

HARD FIGHT FOR FREE SILVER

Tom Patterson Recounts the Struggles of the Democratic Platform Committee.

WHAT THE BIMETALISTS WANTED

Gold Bugs, However, Wouldn't Give it to Them and Forced a Straddle—They Were Afloat of Just One Little Word.

Chicago, Ill., June 24.—The story from the inside of the remarkable fight in the democratic platform committee on silver was told last night by Thomas M. Patterson of Denver, who was one of the chief participants in the struggle. Mr. Patterson said: "The controversy over the coinage plank arose almost as soon as that upon the tariff was disposed of. The silver resolution that had been prepared and offered by Mr. Jones was the one around which the controversy for a long time centered. That plank declared in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at an established ratio, the metal in both dollars to be of the same intrinsic value. "Discussion," said Mr. Patterson, "arose as to the use of some words in it, and it commenced to develop that the one obnoxious word in the resolution was the word 'free.' For a long time discussion occurred in which it was urged on the one side that the word 'free' should be eliminated and on the other that it should not. Senators Vias, McPherson and ex-Senator Hayward claimed that the word 'free' added nothing to the force of the resolution, which they maintained did declare in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at an established ratio, and which asked if without the word 'free' it was a free coinage plank why did they object to the use of the word? They may not say that the United States has a free coinage plank precisely what the party meant upon that subject. To this it was replied that the word 'free' was a catchword, which applied to the coinage was offensive to thousands in the eastern and northwestern states, and that it would lose the party votes which would be necessary to carry the resolution. When this point was made it was proposed to strike out the obnoxious word and use the words 'at an established ratio' as a part of the resolution under discussion would read: "We hold that the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and the coinage of both gold and silver by the holders thereof without discrimination against either metal, but the charge for coinage."

"It was pointed out that the test of free coinage, after all, was the coinage of gold and silver for the use of the government, not by the government of bullion first purchased by it for the purpose. That was the way in which gold was coined and in which silver was coined until its demonetization in 1873, and that if they would use either the word 'free' or instead the words for the holders of the metal, the result would be concerned, satisfy the free silver men. The use of the words suggested instead of 'free' was opposed by the opponents of the coinage of both gold and silver. "The resolution is frank enough to admit that the resolution with the word 'free' contained in it, or the words proposed to be substituted, did not mean the same thing as without them. I told our opponents that since it was not the same thing, it would be nominated and probably elected, the free coinage men, believing that Cleveland was opposed to the resolution, and that they wanted an endorsement to windward, so that at the expiration of his term we could still maintain that the democratic party was committed to the free coinage plank. It could demand that the pledge might be fulfilled by his successor. We pointed out that the resolution, as it was, or the words proposed, it conceded the most exacting demands for the opponents of free coinage as they were made public. We asked them, if they were committed to the free coinage plank, why did they not make a plain declaration to that effect. "The controversy made it very clear that our opponents would concede almost anything but a clear declaration of their policy or the use of the language that necessarily meant the same thing. They were told that it demonstrated that the real fundamental difference between them and their opponents, so-called bimetalists, was that the free coinage men demanded gold or silver, standard of value, while their opponents were in heart single gold standard men, willing to appear under the name of bimetalists until the cloak might be thrown off and the single standard be adopted. We pointed out to them that the gold and silver standard in that it had both gold and silver, and that we have bimetalism in the United States today because we have gold and silver coins coined by the government, both being held to be the standard dollars, but that there was free coinage of gold while there was no free coinage of silver. "That was the substance of the autobiography staled, we demanding clear recognition and they denying it. Senators Vias and McPherson, with ex-Senator Hayward, were the active opponents of the request of the free coinage men. Senator Daniel and I were active free coinage men. Mr. Jones, being chairman of the committee, was neutral, while Mr. Atkins of Tennessee, former commissioner of Indian affairs under Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Gresham, were in argument siding with us, but casting his voice with the others in behalf, as he expressed it, of the bimetalists in the democratic party. The other members of the subcommittee as a rule were patient listeners. We must have devoted about three hours of time and long after midnight, but we were not content until the silver plank was reached, when the contest was resumed. The merits of the question were not given up. The contest was here resisted of pathetic and earnest appeals for harmony in the party by keeping out the obnoxious words, and equally earnest appeals on our part for the clear recognition of the principle of free coinage. But we were better by a vote of 18 against 20 of 39 men. "A few of us," added Mr. Patterson in conclusion, "although we knew it was a hopeless struggle, felt that we should carry the fight to its logical conclusion, which was on the floor of the convention. This we did, with the result known to the public."

KICKED OVER THE TRACES

Cleveland's Silver Losses—The Support of Colorado Paper.

DENVER, Colo., June 24.—The Rocky Mountain News, the leading democratic paper of the Rocky mountain states, has declined to support Mr. Cleveland. In the following editorial, to be published tomorrow, it gives the reasons for its position: "The opposition of the News to Mr. Cleveland does not arise out of any question as to his ability or character. That he is a splendid type of the self-made, vigorous American is conceded. That he is aggressive and tenacious to secure success for the public measures upon which he has convictions is the verdict of the public; and it is not that that matters of principle—of vital to the American people, to the prosperity of this state, interfered, the News would accept his nomination and all his election as a splendid benefactor to the country. The money problem is by far the most important one that remains unsettled in the minds of the American people, and it is the result of the ultimate right solution of either is concerned—that of money and its coinage is as the great light and heat-giving sun to the sustenance of the stars that stud the

MET DEATH LIKE A SOLDIER

With the Air of a Bridegroom Clinton E. Dixon Stepped Upon the Gallows.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION

The Condemned Man Confessed That He Killed Carter, but Claimed He Was Crazy by Drink at the Time—The Crime.

When the fires of life have well-nigh burned the mortal frame away and the spirit, weary of its earthly home, begins to yearn for realms immortal, then it may be an easy thing to lie down among the withered leaves and close the eyes in death. Another day must be lived, and he who dies when every fiber of the being, every impulse of the heart, is in love with life. While the eyes are sparkling with the vigor of youth and the rich, red blood of health is seeping through the system, what a terrible tragedy is it to have a sudden evidence of muscular contraction, his whole frame quivered for a moment, and then all was over.

There was no respiration from the very instant the drop fell. At three and three-quarters minutes after the trap fell the body of the condemned man lay motionless. The pulse was taken at 130, one minute later it marked 100, and at a half minute it was beating at the rate of seventy-six to the minute. The pulse ran up to ninety-six and then fell rapidly, stopping at nine minutes. The doctors pronounced him dead at 11:13 and he was taken down at 11:23.

Removed the Body. Coroner Matt took charge of the remains. A temporary coffin was placed upon the scaffold and the body was tenderly lowered into it. Jailer Miller loosened the grip of the noose and it fell from the neck of the condemned man by the fall. The face of the dead man was but slightly distorted and after arrangements had been made for the removal of the body to the morgue, the coroner placed a lid over the coffin and the remains were conveyed to the undertaking rooms on Farm street.

Preparing for Death. Dixon arose at the usual hour and ate a hearty breakfast, after which he entered into a long consultation with Father Riggs, who was his spiritual adviser. He said he was ready to go. He had made his peace with God and could swing out eternally with a sadder. He wrote a long letter to his mother at Hanover, Pa., in which he said he was not afraid to die. He said: "Dear mother, this is the last time I will be writing for you in heaven." Dixon spoke in the most complimentary language of the kind ever heard of a man who received at the hands of Sheriff Bennett and Jailer Joe Miller and Father Riggs. In closing he said: "Mother, you ought to be proud of me. I have lived a life that has so many kind friends in this terrible world. He then bid her a last goodbye and said he hoped to meet her in heaven.

During the forenoon Dixon confessed to Father Riggs that he killed Corporal Carter. He said he was a perfect stranger to the man. Shortly after 10 o'clock Marshal Brad D. Slaughter and Deputies Jackson, Harris, Hill, Meeker, and Deputies Jackson, Harris, Melick, Lancaster, Lillard of Sarpy and Mawhinney of Nance, accompanied by Captain McCormack and two sergeants, proceeded to the prison. Dixon was invited to witness the execution and was admitted by Jailer Miller. They were taken to the prison, where they were taken to the platform of the gallows. The gallows stood about fifteen feet from the door of the jail and the platform was about ten feet from the ground. The arrangement by which the trap was given the drop was unique. The bolt which held the trap in place rested on a small roller mounted on a track that ran from a battery at one side of the gallows. By touching any one of the buttons of the trap, the roller would be displaced and down went the trap. This was a device invented by Marshal Slaughter and it was the only one of the kind in the state.

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STATESMAN MATTA DEAD

Demise of the Minister Who Almost Involved Chili in War.

HE WAS VERY POPULAR WITH THE MASSES

Much Mourning Throughout the Republic—Reports Received of a Battle Between Brazilian Rebels and the Government Troops.

VALPARAISO, Chili, (Via Galveston, Tex.), June 24.—By Mexican cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.—Senator Don Manuel Matta died in his coach while on the way to his home yesterday of apoplexy. The announcement of his death in the papers was surrounded by heavy mourning, and it has been decided to give him a public funeral. Senator Matta was the minister of foreign affairs at the time of the attack on the sailors of the United States war ship Baltimore in this city and to the intemperate language used by him in a circular relating to the affair addressed to the Chilean representative abroad was largely due to the strained relations between Chili and the United States, which at one time looked as though they must result in hostilities. It was only after he left President Montt's cabinet, where he was regularly installed, that the negotiations were brought to a successful termination.

Senator Matta was very popular with the radicals and in the elections following the revolution he was elected to the senate. He was a native of Santiago, Chile, and was a prominent figure in the recent revolution, which was of incendiary origin and the fire was actuated by motives of revenge.

Fought a Bloody Battle. The Herald correspondent at Rio Janeiro reports that General Borbosa has reported to the war office under date of Corumba, Mato Grosso, May 18, that the revolutionists had attacked the federalists and after a bloody battle, in which upwards of 1,000 men were killed, they retired, but left the result undecided. The revolutionary leaders gave orders that the federalists should be killed, but the federal officers and soldiers were to be killed.

At Cuyaba, he says, the revolutionists seized the houses and committed all sorts of outrages on the inhabitants. His efforts for aid in defending Corumba. No details of the battle in which upwards of 1,000 men were killed have as yet been received.

The Brazilian squadron has appeared off Assunção, thus confirming the Herald's report of its approach. It is reported that Baron Outof has resigned. There were twenty killed and thirty wounded in the late fight at Rivera. President Peixoto has sent federal troops to fight the rebels in opposition to the ultimatum which was issued to him with 3,000 men and bloodshed is feared. Uruguayan are enlisting on both sides. The rebellion is interrupted.

Indiana Make a Feat. The Herald correspondent at La Paz says: On June 14 the Indians made a raid on the Abraz district, soaking and burning the farm houses and killing the occupants, as well as a number of miners found in the vicinity.

The attorney general has made his report in detail to the president, and finds him not guilty. The Bolivian congress is composed of thirty-five supporters of the government and thirty-five rebels in opposition. There is a strong movement in Bolivia in favor of civil marriage.

The Herald correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that the Argentine expedition has returned to Buenos Ayres and that Dr. Williams is preparing for a vigorous campaign against the rebels. A report here has been given a great reception. The police arrested fifty men for cheering for the doctor.

At Buenos Ayres, the weather here has been very cold. The weather is reported as extremely cold at Buenos Ayres.

NEWS OF YESTERDAY. Domestic. King Sims, who murdered Edward Brandon was hanged at Dallas, Tex. "Firebugs are making things lively for the city of Dallas. The fire department is at it. At Heno, Nev., Hon. J. W. Cassidy, democratic candidate for congress, died from apoplexy. A note was entered at Chicago in the trust case against George J. Gibson, ex-secretary of the Pullman Co. Lot Smith, a Mormon bishop and an ex-Danite, has been murdered by Navajo Indians near Flagstaff, Ariz. As Goldwater, Tex., Joseph Neil, a camper, was arrested for stealing diamonds and killed. News of a strike.

The Commercial hotel at Sanzer, Cal., was destroyed by fire. Six persons are said to have perished in the flames. A cyclone passed over Chicago, Wis., Monday. It is stated one man, a resident of the city, was killed. The directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 cents on the common stock. Near Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tenn., Mrs. Bates, the wife of a respectable young farmer, was outraged and murdered by parties unknown.

The eastern part of Iowa is flooded with water. The water is said to be in the highest stage in the history of the state. At Virouva, Wis., James M. Allen, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for fatally poisoning his wife in his school, by fogging him with a stove pipe. Miss Mabel E. Cahill of the New Haven Y. M. C. A. has been elected president of the Hoboken Valley club at Philadelphia, thereby winning for the second time the title of champion tennis player of the United States. Willie Hoer, a 15-year-old boy, an employe of George W. Riggs' jewelry store at Pittsburgh, Pa., was arrested for stealing diamonds and jewelry valued at \$100. The boy has been sent to the reformatory for his employe for months.

An attempt was made to run cars at Cleveland, O., under police protection. Several collisions occurred and one man was killed. The cars were used for the purpose of operating the line was abandoned. Governor Wiley of Idaho has asked President Harrison to order troops to the scene of the miners' lockout in the Coeur d'Alene district, northern Idaho. Serious trouble is impending in the mining district. The union miners by the mine owners are quite restive. The miners are demanding that it is understood the union men will then attempt to drive the rebels from the district. Both sides are heavily armed.

Foreign. The strike of the telegraphers throughout Spain has been settled. H. M. Phillips, merchant of London, has failed. He is reported to have lost \$75,000. A hurricane throughout northern Germany caused an immense amount of damage. Many persons were killed and property destroyed. A landslide at Salsola, Italy, destroyed a large number of houses and killed and wounded several persons. Marquis de Mores, who killed his opponent in a duel near Paris, expressed deep regret as to the result of the meeting. The marquis was arrested last night at his Paris residence. The interview with Prince Bismarck, published in the New York Press of June 23, has caused a sensation in Berlin. A feeling of depression prevailed on the bourse in consequence of the interview.

The king and queen of Italy started from Berlin for Bremen, en route to Italy. The departing between Emperor William and King Humbert was very cordial, both monarchs repeatedly embracing each other and exchanging the warmest expressions of mutual love and esteem.

Captured a Burglar. NEWMAS GROVE, Neb., June 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last night Dennis Flynn's

CHICAGO'S SERIOUS FLOOD

Hundreds of Houses Surrounded by Water and Much Property Destroyed.

SEWERS RUINED AND PAVING DAMAGED

In the Suburban Districts Temporary Bridges Are Necessary in Many Cases to Enable People to Leave Their Homes.

Chicago, Ill., June 24.—Exceptionally heavy rainfalls of the past week have again caused serious floods in this vicinity. The river has risen far above its normal height and is running into the lake at the rate of four miles an hour. Scores of business places have six to eight inches of water in their basements and every portion of the city has suffered some damage. The floods of two months ago, which were then considered phenomenal, have been surpassed. Many small sewers have burst and the flood coming up through the ground has ruined the cedar block paving in many places. The estimated cost of replacing this pavement is \$35,000.

Hailroads running to Chicago from the west report much damage from washouts and most of the trains were badly delayed. Suburban Property Damaged. The extreme west end of the city is in some parts a lake and the suburbs lying west and northwest of the limits have suffered greatly. This evening the north branch of the Chicago river raised to such an extent that the water in the vicinity of Ravenswood began to flow over the banks with the result that at midnight it is reported 1,400 houses in that suburb are surrounded by water for a depth of six to eight feet. The town of Cicero is also flooded, many houses being entered by means of temporary bridges.

Through the streets of Austin this afternoon water was flowing several inches deep. Not a basement escaped flooding and wooden sidewalks floating around in all directions. The same was true of the suburbs. The amount of damage in the city and outlying districts can't even be approximately estimated. The rainfall yesterday was 3.8 inches, and nearly as much fell on Friday. The two preceding days. The great lumber at the Twenty-second street and the river has suffered considerably, and several elevators on the river have been compelled to shut down.

GALENA SUFFERS SEVERELY. Hotels and Business Houses Flooded to a Depth of Several Feet. GALENA, Ill., June 24.—The terrific rainfall Wednesday night and yesterday proved the most disastrous ever experienced in this locality. The Galena river rose yesterday at the rate of an inch per minute. By 5 o'clock Main street was flooded nearly to the top of the second story and the river has entered the town. The basement and lower floors of every business house in town were flooded. At the Lawrence hotel the water stood seven feet deep on the dining room floor. At the European hotel the parlor floor was several feet under water. Business men, attempting to save books and papers, waded in up to their necks in their own offices. The custom house floor was flooded two feet deep, also the Merchants bank, in which the Western Union telegraph office is located, cutting off all communication with the outside world for a time.

The Illinois Central bridge, though heavily ballasted with stone-laden freight cars, was swept away, and the heavy iron bridge at Green street suffered the same fate. Landslides obstructed the river in several places. The Burlington & Northern is so covered at twenty points between Galena and Galena Junction that the office is isolated, cutting off all communication with the outside world for a time. The public and private losses are very heavy.

Great Damage at Ottawa. OTTAWA, Ill., June 24.—The river is a raging flood sweeping out in a great volume over the Illinois river at its junction, striking its southern bank, rebounding and forming a great whirlpool. The early May floods did not compare with the present one. The entire bottom lands are again overflowed. The electric street car is being used to save books and the torrent is still rising. A sudden rise in the Illinois river from above would inflict immediate and immense damage. The rivers are still rising at the rate of six inches an hour. The Rock Island railroad has suffered numerous washouts and landslides. There have been no through trains since midnight.

DANGER OVER ROCKFORD. ROCKFORD, Ill., June 24.—It is believed now that all chances of a flood in the past. The creeks have fallen considerably and the people who were compelled to move from their homes are returning. The damage so far is slight. The Rock river is still rising and bottom lands are flooded. Movements of Ocean Steamships. NEW YORK, June 24.—The steamer Etan, Belgravia and Circe arrived this morning. At Brown Head—Passed—Etruria, from New York. At Scilly—Passed—Waterland, from New York. At Hines—Passed—Kassau, from Boston. At Boston—Arrived—British Empire, London. At New York—Arrived—City of Rome, Glasgow; Las Heabge, Antwerp. At Liverpool—Arrived—Tauris, New York. At New York—Arrived—Furst Bismarck, from Hamburg; France, from London. At New York—Arrived—Suavia, from Hamburg.

Superintendent Goudy at Niobrara. NIORBARA, Neb., June 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—State Superintendent Goudy and wife here in attendance at the teachers institute and visited the Indian mission and government industrial schools at Santos agency today. WEATHER FORECAST. OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, June 24. The area of high barometer, or fair weather condition, now controls the weather throughout the northwestern sections of the country. It is central in the upper Missouri valley and appears to be slowly moving south and eastward, so that it is reasonable to expect fine weather for the next few days. Northwestern winds and clearing weather now prevail in the upper Mississippi valley; but weather in Kansas and Nebraska generally throughout the Missouri valley. The cool wave has moved southward to Indian Territory and northern Texas. Local forecasts for eastern Nebraska, Omaha and