan, agent for Bushyhead, is now in possession and if the troops arrest him again the case will undoubtedly be brought into the courts.

The Belfast League Dissolved.

BELFAST, March 3.—Henry Harrison, member of parliament, visited the officers of the Belfast branch of the National league yesterday, and seized all the money and documents he could lay his hands on. He claimed the central branch of the league authorized the sizure, owing to the disorganized state and disloyal attitude of the Belfast branch towards Parnell. Harrison and his friends then declared the branch dissolved. A free fight followed between Harrison's friends and their opponents of the Belfast league. Fists, sticks and chairs were freely used. Finally the police cleared the building.

Refined Sugar in Bond.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The treasury department has decided that bonded refined sugars may properly be retained in sealed cars until April 1 next.

Milliken, of Maine, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, to-day reported favorably a bill for the erection of an extension to the White House in accordance with plans proposed by Mrs. Harrison. The whole structure when completed to cost not more than $950,000.

American Trotting Association.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Men of the turf from Maine to California are in attendance upon the second biennial congress of the American Trotting association. About seventy delegates are present.

Fireman Sadler Discharged.

LONDON, March 3.—Fireman Sadler, arrested for the murder of "Carroty Nell," has been discharged as the police could not collect sufficient evidence to connect him with the crime.

Mrs. Wood's Will Not Broken.

LONDON, March 3.—The application of the brothers Mrs. Wood to break her will bequeathing a large fortune to Mrs. O'Shea to-day was refused by the court.

Public allusion to Parnell's having a possible interest in this fortune induced the brothers to bring this action.

NO EXTRA SESSION

The President Says There is No Necessity for One.

DEBATE ON THE COPYRIGHT BILL

Sherman Urges His Amendment—The Greed of the Publishers—Agreeing to Conference Reports All Day.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—This Congress is having a remarkable closing. There is an air of extraordinary calmness about the proceedings which consume the closing twenty-four hours of Congress, and they are almost devoid of interest. There is perhaps more than the usual rush in the lobbies by those who are eager to press through measures. The "lobby" is very active and is in a measure successful, though all that was expected in the way of "getting little measures through" will not be accomplished. The work done to-day was chiefly in conference, the two houses merely acting on reports.

Friends of the copyright bill are working hard to have Sherman's amendment given up by the Senate, as they feel if the Senate does not recede the bill will fail. The result of the struggle is to put miscellaneous items on the appropriation bills which are still in doubt. Therefore it is not possible at this time to tell just what the aggregate of the appropriations for the session will be. These miscellaneous items count up enormously during the rush of the closing hours of the session. At the close of the last session a "very liberal" estimate was made by committees fixing the sum of these items at $5,000,000, but it turned out the aggregate was $10,000,000. It is safe to say the aggregate of all appropriations will exceed $525,000,000; possibly it will be considerably more.

An evening paper says the President said to callers yesterday that the report that he intended to send a special message urging the passage of the federal election bill was not true. It would be, he said, both superfluous and useless. The President said to these gentlemen he had no idea an extra session of Congress would be necessary. As to the talked-of special session of the Senate, the President said he had no intention of calling one. There was, he said, nothing in the present outlook of public business which would require it. The President then told his callers he was going on a shooting trip about a week after the adjournment of Congress, to be gone a few days.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate met at 9:30 a. m. and immediately went into executive session; doors reopened at 10:15 a. m., when the general deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and all amendments agreed to in the committee of the whole last night were agreed to in bulk by the Senate except as to the four that were reserved, including the French spoliation claims and the Pacific railroad claims.

Plumb offered an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the citizens of Oklahoma who are rendered destitute by the drought. Agreed to.

Plumb desired to have an amendment offered and agreed to distributing among the various departments of the government a number of census office clerks whose employment is about to cease, but Edmunds objected on the ground that it was purely a legislative subject and interfered with the operations of the civil service rules, those clerks not having gone through the forms of the civil service examination.

Amendments providing for the payment to Pacific railroads agreed to without division.

The next reserved amendment was that for the payment of the French spoliation claims. The discussion was carried on at much length by Messrs. Stewart, Hoar, Evarts, Sherman, Edmunds, Spooner, Morrill, Daniel, Blair, Hale, Reagan and Hawley. Finally Gorman having appealed to the Senators to stop discussion and to pass the bill before it was too late, a vote was taken and the French spoliation claim amendment was agreed to, yeas, 41; nays, 14.

The last reserved amendment was that striking out of the House bill the paragraph giving a month's extra pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House borne on annual or session rolls. The amendment was disagreed to and the paragraph was retained.

Faulkner moved to add to the paragraph the words "and official reporter of the Senate and House." Agreed to.

Stewart offered an amendment to reimburse California, Oregon and Nevada for moneys expended by them in the suppression of the rebellion, $2,451,000 to California, $225,000 to Oregon and $404 to Nevada. The amendment was agreed to without division.

Carlisle offered an amendment to the extra month's pay paragraph, so as to include employees of the law department of the congressional library. Agreed to.

A paragraph was inserted directing the secretary of the treasury to settle and pay the claims of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina and the city of Baltimore, on account of advances made in the war of 1812; and appropriating $2,500,000 for that purpose. The bill passed and was sent back to the House with the Senate amendment.

The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

On the pension appropriation bill the conferees reported that no agreement was reached.

Allison explained the disagreement was over the amendment adopted by the Senate that the provision limiting fees of pension attorneys to $2 "in case of increased pensions" should not apply to existing valid contracts.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was presented and read last night, was taken up and agreed to.

The House amendments to the Senate bill to establish certain ports of delivery in Alaska territory, reducing the amount from $25,000 to $10,000, was concurred in.

The report on the copyright bill was presented, explained by Platt and agreed to. There are two points, however, on which no agreement was reached: Sherman's amendment allowing the importation "on the payment of tariff duties," of foreign copies of copyright books, and Ingalls' amendment allowing the importation of newspapers and magazines. Being satisfied no copyright bill could become law with those two amendments, Platt moved that the Senate recede from them.

Sherman argued in support of his amendment, and said without it he did not feel at liberty to vote for the bill. He would not give the publishers of the United States the absolute monopoly of production of any book. He would give to them the privilege of a protective duty that would secure employment to printers and capital as in the case of other products of the country. If the bill become a law without the amendment, he believed it would be the most unpopular law on the statute book. It was the spirit of monopoly and a desire for absolute prohibition that lay at the foundation of the opposition to the amendment.

Hiscock, one of the conferees, supplemented what Platt said about the failure of the bill unless the Senate receded from those amendments by saying that if the Senate did not recede the matter was of no consequence whether the bill failed or not. He asked Sherman what he proposed by his amendment to give authors.

Sherman replied he proposed to give them the exclusive right of sale of their books in the United States.

Hiscock remarked it would be no exclusive right when purchasers could import books under the present law, paying a duty of 25 per cent. He asserted no foreign author would avail himself of the copyright (with the Sherman amendment in it), because his book would be pirated somewhere else and would be imported into the United States. As to Ingalls' amendment admitting newspapers and periodicals, Hiscock said under it the works of American authors could be published abroad in special form and could be imported without even paying duty. That amendment struck directly at American authors and took from them the benefits of their copyright.

After a long discussion on Platt's motion to recede from Sherman's and Ingalls' amendments the Senate divided and a vote was taken first on receding from Sherman's amendment. The motion was defeated, yeas, 28; nays, 23. The Sherman amendment was retained. Ingalls' amendment was retained without division and a further conference ordered.

Senate appropriating $100,000 for extending and repairing the military quarters at Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., passed.

The Senate bill to incorporate the National Conservatory of Music of America, was taken from the calendar, and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to consideration of the House pension bills on the calendar. After passing about sixty such bills, business was laid aside temporarily.

A resolution was reported and agreed to directing the committee on finance to ascertain, in every practicable way, and report from time to time, the effect of tariff laws upon imports and exports; the growth, development and production and prices of agricultural and manufactured articles at home and abroad, and upon wages, domestic and foreign, with authority to sit at such times and places as the committee may deem advisable.

Manderson was appointed a member of the committee on rules in place of Ingalls, resigned; Casey, member of the committee on agricultura, in place of Blair, resigned; and McPherson, member of the select committee on Pacific railroads, in place of Hearst, deceased.

A resolution to pay ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, his pay as Senator from March, 1867, till he was paid, was reported and agreed to. A resolution similar to the one in the case of McDonald was reported from the committee on contingent expenses in the case of ex-Senator Warner, of Alabama. Objection was made, and it was placed on the calendar and a motion was made to reconsider the McDonald resolution. The Senate then went into executive session and at 6 p. m. took a recess till 8 o'clock.

At the evening session the Senate insisted on the Hawaiian cable amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and agreed to a further conference, Hale stating that it was the only matter in dispute.

All the House pension bills that were on the calendar were passed. In all, 160 of them passed to-day and to-night, their passage not occupying much more than an hour.

The concurrent resolution to print 100,000 copies of the testimony taken before the coinage committee of the House, was objected to by Teller on the ground it was worthless and misleading. Those who decided to understand the question had other sources of reliable information, but that testimony seemed to have been taken for the purpose of obscuring or hiding the truth. The objection was sufficient to defeat the resolution.

Gray moved to take up the House bill for the transfer of the revenue marine service from the treasury department to the naval establishment. Agreed to, yeas, 38; nays, 23, and the bill was taken up for consideration.

Cockrell opposed the bill, but yielded the floor, and the conference report on the Indian appropriation bills was presented and agreed to.

The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The conference report on the copyright bill was then presented and explained by Platt. He said it was the only agreement that could be reached, and a failure to agree to it would be equivalent to the defeat of the bill. If the report were agreed to, it would provide that books which were on the free list under the McKinley bill (two copies) could be imported free of duty. It left out Sherman's amendments. It left everyone at liberty to import two copies of foreign books by paying the duty on them, and it left newspapers and magazines to be imported, providing they did not contain copyright matter. That was all there was to the agreement, and it took the place of all that the Senate had been quarreling about.

Sherman said the Senate conferees had surrendered what had been twice voted for by decisive majorities of the Senate. Contrary to parliamentary usage, a majority of the Senate conferees had been made up of Senators opposed to the action of the Senate on the bill. The effect of the proposition as it now stood was to make copyright an exclusive monopoly. It also took the heart and life out of Ingalls' amendment, and he would vote against it.

Cockrell defended the report, and Gray stated why he had not signed it. Gray said he should mourn the defeat of the bill, defeated by reason of the publishers. They had not shown a willingness to concede a single iota of their claim. The bill had to be made water-tight in their interest.

The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was agreed to.

Debate on the copyright conference continued, and finally the conference report was agreed to, yeas, 27; nays, 12; as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Farwell, Frye, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Jones, (of Nevada); McMillan, Morrill, Pasco, Pierce, Platt, Sawyer, Shoup, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Warren, Washburn, Wilson, Wolcott—27.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Call, Carlisle, Casey, Coke, Cullom, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Ingalls, Kenna, Morgan, Pettigrew, Plumb, Ransom, Sherman, Walthall—13.

The conference report on the agricultural bill was presented and agreed to, and at 1:15 the Senate proceeded to executive business.

It is probable the vote on the copyright conference is final, as Pasco changed his vote evidently with the intent of moving reconsideration.

After the doors were opened, Ingalls called attention to the necessity of making provision for the payment of $3,900,000 on bonds of the District of Columbia falling due in January and July, 1892. The provision for them in the District of Columbia bill was left out by the conference committee and the House had just passed a bill, which he asked the Senate to pass, for the issue of ten year funding bonds. After a short discussion, the bill was passed without amendment.

The House bill to transfer the revenue cutter service having been taken up, Sherman moved to postpone its further consideration till the first Monday in December next, and Chandler protested against the unjust treatment to which the bill was subjected.

Gray yielded the floor to Pascoe, who, at 2:25 a.m., moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to the conference report on the copyright bill and also moved that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate. A vote was taken on the latter motion and resulted, yeas, 13; nays, 22, no quorum.

Allison suggested the call for the yeas and nays be withdrawn and that no other business be done, except action on conference reports.

Platt—Where will that leave the copyright bill?

Allison—I don't know.

The Senate conference receded from the amendment appropriation of $20,000 for silk culture, this clause going out of the bill altogether.

The House managers have agreed to an appropriation of $150,000 for the distribution of seeds to destitute citizens, and of $45,000 for additional agricultural experiment stations.

Hale moved, at 3:30 a. m., that the Senate recede from the Hawaiian cable amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the only question between the two houses on that bill, being convinced it would be useless to attempt any further conference on the subject. The motion was agreed to and the bill now goes to the President.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—When the House met after recess, it was found the wear and tear of the heavy work of the last few days had told heavily upon the reading clerks and their voices as they read various measures sent to them were almost inaudible.

Cutcheon, of Michigan, submitted the conference report on the bill to increase the number of the board of managers of the National home for disabled volunteers. As agreed to, the bill provides for eleven members and the names of the following in addition to those already appointed: Edmund Morrill, Alfred Pearson, William B. Franklin, John C. Black, George Steele, James Burnett, J. H. Bonebrake and Francis Fessenden.

Pending action, Butterworth presented the conference report on the legislative bill. An agreement was reached on all questions except the Senate amendment making Senators' clerks annual employees. The report was adopted and a further conference ordered.

The House then agreed to Cutcheon's conference report.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, and a conference was ordered.

Cannon then offered a resolution directing the House conferees not to agree to the Senate amendment appropriating $20,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to collect and publish information as to the best methods of irrigation of the arid region. Adopted.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency bill were non-concurred in. A conference was asked for. The speaker appointed Messrs. Funston, Pugsley and Hatch as conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Morrow, of California, presented the disagreeing conference report on the pension appropriation bill and a further conference was ordered.

Hitt, of Illinois, submitted the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Hitt stated the only subject which had been in dispute was the Senate amendment relative to the Hawaiian island cable. The proposition, as it now stood, reduced the cost from $3,000,000 to $2,250,000 and provided that the government of the Hawaiian islands should pay one-third as much as our own. It further provides that the United States could at any moment take the whole property on payment of the actual cost of construction. After debate the conference report was rejected, yeas, 86; nays, 126.

McCreary offered a resolution instructing the conferees on the part of the House to insist on a disagreement to the Hawaiian island cable provision. Agreed to.

Cannon presented the conference report on the sundry civil bill, and it was agreed to. The House then took a recess until 8:30 p. m.

At the evening session the speaker laid before the House the Senate joint resolution amending the act establishing the circuit courts of appeals by providing that such courts shall hold their first session the third Tuesday in June, 1891.

Caswell, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment providing that nothing in the original act shall be held or construed in any way to impair the jurisdiction of the supreme court or any circuit court of the United States in any case now pending before it in respect to any case wherein a writ of error or appeal shall have been issued out of or taken to said court before July 1, 1891. Agreed to and the joint resolution as amended passed.

The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to.

Funston, of Kansas, submitted a disagreeing report on the agricultural appropriation bill, with the following resolution: "That the House ask for a conference." After a noisy discussion the resolution was adopted and the report agreed to and the bill returned to conference.

The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was agreed to. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, moved to suspend rules and pass the bill to provide for a commission of five persons on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. The motion was declared carried, 60 to 54.

Spinola, of New York, in speaking against the bill recurred to his favorite subject of the erection of a monument to the memory of the victims of the British prison ships. Holding up a bouquet of roses, he said he would place it as a wreath on the grave of his dead measure. Owing to the marble heart of the speaker the bill could not be called up. Some day, after the speaker was forgotten, there would be such a thing as a hereafter. When the time came when the speaker was to ascend the golden stairs he would be told to take the path to the left. [Laughter.]

The Speaker—The gentleman is out of order.

Spinola—What would put him in order? [Laughter.]

The Speaker [sternly]—The gentleman must confine his remarks to the question before the house.

Spinola then announced he would yield the floor to his colleague, Mr. Fitch. Fitch opposed the bill, contending it was buncombe. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated, yeas, 97; nays, 103.

On motion of Grant, of Vermont, the bill passed providing for the payment of the bonds of the District of Columbia falling due the 1st of July, 1891 and 1892.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the army reorganization bill was non-concurred in and conference ordered.

The conference report on the copyright bill was submitted and after a brief debate was agreed to, 127 to 77.

A resolution was agreed to continuing the committee on immigration during recess.

The House bill was passed to supply artificial limbs to pensioners every three, instead of five years.

The conferees on the army reorganization bill reached an agreement. It is regarded as a fair compromise by both sides. In general terms, the bill will provide for the reorganization of artillery in certain regiments and for the adoption of a plan of three battalion organizations. There will be no increase in the number of officers or men.

The conferees on the deficiency bill reached an agreement on many points, but will report a disagreement on other amendments, including the French spoliation claims and Pacific railroad provisions.

Macdonald Charged with Anti-Catholicism.

QUEBEC, March 3.—The *Electeur* accuses Sir John Macdonald of being the foe of the Catholic church, and calls upon French-Canadians to oppose him as such. The article has created a sensation.

Senator Hearst's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The funeral services of Senator Hearst will take place at noon Thursday at the house, Dr. Bartlett, of New York Avenue Presbyterion church officiating. Saturday the remains will be removed to the special train which will leave Washington at 8 p.m., and is expected to arrive in San Francisco the following Thursday.

The Evangelical Row at Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 3.—Two Evangelical conferences are still holding forth. The Bowman conference suspended several anti-ministers to-day. A telegram was read promising that the New York and twenty-one sister conferences are with the Bowman conference against secession. At the anti-Bowman conference, encouraging statistics were read.

FARWELL'S SPLEEN

Against the President is Vented on Beatty.

HIS CONFIRMATION OPPOSED

The Illinois Senator Personally Friendly to Dubois, and in This Manner Shows it to Harrison.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The Senate judiciary committee reported favorably to-day on the nominations of Beatty and Pinkham. The latter was promptly confirmed as marshal, but when Wilson, of Iowa, asked that similar action be taken in Beatty's case, Farwell, of Illinois, objected. It was a fatal objection. Unless he withdraws it the Senate will adjourn leaving the nomination unacted upon. Under the rules of the Senate, a person whose nomination has been reported favorably from a committee, cannot be confirmed on the same day unless unanimous consent be secured. A number of Beatty's friends urged Farwell to withdraw his objection, but he sullenly declined to do so. He subsequently stated that this was his last opportunity to strike the President a blow inasmuch as his term expires to-morrow. Farwell dislikes the President and the latter heartily reciprocates it. Moreover, Farwell is personally friendly to Dubois, and the President's treatment of Dubois in the matter furnished an additional pretext for his action. It is quite probable that the President will reappoint Beatty after Congress adjourns and take chances of his being confirmed next winter.

The Pool Tournament.

SYRACUSE, March 3.—In the national pool tournament to-day Schermann, of Athens, Pa., defeated Kuntze, of Syracuse, 150 to 95. The second series was won by Struwe, who defeated Sabordini, 150 to 93. The third series was won by Deoro, 150 to 100, forward.

Advertising for a Wife.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, March 3.—Henry Sewers, a middle aged German, was dazed to-day by a remarkable matrimonial experience, but is congratulating himself on having saved $2,000. Sewers came here from New York last July and secured a position with George Sellenger, commission merchant. He worked hard, saved his money and two months ago received a legacy of $2,000 from an aunt in Germany. Not knowing any nice girl and desiring to marry, he advertised for a wife. Among other answers received was one signed by Johanna Sebus, which struck his fancy. This was six weeks ago, and on February 22, when the couple first met, they were married. Johanna left immediately after the ceremony claiming that her father was dying and she must see him.

Before going, however, she borrowed $150 of her "hubby." To-day she returned with the information that her father had left her all his property, valued at $40,000. She tried to get Sewers to turn over his $2,000 legacy to her, but he refused. The couple quarreled all day over the matter, and continued it in the evening, when friends arriving found a fight in progress between husband and wife. During the struggle Johanna's skirts fell off, displaying a pair of black trousers to the astonished Germans. "Johanna" rushed from the house, and in the confusion escaped. The "bride" was a daring masculine thief, and what worries the honest Teutons now is the puzzling question whether Sewers is not in need of a divorce before he can make a sure enough marriage.

Pension Pryments.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The treasury department to-day paid out $9,560,000 for pensions, completing $30,000,000 required on that account for the quarter ending to-morrow. The treasury surplus has accordingly been reduced to $15,000.

Marriage of the Marquis de Bretuil.

PARIS, March 3.—The Marquis de Bretuil and Miss Lita Garner, daughter of the late William Garner, of New York, at one time commodore of the New York Yacht club, were married to-day at Paj, with impesing ceremonies. The marquis is a widower nearly fifty years of age, and a well-known adherent to the royalist cause.

Doings of an Insane Passenger.

DUBLIN, March 3.—At noon to-day while the Dublin mail train was nearing Castle Reach a passenger named Gavon suddenly drew a knife and commenced slashing and hacking at those about him, at the same time yelling at the top of his voice. The car was loaded with passengers and all were thrown into a panic by the ferocious onslaught of the man. Gavon badly wounded five of his fellow passengers and only desisted from his bloody work when both blades of his knife were broken and the weapon rendered harmless. He then jumped from the train while it was going at full speed. The wounded passengers were taken to the railroad station and physicians were summoned to attend to their injuries. The police captured Gavon who was not much hurt by his jump. He is insane.

Reform of the English Electoral Law.

LONDON, March 3.—In the commons today Stansfield, member for Halifax, moved several amendments to the electoral law, the most important of which is that no person shall vote in more than one electoral area. The present system, he said, originated when the franchise was deemed a class privilege, and not a citizen's right. As the law now stood, a man could vote in every county and every borough where he held a house; in other words the man having the most means would have a right to return more members than one with smaller means.

Haworth submitted an amendment to the effect that any alteration in the law was inexpedient unless providing that different parts of Great Britain and