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VOL. XIV. SAINT PAUL MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25 1892. NO. 85.

SWEATED OVER SILVER

Bland's Bill for Free Coinage Is Now on the Calendar of the House.

Hot Cross Firing and Solid Argument Preceded the Test Vote.

Speaker Crisp Saved the Bill From Early Annihilation by His Veto.

Opponents of the Measure Jubilant Over the Victory Scored.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Opponents of free coinage are tired but jubilant tonight. Mr. Bland and his supporters are downcast and more tired, but determined, withal, and not at all discouraged by the temporary delay of a final vote on their pet measure. It was after midnight before the Missouri statesman saw it was hopeless to expect a square vote on his measure, and moved an adjournment, thus leaving his bill to go on the house calendar, which will necessitate a new special order from the committee on rules to again bring it to the front.

The last legislative day of the silver debate opened with crowded galleries and a full attendance of members of the house. The utmost diligence had been exerted by the leaders of both sides for the past three days to secure the presence of every member who is not absent from the city, and so well had they succeeded in their efforts that only the gentlemen who have been granted leave by the house were absent today, and these were so equally divided upon the question that neither side derived any advantage from their non-attendance.

The Time Extended.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the period of general debate was extended three hours by the announcement of Mr. Bland that he would postpone the motion for the previous question until 5 o'clock in order to give opportunity for greater debate. Representative Williams, of Illinois, a Democratic member of the committee on coinage, opened the debate in favor of the bill. I am in favor of sound currency, said he, but one of sufficient volume to conduct with ease all the exchanges desired by the people. I believe that the volume of our money should increase as the volume of exchangeable products increases. The unit of value is a creature of law, and the power of declaring what shall constitute the unit of value in the United States is vested in congress alone. [Applause.] Gentlemen talk about 50 cents fiat in the present silver dollar. I reply that we are increasing our currency today with paper dollars that have 100 cents of fiat.

If France was able, he said, for over sixty years to maintain the parity between gold and silver, I say that the United States with her 65,000,000 of people, with her vast resources, is able to restore to the silver coin that confidence of the people which existed before this government itself destroyed it.

If we are to use gold and silver as money, he believed we should have fixed a ratio. But that could never be done while one was used as money and the other as a commodity. The only fixed value gold has is its coin value. Its relative value changes just as often as an over production or under production of commodities changes its purchasing value. In concluding, Mr. Williams warned the Republicans that, although the Democrats might be somewhat divided upon this question, they would be united in November in the great issue—tariff reform—and success would again crown their efforts in the next campaign. [Applause.]

Buorke Cockran's Views.

In opening his speech in opposition to the bill, Mr. Cockran said that this question was not a sectional one; it was not a question of the city against the country, of the banker against the farmer. [Applause]. He was thankful that the party to which he belonged could contain in its ranks all men who believed in a constitutional system of government drafted by our fathers, however they might differ upon economic and other questions of minor importance. The gentleman complimented Chairman Bland's report and the eloquence of his opening speech. He had no patience with Mr. Harter, who had said: "I credit him (Mr. Bland) with gross ignorance as the only excuse for his attitude."

Mr. Cockran said that, while disputing the conclusions of Mr. Bland, he desired also to dispute the statement of Mr. Harter. If there had been ignorance displayed upon this floor, it had not been displayed by the gentleman from Missouri. [Applause.] Mr. Cockran desired to state, in opening, that he did not believe in a monometallic system. He did not believe a corporal's guard could be found in the house in favor of a monometallic standard in this country. History had always shown that, when two metals were in circulation at different values, the good metal was always driven out of circulation by the bad. Strangers always brought in the cheaper metal, exchanged it for the dearer metal, and shipped the gold away to foreign climes. He did not believe that, if we had a silver standard, this country would at once go into ruin; but he did believe that, if we had a silver standard, and these two metals come not at once to a parity, the man who receives his pay in the inferior metal for a pre-existing debt will be

Swindled by the Operation

of the government, just in the ratio of the depreciation of the value of the coin which the law compels him to receive. The effect would be to create a distrust of the commercial honor of the nation which pays debts with a bludgeon. [Applause.] "What do you say," interrupted Mr. Bland, "of the law of 1873, that from that day to this has robbed debtors and the people of this country of the difference between gold and silver?" [Applause.] "That is a question which should be answered," said Mr. Cochran, "but if the gentleman cannot provide for an extension of my time I cannot stop to answer it." [Laughter.]

With all respect to the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Cockran continued, I desire to say that this bill does not provide for the coinage of gold and silver as it existed prior to 1873. More than that, I say that it flies in the face of the constitutional provisions which are the basis of the platform and faith of the Democratic party. It provides for the launching of this country into the banking business, making of the treasury an influence which can upset trade and commerce at the pleasure of the officials in charge of it. [Applause.] It provides for the deposit of bullion and the issuing of treasury notes, which will themselves be debased and degraded below the value of the greenback. [Applause.] Mr. Cummings, of New York, spoke briefly, saying that his constituents were opposed to the pending bill, and he would, therefore, as the representative of the people of his district, cast his vote against the bill. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, also opposed the bill, saying that its effect would be to give the silver mine owners of this nation $21,000,000 annually more than they are now receiving for their product. In addition to this, our mints would be flooded by silver imported from abroad.

The Republican Bland.

Representative Bartine, of Nevada, the leader of the Republican free coinage men, said that in his judgment the silver question was the most vitally important question confronting the American people today. Its ultimate decision would bear for good or for ill upon the industrial fortunes and social welfare of the entire human family. It was not to be settled by sneering illusion to the silver craze, 70-cent dollar and denunciation of the silver miners.

The ruling classes in the Eastern cities, whose wealth had been piled mountain high by special legislation, were swelling into a white heat of indignation at the thought that the silver miners would realize an enhanced price through free coinage, and were denouncing them all as silver kings. If they went out West they would find the country full of men grown old in the vain search for the wealth that never came. The famous bonanza mines were actually yielding more gold than silver. It was these infamous miners who had furnished the country over $400,000,000 in coin with which to pay the national debt and the balance of trade.

Mr. Bartine devoted a very interesting part of his speech to the proposition that the farmer has more at stake in this question than the silver miner. He said the bulk of wheat the American farmer sells in the European markets is sold in competition with silver-using countries and upon a silver basis.

Hatch's Bold Stand.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, believed that this question was a national one and therefore of necessity a party one. It was utterly impossible for the Democratic party to ignore its past history, its promises and its pledges to the people on this subject. No amount of sophistry, no selfish or sectional appeal could draw from this question the pledges made by the Democratic party in twenty-eight states, in which that party declared that silver would be restored to the place it occupied in 1873. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Williams) had attempted to read him out of the Democratic party. [Laughter.] The gentleman, with an egotism he had never heard equaled in this house, had declared substantially that only those who agreed with him on this question were Democrats.

"Why, my dear friend," ejaculated Mr. Hatch, "you have not learned the first lesson of Democracy yet; you know no more of Democratic principles and the Democratic party than you know what is going on in the world beyond. [Laughter and applause]. The first duty of a Democrat is to abide by the decision of his caucus and his convention, and when the gentleman undertakes to read me out of the Democratic party I simply resent it with the indignation of a Democrat who never scratched a ticket and never bolted a nomination." [Laughter and applause].

"Can you refer me to a Democratic platform that ever declared for free silver?" asked Mr. Williams. [Applause]. "When you want a Democratic platform," replied Mr. Hatch, "you will get it from Democrats, and not from men whose swaddling clothes have not been off for a week, or a month, or a year. [Laughter].

"You want to read me out of the party," said Mr. Williams. "No, sir," said Mr. Hatch, "but you stated that the time was coming when the Democratic party must choose between Democratic New England and the Alliance party of the South and West. I am ready to take my stand now. I will swap you for the barefooted statesman from Kansas [loud and long continued laughter], and I will take your colleague and give him if I can win back the young Democrat from Georgia (Mr. Watson), who has gone astray. [Laughter].

Mr. Castle, of Minnesota, denied the right of any Democrat on the floor of the house to pronounce a policy for the party in advance of party platforms. They could speak for their own states, but he objected to their speaking for his state or for the party when it had never pronounced on it. He represented people who had been Democrats in and out of season. His people were opposed to this bill because it proposed to make fiat money pure and simple. [Applause].

Representative English, a New Jersey Democrat, opposed the bill, and Representative Taylor, of Illinois, sent up to the clerk's desk and had read a proposed substitute measure intended to ridicule the pending bill. Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, said he took issue with those who represented the farmers of his state as bound down by mortgages. He could state from personal knowledge that there never was a year in which the farmers of his district had paid off as many mortgages as in 1891, and there had never been a time when fewer loans were made, or at a lower rate of interest than the present. [Applause].

Mr. Butler, of Iowa, being recognized, closed the debate by saying that when the act of 1873 had brought the farmers of the country into a condition of suffering, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Taylor), a millionaire, arose, and with a comical substitute for the bill added insult to injury, and mocked the farmers in their suffering.

SWEATING IN SUSPENSE.

Burrows Gets in a Motion to Lay on the Table.

At the close of the debate Mr. Bland, the persistent advocate of the bill, was recognized by the speaker, and in a quiet tone of voice, demanded the previous question on the pending bill.

Mr. Burrows, like half the members of the house, was on his feet, but he was there not from anxiety, but as his party's spokesman. The chair recognized him, and Mr. Burrows moved to lay the pending bill on the table and said that motion took precedence of the motion of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) and demanded the yeas and nays on his motion.

The chair decided in favor of Mr. Burrows, and then, amid intense excitement, the clerk began to call the roll on Mr. Burrows' motion, which brought the question to a square test vote. Excitement became intense as the call progressed, and members plainly showed it in the restless manner with which they moved about and crowded to the space in front of the speaker's desk.

At the conclusion of the roll call the excitement had risen to fever heat. At first a rumor spread that the motion had been carried by three votes and that the Bland bill was beaten. An anti-silver man in the rear of the house started to shout, but quickly checked himself as a doubt overcame him.

Private information given out that the vote stood yeas 148, nays 147, excited every member, and the aisles were thronged as the clerk proceeded to recapitulate the vote. The tension to which the members were subjected had the effect of reducing them to a state of comparative quiet, although anxiety was shown on every countenance. But in the galleries the buzz of expectation was very noticeable, and it was with difficulty that the clerk could make himself heard.

The recapitulation being completed, the speaker rose from his chair to announce the result, but before doing so directed the clerk to call his name. The clerk called "Mr. Crisp, of Georgia," and "Mr. Crisp, of Georgia," availed himself of his right as a representative to cast his vote in the negative, amid the deafening applause of the advocates of the measure. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, not aware that this vote saved his measure from immediate annihilation, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative in order that he might have an opportunity to move a reconsideration, but being advised in a moment that the motion was defeated by a tie vote again changed to the negative.

In the meantime the members had clustered in the space in front of the speaker's desk, and many of them propounded questions as to the side upon which they were recorded. In each case the reply was a satisfactory one, and no change was made in the result. As the inquiries as to the manner in which they had been recorded were being answered, Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, with his hat on, hastily strode into the house and said he desired to have his vote recorded.

The Speaker—Was the gentleman in the house during the roll call and failed to hear his name called?

Mr. Enloe was compelled to respond in the negative. The speaker was inexorable, and said the gentleman could not vote. Mr. Enloe yielding and announcing that he had just come in from an investigating committee.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, next asked the same privilege of being recorded, and replied in the affirmative to that part of the inquiry as to whether or not he was in the hall of the house during the vote, but when the speaker a second time inquired if the gentleman failed to hear his name called, Mr. Herbert was fain to reply, "I could not say that," and accordingly the speaker refused to permit him to vote.

The motion was lost by a tie vote of yeas 148, nays 148.

FOR AND AGAINST.

Alphabetical List of Names of Members Voting.

The following is the vote in detail on the motion to lay on the table:

Yeas—148.

Amerman,	Fellows,	Newberry,
Andrew,	Fitch,	O'Donnell,
Atkinson,	Flick,	O'Neill (Mass).
Bacon,	Geary,	O'Neill (Pa.).
Barwig,	Geissen h'mer,	Outhwaite,
Belden,	Gillespie,	Page (R. I.).
Belknap,	Greenleaf,	Page (Md.).
Beltzhoo ver,	Griswold,	Pattison (O.),
Bentley,	Grout,	Payne,
Bergen,	Hall,	Perkins,
Bingham,	Haliowell,	Post,
Boutelle,	Hamilton,	Powers,
Bowman,	Harmer,	Quackenbush,
Brawley,	Harter,	Raines,
Brickner,	Haugen,	Randall,
Brosius,	Hayes (Io.),	Ray,
Brunner,	Haines (O.),	Raynor,
Buch'n (N.J.)	Henderson (Io)	Reed,
Bunting,	Hitt,	Reyburn,
Burrows,	Hoar,	Rife,
Bushnell,	Hooker (N.Y.)	Robinson (Pa)
Cable,	Hopkins (Pa.),	Russell,
Cadmus,	Hopkins (Ill.),	Scull,
Caldwell,	Houk (Tenn.),	Seerly,
Castle,	Huff,	Shouk,
Causey,	Hull,	Smith,
Chapin,	Johnson (Ind.)	Sperry,
Chipman,	Johnson (Md.),	Stephenson,
Clancy,	Ketcham,	Stevens,
Cobb (Mo.)	Krebbs,	Stone, C. W.,
Coburn,	Lagan,	Storer,
Cockran	Lapham,	Stout.
Cogswell,	Lind,	Stump.
Coolidge,	Little,	Tayler (Ill.)
Coombs,	Lockwood,	Taylor, J. D.,
Covert,	Lodge,	Tracey,
Cox (N. Y.),	Loud,	Walker,
Craig (Pa.),	Lynch,	Warner,
Crosby,	Magner,	Waugh,
Cummings,	McAleer,	Weaver,
Curtis,	McDonald,	Whe'l'r (Mich)
Cutting,	McCann,	Wilcox,
Dalzell,	McKaig,	Williams, Mass
Daniel,	McKenna,	Wilson (Ky.),
De Forest,	McKinney,	Wilson (Wash)
Dingley,	Meyer,	Wilson (W.V.)
Doane,	Miller,	Wolverton,
Dolliver,	Milliken,	Wright.
Dunphy,	Mitchell,	
English,	Mutchler,	

Nays—[illegible].

Abbott,	Everett,	O'Neill (Mo.),
Alderson,	Fithian,	Otis.
Alexander,	Forney,	Owen,
Allen,	Fowler,	Parrett,
Arnold,	Funston,	PattersonTenn
Babbitt,	Fyan,	Patton,
Bailey,	Gantz,	Paynter,
Baker,	Goodnight,	Pearson.
Bankhead,	Gorman,	Pendleton,
Bartine,	Grady,	Pickler,
Beeman,	Halvorsen,	Pierce,
Blanchard,	Hare,	Price,
Bland,	Harries,	Reilly,
Blount,	Hatch,	Richardson,
Bowers,	Heard,	Robertson (La)
Branch,	Hemphill,	Rockwell,
Br'ck'r'ge (Ky)	Hend'son (NC)	Sayers,
Betz,	Hermann,	Scott,
Broderick,	Holman,	Shively,
Brookshire,	Houk (O.),	Simpson,
Bryan,	Johnson (O.),	Snodgrass,
Buch'nan (Va)	Jolley,	Snow,
Bullock,	Kem,	Stackhouse,
Bunn,	Kilgore,	Steward (Ill.),
Busey,	Kyle,	Stewart (Tex.)
Butler,	Lane,	Stockdale,
Bynum,	Lanham,	Stone (Ky.),
Byrnes,	Lawson (Va.),	Sweet (Va.),
Caminetti,	Lawson (Ga.),	Taylor,
Capehart,	Layton,	Terry,
Caruth,	Lester (Ga.),	Tillman,
Cate,	Lewis,	Townsend,
Clarke (Wyo.),	Livingston,	Tucker,
Clarke (Ala.),	Long,	Turner,
Cobb (Ala.),	Mallory,	Turpin,
Cowles,	Mansur,	Warwick.
Cox (Tenn.),	Martin,	Washington
Crain (Tex.),	McClellan,	Watson,
Crawford,	McCreary,	Weadock,
Culberson,	McKeighan,	Wheeler (Ala.)
Davis,	McMillin,	White,
Dearmond,	McRae,	Whiting,
Dickerson,	Meredith,	Williams (O.),
Dixon,	Mills,	Williams (Ill.),
Dockery,	Montgomery,	Wilson (Mo.),
Dungan,	Moore,	Winn,
Edmunds,	Moses,	Wise,
Ellis,	Norton,	Youmans.
Epes,	O'Ferrall,	Mr. Speaker.

THE ANTIS JUBILATE.

Bland Despairs of a Vote and the House Quits.

On announcement of the result Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, at once moved to adjourn. The motion temporarily left members at sea as to their course. Mr. Bland, arising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked if the effect of an adjournment would be to make another special order necessary to call up the bill. The speaker said it would. The vote on adjournment was declared lost. Yeas, 99; nays, 193.

Then Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, took a hand in the fight with a motion to reconsider the vote by which the house refused to table the bill, and Mr. Bland parried his foil with a motion to lay that motion on the table. The motion to table the motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas 145, nays 149. Then it was the turn of the anti-silver men to applaud, and they did so with vim and enthusiasm.

The speaker stated that the vote recurred on the motion to reconsider, and Mr. Reed, of Maine, sprang to his feet and demanded the yeas and nays, and the roll was called. Then the thunder storm which had been brooding over the house for the entire day burst in full violence, and for twenty minutes or more the cyclone raged supreme throughout the house.

The speaker (without ordering a recapitulation) announced that the motion to reconsider was defeated by a tie vote of yeas 148, nays 148. Mr. Cockran demanded a recapitulation of the vote.

Continued on Fourth Page.

ROASTING REPORTERS

Senators Turn From Weighty Matters to Score Alert Newspapers.

Trusted Employes Excluded and Recriminations Indulged In.

Resolution Reported Indorsing Harrison's Stand on the Behring Matter.

Last Letters of Wharton and Pauncefote Touching the Difference.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It seems singular, with the grave emergency confronting it, and affairs of state trembling in the balance, that the United States senate should lose sight of the real issues of the moment and turn to scoring newspapers for printing news in which the people have a legitimate interest. Yet such is the fact, and a large part of the time during which the senate has been in executive session for the past few days, supposed to be devoting itself to the discharge of its high function as advisory body to the president, has really been devoted to querulous complaints of newspaper enterprise, mutual recrimination for a suspected betrayal of secrets, and searches for hidden channels through which the press obtains information. Today the senate resorted to the unprecedented device of ordering the withdrawal of all its heretofore trusted employes from the chamber, excepting Secretary McCook.

The foreign affairs committee reported, through Mr. Sherman, recommending the ratification of the Behring sea arbitration treaty. He pointed out the advantage to the United States from ready acquiescence in the submission to arbitration, and how Great Britain, by a refusal of the modus vivendi, would be placed in

An Unenviable Light.

Mr. Sherman also reported a resolution from the committee in the nature of an indorsement of the attitude assumed by the president, and, in substance, assuring him of the support of the senate.

The discussion was free from jingoism, but revealed quiet determination on the part of the senate to maintain the dignity of the nation and protect its rights. There was no belief that war would result from the present entanglement, and for the second time this session there was expressed the idea that as Great Britain appeared to be estopped from acting according to her own best interests and principles, in common justice, through deference to the sentiment of Canada, it would be well to administer to the latter a lesson by the withdrawal of that priceless concession—the privilege of free shipment of products and goods through the United States. There was no action taken on the subject. Indications are that after further discussion the treaty will be ratified. Any idea of the complication being used as a means of affecting political issues is negatived by the attitude of the Democratic senators, who, if possible, are more ardent than their Republican colleagues in asking for a most hearty support of the executive.

The Last Letters.

At the conclusion of the executive session of the senate today, which lasted four hours, the correspondence received yesterday from the president relative to Behring sea was made public. It comprises two communications, as follows, the first being from Sir Julian Pauncefote to Mr. Wharton:

British Legation, Washington, March 19, 1892.—Sir: On receipt of your note of the 8th inst. I immediately telegraphed to the Marquis of Salisbury the substance of its contents, in accordance with the request which you expressed on behalf of the president, and I have now the honor to inform you that I have this day received a reply from his lordship by telegram to the following effect: Lord Salisbury again points out that the information in the possession of her majesty's government does not lead them to believe that another year's suspension of sealing is necessary to prevent an undue diminution of the seal herds.

His lordship, however, proceeds to observe that beyond this question it is considered by your government that they have a right to be protected from the loss which they may incur from free sealing being permitted this year, in the event of their claim to Behring sea being upheld by the arbitrators. He states that her majesty's government does not dispute that after the ratification of the convention there will be some foundation for this contention, but he adds that the prohibition of all sealing as a remedy has this defect, that, the British sealers excluded from Behring sea, would have an undoubted ground of complaint if the British claims should be upheld by the arbitrators. Moreover, there is no security that the arbitration will be completed before the sealing season of 1893. Serious damage would be caused to the industry by a suspension of sealing for a long period. In view of all the above consideration, it appears to her majesty's government that it would be more equitable to provide that sealing in Behring sea shall continue on the condition that the owner of every sealing vessel shall give security for satisfying any damage which the arbitrators may adjudge. I shall be glad to learn that the above suggestions meet with the concurrence of your government. I have the honor, etc., JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Delay Deprecated.

Department of State, Washington, March 22, 1892—Sir: I am directed by the president to say that your note dated the 19th inst. and delivered on the 20th inst. (Sunday) has had his immediate attention, in view of what he deems to be the extreme urgency and gravity of the matter under discussion. The urgency grows out of the fact that much further protraction of this discussion will make any modus that may be agreed upon ineffectual to protect the interests of the United States and will give to the Canadian sealers practical immunity, by the reason of the impossibility of communicating to them the agreed restrictions.

It is known to this government that the sealers have hastened their departure to escape notice of a possible modus, and that every day almost adds to the fleet that must now be overhauled at sea. Already forty-seven Canadian vessels have cleared for the sealing grounds, as against thirty-one at the same date last year, and are engaged in following up and destroying the seal herds. These vessels will, if not stopped and turned back at the passes, go into the Behring sea and pursue to the very shores of our islands the slaughter of the mother seals seeking the accustomed rookeries to be delivered of their young. This is a crime against nature. This government expects to show, if the arbitration proceeds, that female seals constitute the larger per cent of the catch of the pelagic sealers.

Salisbury's Weakness.

That in view of this serious and confident contention of this government his lordship should assume that another year's suspension of such sealing is not necessary "to prevent an undue diminution of the seal herds," and should insist that pending an arbitration it shall go on, precisely as if no arbitration had been agreed upon, is as surprising as it is disappointing. If her majesty's government so little respects the claims and contentions of this government as to be unwilling to forbear for a single season to disregard them, the president cannot understand why Lord Salisbury should have proposed and agreed to give to those claims the dignity and standing which a reference to a high court of arbitration implies.

From the moment an arbitration was agreed upon, neither party was at liberty to disregard the contentions of the other. It must be assumed that the sincere purpose of the two governments was to promote peace and good will, but if, pending the arbitration, either deals with the subject of it solely upon the basis of its own contention and in utter disregard of the claims of the other, this friendly end is not only not attained, but a new sense of injury and injustice is added, even if it should be found possible to proceed with an arbitration under such conditions.

For it must not be forgotten that, if her majesty's government proceeds during this sealing season upon the basis of its contention as to the rights of the Canadian sealers, no choice is left to this government but to proceed upon the basis of its confident contention that a pelagic sealing in the Behring sea is an infraction of its jurisdiction and property rights. His lordship will hardly fail to see this. Herein, in the opinion of the president, consists the gravity of the present situation, and he is not willing to be found in any degree responsible for the results that may follow the insistence by either government during this season upon

The Extreme Rights

claimed by it. In his opinion it would discredit in the eyes of the world the two great movements involved if the paltry profits of a single season should be allowed to thwart or even to disturb the honorable and friendly adjustment of their differences, which is so nearly concluded; but if his lordship shall adhere to his refusal to unite with us in prompt and effective measures to stop pelagic sealing and shall insist upon free sealing for British subjects, the question, as it affects this government, is no longer one of pecuniary loss or gain, but one of honor and self-respect.

This government, notwithstanding the fact that its right to take seals upon the Pribyloff islands is undisputed and wholly uninvolved in the arbitration, has proposed to take no profit from the island catch, but to limit the taking of seals to the necessities of the natives of those islands; and it cannot consent that, with indemnity or without, the contested rights of British subjects to catch seals in the Behring sea shall be exercised pending the arbitration.

The president finds it difficult to believe that Lord Salisbury is serious in proposing that this government shall take separate bonds from the owners of about 100 Canadian sealing vessels to indemnify it for the injury they may severally inflict upon our jurisdiction or property, and must decline to discuss a suggestion which only his respect for Lord Salisbury and his belief that his lordship has a due appreciation of the gravity of this discussion, enable him to treat with seriousness. We should doubtless have to

Pursue and Capture

upon the sea many of the owners of those vessels to secure the bonds suggested, and as the condition is to be that, the obligors shall pay "any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge" while the treaty gives the arbitrators not power to adjudge any damages the transaction would be without risk to the obligors and of no value to us. This government cannot consent to have what it believes to be its rights destroyed or impaired pending their determination by an agreed tribunal, however adequate the security offered.

The reference in my last note to the inconsistency of her majesty's government in denying responsibility for the acts of the Canadian sealers was not intended to suggest a willingness on our part under any circumstances to see our property converted into a claim for damages, and particularly as such a claim cannot now be heard or determined by the arbitrators without a reformation of the treaty, for his lordship must remember that while he now offers what he mistakenly calls "security for satisfying any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge," he has already carried his point in the treaty that the arbitrators shall have no jurisdiction to award any damages.

Compensation Claims.

As to his lordship's suggestion that Canadian sealers may have some claim for compensation if Great Britain shall restrain pelagic sealing, the president directs me to say that he is not able to see how the citizen or subject of either of the treaty powers can by any rule of law or equity support any claim against their respective governments growing out of such necessary trade restraints as the government may lawfully impose to promote the larger conditions of the public good and international peace.

The suggestion that the conclusions of the board of arbitration may not be reached and announced in time to govern the conduct of the parties during the season of 1893 is, the president thinks, fully provided against by the treaty itself. If the present treaty is promptly ratified and exchanged our mutual interest would be an absolute guaranty against delay. The president has found no obstacle in the way of such a consummation, except the belief now unfortunately prevalent here that the refusal of Great Britain to agree to the preservation of the status quo of the property during the arbitration, and her insistence that pelagic sealing shall go on, to the injury, if not destruction, of our rights, largely defeats the object of the treaty.

Least We Can Accept.

The president directs me to say, in conclusion, that the modus of last year is the least that this government can accept. In reason the restraints, after a treaty of arbitration, should be more absolute, not less. He does not desire to protract this discussion, and having now in the most friendly spirit submitted the considerations which support the just demand of this government, that the property which is the subject of an agreed arbitration shall not be subject to a spoliation pending the arbitration, he expresses the hope that Lord Salisbury will give a prompt and friendly assent to renew the modus.

The president will hear with regret that her majesty's government continues to assert a right to deal with this subject precisely as if no provision had been made for a settlement of the dispute; and in that event, this government, as already pointed out, will be compelled to deal with the subject upon the same basis, and to use every means in its power to protect destruction or serious injury property and jurisdictional rights which it has long claimed and enjoyed. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary.

The president transmitted the correspondence without comment.

British Ships Moving.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 24.—It is reported here that Rear Admiral C. F. Hotham, C. B., commander-in-chief on the British Pacific station, has sent a cable dispatch to Esquimault that the war ships Melpomene, Champion and Warspite have started to Esquimault, and that they will reach there May 1, two months earlier than the time previously arranged for their arrival. It is customary for the war ships to seek higher latitudes as the summer approaches, but heretofore the vessels in the Southern station have not headed northward until considerably later in the season. It was originally intended that the Champion should remain in Chilian waters, where she had been doing duty for some time past, but by these later arrangements she will, after arrival at Esquimalt, be at once dispatched to Behring sea. The Melpomone has also been on the Chilian station. The flagship, with Rear Admiral Hotham on board, was at last reports at Santa Barbara. This sudden change in the disposition of the ships has caused no little comment, and is taken to indicate a serious phase in the Behring sea dispute.

LONDON, March 24.—The Times says: "The possibility of further complications with America over the Bering sea question is causing uneasiness among members of the house of commons who have special knowledge of the affair. Private information has been received to the effect that the American senate and president are in an uncompromising frame of mind, and are determined to accept none of the alternatives which Lord Salisbury proposes. If the modus vivendi is not restored it is believed America will hurry men-of-war to Behring sea, and sweep off Canadian sealers.

Maj. Overman's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The president has opproved the sentence of the court martial in the case of Maj. Giles B. Overman, corps of engineers, charged with certain irregularities in accounts. The court found him guilty of the charge of conduct to the prejudice of military discipline, and sentenced him to be reprimanded. A general order containing the reprimand will be issued by the war department tomorrow.

Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported to the house this afternoon. The total appropriation is $25,157,787, being $10,026,168 less than the estimate, and $13,237,574 less than the appropriation for 1892.

WOLF HUNTERS.

Men and Dogs Chase the Treacherous Brutes.

HOWARD LAKE, Minn., March 24.—The great wolf hunt was started yesterday under command of Dr. A. J. Milton. At least 500 men were in the ranks armed with spears and pitchforks. A light snow during the night made the ground in better shape, and after securing the hounds, thirty in all, the circle was formed and the four sides started the wolves for the center. As the hunters progressed wolf tracks by the dozen were seen and the mob began to grow wild. It was with difficulty that some of the large bloodhounds were kept back and the deep growls and the loud baying of the fox hounds could be heard for miles around. When the center of the large swamp was reached the dogs were unloosed, and with a bound they were off. The dogs started toward the south at a furious rate and their deep baying was soon lost in the distance. The other lines, at a loss to understand it, started in that direction. When they reached the place where the south line should have been nothing was seen, and in about fifteen minutes they came up, but too late, for the wolves and dogs were gone. Two wolves were caught by the dogs.

ABDUCTED A GIRL.

Adolph Brier Held on a Very Serious Charge.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., March 24.—The most sensational examination ever held in the municipal court was that of Adolph Brier, alias Frenchy, this afternoon, charged with abducting the handsome French girl, Adelphine Goodwin, from this city for immoral purposes, and for which Judge Fitch bound Frenchy over to the grand jury under $500. The girl claimed she went to Grand Rapids to marry Frenchy, who took her to Tom Lewis' resort and left her. She was first taken to Superior, then Duluth, by George Goodson, another Anoka tough, and pard of Frenchy, who promised to obtain work for her in a hotel, but finally told her they did not want girls there, but wanted them at Grand Rapids, where she was induced to go.

Brewery Burned.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., Feb. 24. — The Brainerd brewery was totally destroyed by fire tonight. The blaze started at 10 o'clock. Its origin is unknown. The building was constructed in 1885 at a cost of $8,000, and was owned and operated by J. Dobmeier, of Grand Forks, N. D. The structure was insured for $4,000.

Blaze at Henning.

Special to the Globe.

HENNING, Minn., March 24.—Benjamin's two buildings were burned today. His general stock is a total loss of $8,000; insurance, $5,000. Anderson & Larson's furniture stock was saved in a damaged condition; loss, $300.

Released on Bail.

MANKATO, Minn., March 24.—Wilson has been held to the district court for the murder of Chris Thorstad and released on $1,500 bail, given by his father and Dr. Merick, of Lake Crystal.

The Ice Moving.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 24.—Ice in the Mississippi river at this point commenced moving today. Navigation will commence in a short time.

Cleveland and Sigma Chi.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 24.—The announcement was made tonight that ex-President Cleveland, during his recent visit here, had been elected to membership and initiated to the college secret society, Sigma Chi. There was great rivalry among the secret societies to secure Mr. Cleveland as a member and the Sigma Chi was fortunate enough to capture him. The matter has caused a great deal of talk. The Sigma Chi has a membership of 6,000, all of whom are voters.

NORTH STATE SPEAKS

The Grand Forks Convention Chooses an Uninstructed Delegation.

Several Minnesota Counties Name Delegates to Next Week's Convention.

A Big Fire Destroys Seven Buildings on a Cloquet Island.

The Interstate G. A. R. to Meet at Winona in June Next.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 24.—The Democratic state convention for the selection of delegates to the Chicago National convention assembled here at 10 o'clock this morning. Andrew Blewitt, chairman of the state committee, announced that the committee had selected as temporary chairman Hon. John Burke, of Roulette county. This announcement brought Bangs, of Grand Forks, to his feet, with a protest that the procedure was not Democratic, and he nominated E. W. Conmy, of Pembina. A roll call of counties gave Burke 113 votes, Conmy 79. Burke acknowledged the honor gracefully. F.W. McLain, of Cavalier county, was elected temporary secretary, and the following committee on credentials chosen: V. B. Noble, Bottineau county; M. A. Hildreth, Cass county; John Bidlake, Cavalier W. C. Purchell, Wahpeton; A. Blewitt, Stutsman; J. V. Brooke, Grand Rapids; J. E. Campbell, Morton. The delegates chosen are: Hon. W. N. Roach, Grand Forks county; James F. O'Brien, Ramsey; E. E. Cole, Cass; W. E. Purcell, Richland; Andrew Blewitt, Stutsman; J. E. Campbell, Moreton. The delegates are all Cleveland men, but uninstructed. They are for Cleveland first; afterwards for the best Western man.

Duluth's Quota.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, March 24—The Democratic county convention held here today adopted resolutions earnestly advocating the nominating of ex-President Cleveland, but promising to support any Democrat nominated. The resolution read at first "any honest Democrat," but, on motion of C. P. Maginnis, who said that the Democrats would only nominate an honest man anyway, the word "honest" was stricken out. The convention also indorsed John G. Brown, of this city, as one of the delegates to the Chicago convention. The following were the delegates elected to represent St. Louis county at St. Paul, March 31: Simon Clark, Morris Thomas, T. T. Hudson, H. F. Greene, J. M. Martin, J. G. Campbell and J. A. Grierson.

Stearns County's Delegates.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., March 24.—The Democrats of Stearns county today elected the following delegates, instructed to vote for Cleveland first, last and all the time: J. P. Hammerel, Theodore Bruener, D. T. Calhoun, Barney Rensken, J. P. Fahnlender, M. P. Remer, C. T. Macdonald, Henry Keller, E. P. Barnum, L. Kells, W. Merz, Joseph Schuler, Philip Kray, L. F. Zacynowiki, John Harschen, Dominick Grem and Alex Chisholm. Stearns county's candidate for national delegate is Theodore Bruener. Judge Baxter was indorsed for district judge.

Selected at Red Wing.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, March 24.—At the Democratic county convention today delegates to the state convention were elected as follows: William P. Tanner, of Cannon Falls; Louis Stromberg, of Hay Creek; C. B. Anderson, of Zumbrota; Perry George, of Belvidere; A. W. Pratt, of Red Wing; I. F. Clark, of Pine Island; A. G. Newman, of Goodhue. A resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the delegates to vote for men favorable to the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Denounced the Bland Bill.

Special to the Globe.

PIPESTONE, Minn., March 24.—The delegates to the Democratic state convention from this county are L. Hirschz and H. J. Farmer; alternates, E. W. Daves, W. F. Manke. Cleveland received all but one vote as choice for president. The Bland silver bill was strongly denounced by the convention.

They Are for Grover.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., March 24.—The Democratic county convention held here today, E. J. Taylor, Nathan Butler, B. F. Tenny and McBarry were elected delegates to the state convention. The delegates were instructed to support Cleveland men for delegates to the national convention.

Pine County in Line.

Special to the Globe.

HINCKLEY, Minn., March 24.—A Democratic convention was held here today. O. M. Kowalke and James McCormick were elected delegates to the state convention. It was well attended from all over Pine county.

Chisago's Contingent.

Special to the Globe.

RUSH CITY, Minn., March 24.—The Democratic county convention for Chicago county met here today, with Col. L. W. Folsom, chairman, and A. Schlemmer, secretary