

AMENDMENTS PUT ON.

THE ANTI-OPTIONS MEASURE IN THE HOUSE.

It is Materially Weakened by Radical Amendments—Some Big Surprises for Mr. Hatch—Flour Added to the List of Agricultural Products Affected by the Bill—The Measure Utterly Unfitted to the Accomplishment of Its Purpose.

Anti-Options Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Immediately on convening today the house went into committee of the whole on the anti-option bill. It was read by sections for amendment and Mr. Aldrich of Illinois offered the first, inserting "sugar" in the list of agricultural products affected by the bill.

Mr. Crain of Texas, speaking to a pro forma amendment, read from the Omaha platform that the anti-option bill was based on Populist doctrine and asserted that it was vicious and deceptive, for it stated that its purpose was to raise revenue by legalizing gambling, and if it suppressed gambling then it would not raise revenue.

The amendment of Mr. Aldrich was adopted on division, 93 to 33. Then the house in committee by a vote of 81 to 74 adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania exempting thirty day options. It was an unexpected defeat and Mr. Hatch and others, amid great confusion, raised the point of no quorum, Mr. Hatch saying that the amendment, if adopted, would destroy the bill.

On a demand for tellers the vote on the Stone amendment was 93 to 92, and it was thereby lost by a tie.

The house adopted by a vote of 97 to 82 the amendment offered by Mr. Boatner, excepting from the operation of the bill such transactions as should be entered into in good faith. Mr. Hatch vehemently declared that his intent was to kill the bill and that he would quite as soon have the committee strike out the enacting clause as adopt the amendment.

Just before the committee of the whole rose the Boatner amendment was carried by a vote of 107 to 24 and the bill as reported to the house from Mr. Hatch's point of view was utterly unfitted to the accomplishment of his purposes. Mr. Hatch was suffering exceedingly from a severe indisposition, but his lieutenants made every effort to rally the friends of the measure so that when the yeas and nays were taken the emasculated amendment might be defeated.

The first call on the final passage of the amended anti-option bill resulted yeas 137, nays 83, and the second and final roll call was 150 to 86.

TO LOWER INCOME LIMITS.

Mr. Vest Reports an Amendment to Tax All Over \$3,000 Per Year.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Before the consideration of the tariff bill was resumed by the senate today, the house bill to incorporate the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias was reported favorably by Senator Faulkner and passed immediately. A bill was also passed for the relief of Charles College, Mo., (being payment for use as property during the war), as well as one making the first Monday in September of each year (Labor day) a legal holiday.

When the tariff bill was laid before the senate, Mr. Kyle took the floor and spoke briefly. He made a general argument favoring the income tax, dwelling on the decline in farm values in the West and the gradual concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. He urged that the protective system had been responsible for the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few and it was just and equitable that the few should bear the share of the burden of taxation which their wealth made them able to bear.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kyle's speech, Mr. Vest offered four additional amendments to the income tax sections. The most important was one to reduce the exemption from \$4,000 to \$3,000, another exempted from the operation of the tax building and loan associations making loans only to their shareholders and another provided that in reckoning the profits of corporations for taxation, actual operating expenses, the losses and interest on fixed indebtedness should be excluded.

Mr. Teller supported the income tax proposition. He quoted from the utterances of some of the leaders of the Republican party, past and present who advocated the income tax in the past. Oliver P. Morton had characterized it as the most just and equitable of all taxes. Senator Sherman had enlarged it as had Senator Morrill of Vermont.

"That was during the war," interrupted Mr. Morrill. "It was proposed as a war measure."

"Oh, Mr. President," replied Mr. Teller, "I don't think an unjust and inequitable tax was proposed nor defended even as a war tax."

The Apple Crop.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 23.—Judge Wellhouse of Fairmount, who controls the largest apple orchard in Kansas, has received reports from nearly every section of the state regarding the fruit crop. He says the apple crop will be above average, yet it will not be as large as it was four years ago. The Ben Davis, pippin and jennatin trees and most of the summer varieties are loaded down with fruit while the winesaps and other less hardy varieties are falling on account of blight.

Missouri Teachers' Officers.

WARRENsburg, Mo., June 23.—Percie Springs was chosen as the meeting place for the Missouri Teachers' association next year by an unanimous vote. The following are the officers for next year: President, J. T. Muir, Moberly; first vice president, J. M. White, Carthage; second vice president, F. D. Tharpe, Kansas City; third vice president, Marie L. Turner, Claytown; fourth vice president, W. E. Holloway, Neosho; recording secretary, L. J. Hall, Montgomery City; corresponding secretary, J. E. Kirk, Westport; treasurer, E. D. Lucky, St. Louis.

SUGAR THE STICKING POINT.

House Democrats Arrayed Against the Senate Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—No agreement has as yet been reached in the ways and means committee concerning the stand which the house is to take on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill. It is believed, however, that the struggle between the senate and the house on this schedule will be desperate, with the possibility of a long deadlock.

The Wilson bill, as it left the house, contained no sugar schedule, as the tax on raw and refined sugar had been struck out and the bounty had been abolished outright. The senate schedule is, therefore, the only sugar proposition to go to conference, and the first issue will be on rejecting the senate schedule entirely and thus returning to the house form of the bill. If one or the other side will not yield on this issue the next step will be to frame a compromise.

"I believe in remaining right here at our desks until the fourth of next March rather than surrender to the senate sugar schedule," said Mr. Wagner of New York. "I think, moreover, that the house is certain to make resistance which will compel the senate to yield. It will be hot weather in Washington and a protracted struggle will bring many discomforts, but it will not be half as hot for congressmen here as it will be in their districts if they put a tax on sugar. Our constituents and our editors are for free sugar, so that members can be serving their districts best by remaining here until the senate is forced to yield."

TO MAKE SLEEPING CARS.

Wagner and Pullman to Have Competitors at St. Joseph.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., June 23.—The Williams Palace Car company, capitalized at \$3,000,000, will, it is announced, begin the construction of cars in this city to compete with the Pullman and Wagner companies. There is a large saving of weight in the Williams car. According to the statements given out the berths will be a little longer than those in the Pullman and Wagner cars and about the same width. They will be arranged in about the same manner with upper and lower tiers. The rail upon which the mattresses will rest will be made of aluminium and will close up in the same manner that an accordion does and be deposited in the wall of a car in a space of one and seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. Upon these frames will rest mattresses made of cloth and rubber, which will be inflated with air immediately before being put in use. In summer chilled air and in the winter warmed air will be used.

TOLD NOT TO GAMBLE.

Young Ransom Tells His Story to the Sugar Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The sugar bribery committee held a brief session yesterday and examined George Ransom, son of Senator Ransom, and clerk of the senate committee on commerce, and also Captain C. Barnes, messenger of that committee, in regard to their purchases of sugar stock. Their statements were corroborative of that made by Senator Ransom when he was before the investigating committee.

George Ransom said his father had not known of the purchase and in fact he was the last person to whom he would have spoken of the transaction, for his father had always told him not to gamble.

Captain Barnes also testified to keeping the knowledge of his sugar stock purchases from Senator Ransom, "because," he said, "I know he would be very severe on me if he found it out. He was opposed to everything of that kind."

ARCHBISHOP TACHE DEAD.

One of Canada's Pioneer Missionaries Called at the Age of Nearly 71 Years.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 23.—Archbishop Tache suffered a relapse during the night and died at 6:30 o'clock this morning. During his forty-nine years of active service in the interest of the Catholic church he established many missions and built scores of schools, colleges, convents and chapels. He was the author of several standard works, one of which is considered the most complete history of the Red river country, its resources and inhabitants. The archbishop would have been 71 years old next month.

One Hundred Mussulmans Killed.

MADRID, June 23.—Dispatches received by the government from Mindano, one of the largest of the Philippine islands, report that a battle was fought on June 9 between Spanish troops and the Mussulman inhabitants of the island, and that the Spanish were victorious. One hundred Mussulmans were killed. The Spanish loss was only a few wounded. The fighting still continues.

Dark Horses Win.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Joseph H. Loriwell was nominated yesterday for postmaster at Guthrie, Ok., and Charles J. Nesbitt for postmaster at Kingfisher. Both nominations were a complete surprise to the Oklahoma contingent here. In both the Guthrie and Kingfisher offices there were bitter local fights, and the selection of outside candidates was made for the purpose of harmonizing, as far as possible, the party differences.

Ohio's Cigarette Law Upheld.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23.—The supreme court today declared the cigarette tax law constitutional.

Cooney May Have a Show.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, June 23.—J. H. Lewis, who was Congressman Irlitz's chief manager in the campaign of two years ago, has caused a political sensation here by endorsing Cooney as a congressional candidate. He asserts that many Democrats will support Cooney.

Eight Years for an Embellisher.

GREAT BEND, Kan., June 23.—D. R. Jones, ex-county clerk, was sentenced yesterday to eight years in the penitentiary for embezzlement. He thanked his lawyers and said he bore no one any ill will.

ON THE INCOME TAX.

SENATOR HILL DENOUNCES THE PROPOSITION.

He Declares It to be an Unwise and Disgraceful Measure—Prediction that It Will Drive New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Into the Republican Column—He Says Present Leaders are Running the Democratic Party—When Income Tax Will Begin and When Cease.

Senator Hill on Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—There was a good attendance in the galleries of the senate today in anticipation of the income tax debate when Vice President Stevenson rapped for order. After some preliminary routine business had been transacted the tariff bill was laid before the senate.

As soon as the clerk had read the first section of the income tax proposition Mr. Hill, who assumed the leadership of the opposition to those provisions, arose and began his address. He said in opening: "With all due respect to what has been said in favor of this tax by distinguished senators it is confidently submitted to the senate that the arguments presented in opposition to the necessity, justice and advisability of any such tax have never been successfully answered. The arguments have been evaded but not refuted."

"In the first place, considered from the mere standpoint of political expediency, it was unwise to incorporate an income tax in a reform bill. There were honest differences enough already existing among party friends relating to the details of legitimate tariff legislation which necessarily had to be reconciled without going out of our way to seek fresh causes of contention in an effort to incorporate this tax—an experimental scheme of taxation at best—upon a measure for the revision of the tariff. The Democratic party was substantially united in favor of tariff revision, but it is well known that irreconcilable differences of opinion existed concerning the propriety of restoring a war tax in time of peace, and yet in spite of such recognized differences, and in the face of the protests of Democratic constituencies and against the advice of public men who have never faltered in their devotion to the true Democratic principles, this income tax feature has been grafted upon this measure and we are persistently asked to accept it against our better judgment as a condition of obtaining any tariff legislation."

GOOD POLITICS AND FLEDGES.

"It would have been good politics to have avoided this unnecessary issue. Prudence dictated that this congress should not attempt to formulate new Democratic doctrines to which we have not been committed. Rather should it carry out the pledges that we have already made. Perhaps I overestimate the importance of party platforms and appreciate too keenly the binding obligations of party pledges. I believe that it is the solemn duty of a political party to redeem the promises upon which it obtained power and that repudiation thereof will sooner or later bring disaster upon it at the hands of a betrayed and indignant people. For one I protest against the repudiation of the promises of the Democratic party in order to adopt and carry out the promises of the Populist party."

"I am tempted to suggest that the Democrats of Oregon thought to test the popularity of an income tax among the business men and electors of that state by inserting in their platform a clause favoring that tax, and awakening their senses after the election, they discovered that their party was demoralized, and that they had divided themselves instead of dividing their opponents. The most disastrous defeat ever experienced by the Democratic party in Oregon was the result of the effort to substitute new-fangled Populist principles for the good old principles of true Democracy. Here and now I venture the prediction that the same result will follow the same effort everywhere."

Mr. Hill presented a petition from a number of business men of New York city asking that the income tax be stricken from the tariff bill. The petition was signed by Evan Thomas, William Steinway, Lewis Windmiller, J. Edward Simmonds, S. D. Babcock, W. Bayard Cutting, John H. Inman and Alexander E. Orr. Of this he declared: "I do not wish to drive such men out of the Democratic party by our unwise legislation in the hope of supplying their places with Adullamites, Coxeyites, Socialists and all the rag tag and bob tail elements of the community who will be attracted to us by our proposed raid upon the wealth of the country."

PROTESTS AND REPUDIATION.

"This," Mr. Hill went on, "is essentially a war tax. Heretofore, we, as Democrats, have clamored against it, and others like it. Look at the spectacle which we now present. If this is true Democracy I want none of it. If this is the best leadership which we can present in this great crisis I for one must decline to follow it. I repudiate the spurious Democracy of these modern apostles and prophets who are part Mugwump, part Populist and the least part Democratic, who seek to lead us astray after false gods, false theories and false methods. I object to our restoring a war tax which the Republicans themselves rejected years ago, with our approval. I protest against that lack of foresight and judgment upon the part of some professed Democrats who always seek an excuse to adopt whatever the Republicans and people have repudiated. I cannot follow such leadership, which shifts and turns, and temporizes upon every public question, which compromises every well-established Democratic principle for which the party contended when out of power, which stands ready to adopt every passing 'ism' of the hour, which surrenders principle for expediency and pursues no consistent course from one year to another. If the political success of my party is only to be purchased by such methods and such sacrifices I prefer defeat and the preservation of my self respect. This is a tax, the imposition of which shall drive New York, New Jersey and Connecticut into the Republican column, there to permanently remain; a tax, the individual feature of which has not been recommended by any Democrat—no president, or secretary of the treasury, or commissioner of internal revenue; but a tax suggested, advocated and persistently pushed by a majority which is temporarily 'in the saddle' in this congress and is driving the Democratic party with reckless and headlong speed into the abyss of political ruin."

Mr. Hill presented several tables of figures to show that the amount of revenue raised by the tariff bill as now proposed would be amply sufficient without recourse to the income tax.

PLEADING FOR SAVINGS BANKS.

"It has been difficult," the speaker went on, "to fathom the motives of the finance committee in their insistence upon deferring their proposed duty upon sugar until January, 1895. The committee, it must be admitted, did not very successfully defend the propriety of their action. Their attitude has placed them in an awkward and unpleasant position, very much of the criticism for which had better been avoided. Sir, can it be possible that their well known anxiety to retain the income tax provision in this bill has led them to postpone the date for the operation of the sugar tax in order that there might be created an apparent greater necessity for this income tax? If so, it is understood. Some other pretext, some other excuse, some other subterfuge must be invented."

"In their mad haste to attack the rich, the champions of an income tax either intentionally or inadvertently assailed the poor. Until the amendments relating to savings banks were offered yesterday in the senate, the program of the majority here seemed to be to place such institutions on substantially the same level with business corporations and to subject them to the 2 per cent tax. If there was any other intention it was not apparent. I have not had time to examine those new amendments, which are for the first time printed and placed upon our desks this morning to determine whether they contain an absolute exemption of mutual savings banks or not, but from hearing them hastily read at the secretary's desk yesterday I fear they are not sufficiently broad to accomplish that purpose. They should be made so plain and clear that there can remain no possible doubt of their intention. Arguments ought not to be necessary to sustain the proposition that mutual savings banks should be absolutely exempt from any income taxation. This government cannot afford to permit the savings of the poor to be taxed through a general income tax. It would be the crowning infamy of this bill."

THE INCOME TAX FIXED.

At 3:40 o'clock, voting on the first clause of the income tax provisions, the date was fixed as proposed in amendments retaining the income tax until January 1, 1900, by a vote of 39 to 21, Messrs. Teller, Dubois and Mitchell of Oregon, Republicans, voting with the Democrats.

LEO'S JUBILEE LETTER.

An Address to Catholics in Every Country.

ROME, June 23.—Pope Leo XIII's jubilee encyclical letter, by political testament has been approved by a committee of the college of cardinals and will shortly be promulgated. It commences with recalling the recent demonstrations upon the occasion of his jubilee as evidence of Catholic unity and says that imitating Christ, who, on the eve of his ascension, prayed that his disciples be united, he, the pope, at the end of his life desired to invite all men, without the church, to merge into the church. He prays that God will increase the number of devoted missionaries who will continue to propagate the faith.

The encyclical then deals with Christian countries and expresses grief at the schisms and animosities which have torn flourishing countries from the bosom of the church and the hope is expressed that divine pity and omnipotence will bring them back to the fold. It then addresses the Eastern churches, reciting the fact that their ancestors recognized the Roman pontiff, admits that they are well disposed towards Catholics and promises that their rights and patriarchal privileges will be maintained in the event of union with the Roman Catholic church.

The pope then appeals to protestants, points out that they have no fixed rule of faith or authority and asserts that many of them even deny the dignity of Christ, the inspiration of the scriptures and end by falling into naturalism and materialism. The pope means enlightened protestants who ended by returning to Catholicism, and exhorts others to return to the church in order that all may have the same faith, hope and charity, based on the same gospel.

The encyclical refers to the movement in certain countries against the church, enjoining Catholics to shake off sloth in view of this hostility and to submit entirely to the tutelage of the church, whose mission it is to teach and to legislate in regard to things falling under its jurisdiction, without being subservient to any, and at the same time exciting the envy of none. The church can pursue the work of guiding men in the fulfillment of their duties as it is animated by the spirit of accord towards the civil power.

He condemns the Free Masons, claiming that they are the enemies of religious unity and especially denounces the so-called audacious activity in Rome.

The encyclical concludes with recalling the former encyclical on liberty and the people can be made to harmonize with power and the rulers, whatever form of government exists, as the right to command and the duty of obedience proceed from God, to whom the rulers must account for their stewardship. The pope strongly appeals to the latter to foster religious union in order that the close of the present century may not resemble the stormy end of the last century.

SILVER CONFERENCE.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS ASSEMBLE IN OMAHA.

A Campaign of Free Coinage Begun—State Democratic League Formed as a Result of the Conference—A Large Number of Delegates in Attendance—Much Enthusiasm Manifested—Choice of Temporary and Permanent Officers—No Words Against the Administration—Harmony Prevails Throughout.

Democratic Silver Conference.

OMAHA, June 21.—The Nebraska democratic silver conference assembled in this city yesterday with a large attendance of delegates and others. The conference was opened by Secretary Smythe of Omaha reading the call for its convocation.

Judge Ong of Geneva then addressed the conference, following it with the announcement that the state committee had selected Alfred Haslett of Beatrice and T. R. Galvin of Atkinson as temporary chairman and secretary. The choice was unanimously endorsed by the conference. Mr. Haslett was cheered as he stepped forward and addressed the assembly.

Congressman Bryan was requested to take a seat on the platform, which he did amid great applause.

Judge Ong presented a list containing the names of delegates as adopted by the committee and the report was accepted without reading of names.

The following committee were then appointed: Committee of three on permanent organization, John Thompson of Dodge, J. C. Dahlan of Dawes, J. C. Stevens of Adams county.

Mr. R. A. Batty of Hastings was called upon and addressed the convention.

The committee on permanent organization reported, appointing W. H. Thompson of Hall county for permanent chairman and John W. C. Abbott of Dodge county for permanent secretary.

Chairman Thompson was enthusiastically received, and addressed the convention at considerable length.

On motion the following committee on organization was appointed: Judge John S. Robinson, Dr. Kepler, R. L. Metcalf, J. W. Sparks and H. M. Boydston. The committee retired to the Dellone and later brought in the following report which, with an amendment that J. H. Broady of Lancaster county be added to the committee, was adopted:

Your committee on organization recommends that this organization be known as the "Nebraska Democratic Free Coinage League."

We recommend that all of the delegates to this conference be declared members of this league.

We nominate as officers and executive committee of this league the following:

President, J. E. Ong of Fillmore. Secretary, F. J. Morgan of Cass. Treasurer, G. A. Luikart of Madison. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. C. Dahlan of Dawes, W. H. Thompson of Hall, John Thomsen of Dodge, C. J. Smythe of Douglas, Geo. Wells of Merrick, W. H. Kelligar of Nemaha, Robt. Clegg of Richardson, H. M. Boydston of Otoe, W. D. Oldham of Buffalo. JOHN S. ROBINSON, Chairman. J. W. SPARKS, Secretary.

W. D. Oldham of Kearney, addressed the convention at length. He was followed by Judge Robinson, C. D. Casper, Dr. Abbott, Judge Hascall and others.

MONEY RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The committee on resolutions then came in with the following declaration of its position on the money question, which was adopted:

We send greeting to our fellow democrats of Nebraska and invite their earnest co-operation and aid in electing delegates from every county in the state to the democratic state convention of 1894 pledged to vote for the insertion in the democratic platform of the following plank:

"We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

In the effort to obtain a fair expression of every democratic sentiment, we urge upon every democrat who believes in the principle herein enunciated to participate actively and vigorously in the selection of delegates to the state convention.

We recommend that in every county of the state the democrats who oppose this proposed plank be invited to a thorough discussion of its merits to the end that the democratic party may act intelligently and harmoniously upon this great question.

We propose that this contest shall be fought out upon clean lines and with intelligent methods, but, confident in the correctness of our position, we also propose that the fight shall be vigorous, and that no effort shall be spared to place in the platform of the democratic party the same emphasis, the same unmistakable utterance concerning the great question of finance, as has been lastingly imprinted upon our party platforms concerning the great question of tariff reform.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the democratic state convention be held at a date not later than August 10, and that a committee of five be appointed by the chair for the purpose of conferring with Euclid Martin, chairman of the state democratic central committee, relative to fixing the date.

This committee consists of C. J. Smyth and E. P. Smith of Omaha, E. W. Hubbard of Aurora, M. D. Webb of Lincoln, and Robert Clegg of Falls City.

At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet again in the evening and hear Congressman Bryan deliver a speech.

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SUDDENLY CALLED.

Death of Ex-Senator Perkins of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Hon. Bishop W. Perkins, ex-senator, and for years a representative from Kansas, died suddenly at his home in this city yesterday afternoon. His death was due to cholera morbus contracted in the Indian territory a few days ago. He leaves a wife, two daughters and a son, all of whom were present at the deathbed.

A week ago he returned to Washington from Kansas and since then has been suffering from bowel trouble, but until Tuesday night steadfastly refused to call a physician. During the night he became worse and Dr. Brumbaugh, the family physician, was called in.

He pronounced the attack cholera morbus. The ex-senator passed a quiet night. No serious alarm was felt during the day until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the symptoms grew much worse. Drs. Bellach and Sowers were hastily summoned. Their efforts to afford relief were futile. He sank rapidly and at 4 o'clock passed away.

Hon. Bishop W. Perkins was born in Rochester, Lorain county, Ohio, October 18, 1843. His education was received in the common schools of his native state and in Knox college in Galesburg, Ill. He spent two years in Colorado after leaving college, and in 1863 he returned from that territory and enlisted in Company D, Eighty-third Illinois volunteer infantry, as a sergeant. He was afterwards transferred to the Sixteenth colored infantry, where he served as adjutant and captain for over two years. He was mustered out of the service in 1865. When he left the army Mr. Perkins returned to Illinois and began the study of law, reading with Hon. O. C. Gray of Ottawa, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar.

During that year he located at Pierce town, Ind., where he remained for two years when he removed to Oswego, Kan. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Perkins was appointed county attorney of Labette county and held the position until his successor was elected, himself declining the nomination for the office.

He was elected probate judge in the fall of 1870, and in 1873 was appointed district judge for the Eleventh judicial district, and in November of that year he was elected to the same office. In 1874 he was re-elected and again in 1878. At the November election Mr. Perkins was chosen to represent the Third congressional district in congress, and also served the same district in the Fifth and Fifty-first congresses, but was defeated in 1890 by H. H. Clover, the Populist candidate.

In 1892 he was appointed by Governor Humphrey to the United States senate to fill the position made vacant by the death of Senator Plumb, which occurred in December, 1891.

Mr. Perkins was one of the famous "big