## RAILROAD STRIKES

A BILL INTRODUCED TO SET-TLE THEM.

Circuit Courts to be Given Fuller Power -Congressman Tawney of Minnesota Introduces a Bill Differing Materially From All Other Measures Intended to Cure the Evil-Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, June 9.-Since the recent strike in the Northwest on the Great Northern railroad, Congressman Tawney of Minnesota has given the subject of settlement of controversies by arbitration careful consideration and to-day introduced a bill looking to that end. It differs very materially from all other measures introduced in this congress. It creates no new flices, but utilizes the circuit courts in carrying out its provisions and applies only to controversies between railroad companies doing an inter-state business and their employes. Under the provisions of this bill

when a controversy exists between a company and its employes, which impedes or threatens to impede the transportation of passengers, or property, or mails, either party, by filing a petition, may secure from the circitation directing the it court a other party to the controversy to appear and answer. If neither party exercises this right either before or within a reasonable time after the strike occurs, it is made te duty of the district at-torney of the United States upon the request of any board of arbitration to bring the parties into court for the settlement of the dispute. Upon the consent of the parties, it becomes the duty of the court to hear and determine the controversy in the same manner it would hear and determine any matter properly before it. If the parties do not consent to the court hearing the controversy, a board of arbitration is to be appointed to whom the matter is referred. This board is to consist of five persons, one to be selected by each of the parties and three by the court. Those selected by the court are not to be connected with or interested in any railroad company, either as officer, stockholder or employe. Objections to those selected by the court may be interposed by either party, and if the court deems the if the court deems the objection reasonable, the person objected to is not to be chosen. Should either party fail or refuse to select an arbitrator it is made the duty of the court to select one for it. This board is then to hear and determine the controversy. The time within which its award must be filed is left to the discretion of the court. Within three days after the award is filed either party may move to have it vacated or modified, but only on the ground of its having been procured by fraud or corruption, or upon errors of law materially affecting the rights of either When confirmed the award becomes the decree of the court and is to be conclusive. Severe penalties are imposed for a failure or refusal on the part of the company to comply with the judgment, provided such refusal causes a strike. But if the company complies with the judgment so long as conditions in force when it is ren-dered remain substantially un-changed, it is declared to be a misdemeanor for two or more of the employes or for any outsiders to combine or conspire for the purpose of causing a strike on account of any matter previously determined by the judgment. This is an offense which must be proved by a jury trial.

In the preparation of the bill Congressman Tawney was assisted by Congressman Hartman of Montana, whose citizens were also seriously affected by the Great Northern strike. The bill was referred to the commiton judiciary.

# GRAVE TROUBLE IN OHIO.

Strikers at Two Points Resort to Fire-

brands and Attempt Train Wrecking. COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9.—Early this morning when an effort was made to run two coal trains on the Cleveland. Loraine & Wheeling railroad in Southeastern Ohio, after a week's tieup, ties were placed on the track, dynamite was used, a revolver fired and knives exhibited. Four deputy marshals and two reporters were on the train, and the lives of these, together with those of the trainmen, were threatened and the train was run The mob, including women, increased from fifty to 400 in ten min-utes. The bridge at Whisky Run was

Sheriff Scott of Belmont county telegraphed to Governor McKinley to-day that the miners at Wheeling creek had burned a bridge on the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling railroad and that about 500 men were in the mob and were still threatening lives and property. The governor wired to Adjutant General Howe, now in Guernsey county with troops, to send some of the military to Belmont county and that if more troops were needed he would call out the Fifth regiment at Cleveland.

# BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

The Correspondents Who Refused to Give Sugar Facts on Hearing.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- The cases of the two newspaper correspondents who refused to give the senate committee investigating alleged sugar trust influences the source of their information, were presented to the grand jury to-day. Senator Allen represented the committee. Should the jury decide to indict it may be days before the papers are made out.

KELLY SELLING HIS BOATS. His Army in Need of Rations and He Cannot Furnish Them.

CAIRO, Ill., June 9 .- Kelly yesterday morning broke up his boats. The man on whose farm he is camped ordered him to vacate. He compromised by giving him the lumber from his boats for permission to stay a day longer. His army is in need of rations. Many are reported sick. He has no tents and no transportion, and each hour makes the situation more critical. The quarantine against him is very strict, and no one from his army is allowed to enter Cairo.

JUDGE JENKINS DEFENDED.

The Minority of the Investigators Take Issue With the Majority.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Representa-tive William A. Stone of Pennsylvania to-day submitted a minority report on the recent investigation by the subcommittee of the house judiciary committee of the Northern Pacific injunctions of United States Circuit Judge Jenkins. It is signed by him and Messrs. Ray of New York and Powers of Vermont.

After reviewing briefly the history of the injunctions and the subsequent proceedings under them the report dwells upon the conclusions of the majority and continues:

dwells upon the conclusions of the majority and continues:

The attitude of the majority is one which ought not to pass without an inaivection. If, as the committee says, "The tettage of the light of the sate of the light of the sate of the light of the sate of the light of the appellate tribunal. A federal indicate the left to the appellate tribunal. A federal indicate the left to the appellate tribunal. A federal indicate the exercise of his function having arrived at a conclusion "without any corrupt intent," a conclusion "he sincerely believes in oright hirdly be harrassed by a congressional committee since he is quite as likely to be right on a point of law as they Individually, we may not believe his law was sound and may for think it will be so proposed by the tribunal of appeal, but if he was honest and has given his nonest opinion should come from another source and that the law should be settled, by the proper tribunal prior to the legislation. It may be that no legislation is required and the appellate court whit afford at the redief the country needs. If on the other hand Judge Jenkins has been, we will not say, corrupt, but underly swayed in the exercise of his functions by improper influences, or has stated the law so budly that it is plain he has violated his evident duty as a holder of the scales of justice, as an arbiter between rival interests, then he should be impeached. In a word if he has been corrunt or has so wrested the law of the hand that injustice has been done, so evident that it carries with it the proof of evil intent, then con ress has a plain duty to perform But if it became a remission of law, then the judiciary have a duty to perform and con ress by granting a court of appeals, has ended its daty.

Of course, when the case is finished if the

Of course, when the case is finished if the final appeal should demonstrate that the law is defective, then remedies should be applied, but we ought to know what the law is before we act. If it should be finally determined that Judge Jenkins was wrong then the law may not need amendment. The committee think he was wrong and yet they propose to act as if he was right. So much for the legislation originally proposed.

As for the reason proposed later we do not see how it could be justified ere it demanded that we should yote condemnation of any proposition that involuntary servitude minded that we should vote condemnation of any proposition that involuntary servitude should be established by any interpretation of law all seasible men would be careed, and Republicans above all, but to propose that a judge, who, as the majority declare, had no "corrupt intent" and "who sincerely believes" in his conclusions, shall, without impeacament, be censured by the legislative branches of the government, is unjust

### NO STOPPING THE ACTION. The Senate Refuses to Interfere in the Stanford Claim Case.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Mr. Hoar's resolution to set at rest the claim of the government against the estate of the late Leland Stanford was laid before the senate at the opening of the session today. Mr. Teller suggested that it be modified so as to confine the inquiry simply to the advisability of releasing the Stanford estate, without in any way touching the validity of the claim, in order not to effect other claims which the government might Mr. Hoar agreed to modify the have. resolution in accordance with suggestion. Mr. Teller recounted a conversation he had had with Mr. Stanford shortly before his death in which the latter expressed his intention to transfer as rapidly as possible title of that portion of the estate which he intended to dedicate to that purpose to the Leland Stanford, Jr.,

Mr. White of California made a brief explanation of the nature of the suit brought by the United States against the estate of the late senator in order to correct the misapprehensions that seemed to exist. It was instituted against the estate of Mr. Stanford to prevent its distribution before the debt to the government from the Central Pacific railroad, of which Mr. Stanford was an original stockholder.

fell due.
After further discussion Mr. Allen of Nebraska moved to lay the resolution on the table. This was carried.

The tariff bill was then laid before the senate and Mr. Cullom took the floor and delivered a speech on general historical phases of the tariff

### WAR SCARE IN SAMOA. Prospect of Serious Fighting at an Early Date.

APIA, SAMOA, May 22, per steamer Mariposa, via San Francisco, June 9. -There is no abatement in the war scare, notwithstanding the presence of three ships of war, and there is every prospect of serious, bloody fightan early date. Two conflicts have occured between small parties of rival troops, which have resulted in four being killed. Both parties have occupied strong positions.

### INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS. House Has the Bill Under Discussion and

a Bitter Debate Occurs.

WASHINGTON, June 9.-The house had the Indian appropriation bill under discussion yesterday. The main feature of the debate was an attack on the Catholic church made by Mr. Linton of Michigan, in which he argued against the contract Indian schools, saying that under this system the largest share of the appropriation for educating the Indians went to the Catholic Indian schools

A Methodist Pastor in Disgrace. ARILENE, Kan., June 9 .- The Rev. D. W. Ross, pastor of a Methodist church in Herrington, has resigned and gone to Oklahoma. The Christian Advocate says that he has con-

fessed wrong doings and surrendered

his parchments rather than stand a church trial.

The House Commerce Committee Favors Backing the Nicaraguan Enterprise.

Washington, June 9. - It was decided by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to-day to report to the house a bill for the acquirement of the Nicaraguan canal by the government and for carrying on the work to completion. Senator Morgan's measure will be adopted, with some changes which have been ad-

vised by the committee. Representations that British influences are at work in Nicaragua against the United States have had the effect of hastening the work.

MAJOR MORRILL NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

He Was Named on the First Ballot, the Vote Standing Morrill 771 and Martin 117-Johnson Renominated for Assoclate Justice-The Temporary Organization Made Permanent-Trouble Over the Resolutions.

### The Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 8.-When Chairman Peters called the Republican state convention to order yesterday after recess he announced the committees, one member from each ju-dicial district, except for the committee on credentials, which was composed of one member from each congressional district.

The evening session was opened by a number of vocal selections by the Modoc club. The committee on rules and order of business reported a recommendation that after the selection of a new state central committee by judicial districts, one member from each, nominations for the state offi-cers be made in the following order: Associate justice of the supreme court, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, atpublic instruction and congressmanat-large. It was also recommended that the voting be done by county delegations, and that nominating speeches be limited to five minutes, with no seconding speeches. The re-port was adopted.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION MADE PER-MANENT.

The report of the committee on permanent organization that the temporary organization be made permanent was adopted.

The report of the committee on credentials that the list of delegates as printed in George W. Crane's souvenir roll book be declared the delegates to the convention, was also adopted. The committee on resolutions notified the convention that it would not be able to report before this morning.
On motion the rules were suspended

and Governor A. P. Riddle placed in nomination for assoniate justice of the supreme court W. A. Johnston of Minneapolis, the present incumbent. Johnson of Anderson county moved to make the nomination by acclamation. The motion prevailed, and Judge Johnston was declared the nominee. MORRILL NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT.

On motion of George T. Anthony, the rules were again suspended, and the convention proceeded with the nomination of a candidate for governor. In a neat speech T. F. Garver of Salina presented the name of E. N. Morrill of Hiawatha to the convention; W. S. Stambaugh of Dickinson placed George W. Martin of Kansas City, Kan., in nomination; W. Y. Morgan and D. F. Campbell were appointed assistant secretaries and the roll call and balloting commenced, Morrill received 771 votes against Martin's 117, and was declared the nominee.

THE PLATFORM DECIDEDLY SHORT.

The committee on resolutions here made its report. It was read by Secretary Martin and received with much enthusiasm by the convention, but the women on the stage were greatly

disgusted. It is as follows:

We, your committee on resolutions, bez leave to submit the following report:
Reafframing the Republican national platform of 1892.

Resolved. That constant patriotism of our party is in itself a guaranty to the nation, that the interest of its defenders, their widows and orphans will be liberally cared for and we denounce their cruel and deliberate betrayal by the present Democrat c administration.

Second—We adhere to the Republican doc-trine of protection and believe that tariff laws should protect the products of the farm as well as of the factory. Third—The American people favor bimetal-lism and the Republican party demands the use of both i old and silver as standard money, use of both 1 old and sliver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals and that the purchasin and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, sliver or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its working men demand that the mints be opened to the coinage of the sliver of the mines of the United States and that congress should enact a law levying a tax on importations of foreign silver sufficient to fully protect the products of our own mines.

mines
Fourth—We favor national and state lo; islation for the encouragement of irrigation
Fifth—We denounce the present state administration for its revolutionary tendencies
its violation of the laws, contempt of the
courts, the corruption and incompetency of
its o fleials, its gross mismanarement of the
state institutions and for the discredit it has brought upon the good name of the state. And we pledged the Republican party and the nominees of this convention to a faithful and economical discharce of all official duties, to a strict observance and an honest enforce-ment of Law and to obedience to the ruandates ment of law and to obediese courts.

Sixth—To the maintenance of these principles we invite the support of all patriotic

This platform was adopted without a dissenting vote.

TROUTMAN FOR SECOND PLACE.

Nominations for lieutenant governor were now in order. J. L. Bristow nominated J. W. Moore of Marion; E. C. Cole, D. V. Heizer of Barton; J. M. Miller, J. A. Troutman of Shawnee; John N. Ritter, D. W. King of Cherokee; R. W. M. Roe, D. G. Dawey of Elk.

The roll call on the first ballot be gan exactly at 10 o'clock. Secretary Martin announced the result as follows: Heizer, 222; Troutman, 2171/4; King, 186%; Moore, 168; Dewey, 89; total, 883. The total really cast was 893, three short of the entire convention, but the secretaries lost ten votes in their additions. The mistake was, however, of no consequence, as no candidate received the 447 votes necessarv to a choice.

On the second ballot Heizer secured 251; Troutman, 271; King, 165; Moore, 137; Dewey, 60.

At the conclusion of the third roll call Heizer had 274 votes and Troutman 293, but before the result was announced delegations began to change their votes and break to either of the two leading candidates. Troutman was nominated, the result being Troutman 538, Heizer 348; total

Barton county moved to make Troutman's nomination unanimous, and the nominee was sent forward from the midst of the Shawnee delegation, and, taking the stand, made one of his characteristic speeches.

D. N. Heizer followed with a short speech. An attempt was made to pro-

POLITICS IN KANSAS. | ceed with the regular order, but it being now noon the convention forced an adjournment until 2 o'clock. | MOVING ON STRIKERS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

The convention got down to bush ness after the noon hour at 2:15. Before proceeding with the regular order, Chairman Peters announced that in future ballots no county would be "passed," but all must vote in alphabetical order. He also announced that the practice of changing votes after the conclusion of a ballot would not be permitted.

Following the name of Dr. H. S. Roberts of Riley, which had been put before the convention for secretary of state previous to the noon adjournment, those of Frank L. Brown of Anderson, J. M. Smyth of Greenwood, W. C. Edwards of Pawnee, Dr. W. A. Leigh of Rooks and J. S. McDowell of Smith were presented. Shawnee county announced that the name of Colonel J. W. F. Hughes would not be presented.

The first ballot resulted: Edwards 261, Brown 198, Roberts 161, McDowell 130, Smyth 94, Leigh 45; total 890.

In the second ballot Edwards had 331, Brown 238, Roberts 135, McDowell 123, Smyth 65, Leigh 13; total 905.

EDWARDS SECURES THE PLUM.

On the third ballot there were breaks all along the line to Edwards. Toward the close of the roll call delegates tumbled over each other other to get to Edwards and when Shawnee was reached it threw its 25 votes to him, which insured his nomination. The ballot at the close stood Edwards 582, Brown 232, McDowell 70. Smyth 3, Roberts 2, Leigh 1; total 890.

### A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

A Conflict at Blue Hill Apparently Inevitable.

DENVER, Col., June 8 .- Reports from Cripple Creek last night gave hope that bloodshed would be avoided but to-day the situation is again most serious and no one would be surprised to hear of a battle at any moment.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning, Governor Waite received the following from Rhode & Gross, real estate dealers at Victor: "Deputies moving on Bull Hill. Skirmishing is in progress. No one killed yet that we know of."

This bore out telegraphic interviews with Under Sheriff Mullins and County Commissioner Boyinton in charge of the army of 1,200 deputies encamped within sight of Bull hill. Mullins declares that it was the in-tention to storm Bull hill regardless of consequences. Commissioner Boyinton was even more emphatic. He declared that neither Governor Waite nor any other man had any right to arbitrate out of the law. There were men on Bull hill guilty of grave crimes, for whose arrest they had warrants. These men would be ar-rested at all hazards. He allowed that in doing this many lives would be placed in jeopardy. Nevertheless, the county had gone to great expense in massing a large force to vindicate the law, and this was not the time for hesitation.

MANY STOTS EXCHANGED.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June .- At 9:30 o'clock to-day a skirmish took place between the miners and deputies. Over 300 shots were fired but so far as known no one was killed.

During the night the miners threw up fortifications along the line of hills between Bull mountain and the deputies camp. Sixteen miners advanced on the picket line of the deputies and secured horses belonging to the cavalrymen. The pickets opened fire but the miners drove them back. Immediately the full force of deputies took up line of bettle and management.

miners who retreated with the stolen horses. The miners took refuge behind their fortifications. A skirmish at long range followed. The deputies got their Parrott and Gatling guns in position and fired several shots from them. "General" Adams says that he will

train his long guns on Bull hill and begin a bombardment if the militia does not arrive soon. The troops are now marching from Midland, but the roads are almost impassible and they cannot reach Bull hill before 3 o'clock Sheriff Bowers is with General Brooks and Adjutant General Tarsney. The sheriff declares that when the troops reach Bull hill the deputies will arrest the men for whom he has warrants. MILITIA ON THE MARCH.

DIVIDE, Col., June 8 .- State troops. numbering 320 men, left here at 6 o'clock for Midland, from which point they will march to Bull hik. troops are equipped with two Napoleon field pieces and a Gatling gun. More troops are expected during the

All news from Cripple Creek is sent by telephone, as the deputies have cut all the telegraph wires.

CLOSED FOR GOOD NOW.

The Denver German National Unable t Meet Its Depositors' Certificates. DENVER, Col., June 8 .- The German

National bank did not open its doors to-day and Cashier Kunzemiller says that the institution is compelled to go out of business. It was closed during the panic last summer, but subsetly reopened on an agreement with the depositors who accepted ex-tension certificates. It is impossible to ascertain whether the depositors will be paid in full or not.

A Corner on Apples.

CHICAGO, June 8 .- What few goo apples there are in Chicago are held at \$50 a barrel-a price high beyond all precedent. As there are 400 apples in a barrel this makes them worth 12½ cents each. One South Water street firm has all the stock there is in the city and is holding the precious fruit until it will be practically worth its weight in gold.

George to Work for Simpson EMPORIA, Kan., June 8 .- It is stated

here on good authority that Henry George, the New York single tax ad vocate, will stump the Seventh congressional district for Jerry Simpson, on account of Simpson's sickness and their deep friendship, they having been drawn together by the simil-arity of their views on economic and political questions

TWELVE HUNDRED DEPUTIES GO FORWARD.

A Skirmish With the Scouts-The Correspondents Under Guard and Telegraph Operators Closely Watched-Result of the Conflict Therefore Unknown -The Militia Detained by Washouts-Exciting News Anticipated.

Marching on Bull Hill.

DIVIDE, Col., June 7 .- Fully 1,000 deputies on foot under the command of a deputy sheriff and 200 deputies on horseback under Charles Adams, left here early this morning to march to Cripple Creek.

Soon afterward firing was heard and then a message was received from Bull Hill announcing that a part of the miners' scouts stationed in the vicinity of Gillet encountered a body of 400 deputies just after dawn. The scouts retreated before the deputies and quickly gave the alarm to the miners' garrison.

Undersheriff Mullins called all the newspaper correspondents in camp into a room at the Hardy house at 10 o'clock last night and informed them that the deputies were about to move on to Bull Hill and as it was desired to have the fact kept secret the cor-respondents would be kept under guard for a few hours.

DRAWN UP IN BATTLE ARRAY. The deputies have arrived at Beaver park, five miles from Bull Hill, where they have gone into camp.

The leader offered not to attack the miners if they would surrender 200 of the strikers for whom the sheriff had warrants. The strikers refused and will resist any attempt to make ar-

will resist any attempt to make arrests. The deputies have two Gatling guns and one Napoleon.

At 2 p. m. the deputies were in camp with flags flying. The miners on Bull hill were ready for an attack and declared that they would fight to the death rather than surrender any of the strikers before the militia arrive. One hundred mounted men on both sides were drawn up in battle array. The min-ers offered to lay down their arms when the militia arrive to-morrow. If the sheriff agrees to this there will be

The telegraph operator at Divide is guarded by deputies with rifles who will not permit him to send any messages about what is going on or deliver messages conveying instructions to correspondents. As the deputies control the telegraph offices on the Mid-land Terminal road there is no prospects of receiving news until the censorship is abandoned.

The deputies have arrived at Beaver park, five miles from Bull Hill, where

The miners feel that the reported settlement of the strike reached at Denver by arbitration was merely a trick to cause them to disarm. They say they will resist any attempt by the sheriff's deputies to arrest them until the strike is settled. After the mines are opened, they say, the sheriff can arrest any of the miners he wants.

WHEAT IN KANSAS.

Report of the State Board of Agriculture Shows a Ead Condition. TOPEKA, Kan., June 7.—The Kansas

state board of agriculture yesterday issued its report for the month ending May 31. It is substantially as follows: The month of May in e respects was for the state a whole, especially to wheat oats, quite unfavorable, chiefsome ly from frosts and lack of general and soaking rains. While the frosts appeared with about the same severity in all the counties, it scarcely affected any two fields alike, as one would be severely injured while its adjacent neighbor would scarcely suggest there having been a frost. The principal damage was supposed to have been done to potatoes and corn, but both have by their steady growth and vigor since demonstrated that not a hundredth part of the destruction feared actually resulted

from freezing.

The one considerable crop that has suffered from prevailing conditions since the last report is winter wheat. Statements of its conditions show it worse than one month before from 10 to 60 per cent, and there is every probability that 35 or even 45 per cent is not too large a figure to describe the general decline.

The conditions as to oats are almost identical with those of spring wheat. The stand is scattering, the plants feeble and with a tendency to premature and very short heading.

Nicaraguan Canal Cost. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- Lieutenant Menocal of the navy was before the house commerce committee yesterday on the prospects of pushing the Nicaragua canal to completion. He esti-mated the cost of the works at a little over \$601,000,000. It could be completed in six years. The cut would be from eighty to 150 feet wide and thirty feet deep. He denied the re-ports that the volcanic condition of the country would be a menace to the

Horrible Double Tragedy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7 .- Oscar P. Hodgens shot and killed Mrs. Mollie Jones, awidow and the mother of two children aged 6 and 4 years, respec-tively. He then shot and killed him-self, having first put several bullets into the body of his dead victim. The shooting was witnessed by Mrs. Jones' two children. Hodgens left a note in which he said: "This should be the fate of all home-wrecking

Mrs. Cleveland Goes to Gray Gables. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by her two children and a nurse and a maid, left Washington at 9:40 o'clock on a special car on the Pennsylvania road for Gray Gables. At New York the party wi'l take a boat for Fall River.

The Militia neld by Washouts. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 7 .-The First regiment of the national guard is stranded here owing to railroad washouts. They cannot possibly reach Cripple Creek to-day. would take them nearly a week to go

## OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Foster in the Chair-Only One Contest-The l'intform on the Issues.

Columbus, Ohio, June 7 .- When the Republican state convention reconday's session ex-Secretary Charles Foster was introduced as permanent chairman and was greeted with an unusual demonstration. In his speech he devoted himself to a bitter attack on the present administration's finan-cial policy and on tariff reform.

Governor McKinley received an ovation on entering the hall. Auditor of State Poe read the report of the committee on resolutions which was adopted with frequent applause. It reaffirms allegiance to the platform of 1892; lauds Governor Mc-Kinley in glowing terms; indorses the Republican congressional delegation, especially Senator Sherman: deespecially Senator Sherman: de-clares the McKinley law the "ablest expression of the patriotic principle of protection and denounces attempts to repeal it; denounces the Democratio tariff measures and the attempt to de-stroy the principle of reciprocity bitterly; calls for protection for farm products, especially sheep; attacks the president's Hawaiin policy and the pension bureau, and declares on the financial issues:

the financial issues:

We favor bimetallism Silver as well as rold is one of the great products of the United States Its colnage as use as a circulating medium should be steadily maintained and constantly encouraged by the national government; and we advocate such a policy as will, by discriminating legislation or otherwise, most speedily restore to silver its rightul piace as a money metal f. We denounce the avowed purpose of the Democratic leaders to restore the era of "wild cat" and 'red dog" money by repealing the prohibitory I) per cent tax on state bank issues. All money of whatever kind should be under national and not state control.

S. M. Taylor was renominated for secretary of state without opposition. John A. Shanck of Dayton, was nominated for judge on the third ballot over F. J. Dykman, candidate for

lot over F. J. Dykman, candidate for renomination, and John A. Price. C. E. Grace was nominated for board of public works and O. T. Car-son for school commissioner, both by acclamation.

Inferences in the speeches are that Foraker is the favorite for United States senator and McKinley for president.

THE IMMICRATION ISSUE.

A Non-Partisan National Commission Suggested to Deal With the Issue.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The plan of non-partisan commission to prepare a comprehensive code of laws restricting immigration has been informally discussed at a gathering of prominent Republican representa-

tives. It is the general expression of such men as Messrs. Reed, Dolliver and Cannon that the immigration question should be wholly divorced from politics. In order to accomplish this it was suggested that congress could create a national commission of fifteen members, representing all parties, so that the political effects of any restrictive code prepared would

not be borne by any one party.

The commission would consider the entire immigration question, changing and amplifying old laws and suggesting new ones. The cases submitted would be passed on by congress and in this way broad restrictive measures might be secured without exciting bitter party animosity.

THE GOVERNMENT ACTS.

Claim for \$15,000,000 Entered Against the Stanford Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 .- The claim for \$15,000,000 filed against the Stanford estate by Attorney General Olney as a preliminary step to force the gov-ernment's claim against the original holders of the Central Pacific grant, has caused the greatest excitement. The government's claim was presented May 26, and an attempt was made to keep the proceeding secret that the financial operations of the estate need

not be embarrassed. Mrs. Stanford says the government's claim will be resisted to the fullest extent of her ability. She regards the proceedings in the nature of a test case and was not surprised at the filing of the claim.

SOLOMON FOR CONGRESS. First District Kansas Populists Nominated Him by Accismatio

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 7 .- The Populist congressional convention, held yesterday at Valley Falls, indorsed the Lewelling administration, demanded the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, reso;ved in favor of graduated income tax and referred equal suffrage to the state convention. C. M. England, of Jefferson county; J. Lee Simpson, of Leavenworth, and H. C. Solomou, of Atchison, 'were placed in nomination for congress, when the two first named withdrew in favor of Mr. Solomon, who was then nominated by acclamation. In accepting, Mr. Soldmon, who has been a Democrat and expects to receive the Democratic nomination for congress, announced to the convention that he stood squarely on the Omaha platform.

Heavy Wind Storm in Nebraska CALLOWAY, Neb., June 7 .- A fierce storm swept over this place at five o'clock last evening, doing thousands of dollars damage. The Grand Army hall, a large frame building used as a lodge room by various societies, was totally wrecked. The Methodist and Episcopal churches were blown off their foundations and badly twisted, and the school house, a two-story brick building, was demolished. Nearly all the barns and outhouses in the own were damaged, and more or less injury was done to residence and other buildings. As far as learned no in-jury was done to life or limb.

PUEBLO AGAIN FLOODED. Nearly All of the Section foundated Last

Week Under Water. PUEBLO, Col., June 7 .- This city is again inundated, a severe flood having reached here at 3:30 o'clock this morning. The Arkansas river is not as high by ten inches as it was last Thursday, but Fountain creek is much

higher. Rusiness houses on low ground are inundated but goods were taken care of before the flood came. No lives have been lost so far as known. The water is now falling rapidly.