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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## VERY SATISFACTORY.

**Lord Salisbury's Last Communication to the President Sent to the Senate.**

**THE ARBITRATION TREATY CAN NOW BE RATIFIED.**

**A Debate on the Question of Damages for or Against the United States.**

By Telegraph to the News.

### ANOTHER REPLY.

**Grounds on which Salisbury Will Rest on the Modus Vivendi.**

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Lord Salisbury's last communication to the President stating the grounds upon which he would consent to renew the modus vivendi was laid before the Senate this afternoon. In transmitting the paper to the Senate the President stated to the formal letter the statement that Salisbury's reply was very satisfactory, and that he was preparing a suitable response. The character of the response is indicated intelligently by the President's message in stating a substantial acceptance of Lord Salisbury's tender, with a few modifications that doubtless will be arranged without difficulty. There can be no question but that the reception of the communication has largely removed any doubt of the favorable action of the Senate upon the treaty, and, in fact, when an adjournment was had it was the general belief that the treaty would be ratified tomorrow.

Much of the debate today was devoted to the question of damages that might be awarded by the arbitrators for or against this country. Senator Morgan, who exercised great in discussing this point, and fortified by a number of authorities, proceeded to address the Senate at length, the gist of which was that the president, by a calculation reference to President Harrison's attitude in the negotiations.

So much for prediction as to the amount of damages was attempted, but members familiar with the subject give figures to show that the pouchers secured 60,000 seal skins, but that, which means the destruction of 400,000 seals, inasmuch as only a small proportion of the total number of seals killed are secured. But it is believed that no more than 10,000 skins were taken in Bering sea proper, and, taking the government valuation of $10 per skin, the damage we could rightly claim for last year's operations of the pouchers would not be considerable. On the other hand, the loss sustained by the Canadian sealing owners, counting that they were illegally excluded from the seal waters, must have been much larger than our own.

### THE BERING TROUBLE.

**Lord Salisbury's Note Regarded as Satisfactory.**

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It is said upon authority that the President and his cabinet are well pleased with the conciliatory tone of Lord Salisbury's note of the 26th instant, especially as it is held to concede the point that has been the principal cause of the contention, viz., a renewal of the "modus vivendi" of last year for the protection of the seal fisheries. This alleged concession is believed to be implied in his proposition to agree to a modus, to expire when the question is ratified, under the condition that such government shall guarantee to other Bering damages incurred through the suspension of sealing operations. The official, who has been consulted by the President in regard to the negotiations, said that he was especially pleased with Lord Salisbury's admission that Great Britain would hold itself liable for damage resulting to the United States because of the modus vivendi, in the event that the verdict of the arbitrators is adverse to the contention. It is said that, taking all together, Lord Salisbury's note is satisfactory, as indicating a good prospect for an amicable settlement of the question at issue. Further correspondence will be necessary to settle the details of determining the character of the damage claims.

### SALISBURY'S FORMER VIEWS.

LONDON, March 28.—The correspondence on the Bering sea question issued here this morning shows that Salisbury wrote Sir Julian Pauncefote February 27th, that he could not admit the correctness of Blaine's statement, that England was responsible for the delay in settling the seal fisheries. He says that the modus vivendi was granted last year to prevent the entire destruction of seals, but his predecessor (Mr. Blaine) thinks such a measure necessary this year. Continuing he says: "You are authorized to offer the government of the United States the compromise suggested by the British commission. A speedy decision is necessary, as the sealing vessels are all ready and leaving port."

### QUIETNESS OF THE LONDON "STARS."

The Star commenting on the Bering sea correspondence, says: "The dispatches do not give Lord Salisbury the better of it. He has not been consistent. Mr. Blaine has, on the whole, have behaved as if they genuinely desired to protect the seal; Lord Salisbury as though he was afraid of offending the Canadians, whose only desire is to catch the seals."

### BLAND DOUNCAST.

**He Cannot Force His Bill to a Vote.**

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The silver men have maintained that a special order, being a civilian rule, would be reported in the House Kimbrow, and recognized to all their men to be in the House tomorrow. This morning Speaker Crisp informed them that no special order would be brought in, unless a majority of the Democratic members of the House sign a petition asking that a vote be taken. Speaker Crisp was asked by an Associated Press reporter this morning if the report was true that the order would not be brought in unless the majority of the Democrats signed a petition.

He replied: "That is my inclination."

"Then the silver bill will never be brought to a vote" queried the reporter.

"I don't know that that follows," replied the Speaker. "They had a two-thirds majority of the Democrats, and may have a majority to sign the petition."

Bland, Pierce and other silver men were seen.

Bland was very downcast over the news that he might not force a vote the measure he has worked for long. He admitted the report that the silver bill had not who leaders admit, and one which practically meant its death without a final vote, was well founded, but he said that the matter was not absolutely settled.

Mr. Pierce was a little more confident, but he said Mr. Bland said they would have nothing to do with the eliminating of any more petitions, one way or the other.

The silver men, however, attempted to get signatures to a petition of the nature suggested by the Speaker, but men with your success, for, as already stated, thirty-five of the men who have heretofore voted for the silver bill refused to sign it. Among the number were Mr. Compton of Maryland, who not only declined to sign the petition, but gave notice that if any future resolution is brought in he will vote against it.

The anti-silver men are exultant over the changes in the situation, but they are not jubilant. They are not exceedingly irritated and angry, and do not hesitate to indignantly protest against the treatment they have received. They were so much discouraged at the declaration of the intention of the thirty-five silver men not to sign any petition, that the effort to procure signatures to such a paper was abandoned, and no actual petition is now in circulation.

### Salisbury's Portfolio.

BERLIN, March 28.—The National Zeitung today says it is rumored that Herr Heinrich von Zedlen Grafow, Prussian minister of agriculture, doubtful and Lord Salisbury, will resign, and that Count Von Eulenberg will take that post.

### Russia's Efforts in Asia.

VIENNA, March 28.—Advices are received here from Batum to the effect that the Russians recently sent six thousand disguised troops to Turkestan and sold them to the Turcomans for a more sang. It is an open secret that the Turcomans intend to revolt against the Amir of Afghanistan, who has mustered the Indian garrison and garrisoned other cities.

### A New Hotel Fire Alarm System.

A new fire alarm system for use in hotels consisting of electric bells having gongs of from six to ten inches be now in the rooms of the building. The gongs are mounted on a polished base, having a hot rubber bell attached for holding into cells of dry battery and an automatic switch drop. The drops are connected in series to their respective boxes in the halls and pulleys located in the office. This fire alarm system has no connection whatever with the working of the automatic sprinkler system, and does not in any way interfere with the working of the combination return call bells located in the house.

Upon pressing the fire alarm button the drops in the various boxes in the hotel are thrown upside and show the local circuit to their respective halls and batteries. Each bell having its own battery is entirely independent of any other bell. The bells will continue to ring so long as the battery of any one bell is called, under the condition that such government shall guarantee to other Bering damages incurred through the suspension of sealing operations. The official, who has been consulted by the President in regard to the negotiations, said that he was especially pleased with Lord Salisbury's admission that Great Britain would hold itself liable for damage resulting to the United States because of the modus vivendi, in the event that the verdict of the arbitrators is adverse to the contention. It is said that, taking all together, Lord Salisbury's note is satisfactory, as indicating a good prospect for an amicable settlement of the question at issue. Further correspondence will be necessary to settle the details of determining the character of the damage claims.

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## AN ISSUE OF THE PAST

**The Silver Question in Two Characteristics as Far as the House is Concerned.**

**THE CLOTURE WILL NOT BE INVOKED**

**To Force a Final Vote on the Passage of the Bland Silver Bill.**

By Telegraph to the News.

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

**It is Said to be an Issue of the Past Now.**

WASHINGTON, March 28. — The silver question is an issue of the past, so far as the House is concerned. The developments of today clearly indicate that the picture will not be invoked by the committee on rules to enable the silver contingent to force a final vote on the passage of the bill, and, without such a decree, all the resources of parliamentary law would be powerless to compel a vote. It was not until the House had met and passed to the consideration of unimpeaching routine business today, that Speaker Crisp finally announced that the committee on rules would not deem it proper to report rules preventing filibustering and foreign votes, unless a majority of the Democratic members should sign a petition demanding such an arbitrary procedure.

Mr. Bland was quite indignant, and insisted upon the rule, but the Speaker was obdurate.

Speaker Crisp defined the situation to be simply this: "If a majority of the Democrats in the House decide the committee on rules to make a report which will enable the House to come to a direct vote on the silver bill, and if they so instruct, that the committee will make the report. If they do not signify the committee will understand that the majority do not desire it, and the report will be made with the majority of the Democrats of the House, and not with the committee. With reference to the Speaker's opinion as to effect of the report, the speaker said that he had nothing to say, except to recall that by his casting his vote, he himself had prevented the bill from being tabled, and to the statement that, as a representative from Georgia, he favors and will vote for the free coinage of silver."

Speaker Crisp, when asked how Bland's statement this evening, said he was surprised that Mr. Bland should so far have forgotten himself and the true situation as to endeavor to mislead the public by such statements. In justifying his position Crisp said that, when the rules were being considered, he, in the caucus, pledged the party that he would not be responsible for submitting filibustering or cutting of dilatory motions, except at the request and desire of a majority of the Democratic members of Congress. A majority of the Democrats requested that a time be fixed for consideration of the free coinage bill, but making no reference therein to any rules to prevent filibustering. The committee permitted three days. The speaker said that, as well as he recollected, Bland did want to have a time fixed for consideration, the right to filibuster, or wanted a continuing order, but the committee determined that, until the necessity for such a rule was demonstrated, they would not report it. The bill was taken up and debated for three days and finally saved from the table by the casting vote of the speaker. He stated that his vote was a great surprise to all parties, because when the original order was made it was generally understood that he would be in the force of free coinage, was thirty to forty. A majority of the Democrats voted against tabling the bill and thereby demonstrated that they were not in favor of its passage. Speaker Crisp said that he assumed that the conferees so voting were in favor of a rule which would bring the House to a direct vote on the bill and prevent filibustering, and, as believing, he said he felt that he had no doubt but the committee would report the rule. He stated to Bland that he was in favor of having a direct vote upon the matter. But, after that time the friends of the silver bill, he decided friends as Bland, said they would not come to bind and said they did not desire their vote against tabling the bill to be construed into a request that a rule prohibiting filibustering should be adopted, and that they favored the free coinage of silver and wanted to vote for it, they were opposed to any rule in the House which would cut off the right to filibuster.

Mr. Pierce and others began the circulation of petitions, but thus far have not secured more than forty or fifty Democratic signatures, which is the work will be continued tomorrow.

Mr. Bland this afternoon made a statement to the Associated Press. He said: "When the rule was first proposed I was in favor of the rule providing that after a certain time, five days for consideration of the silver bill, to be fixed that the rule should be a continuing order, to be considered from day to day until disposed of, meaning that three days could be filibustered out. Speaker Crisp said that we ought to that the committee on rules in that rather than three days were filibustered out without disposing of the bill, the committee on rules would report a rule preventing filibustering methods and compelling a vote. The night of the two days's debate the friends of the bill determined to continue in session to prevent the lapse of the bill, and Speaker Crisp, Springer and others went to Speaker Crisp and asked whether he thought the filibustering had proceeded long enough to satisfy the House and the country that the committee on rules would be warranted in reporting a rule by which all filibustering methods would be cut off. I said that I thought the filibustering had gone far enough to demonstrate the fact, and that the committee on rules would report in favor of the bill to a vote.

Friday I went to the Speaker's room, and Crisp asked the introduction of a rule to be voted on today (Monday) preventing all filibustering methods and compelling a vote upon the bill. He sat down and wrote the rule himself. I introduced it at the request and was referred to his committee, with the distinct understanding that the rule would be reported today. I never heard anything about the wrangling and quarrelling of the Democrats until this morning, when we came to have been voting upon the order itself. A telegram in the New York Herald this morning stating that the correspondent had information from the highest authority, that Speaker Crisp would exert a pressure in favor of the free coinage, was the first information I had of anything of that character. When we found that the friends of the Speaker had changed it to a direct vote and consideration among the free coinage advocates. They felt that they had been deceived and disappointed by the action of the Speaker, and decreased the passage of a great many free coinage people to weaken and cut that of this time there was little hope of getting a majority of the Democrats to sign the petition asking the rule to be reported.

### An Iron Fog Lost.

BLAINE, Wash., March 28.—The iron fog "Tacoma" while passing out from Vancouver, B. C., sank with all on board. The number of the crew is unknown. Rough weather caused the disaster.

### Emigrants Smothered by the Whole-sale.

WARSAW, March 28.—The police inquiries in the case of the mothers named Kozlowsky, imprisoned here on the charge of murdering and robbing a peasant near Sieldcalsc, too revealed the practice of the wholesale murder of emigrants on the premises. Already the named bodies of five victims have been discovered. The police are now in the search of the house occupied by the mothers. The search for bodies is proceeding. The police estimate that the mothers have murdered at least forty persons.

### Strikes Ill.

RIO PERTRAMBUCO, March 28.—M. Demerbe, Brazilian minister is ill with erysipelas.

### The Durham Miners.

LONDON, March 28.—The Durham miners have voted to continue the strike.

### An Extraordinary Shower.

An extraordinary accompaniment of the winters occurred in the eastern part of this country by the sudden fall of about one inch of orange looking sand. It was of darker color than sand and looked like sand sandstone or shale. The shower when rained under a heavy water, and when allowed to settle deposited a fine sediment. The sand was carried up a couple hour different approximate, etc. Two powders one of a gray and the other of a black color, among which are mixed ragged flakes that look like seaweed and others that resemble pieces of some copper filings. When seen through a microscope the gray powder appears to be the debris of millions of broken seaweed, sandstone and cells and fibers. The black powder, which is about five times as rare as the former, appears to be the debris of a substance, which, under a microscope, appears to be made up of little pear shaped, hollow cylinders.

The copper colored substance of hard substance, and when compelled between fingers and nipped in a little, rolled substance, and a powder black like color, in which are set the little black, metallic centers before described. This is contrasted the original fibrous substance from which all the other are derived. The little metal, sawdust the fibre are not far from being one of disintegration and both the white fleecy cellular tissue in which the black objects are set for such is its fig. The substance can easily be found, as it is a conspicuous object. Microscopic, with a considerable depth of ordinary snow both below and above it. The fall extended over quite an area of country and has attracted a good deal of attention. The country is so much worthy of a thorough investigation. Los Angeles (Ind.) Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

### Doing Who the Case.

It is said that ex-ex-President Cleveland the case of ex-President Harrison. If so it would be a fitting tribute to the honor from of esteem of the regular Democrats.

He great difficulty would always lies now to find any one either or willing to stand up against his record to respond to such honor. Cleveland, Hill, Gorman, Brice, Brown, Vilas, Gray, Pattison, Boies, Morrison, Palmer, Bragg, Lamont, Carlisle, Blackburn, Gibson, Mills, Morrison, Pugh, Cockrell, Vance, Harris, Coke, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Bland, Bynum, Cabell, Cadmus, Cadwalader, Cadwalader, Cadwalader