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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1904.

Republican Congressional Convention. The republican electors of the Third congressional district of Nebraska are assembled at the Columbus Hotel, Columbus, Neb., at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the national convention.

Several counties are entitled to representation as follows: Adams, 1; Boone, 1; Cass, 1; DeWitt, 1; Fillmore, 1; Grant, 1; Hamilton, 1; Kearney, 1; Lincoln, 1; Logan, 1; Morrill, 1; Platte, 1; Richardson, 1; Saline, 1; Thayer, 1; York, 1.

Republican County Convention. Notice is hereby given that the republican county convention of Nebraska is to be held at the Columbus Hotel, Columbus, Neb., at 10 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, August 18, 1904.

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COMPLETE SURRENDER

House Agrees to the Senate Tariff Amendments.

TWO HOURS FOR DEBATE. Program Arranged in the Democratic Caucus Fully Carried Out.

THIRTEEN DEMOCRATS VOTE NAY. Principal Speeches Made by Wilson, Crisp, Reed and Burrows—Separate Bills Passed on the Free List—Bourke Cockran's Sensational Speech.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The long struggle over the tariff bill came to its close today when the House voted to accept the Senate amendments.

The conference of the two houses was held at 10 o'clock Monday afternoon in the Senate chamber, where the House made an absolute surrender.

The result grew directly out of the sensational course of events at the senate end of the capital, precipitated by Senator Hill on Friday.

Up to that time the House had held a majority vote in the Senate amendments, and especially on the three disputed schedules of coal, iron ore and sugar, and the temper and voice of the house was for war—war to the end.

But the indications that the Democrats of the House might make a complete surrender were not made until after the Senate amendments, and especially on the three disputed schedules of coal, iron ore and sugar, and the temper and voice of the house was for war—war to the end.

Admitted They Were Beaten. The conferees of the house last admitted they were beaten and that another vote could not be risked in the Senate—that it must be either the Senate bill or no bill.

The whole question was precipitated at the caucus held before the house convened, at which after a thorough review of the situation and speeches in favor of receding by Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and others, it was decided to take the Senate bill, and immediately afterwards passed separate bills placing coal, iron ore, sugar and the other commodities on the free list.

It is unfortunate for the gentleman from West Virginia that he and his companions had to contend with gentlemen from other parts of the country. Undoubtedly the house conferees meant well. Undoubtedly their intentions were honorable, but they were not match for the gentlemen from the other parts of the country. They were not so skillful as those men. Why our conferees came back to us, gentlemen of the house, with so much as they did, is a mystery.

Under the terms of the order, but two hours were allowed for debate on the main proposition to recede and agree to the Senate amendments on the tariff bill. A parliamentary skirmish preceded the pitched battle, but points of order raised by the Republicans were swept aside.

The speaker ruled the house with an iron hand. The principal speeches for and against the main proposition were made by Chairman Wilson and Speaker Crisp on the Democratic side and ex-Speakers Reed and Mr. Burrows on the other.

There was no time for preparation and all the speeches were hot from the forge of the brain and were greeted with round after round of cheers and applause.

Bourke Cockran (N. Y.) and Tarsney (Mo.), both Democratic members of the House, were the only members who delivered sensational speeches, denouncing the surrender of the house as cowardly and indefensible.

Work It as a Personal Affair. The speaker applied to Mr. Cockran, whose effort was a brilliant one, with some temper that the latter took it as a personal affront, although the speaker disclaimed such intention and made a vigorous lunge at Speaker Crisp.

There was a remarkable part of the Democratic leaders to claim a victory. The all admitted they were accepting the ground that the Senate bill was infinitely better than the McKinley bill.

The speaker then put through one after another, what the Republicans derided as the "popgun bills," placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list and which in the brief few days of the bills they maintained the bill. The house was firm that morning, but that afternoon, when Mr. Vest in the Senate threatened to turn on the calcium light and expose the secrets of the conference, came what would, the Democrats of the house call it, their knees (Democratic jeers).

The Democratic executive, therefore firm, was quiet and yielding when he heard that threat. So a caucus met and all was abandoned. It was not compromise, it was unconditional surrender.

When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock, 13 Democrats, Messrs. Bartlett, Cockran, Hendrix, Dunphy, Warner and Covert (N. Y.), Davey, Meyer and Price (La.), Everett (Mass.), Gorman (Mich.), Johnson (O.) and Tarsney (Mo.), voted with the Republicans against the resolution. The Democrats then put through one after another, what the Republicans derided as the "popgun bills," placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list and which in the brief few days of the bills they maintained the bill.

When Chairman Wilson took the floor he spoke calmly, but eloquently, the Democrats crowding about him and listening intently to every word. Again and again the applause broke forth. He said:

Mr. Speaker: I have made the motion which I have sent to the clerk's desk, not in my own response, or from any volition, but as the official organ of the caucus of my associates on this side of the house and by their direction. I shall say but a few words on this occasion in the way of the motion, and I shall be honest and frank in what I shall submit to the house. I do not pretend I am gratified at this protracted controversy. I had hoped and believed that this house, backed by the American people and enthusiastically sustained by the Democratic party, would be able to achieve some honorable compromise between the two houses which we could have accepted not from a sense of duty, but with a sense of satisfaction and a feeling that we had responded to the mandates of the American people.

Wilson Leaks a Valuable Lesson. Mr. Speaker, we have simply realized in this great fight the fact that we are not the greatest of the tariff fight in Great Britain—that when the people have gained a victory at the polls they have not gained a victory at the polls. And we have realized, if I may say so, the salutary lesson of the intractable tariff system in this country under years of class legislation that the mere matter of tariff legislation is a matter of indifference to the great question of tariff making to a government by a self-seeking people or a government by trusts and monopolists (Applause on the Democratic side.) If we have taken out of this fight no other lesson than that it has been to us a great and inspiring and a valuable lesson. I do not think it is necessary to explain the measure of satisfaction and the merits of 600 odd amendments to the bill which this house is about, of necessity to concern in. Perhaps I could not do justice to the merits of the amendments. My attention has necessarily been so constantly and so steadily directed to their merits that I have not had time to learn what the merits are (laughter and applause).

But whatever the measure of shortcoming of this bill in its present form—

whatever be its demerits in mere schedules—this I do know—that it is better than the McKinley bill. (Loud Democratic applause.) I do know, that in a part of it, it does afford some relief to the tax payers of this country and does clip the wings of the gigantic monopolies that have grown up through and blocking legislation. (Applause on the Democratic side; derisive cries on the Republican side.)

The extent of the provisions of the bill over which the contest between the houses has been waged; take iron ore and coal, upon which we have confronted and to a certain extent unsuccessfully confronted the great railroad syndicates; yet we have reduced them both nearly 50 per cent below the McKinley bill. (Applause.)

Teaches Up the Sugar Schedule. Take the sugar schedule, over which the greatest of all the contests between the two houses has been waged. Vicious as it may be, burdensome to the people, it may be, favorable to the trust as it may be, it is less vicious; less favorable to the trust; less burdensome to the people than is the McKinley law under which we have suffered. It is a great step toward the right in its power so great as to overshadow with its shadow the American people. (Applause.) If for no other reason than, those who believe that they cannot take the full step which they desire; when they cannot do that, they must take the best they can and step as far as they can, make some justification for an unhesitating choice between the two bills.

The question is not raised as to whether this is a government of the American people for the American people, or a government of the sugar trust for the benefit of the sugar trust. And this house will show the people of this country that it is a government of the American people, and the Senate also will show the people its position.

Read Aroused the Republicans. Mr. Wilson spoke but 10 minutes at the opening of the debate. He then reserved the balance of his time, and Mr. Reed, the leader of the opposition, took the floor. The gentleman from Maine aroused his followers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Following his speech, Mr. Reed said: I am so much reluctant to address the house, because my feelings are divided between two emotions. One is an emotion of regret for the Democratic side and for its position, and the other is a feeling of equal regret for the country and its position too. So far as the gentleman from West Virginia is concerned and his country, I have no objection to the necessity of my commenting on the difference between this scene of sorrow and the triumphal procession which carried him out of this house. (Loud applause on Republican side.) He is not so joyous now, having been carried out in another branch, and more effectually. (Renewed applause.)

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ican liberty and freedom, let the gentleman from West Virginia (Wilson) tell us to whom we are surrendering; tell us why they are so much afraid of the new force in this government to which we are compelled to pay tribute; tell us fully and without reserve the character of the action which he asks us to take, that we may judge the depth of the infamy into which we are invited to descend." (Applause.)

The lesson must be learned, and it will prove a bitter experience. It is too late to back. We must look forward and repair the wrong as soon as we can. We must begin at once and labor incessantly till the bill which seems destined to be a law is replaced by a law of protection. Our country must needs, our factories must be idle, our factories closed, our savings withdrawn and individual checked, but next November and again in 1896 we can right the wrong. It is so certain and so practically that the Democratic party will not again come to the front for a generation to come.

Another English Address. The Liverpool Mercury comments editorially upon the position of affairs in the United States and says, "The shackles of protection were strengthened to an unprecedented extent by the McKinley tariff." Writing this opinion we cordially agree, and if it were to apply this one fact to the case of our recent labor troubles it would find that it was the very fear of the loosening of "the shackles of protection" that has resulted in the unemployment and poverty of thousands of men who have not yet been ground down to a condition of mere existence, bordering on starvation, such as can be found in European countries, but who have been accustomed to the comfort and prosperity under the belief that America was for Americans and not for foreigners.

An Object Lesson in Free Trade. O God, look down with pity on this broken heart of mine. And grant me the grace to save me from the open path to crime. For ten long months I traveled in sunshine and in rain. In search of some employment, but my efforts were in vain. For many long and happy years I have earned in the mill. Then all the girls were happy, and I had money. Our song of joy was drowned by the music of the loom.

To the old mill every morning we marched in the plant. Planning a summer hour to play our girl's plank. But early in the summer we heard the sentence passed. The free trade plague is coming; we must shut the mill.

The savings I had treasured from the wages I had made I have given as a tribute to the new scourge, free trade. My clothes are in the pawnshop. I am now in the happy hours of daylight the friends I love are gone.

The home that I had furnished with a friend I have sold. The free trade scourge has robbed me of that home. I have nothing now to live for but a duty to my boys in life buried with the closing of the mill.

But I cannot leave dear grandma. She took me to her side. And nursed me in my infancy when my own life was in danger. The purpose of free traders now to wreck our lives is plain. Our lives shall be the sacrifice; our honor will remain. —Jeanie Farrell.

KILLED BY FALLING ROCK. Four Men Meet Death and Two Seriously Injured Near Cheyenne. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 14.—A most frightful accident, resulting in the death of four men and serious injury to two others, occurred at the McShane tie camp in Granite canon on Tongue river, 35 miles northwest of Sheridan. The accident happened last Friday, but the news was not brought to this city until after the inquest had been held and the bodies of the unfortunate men prepared for burial. The dead are: E. P. GALLAGHER, N. P. WATERS, W. S. HOWELL, JOHN HENDRICKSEN.

A large force of men at work on Tongue river getting out ties for the Burlington and Missouri extension to control of the administration of the State of Colorado. A blast of 900 pounds of giant powder was put in and after the smoke had cleared away, a number were engaged in removing the rock and dirt that had been loosened by the explosion.

Without a moment's notice, a huge pile of rock fell from the overhanging cliff, burying four men beneath it. Gallagher and Watts have relatives in Colorado.

Australian Address. VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 14.—The following Australian address have been received: The government of New South Wales intends to introduce the Australian rabbit on the British markets by shipping them in a frozen condition. They have a fine stock of Ontario crows. By the steamer Maori King the experiment of shipping live cattle to England is being tried. Twenty head were shipped. The cattle are worth £4, 10s in Australia, but it is thought they would fetch £10 to £20 in England.

Left Her Fortune to the Church. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Collinda Whitford, a wealthy widow of this city, bequeathed nearly all her large fortune to charitable and religious organizations connected with the Catholic church, part of it going to Indiana and Pennsylvania. She leaves the Catholic university at Washington and St. Agnes hospital at Baltimore \$50,000 each.

Santo Must Meet Death. PABES, Aug. 14.—The board of pardons maintains the sentence of death imposed upon Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, condemned to death on Friday next.

More Cholera Reported. LIEGE, Aug. 14.—There is each case of cholera and several deaths have been reported.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. Five prisoners broke jail at Logansport, Ind. Mayor Jo Bance, formerly of Louisville, Ky., has joined the Coxeyites. The Kobites are making preparations for a political campaign for congressmen in Alabama. The Omaha Jacksonian club has invited States senator Bryan for August 20 to commit suicide by hanging himself at Little Rock, Ark.

The scandal trial at Paris resulted in the acquittal of 27 of the 30, three being convicted of criminal offenses. P. L. Cook, a Stantaville, O., saloon-keeper, was sentenced to death with an iron rod for the murder of a woman. J. S. Williams, a miner, was arrested in Colorado City, Colo., for threatening to kill Deputy Sheriff William Shellenberger.

Elia Russell, the songstress, is said to have been secretly married to a young officer in the Italian army. Miss Russell is a native of Cleveland, O. Lightning struck the barn of John Dohman, near Monticello, Ill., and the hired man and six horses were killed. Zachariah Bailey, an engineer at the Terre Haute, Ind., street railway power station, was killed by an electric current of but 500 volts.

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In order to still further restrict production it is said the whisky trust will close distilleries in Chicago, Peoria and Cincinnati.

THE SOUTH IN THE SADDLE. Look Forward, Not Backward, and Prepare For the Coming Victory. Seven southern senators and congressmen, with one northern senator and southern sympathies, have been intrusted with the industrial destinies of 70,000,000 of the people. Jones, Wilson, McMillin, Turner and Montgomery come from Virginia with less than a combined

THE FARMERS LOSING

DEMOCRACY COSTS SHEEP RAISERS \$100,000,000.

Both the Live Stock and the Wool Have Decreased in Value—Every Section of the Country Suffers—Worse Than the Scab and the Foot Rot—Poor Lambing Seasons.

The sheep farmers of the United States have lost over \$100,000,000 through the decrease in the value of their sheep and of their wool through the decrease of free trade. A careful comparison of the number of sheep in the 47 different states and territories shows that there was an increase of less than 1,000,000 sheep between January, 1892 and 1894, a period of two years. Such wretched lambing seasons the country has never before witnessed. The total loss in the value of the sheep was nearly \$60,000,000, and the loss through the cheapness of wool was nearly \$45,000,000, distributed among the different sections of the country as follows:

Table showing wool production and value for various states and territories. Columns include State/Territory, Sheep, Wool, and Total Value.

Total U. S. \$60,000,000 \$45,000,000 \$105,000,000

The American wool clip for 1893 amounted to 301,528,138 pounds of washed and unwashed wool. It averaged 1.25 cents per pound. The total clip was worth \$378,415,055. A year later, however, the average price of wool ranged only from 10 to 20 cents per pound, there being a loss of from 5 to 9 cents per pound. The total clip at the beginning of this year was 315,317,459, a loss to the farmers of \$23,073,596.

But this does not cover the entire wool loss—first, because the nearer we have been getting to the time when free trade in wool is to take effect the lower has been the price of the American wool, and farmers are not able to obtain today nearly as much money for their wool as they could six months ago. This further loss of money to the farmers we are not able as yet to arrive at, but we have shown that there are \$30,960,000 different sheep owners in the United States, each one of whom lost \$30.88 through the lower value in price of his live sheep since a Democratic president and a Democratic congress took the administration of the country. And we further find that each of these 30,960,000 farmers lost \$77.77 through the decrease in one year in the price of their wool, thus making a total loss to every sheep raiser in the country of \$23,655. What fine Democracy this is, and how it tallies with the promises of 1892!

That loss in the value of sheep we have shown to the farmer was worse than the scab. This loss in the value of wool comes on top of the free trade scab like a dose of foot rot. In fact, the present condition of the American sheep is worse than if it were afflicted either with the scab or foot rot or with both. It will take longer to efface the Democratic disease than it would to eradicate all trace of either scab or foot rot or both. Vote it down.

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND. Canadian Hops Coming. Canada is not generally given the credit of being able to grow hops, and most people would say that the climate was unsuitable for it. Some climatologists, however, of hops from British Columbia were sent over to London last year and sold well. Ontario hops are entering the field, one grower having planted 35 acres this year and proposing to prepare 20 acres more for next year. In about three years he states that he will have 100 acres under hops.

Senator Hill—It Is a Ragbag Production. The Senate bill is a ragbag production of the Senate. It is a collection of provisions from various sources, and it is a patchwork of provisions. It is a collection of provisions from various sources, and it is a patchwork of provisions.

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