THE MACRUM CHARGES

THEY MAY LEAD TO CHOATE'S RECALL.

Mr. McKinley May Be Compelled to Take This Step as a Rebuke To Great Britain.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Ambassador Choate may be recalled as a rebuke to Great Britain.

The state department has abandoned its contention that ex-Consul Macrum was guilty of falsehood when he declared that United States official mail had been opened by the British censor at Durban.

It has also abandoned its contention as to Mr. Macrum's alleged incapacity, and has come to the conclusion that the charges made by Mr. Macrum, and not his personality, constitute the question at issue.

Two offences Great Britain may have committed. She is known to have committed one in the opening of the United States official mail, for Mr. Macrum has the envelopes with Queen Victoria's initials upon them to prove that. This constitutes a flagrant violation of international usage, and Great Britain must give an apology.

The second offense is the possible abstraction of official mail fro mthe opened envelopes.

If Great Britain has been guilty of this, and the state department is willing to admit the fact, an abject apology will be demanded by the state department, which is now under the spur of the politic president, and if the apology is not complete and prompt the American ambassador, Mr. Choate, will be withdrawn from London.

Ambassadors have been recalled for less grievous offences than the opening of official mail by a friendly government. While to recall Mr. Choate would cause the state department much anguish, republican leaders have served notice on President McKinley that a pro-British prime minister in the cabinet cannot but give point and color to the frequently repeated stories of an Anglo-American alliance in the face of an impending presidential campaign. The president, alarmed at the storm, agrees with the opinion of his advisers.

The state department, too, is alarmed and has cabled to South Africa for a list of the letters received by Consul Macrum during the period when the British censor was breaking United States seals on government communications.

Young Mr. Hay will send the numbers and description of the contents of each of the letters on file at Pretoria, and the information thus secured will be compared with the records of the state department.

Copies of the telegrams Mr. Macrum sent have also been asked for by the state department from the Pretoria consulate, and they will be compared with telegrams received by the state department, the purpose being to ascertain if the British censor abstracted any of the contents of the envelopes he opened, and if he edited the dispatches Mr. Macrum sent to the state department.

The state department's reversal of this matter has been complete. A few days ago it declared that Mr. Macrum had made no complaint about the British censor tampering with the United States official mail, and that it did not believe any official mail had been opened by the the British censor.

Today the state department admitted that the charges made by Mr. Macrum were among the gravest that could be made against a friendly nation, and that due diligence would be exercised in preparing a case.

Two days ago the state department declared that the matter would be ignored, and that newspaper stories would be disregarded, in which decision the British embassy cordially agreed.

Today the state department declared that as soon as the official investigation bore out Mr. Macrum's charges, representations would be made to the British government and the most serious possible diplomatic construction would be placed upon the offence.

THE CASE OF TWO SENATORS.

Clark of Montana Will Have to Go, But Hanna Will Remain.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Senators Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio and William A. Clark of Montana each holds a seat in the United States senate that are alleged to have been secured thro' the liberal use of money in corrupting members of the legislature. The Ohio senator, however, was more fortunate than Mr. Clark appears to be, for the committee on privileges and elections threw out the charges against Hanna, while it looks as if those against Clerk may be sustained.

In the case of John J. Ingalls, the senate committee found that members had been corrupted, but not enough to have changed the result. Had that ruling been supported in the Hanna case, Mr. Hanna would never have retained his seat.

Hanna, owing to the recalcitrant republicans, was elected only after a hard struggle, and then only by a majority of one or two votes. The charges against him reached the senate in the shape of a memorial from the legislature, which was signed by the democrats and recalcitrant republicans. The memorial was accompanied by a copy of the testimony taken by the Ohio state investigating committee.

The committee on privileges and elections, a republican body, felt the influence of pressure from the White house and dismissed the charges.

It is not believed that Senator Clark will escape as easily. In this connection it in interesting to know that Marcus Daly is expected in Washington soon. Mail addressed to him is now arriving at Chamberlain's. Mr. Daly's coming will cause some surprise. It is not known whether or not he will be a witness in the case.

Porter to Go to Philippines.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—It is understood that when Robert H. oPrter, who recently returned from an official trip to Cuba, was in Washington the other day, the president spoke to him in reference to becoming a member of the Philippine commission. Mr. Porter's private affairs and his work in connection with Cuban tariff matters makes it impossible for him to be absent from the United States for a couple of years, but he has been requested by the president and secretary of war, as soon as a stable government has been formed in the Philippines, to do the same work in connection with the customs and internal revenue tax system in those countries that he has done in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

MONEY, TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM.

The Title of Coin Harvey's Latest Book--Comments.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—The sale of "Coin" Harvey's new book, "Money, Trusts and Imperialism," is immense. It is considered superior to his famous "Coin's Financial School," which for many months enjoyed a sale of fourteen thousand copies per day. The demand for the new book will be far greater than that for the "school."

Among the thousands of complimentary letters, such expressions as these are to be found in every one of them.

W. J. Bryan—"I have read the book as I have had an opportunity on the cars. While I have not yet completed it, I have read enough to convince me that it will do a great deal of good. You have brought out some excellent points, and have brought them out well. I have taken occasion to recommend the book to persons whom I have met."

Helen M. Gougar, Lafayette, Ind.—"I have just finished reading the new book. Mr. Harvey has done great service to the country and to humanity in general in writing this book. It is simply perfect as an educator. It would convert a nation to justice and self-protection if it could be gotten into the hands of the people. I congratulate you and thank you for the work. I am goin gto deliver twelve lectures in Wyoming soon, and I shall call the attention of my audiences to the book."

Leslie Griffin, River Falls, Wis.—"I have read the book and I would give every cent of my property, and if necessary, my life, if the book could be put in every house in America, as I believe it would be the means of preventing a bloody revolution in this country in the near future."

The Bessemer (Ala.) Weekly—"It is a wonderful book. Every one should read and study it."

The Leader, Pipestone, Minn.—"It is the greatest book of the day on living issues."

Progressive Monthly, Indianapolis, Ind.—"A great book."

The Trenton Leader, Trenton, Neb.—"The book is destined to be a great success and to have a wonderful influence on the political thought of the day, and it will do this for the same reason that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did it, because it teaches fundamental and self-evident truths about human liberty and human government. It sounds the campaign slogan for the reform forces in the coming battle between government by the dollar and government by the people. Every reformer should purchase a copy and place it in the hands of his republican neighbor."

The Jeffersonian, Faribault, Minn.—"The man who desires information and feels that he wants to be just to himself and the world will gather great strength from this book, for it is pitched on a very high plane of justice."

The Argonaut, Sparta, Ill.—"It is a book that will be read by millions and will be a most potent weapon in the hands of the people for their defense against privileged classes."

The Nonconformist, Omaha, Neb.—"It is a wonderful book. It is going to make a shaking among the dry bones. It will make people think who never thought before. It will create a revolution in American politics."

Denison Bulletin, Denison, Ia.—"Everybody should read this work, as it is a school on the topics treated, and gives more information that you can remember than a ton of ordinary literature would give."

The Gazette, Alexandria, Va.—"Any unbought poor man who shall vote the republican ticket after reading 'Money, Trusts and Imperialism' is incapable of properly exercising the privilege of suffrage."

The Times, Beaver City, Neb.—"The book gives food for thought as to the politics of the future."

The Banner Herald, Bridgeport, Tex.—"The book is easily understood. It is not dry and dull, but lively and entertaining."

W. H. Parkin, Publisher Advance, West Bend, Ia.—"I believe the book will 'tell' in the coming election."

The Homestead, Gering, Neb.—"We have no hesitancy in pronouncing it excellent and timely."

The Cattaraugus Union, Salamanca, N. Y.—"We regard the new book as the best yet on the subject, and ardently wish we could place it in the hands of every voter in the country at once."

The Enterprise, Beardstown, Ill.—"It is clean cut, simple and convincing."

The News, Saginaw, Mich.—"It promises to create a stir in the political world."

George S. Stout, Editor Plain Dealer, Lake ity, Mich.—"In my opinion the chapters on the banking system are the best in the book."

I. A. Williams, Hazen, Ark.—"I have just finished reading 'Coin on Money, Trusts and Imperialism.' I cannot find words to express my appreciation of it. In purity of thought, clearness of premise, forcefulness in argument it is equaled only by the teachings of Christ himself. Again has there light appeared shining out of darkness."

Armstrong County Recorder, Kittanning, Pa.—"It's the sensation of the hour."

Philip Kief, Kenkhoven, Minn.—"Seven out of ten republican who read the book will vote with us this fall."

WILD HORSES BEING EXTERMINATED.

The wild horse of the west seems destined to share the fate of the buffalo. Slowly, but surely, the great herds of these beautiful animals which roam the plains of Washington, Idaho and Montana are being decimated. In the last two years at least 65,000 head of horses have been removed from the ranges of eastern Washington alone. Their disposition has been approximately as follows: Shipped to Chicago and other eastern markets, 20,000; sent to Alaska during Klondike rush, 8,000; canned into horse meat at Linton, Ore., for shipment to France, 9,000; driven to Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, largely for pack and saddle horses, 10,000; broken for use by new settlers in Washington, 10,000; died in the last two winters, 8,000.

This loss has been double the natural increase, reducing the number of wild horses in that state from about 125,000 to 80,000 or 90,000. At this rate of decrease they would last for some years, but the fact is that the horses are being confined to a smaller area each sucl cessive year, thereby increasing their chances of destruction.

At least 5,000 horses died of starvation last winter in the districts north and south of the Snake river. Fifty to 80 per cent of some bands vanished under the conditions of short grass and deep snow.

At the Pullman works, out of 7,125 mechanics, laborers and others there are no less than 4,246 who were born in other countries than the United States—that is, 58 per cent. Scandinavia furnished the larger portion of the immigrants, 1,489, or 35 per cent, the bulk of them being Swedes. The British empire sent 919, of whom 273 were Canadians and 205 Irish, while 303 were English. Germany (including Austria) comes next with 817, nearly all North Germans. There are 616 Dutch.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

THE DATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Kansas City Captures the Convention By a Handsome Majority of Votes of Delegates.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The next national democratic convention will be held at Kansas City, Mo., July 4. This was the decision of the democratic national committee, which met at the Hotel Raleigh to fix the time and place of holding the convention. Milwaukee was the only city which competed for the honor of entertaining the convention, and the poor showing she made when the vote was taken (the result being Kansas City 49, Milwaukee 9), caused general surprise.

The claims of the rival cities as to hotel accommodations, railroad and telegraphic facilities were presented in open session by representatives of each city and subsequently in executive session. Governor W. J. Stone of behalf of Kansas City and National Committeeman E. C. Wall on behalf of Milwaukee, explained the finacial inducements which the city each represented was willing to make. Each offered the committee $50,000, but in addition Kansas City was willing to furnish hotel accommodations for the members of the committee and the hall, with decorations and music, free.

Milwaukee's strongest argument was the political effect which the holding of the convention in that city would have upon the German-American voters, who were represented to the committee as wavering in their allegiance to the republican party.

It seemed to be taken for granted by at least two speakers that Bryan would be nominated, and that the Chicago platform in substance would be affirmed. Opposition to trusts, expansion and imperialism, together with every mention of Bryan and the Chicago platform, aroused enthusiasm, but during the open session there was no allusion to the issue of free silver.

Three dates for holding the convention were proposed—May 8 by Mr. Townsend of Oregon; June 14, by Senator Tillman of South Carolina and July 4, by Mr. McGraw of West Virginia. A speech by ex-Senator Gorman in favor of holding to precedent and naming a date later than that for the convention of the party in power had considerable influence in causing Independence day to be chosen.

After the committee had selected the "Gate City" of the west, the Kansas city boomers held a jollification meeting in their rooms at the Raleigh. Ex-Governor Stone addressed the gathering, predicting that those who attended the convention would depart with praises upon their lips for the hospitality they had received, and that the nominee of the convention would be the victor at the polls in November.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The national committee issued the following call:

"The national democratim committee, having met in the city of Washington, on the 242 day of February, 1900, has appointed Wednesday, the Fourth of July, as the time, and chosen Kansas City, Mo., as the place for holding the national democratic convention. Each state is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States and each territory, Alaska, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia, shall have seven delegates. All democratic conservative reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economic and constitutional government, and who favor the republic and oppose the empire, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention."

The committee at 6:20 p. m. adjourned to meet at Kansas City, July 3.

WHERE THE CONVENTION WILL MEET.

Description of Kansas City's New Auditorium.

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special.)—Convention hall, where the national democratic convention will be held in June, is situated at Thirteenth and Central streets, four blocks from the retail district of the city. It has been classed by travelers as one of the largest and most perfectly constructed auditoriums in existence.

The building was erected at a cost of $225,000, which was raised entirely by public subscription. It occupies a piece of ground 214x200 feet in extent, is two stories high, and is built of native stone, cream brick and terra cotta. The first story is of the Renaissance style of architecture and the second story in peristyle form, with groups and columns. The building is of bridge construction, without a column, the roof being supported by great steel girders that span its 200 feet of breadth. Its general seating arrangement is modeled somewhat upon the place of the Metropolitan opera house, New York. The floor space is divided into orena, area balcony, balcony and roof garden, boxes spirting the area and the arena balcony. The stage is situated in the center of the arena.

The total seating capacity is nearly 20,000, and with standing room the building is capable of holding more than 22,000 people. The arena alone seats 4,000. To each side of the arena and under the first balcony are numerous committee rooms, which have their separate street entrances. The building has no stairways, the upper seatings being reached by means of inclined planes. Separate exits are used for the balconies and roof garden, and it is estimated that the hall can be emptied of people at the rate of 5,000 a minute.

Convention hall has, since its dedication a year ago, housed some of the largest audiences that ever gathered under one roof in this country. Its acoustic properties have received especial praise. Hon. William J. Bryan, who last June addressed the head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America in the hall, said later: "It is hard to conceive how convention hall could be improved upon for the purposes of large public gatherings."

Maurice Grau, whose grand opera company sang here November last to record-breaking grand opera audiences, said: "It is a wonderful structure, complete in all its appointments, and has no equal in America," while Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, who a month later faced in this hall some of the largest crowds that he had ever addressed, said from the platform: "I came 1,000 miles to find the best hall I have ever spoken in."

KENT ROASTS LINCOLN.

Commissioner Kent Talks on Labor Situation.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Labor Commissioner Kent has given to the press the following interview concerning the movement that is now being made in this city toward the organization of a building trades' council:

"Nearly all the money paid for building material goes out of the state; not so with that paid to labor, which goes immediately into circulation and finds its way into the pockets of the butcher and baker, etc. To double the wages of labor means to nearly double the total amount of money in circulation, and to double the volume of business done. A penurious labor policy is to a large measure responsible for the empty buildings around town, and low rents. People usualy build as an investment; when wages rise the property values rises also. Advance wages and the workman immediately demands a better house, better carpets, more clothing, etc. This means more stores, and larger stocks, more people employed and in turn more houses, more clothing, etc., for these people.

"Go abroad among workingmen and you will find that Lincoln is known far and wide as a low-wage town, not a very good advertisement. While the carpenters in Omaha are getting a minimum wage of 35 cents per hours, carpenters in Lincoln will not average more than 20 cents per hour.

"It is hardly necessary to repeat that it is no wonder there is a lack of business, and a surplus of empty rooms in Lincoln. Instead of organized labor being a menace, it is of untold economic value. It is not only of benefit to the employe, but to the employer as well. It prevents the fair and honest contractor from being driven either to reduce the wages of his employes or go to the wall. It protects the public against unfair and unscrupulous bosses; it teaches the artisan self-respect and independence, builds up the home and educates the children, increases production and consumption, in a word, advances civilization.

HAS A WORD TO SAY ABOUT MACRUM.

Mr. Lyman J. Gage Expresses His Opinion of Him.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special.)—Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, arrived here today and is stopping at the Planters' hotel. He came to St. Louis to speak before the Commercial club at its banquet tonight. In an interview, which appeared in the Post-Dispatch, Secretary Gage said of the case of ex-Consul Macrum and his charges against the English government:

"The administration thinks of Macrum exactly what every reasonable man must think—that he is an ass. I am convinced that his charges are absolutely without foundation, and have been made in spite to embarrass the administration. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a scintilla of evidence to support the charges. I do not believe that the officials of the English government violated the secrecy of our communications to our accredited representative, and I think the investigation to be made will show as much.

"Of course, if Macrum can substantiate his charges, if he can show documents which will prove that his mail was tampered with, that will put the case in another light. If the investigation should reveal that state of affairs, then the administration would demand an apology for the indignity. But I do not believe there is the slightest possibility of such a crisis arising. As the case now stands, Macrum is not troubling the administration. It will not give him the slightest notice until he proves his charges."

Mortgaged Land Washed Out.

Sioux City, Ia.—(Special.)—Woodbury county has a bill pending before the legislature which involves rather a peculiar question. Among other school loans made by the county out of the state school fund, was one secured by a large tract of land lying on the Missouri bottoms and abutting upon the river. The loan was good enough so far as the land was concerned at the time the loan was made, but one spring the river began cutting deep into the mainland and the land on which the loan had been made was washed away. Of course, the man in whose name the loan was made told the county to go ahead and foreclose its mortgage and collect what it could from the "Great Muddy." He had lost his land and he did not propose also to pay the debt. The county is held responsible by the state for the return of the money loaned out of the school fund, and here is where the county appeals to the state. It wants to be reimbursed for the money lost in the swallowed up land. The question is now in the hands of a committee.

Baumberger for Trial.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff Paul Meyer arrived here with Frederick Baumberger, who has been held to appear at the next term of circuit court to answer to the charge of attempted criminal assault on Miss Agnes Foley, teacher in a district school in Taopi township, this county.

Baumberger was employed by a farmer named Stanton, with whose family Miss Foley boarded. The atempted crime was committed after the close of school, Baumberger entering the building before the teacher had departed and locking the door. The young lady succeeded in repulsing her assailant, and by breaking a window and screaming, attracted the attention of Stanton, who was passing along the road and who came to her assistance.

The feeling against Baumberger in that locality is very bitter and he would have been roughly handled had he not been removed.

Death of Dr. L. J. Abbott.

South Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—Stricken with paralysis Monday, February 12, Dr. L. J. Abbott lingered precariously until death ensued yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Up to that hour he had for two days and nights appeared in about the same condition. Sudednly a marked change was observed, and almost without warnig he sank into that deep sleep which has no rude awakening.

Ten years ago Dr. Abbott entered local politics and became influential. He was appointed by Governor Holcomb to the position of superintendent of the Hastings asylum for the insane, and held the position for four years. Upon his retirement last fall he came to South Omaha to practice medicine.

Dr. Abbott was known throughout the state, and had many friends. Personally, he was genial and magnanimous and in South Omaha and elsewhere he commanded universal respect

MEET AT SIOUX FALLS

SOUTH DAKOTA CITY SECURES POPULIST CONVENTION.

National Committee Meets at Lincoln and Selects Sioux Falls As Convention City.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—The national populist convention, held at Lincoln last week, was a love feast, harmonious, rife with the spirit of concession, and success. The national convention was called to meet on Wednesday, May 9, at Sioux Falls, S. D., after an interesting discussion as to the proper date for the convention.

The discussion was opened by General J. B. Weaver, after a motion had been made to fix May 16 as the date, in conformity with the Omaha agreement. General Weaver talked plainly and to the point. If the populist convention is to be held prior to the democratic convention, he said, it must be in "a spirit of concession, with a determination not to attempt to dictate to or embarrass our allies."

"We must be ready to yield," he continued, "that our action shall not be a menace to the success of our national ticket." Mr. Bryan was defeated in 1896, he declared, by gold democrats, who charged him with being a populist.

BRYAN AND CALDWELL CHEERED

"Cyclone" Davis of Texas, in an eloquent speech, recounted the odium with which the "Bryan populists" have had to encounter in Texas. They only ask in return, he said, that the Omaha agreement to hold an early convention be lived up to in every particular, save the nominating of a populist candidate. If this is done, he said, Milton Parks' middle-of-the-roaders will be eternally downed and Texas will send 119 Bryan and Caldwell delegates to the convention. Teh applause that greeted the mention of this ticket was the beginning of the Caldwell vice presidential boom, which was furthered by each succeeding speaker.

T. M. Patterson of Colorado argued forcibly in favor of holding the convention at the same time and place with the democrats and silver republicans. He wanted this done to prevent any possibility of such troubles as were encountered in 1896, because of two vice presidential candidates. He was fearful of placing a club in the hands of Mr. Bryan's enemies in his own convention. The vice presidency, he continued, is the one great and serious menace to harmony. It is the only stumbling block that can prevent Bryan's election. Bryan and Caldwell, he said, would constitute an absolutely invincible ticket. The only thing to prevent the nomination of this ticket by the fusion parties, in his opinion, would be its nomination first by the populist party. Eastern prejudice against populism, he said, is deep seated and ineradicable. The day the populists nominate Bryan and Caldwell, he continued, the subsidized press will set up the cry that the populist party has set the pace, has made its ticket cut and dried, and will force the democrats to toe the mark. Of the result of this hue and cry he was fearful.

Cyclone Davis ventured the opinion that any eastern democrat who would bolt Bryan and Caldwell—the latter "consecrated by the immortal hand of Abraham Lincoln"—simply because they were first named by the populists, was only looking for a chance to bolt anyhow.

YOUNG MAN CALLED DOWN.

A young man from Montana struck the first discordant note by denouncing Mr. Patterson as too much of a democrat anyhow, and by declaring that Bryan was catering too much to the gold democrats as typified by Belmont and Croker.

Senator Allen neatly called the young man down, after which he proceeded to disagree with Mr. Patterson. He was not fearful of the object of the populists first naming Bryan and Caldwell. "I believe I stand in a position to say," he said, deliberately, "that I know the democrats of this nation are in favor of Caldwell, and if he is nominated by us he will be nominated by them." The statement was met with loud applause.

George E. Washburn of Massachusetts bore testimony that no name would meet with such favor in the east as Bryan's running mate as that of the revered and well beloved Judge Caldwell.

A motion by Robert Shilling of Milwaukee to refer the calling of a convention to a special committee, with power to act, was voted down, after which the motion of Cyclone Davis fixing May 9 as the date for the convention was adopted.

RIVALRY OF THE CITIES.

The next matter taken up was the selection of a convention city. The claims of Kansas City were first presented by J. H. Allen and Congressman Ridgley of Kansas. That city's great convention hall and railroad facilities were impressively dwelt on. In addition was offered a cash bonus of $5,000 to the national committee and 5,000 tickets to the convention hall.

Sioux Falls promptly went her rival $500 better in the matter of bonus and offered an equal number of convention tickets.

Joshua Burkhart of Indiana brought down the house and kept it down for twenty minutes in his plea for Indianapolis. He had no filthy lucre with which to buy the convention, he said; all he could offer was the vote of the great state of Indiana for the ticket that would be nominated in Indianapolis. As Burkhart is a well known middle-of-the-road leader, this statement brought forth rounds of applause. He pleaded with the fusion populists to come east of the Mississippi river, if only once. "Show our people that you are not all democrats, nominate Bryan and Caldwell if you please, and we middle-of-the-roaders will help elect that ticket and show you we are not all Hannacrats."

The roll was then called on the choosing of a convention city. The roll call resulted: Sioux Falls, 36; Kansas City, 22; Indianapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 10. Before the result was announced one vote was changed from Indianapolis to Sioux aFlls. In two minutes the result was made unanimous, and Sioux Falls was the winner.

APPORTIONMENT PROVIDED.

The committee on apportionment of delegates to the national convention next reported. The report follows:

"Incoln, Neb., Feb. 20.—Your committee on apportionment of delegates for the people's party national convention to be held for the year 1900 report as follows, to-wit:

"They have apportioned the delegates to the various states and territories in harmony with the Omaha agreement as understood and have given one delegate for each 2,000 votes or major portion thereof, and two delegates at large for each state, based upon the vote for General Weaver in 1892 or upon any vote for a state officer since said date to the present time wherein an increase has been shown, and also allowed for each territory three delegates at large, except wherein said terirtories have had a direct vote upon any officer and in these territories have allowed the representation as shown by said vote; have also allowed to the district of olumbua two delegates. The total number of delegates accredited was 923, of which Nebraska has 44.

"Your committee would further recommend that the state committee of each state and the territorial committee of each territory be hereby charged with the duty of promulgating this call to their respective states and territories and of fixing the time, place and method of choosing the delegates under this call, each state delegation being entitled to cast its full vote in the national convention under this call.

JOHN H. VOORHEES,
C. F. BECK.
LEO VINCENT.
Committee.

INVITE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

An amendment by Robert Shilling to give each state four delegates at large instead of two was lost, and the report of the committee was adopted. On motion of Colonel Tracy of Texas an invitation was extended the silver republicans to hold their convention at the same time and place as the populists.

A motion to recommend representation on the national committee based on the populist vote in each state was referred to the executive committee, to be reported on to the national convention.

The chair appointed Senator Allen and Colonel Tracy to act, with himself, to invite the silver republicans to Sioux Falls on May 9, and the following committee to consider platform recommendations: Butler, Weaver, Robb, Breidenthal and Washburn.

FIGHT ON RATES.

Judge McHugh for the Q Secures a Restraining Order.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—An initial move was made Friday looking toward the removal of the rate reduction cases ordered by the state board of transportation, now pending, from the state to the United States courts. Judge W. D. McHugh, acting as counsel for the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, secured a restraining order from Federal Judge Munger preventing the state board of transportation from further reducing freight rates or from putting into effect the proposed rates on cattle, hogs, etc.

The particular case in point is that of Henry L. Higginson, et al., stockholders of the Burlington, against the state board of transportation.

Mr. McHugh, as attorney for the Burlington stockholders, takes the position that the state board of transportation has no power to fix rates under the present condition of Nebraska legislation without leave from the federal court after first having shown that the reduced rate is justifiable. He says that the injunction will have the effect of suspending action upon all the rate cases until Federal Judge Munger decides upon the points raised on March 8.

COPY OF THE ORDER.

"In the circuit court of the United States, within and for the state of Nebraska: Henry L. Higginson et al., suing for themselves et al., against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad et al.

"On reading the supplemental bill of complaint in the above entitled suit, and after hearing Mr. McHugh, counsel for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that the defendant board of transportation of the state of Nebraska, C. J. Smyth, W. F. Porter, J. F. Cornell, J. B. Meserve, J. V. Wolfe, constituting the above board, and J. W. Edgerton, G. L. Laws and James C. Dahlman, secretaries for said board, be, and each and every one of them is, enjoined and restrained from entertaining, hearing or determining any complaint which heretofore has been or hereafter may be, filed before said board touching rates of charge made by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for the transportation of freight between points in this state, or from making any order fixing or prescribing the rates which the said company shall be permitted to charge for the service as aforesaid, or taking any proceedings for the purpose of enforcing any order in that behalf heretofore made."

The order is made returnable March 8. Woolworth and McHugh of this city are attorneys for the complainant stockholders.

Bryan Expresses Satisfaction.

Americus, Ga.—(Special.)—Hon. W. J. Bryan passed through Americus this morning on his way to Columbus. He stopped over one hour and paid a visit to Mrs. Charles F. Crisp and son, Judge C. R. Crisp. He made only a short speech as he left, saying:

"I visited your city several years ago to see Hon. Charles F. Crisp, who was my warm personal friend. I come today, not to see you or to make you a speech, but to see the widow and children of my departed friend. You do not need a speech. You are all right and will be so long as you are true and loyal to the principles of the great leader of democracy, Charles F. Crisp."

Columbus, Ga.—Hon. W. J. Bryan spent a busy day here. He was met on his arrival from Jacksonville by a committee of citizens and given the freedom of the city. During the afternoon Mr. Bryan addressed several thousand people at the opera house and later talked outside to an overflow meeting. The sentiment that drew the most applause in the speech was an expression of sympathy for the struggling Boers. A banquet was given Colonel Bryan.

Colonel Bryan was shown the Associated Press dispatch telling of the decision of the national committee to hold the convention in Kansas City on July 4. He said the election of Kansas City was agreeable to him. He did not care to express himself regarding the date of the convention. Colonel Bryan read very carefully that part of the dispatch relating to Senator Gorman's speech, and appeared impressed with that feature.

Anti Imperialists Meet.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(Special.)—An eastern conference of anti-imperialists began here today. The conference is said by its promoters to be another step in the movement to bring the war in the Philippines to an end. The honorary president of the Philadelphia league is Former Senator George F. Edmunds.

The program of the conference includes public meetings to form plans for more thorough organization and to affect public opinion. The principal speaker of the occasion will be Hon. Carl Schurz.

Capetown.—(Special.)—In reply to eneral Cronje's request for an armistice of twenty-four hours to allow him to bury his dead, General Kitchener told the Boer commander that he must fight to a finish or surrender unconditionally. General Cronje's position is reported hopeless. The British have occupied Barley West.