

ALK IN THE SENATE

CONTEST BETWEEN DUBOIS AND BLACKBURN.

Main Words from the Senior Senator from Nebraska—The Sugar Trust Believed to Be Powerful Enough to Defeat any Bill That is Not Agreeable to It—Struggle Over the Resolution to Agree to Further Conference on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The indications when the senate met at noon today were that the struggle over the resolution to agree to the further conference on the tariff bill asked by the Democrats would be ended before adjournment. The Democratic leaders said they had the situation well in hand, but they believed that the proposal agreed upon in caucus would be rejected.

The morning hour some debate centered over a clause in the conference report on the army appropriation transferring the Apache Indians as prisoners of war in Alabama military reservations in the West. Mr. Dubois (Rep. Idaho) protested against sending those Indians to Oklahoma. Some bad blood and temper flew out of Mr. Blackburn's charge at the Republicans were trying to lay action on the appropriation bills. Messrs. Dubois and Manderson are especially incensed at this, each charging Blackburn with bad faith in bedding from amendments they had offered.

Mr. Dubois, "I had the right," and I defy you to define my rights on this floor. It is a piece of impertinence which I resent." "No more than I resent yours," retorted Mr. Dubois. The conference report was agreed to at 1:05 Mr. Jones of Arkansas, led up the conference report on the tariff bill. The pending question was the decision of the chair on the points of order raised by Messrs. Gray and Pills against Mr. Washburn's motion to instruct the senate conferees to recede from the one-eighth to one cent differential on sugar above 16 Dutch standard.

Mr. Manderson was immediately recognized and proceeded to argue against the point of order upon which so much seemed hinged. He maintained with vigor that it was competent for the senate to instruct its conferees. Mr. Manderson described at length the methods of conferences between the two houses of parliament and in congress, drawing a distinction between a "simple" conference and "full and free" conference. In the house, he declared, it had never been disputed that the house could instruct its conferees. Certainly it could not be contended that the senate had no power or control over its conferees. How could any committee of the senate be superior and above the senate which created it? There was more involved in this than a single question. In it was involved the rights of the sugar trust, which was so eloquently decried against by Mr. Vilas. It was said inside and outside this chamber that the trust was so powerful that it could defeat any bill that did not give it what it wanted. He apprehended that this was true, for no matter how close the senate came to striking at the differentials, a vote was always forthcoming at the last moment to save it. The ruling on this point of order would determine whether the senate could have the right to pass upon its odious differential, the striking point of which meant the defeat of the whole bill.

Mr. Manderson then reviewed the precedents bearing on the point of order, citing numerous cases in the house where conferees had been instructed. Senator Harris in the chair sustained the point of order against Washburn's motion. An appeal was taken. The vote to lay the appeal on the table was a tie—32 to 32—and was lost. The negative vote consisted of twenty-eight Republicans and Messrs. Hill, Democrat, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, Populists. Mr. Stewart did not vote. Those voting in the affirmative were all Democrats. The vote recurred on Mr. Washburn's appeal from the decision of the chair and resulted—yeas 32, nays 32. The senate having failed to sustain the chair, the vote recurred on the motion of Mr. Washburn to instruct the conferees to recede from the one-eighth differential on refined sugar.

Palmer and Vilas held with the Democratic colleagues and Mr. Stewart did not even make his appearance in the chamber, consequently the vote was again a tie, 32 to 32, and under parliamentary practice the motion to instruct the conferees against the one-eighth was defeated. The bill was thereupon sent to the conferees without instructions.

The Gold Reserve Decreasing. WASHINGTON, July 28.—The gold reserve has received another severe blow by the engagement at New York of \$2,000,000 for export tomorrow. This leaves the true amount of the reserve \$58,345,725, or \$3,654,570 lower than the lowest point reached previous to the February bond issue. Against this reserve there were outstanding on July 1, \$346,081,016 in United States notes and \$152,581,481 in treasury notes of 1890, making an aggregate of nearly \$500,000,000 in paper currency, redeemable in gold. The exportations of gold since the February bond issue aggregate about \$78,350,000, while the importations amount to about \$11,850,000, making the net loss of gold during the last six months about \$67,000,000.

KANSAS CAMPAIGN OPEN.

Democrats and Populists Discuss Issues of the Day.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 28.—Democrats of Kansas opened their state campaign here last night. The initial meeting was called to order by J. K. Garrett, chairman of the county central committee, introducing as the chairman of the evening Martin Smith. The latter introduced Hon. David Overmyer.

Mr. Overmyer in opening, said he thought the time in which we live are too serious in order to be entertaining, or amusing. He was here as a citizen of Kansas to meet his fellow citizens, who are moved by fear, hope and expectation, that move him. He was here as a representative of the great political party of the country, that come into being with the constitution, which has stood ever since and will never fall until the constitution falls. Its longevity, he said, is due to the fact that it stands by the constitution. He then briefly referred to present condition of affairs in the nation, placing the responsibility upon the Republican party.

He touched upon the money question, and the state control of enterprises. He wanted to know how many members are sent to the legislature who know anything about laws and society. Lewelling, he said, believed in people buying the railroads, but didn't say how they should get them. Mr. Overmyer thought if he and his state officers would return their passes and pay as he (Overmyer) does there would be more equity, and the railroads would have a better chance to live.

Coming down to the issue in the state, he said that the Democratic party of Kansas demands a repeal of the prohibitory amendment and all the infamous laws on the statute books passed in pursuance thereof. Mr. Overmyer said Kansas first suffered from an invasion of missionary talent, and the people were induced to vote for the amendment which was inserted in the constitution than a series of laws followed and more tyrannical than the other. These laws deprived the people of self-government. He referred to the jury commissioner law, the right of county attorneys to summon the citizen to his office and examine him; upon failure to answer to be held in contempt of the police commissioner law. His reference to this law brought down the house. He said if the law was such that it could not be undone, the sights already seen would be nothing to what they would see. Experience was proven that the executive consults his own desires and constructs the boards so that they would be a supple instrument in his hands. Better sink constitutional prohibition ten thousand times than yield the sacred right of local self-government.

On the subject of woman suffrage, Mr. Overmyer said both Republican and Populist parties have declared for woman suffrage, but the Democrats say no, this is wrong, unnatural and abominable. Right-minded women don't want it. The adventuress, bold and brazen women who want it to display themselves. There are no necessary relations between the ballot box and the right of power to be taxed. If women demand the ballot it implies we have been unjust to women, and ask if the citizen was prepared to vote himself a monumental scoundrel, because that is what he would be if he has been unjust to woman. He declared that the present electorate would be unequal suffrage.

Hon. Joseph G. Lowe followed Mr. Overmyer's speech with a closing address.

COXEY CRUSADE ENDS.

Those at Washington Begging for Assistance to Get Back Home. WASHINGTON, July 28.—Large and indignant delegations from the industrial armies encamped about Washington applied at the room of the house committee on labor yesterday, not to urge their bills, but to plead for assistance. The expected has happened; their leaders had deserted them and they sought congressional aid to return to the localities whence they had come. Coxey's men said their leader had left them in the lurch yesterday. Kelley's men averred their leader had drifted away several days ago and that they did not expect to see him again, while Frye's men said their leader had probably abandoned them. The men who were brought from the Pacific coast by Kelley were particularly indignant and expressed a fervid desire to tar and feather their general. Mr. McGann told them that there was not the slightest chance of a government appropriation for their return and sent them to the local superintendent of charities.

Report of American Shipbuilding. WASHINGTON, July 28.—The records of the bureau of navigation, treasury department, show that during the last fiscal year there were built in the United States and officially numbered, 528 wooden sailers of 37,730 tons and 308 wooden steam vessels of 44,153 tons. During the same period three iron or steel sailing vessels were built of 4,750 tons and forty-five iron or steel steam vessels of 47,770 tons. The sailing vessels aggregated 541 in number and 42,460 tons in measure. The steam vessels aggregated 353 in number and measured 91,934 tons. The entire number of vessels built and numbered was 894, the tonnage being 134,394. Unrigged vessels were not included in the above statement.

The McKane Decision Confirmed. BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 28.—In the general term of the supreme court today Justices Brown, Cullen and Dykeman denied the motion for a new trial for John Y. McKane, the ex-boss of Gravesend, thereby confirming the decision of the lower court.

A Fatal Threshing Machine Accident. HAYS CITY, Kan., July 28.—Conrad Hoffman had both of his legs ground off in a cylinder threshing machine at Walker, Ellis county, yesterday. They were amputated and he died, leaving a wife and three children.

REPLIED TO GORMAN.

THE MARYLANDER'S CHARGES ARE ANSWERED.

A Review of the President's Position—The Declaration that Cleveland Had Always Insisted Upon Principles—The Japanese Minister's Recall Not Due to the Korean Difficulty—His Successor Already Appointed.

Vilas Answers Gorman. WASHINGTON, July 27.—Mr. Jones called up the conference report on the tariff bill in the senate this afternoon.

Mr. Vilas was immediately recognized but yielded to Mr. Quay, who withdrew the sugar amendments he offered just before the adjournment yesterday.

The Wisconsin senator began his speech by saying that an extraordinary scene had occurred in the senate last Monday. A Democratic senator, said he, saw fit to attack the president, without precedent, or if there was a precedent, it was one that ought to be shunned instead of followed.

It was a personal assault upon the president and his character. He had hoped, he said, that the remarks of Mr. Gorman and those who joined with him on that occasion would have appeared in the Record before he (Mr. Vilas) replied. But, he went on sarcastically, he presumed the engagements of the Maryland senator were so pressing that he had had no time to revise them. Mr. Vilas considered it his duty to reply to that assault.

He would speak as to the personal as well as to the political friend of the president. He rejoiced in the honor of Mr. Cleveland's friendship, as was a pride to him. Of the rewards, a few and stunted, that come to public men, one of the greatest that had come to him was the intimate association with that lofty and distinguished man. It was his honest testimony to his own character that never at any moment in any temptation, personal or political, had he failed to see in Mr. Cleveland the pure white light of an upright purpose. For such a man he saw fit to say some words—not in defense—he needed none—but some correction of a discolored fact by which Mr. Cleveland had been placed in a false light before the country. He would make this statement in behalf of the truth of history, and he regretted that Mr. Gorman was absent and could not hear it.

"What were the points of accusation?" inquired Mr. Vilas, "in the remarkable assault to which I have alluded?" The first accusation, he proceeded, was that the president was open to the charge of duplicity. That was based upon a letter in which Mr. Cleveland expressed a hope that iron and coal should go on the free list in the tariff bill. The second was that the executive had by that encroached on the prerogatives of congress, and third that the president had traduced the senate. Those charges were true or false, not as a matter of argument, but as a matter of fact. "With regard to coal and iron ore let us examine the facts," said Mr. Vilas, "and I desire to say here that I am under deep obligation to the senator from New York who never in his public career made such an able exposition of any subject as he did on Tuesday last."

Mr. Vilas then reviewed at length the president's position in favor of free raw materials, his letter of 1887 and other matters up to his letter to congress of the present session. In this respect only, Mr. Vilas declared, Mr. Cleveland had insisted upon principle. This was everywhere declared by his supporters to be the first step in the enfranchisement of labor from the thralldom of unjust taxation. Is it any wonder, he asked, that any one supposed he had abandoned the principle that lay at the base of his scheme for tariff reform. Where was the truth adduced in support of this alleged change of heart? Mr. Gorman himself has no personal testimony to offer. He had called on Mr. Vest, who offered conversation—hearsay evidence—only, that would have been excluded in any court of justice. He had no personal testimony.

The distinguished senator from Arkansas, whose labor in behalf of this bill had earned so much respect from his colleagues, testified that he had personally talked with the president about the senate bill. Did Mr. Jones claim that all the details of the bill had been laid before Mr. Cleveland? Necessarily not. Only the great principles on which the amendments were made.

With regard to the two amendments upon which the specifications of Mr. Gorman's charges had been founded the testimony of Mr. Jones was clear that the president, whenever coal and iron ore were mentioned, expressed the hope that they would go on the free list. Was there any desirous of doing open and free justice to the president who, after reading Mr. Jones' own statement, would not say that Mr. Cleveland had never faltered in his urgent demand for free coal and iron ore? The president knew too, each house would have a voice and therefore not with duplicity but with openness and boldness that always characterized him, Mr. Cleveland had expressed to the chairman of the ways and means committee the hope that the result he desired should be accomplished in conference.

An Anti-Anarchist Bill. PARIS, July 27.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the anti-Anarchist bill was adopted by a vote of 268 to 163.

A Colorado Outrage. MEEKER, Col., July 27.—Masked men tied and blindfolded General S. Alesbrook and a deputy sheriff, whom Mr. Alesbrook had placed in charge of his sheep, and stabbed and clubbed to death about 250 head of sheep, after which they rode over to Smith & Trimmer's camp and shot 101 fine blooded rams. The mob gave Alesbrook five days in which to leave the country, informing him that they had a secret organization of 200 members in Garfield, Routt and Rio Blanco counties, who were sworn to rid the country of such people.

BACK TO CONFERENCE.

The Senate Accedes to the House Request.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The senate will accede to the request of the house for another conference on the tariff bill, and its conferees will return to the meeting with those of the house untrammelled by any specific instructions whatever. This was the conclusion of the Democratic senatorial caucus, which adjourned since die a few minutes after 5 o'clock yesterday, after a two days' sitting. While the caucus did not commit itself to any definite line of policy in so many words, the conferees feel with their Democratic colleagues that they understand what a majority of them desire and they believe this to be that they shall stand substantially for the senate bill. This is not the individual preference of many of the Democratic senators, but it represents the opinion of most of them, as expressed in the caucus, as to the only practical course open to the Democrats who think that the present congress must pass a tariff bill of some kind, whether it be what they prefer or not.

In other words the result of the caucus is the reascertaining of what was known when the three days' caucus closed last March, that it is impracticable to pass any tariff bill through the senate which does not meet the demands of the so-called conservative senators and the Louisiana senators.

During the proceedings the attitude of the Populist senators, Allen and Kyle, who have generally voted with the Democrats on the tariff bill, was alluded to, and one of the senators present stated that he had been authorized by Senator Allen to say that he thought the bounty on sugar should be continued for the present. The suggestion was not received with favor.

JAPANESE MINISTER RECALLED.

Said to Have no Significance in a Political Way—His Successor. WASHINGTON, July 27.—M. Tateno, the Japanese minister to the United States, has been recalled. The recall, it is stated, is due not to anything connected with the present Japanese-Corean-Chinese difficulty nor owing to matters growing out of recent treaty negotiations as reported.

While there have been negotiations between the governments of Japan and the United States since 1882 looking to a revision of the treaties, it happens that little has been done in this respect recently and that the notes that have passed contained no matter that was objectionable to our government or that in the slightest degree could subject M. Tateno to censure by his own government. Furthermore, it can be positively stated on the highest authority that the change in the legation here is in no way connected with the communications addressed to the Japanese government by the department of state representing the Korean imbroglio.

Proof positive to this effect is afforded by the two facts; first, that a successor to M. Tateno has been appointed, which would not have been the case had the Japanese government been disposed to resent Secretary Gresham's representations, and second, while M. Tateno received his formal recall within forty-eight hours, he was notified about three months ago, and before the Korean difficulty arose, that his term had expired and that he would soon receive notice of his recall.

M. Tateno's history is interesting. He comes from one of the best families in Japan—one of the "two sword" class. He was originally and for many years an officer of the imperial household, and when General Grant visited Japan he was specially designated by the emperor to escort the general in his tour through the empire. A strong attachment sprung up between the two men many valuable presents were exchanged and a friendly correspondence was kept up between them until the death of General Grant. M. Tateno afterwards became the governor of the province of Osaka. He held the position ten years and then became a member of the Japanese senate, which place he relinquished to accept the appointment in January, 1891, of Japanese minister to Washington.

Mr. Kentaro Kaneko, who will succeed Mr. Tateno, is a man of erudition and of distinction in his own country. He was educated in the United States and is a graduate of Harvard and of Cambridge law school. He is about 42 years of age and has acquired fame as a parliamentarian.

Iowa Republicans Select Candidates.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 27.—The Republicans state convention nominated this ticket: Secretary of state, William M. McFarland of Estherville; auditor of state, C. G. McCarthy of Ames; judges supreme court, C. T. Granger of Waukeena and H. E. Deemer of Red Oak; state treasurer, John S. Herriott of St. rt; attorney general, T. Milton Remley of Iowa City; railroad commissioner, C. L. Davidson; clerk supreme court, Chris Jones; reporter supreme court, B. L. Sallinger.

Opposition to Thayer.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Judge Thayer of St. Louis, who was looked upon as the probable successful candidate for the new judgeship in the Eighth judicial circuit, under the provisions of the Cobb bill, according to current gossip, may be defeated by Judge Woodworth of Omaha. Judge Woodworth's geographical location is being strongly urged in his behalf. It is contended that both of the circuit judges are on the Mississippi river and that the Western country is entitled to the new judgeship.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

HELD IN IOWA, ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN.

Republicans Gather to Place Tickets in the Field—Iowa Speakers Laud Harrison, McKinley, Reed and Allison—Real Work Not Yet Begun—Speculation as to Candidates—Knights of Labor of Nebraska to Affiliate With the Populists.

Iowa Republicans.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 26.—The largest and most enthusiastic Republican convention for several years met to-day at Calvary tabernacle. A caucus had been held earlier, at which members of the credentials, permanent organization and resolutions committees were selected and members of the state central committee chosen for the ensuing year.

The great hall was handsomely decorated with American flags, bunting, etc. John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs, temporary chairman, assumed the gavel.

The platform denounces the Democrats, eulogizes the Republicans and says nothing on the liquor question.

In his speech Temporary Chairman Baldwin spoke as follows: "As the Republican party believes that 'the wise men are the state,' you will always find him in its ranks as it journeys on. There you will find Thomas B. Reed full of the forces of nature. He is the ox, the oak, the Leviathan of American politics. He never wavered until he had choked the breath out of obstructions, and until its supporters, with more skin off than on, were writhing and roaring at his feet.

"There you will find William McKinley, jr., with his Napoleonic mind, physically and intellectually every inch a king; he entered the arena of debate and procured the enactment of that great law which now bears his honored name.

"There you will find Benjamin Harrison. Not a chip off the old block, because he is bigger than the old block itself. It can be said without any fear of successful contradiction that in the dialectics and diction Benjamin Harrison has no superior on the face of the earth to-day.

There you will find William B. Allison, the greatest American of them all. His legislative experience is equal to that of all three whose names I have mentioned. He has been a beacon light and a bell buoy for the Republican party for thirty-four years. For many years millions and millions of dollars belonging to the people passed between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand and yet it was never even whispered in the corridor that a cent adhered."

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Two Hundred and Fifty Horses Burned to Death.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Knox's stables on B street, the Adams Express company's stables, eight two-story houses on the alley north of the Knox building, and two small houses back of the Adams stable were destroyed by fire early this morning and six or eight residences were more or less damaged. The total loss will exceed \$250,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

The bodies of the following named fireman, crushed to death under falling walls, have been recovered: Samuel E. Mastin, Michael Fenton, Dennis Donohue.

A number of firemen were injured and one of the Knox stable employes was burned and may die. Fully a dozen firemen and policemen were overcome by heat and had to be carried to places of safety.

About 250 heavy draught horses, nearly all of the companies' express wagons and the contents of the large storage building were burned. The Adams Express company's stable, adjoining the Knox building to the north, was almost entirely consumed. About 150 horses were in the Adams Express company's stables, but all were taken out by the hardest kind of work on the part of citizens and policemen.

In the building adjoining the heat was so intense that firemen were obliged to throw water on each other repeatedly in order that they might continue at their posts. The members of hose company No. 1 and several men of other companies were caught inside of this building. A portion of the wall of the Knox fell, blocking the exit. Chief Paris and twenty firemen went to the rescue. The walls of the Knox building were tottering, and just before they fell the rescuers appeared carrying the bodies of three firemen.

THE K. OF L. IN POLITICS.

They Will Rally With the Populists in Nebraska This Fall.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor to-day completed arrangements for canvassing Nebraska in the interests of the Populist party, and State Workman D'Allemand was sent out to confer with the Populist central committee and fix dates for twenty-four rallies during the fall campaign.

The general secretary was instructed to carefully prepare a list of all congressmen who have opposed the demands of the Knights of Labor, and extra efforts will be made to defeat them. Copies of this list were ordered sent to all local assemblies in the United States.

BAD FIRE AT ST. JOSEPH.

Bennett's Lumber Yard, a School House and a Number of Loaded Cars Burned.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 26.—Fire started in Bennett's lumber yard at noon to-day, and before it was checked did damage to the extent of \$100,000. The lumber yard was totally destroyed, together with twenty loaded freight cars, the property of the Chicago Great Western road. Lincoln school was also burned and about a dozen small houses. The insurance covering the entire loss will amount to about \$50,000.

CAFFERY LETS OUT SECRETS.

The Louisiana Senator Takes a Hand in the Tariff War.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the senate yesterday afternoon Mr. Caffery followed Mr. Hill, that moving that the conference be instructed to make the following amendment: "That the bounty provided in said act shall stand unrepealed to the extent that there shall be paid to the producer of sugar from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown in the United States during the year 1894, or from maple sap produced in the United States during the year 1894 under license for 1894 and subject to the limitations imposed by law, on all sugars testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, 9-10 of 1 cent per pound, and upon all such sugars testing less than 90 per cent by the polariscope, and not less than 80 degrees, 8-10 of 1 cent per pound."

Mr. Caffery then commended Senator Hill for his defense of the president, declared there was nothing in the letter which need arouse the ire of the senators who felt themselves aggrieved and the Louisiana senator declared it did not call for the denunciations of the senator from Maryland. He then read an extract from that letter and commented upon it in favorable terms. He declared the president was exonerated from the charges made against him by Mr. Gorman. The very evidence adduced by Mr. Gorman, he said, justified the president in writing the letter he had. There was absolutely no truth in the allegation that Mr. Cleveland had violated the functions of his office in giving his views to the chairman of the ways and means committee. If the members of the finance committee had denounced the bill as they did in saying certain features of the bill involved party surrender, how was it wrong for the president to charge "perfidy and dishonor?"

Since the secrets of the past were to be divulged, he would not longer keep in the dark the secrets of his own prison house. The Louisiana senator had been made the target for the slings and arrows of the tariff reformers. The time had come for him to tell his story. He was at a little conference at which were present, among others, Messrs. Brice and Gorman. It was decided at that conference that 40 per cent on raw and 50 per cent on refined sugar was proper.

"I took that schedule to the finance committee and gave it to Senator Jones," he continued. "Mr. Jones, after calculating, pointed out that in the differential allowed the refiner was conceded a differential greater than the McKinley law. I thereupon withdrew it. After further consultation I presented another schedule, placing 1 cent on raw and 1 1/2 on refined. So it remained for some time, when I was admonished by Mr. Gorman and Mr. Brice that this second meant free sugar. Mr. Jones told me the sugar refining interests would favor free sugar if that schedule was insisted upon. He wanted me to accept 40 per cent on raw and refined and one-eighth differential on refined. That schedule was not acceptable to me or the sugar growers and I want the country to know it was dictated by the refining interests. At last we accepted it with the understanding that the bounty provision for 1894 should stand. I call on Senators Vest and Jones to say whether I have said the truth," but neither of the senators replied.

He then continued to describe the subtle methods employed to emasculate the sugar schedule and defeat the bill. The ways of the senator from New York (Hill) were past finding out. Upon the motion to make the schedule go into effect on the passage of the bill some of the Democrats jumped the track and violated their agreement. That was the first time faith was broken with the Louisiana senators. What subtle force was it, he asked, that sought to strike down the sugar agriculturalists and to throw its protecting wing about the gigantic sugar refining interest?

Mr. Caffery's speech was still in progress when at 3:05 o'clock Mr. Cockrell secured recognition to move an adjournment, which motion was adopted.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

Assembling of the State Convention at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—The Republican state convention assembled this morning in the house of representatives. It was called to order at 2:15 by J. H. Clark of Mattoon and J. R. Mann was chosen temporary chairman. Mr. Mann made a speech which was enthusiastically received. A telegram was received from Shelby H. Cullom, from Washington, regretting his absence.

After adopting a resolution declaring that the members of the convention would do their utmost to secure the acceptance by the state of the monument of Abraham Lincoln with a view to its presentation and care, and directing that a plank to that effect be put in the platform, the convention took a recess till 3 p. m. During the discussion on the question a delegate said that the monument was fast becoming a ruin, having been subjected to outrageous vandalism.

Declines to Serve as Arbitrator.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Judge Lyman Trumbull has wired to Washington declining to act as government arbitrator in the Pullman strike. Judge Trumbull gives as his reason for declining that the act under which the arbitrators are appointed will confine their investigations to the recent strike and that inasmuch as the trouble is over, he sees no need of investigating it.

WAR BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

Serious Disturbances Have Again Occurred at Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26.—War has broken out again among the striking miners. Since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon two deputy sheriffs have been killed, a third fatally wounded and a fourth badly hurt.

Two desperate strikers did it all, and they are surrounded on the mountain near Coalburg, refusing to surrender. The officers are determined to take them, dead or alive, and will close in on them as soon as more military reaches the scene.