THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1888,

NUMBER 336

TWO STRONG TARIFF TALKS.

Randall and McKinley Fire Hot Shot at the Mills Measure.

VERY ARGUMENTATIVE EFFORTS.

McKinley's Speech Conceded the Best and Strongest Answyr to the Free Traders Delivered as Yet In the Debate.

He Was Sick But He Got There. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.

To-day the debate in the house on the Mills tariff bill reached the climax. A larger or finer audience or more inspiring surroundings never greeted a speaker in the lower branch of congress than were present when Mr. Randall began shortly after 11 o'clock. As an oratorial effort Mr. Randall's speech did not come up to the expectations of his friends, but as an argument for the maintenance of the protective tariff system and an arraignment of the Mills bill, it was all that could be hoped for by his most sanguine admirers. Mr. Randall was really too sick to speak. His voice almost failed and he was compelled to read and in low tones. Wash ington is filled with visitors just now and they turned out and flooded the galleries to overflowing. Every member in the city was in his seat. It was expected that Mr. Randall would pay his respects to some of his maligners representing the administration in Pennsylvania and other states. William L. Scott occupied a seat very near the ex-speaker and sat with his back to him throughout the speech, ready to take up the gauntlet whenever it was thrown down. It is stated that Mr. Randall "intended to relieve Mr. Scott of some of his surplus cuticle, but he was no: physically able to withstand the excitement or make himself heard. Had he been well he would have precipitated a combat.

There was but one incident during all of Mr. Randall's speech which partook in any degree of an unusual character. It was arranged that he should begin his speech at half-past 10, but Mr. Anderson of Iowa held the floor when the house adjourned yesterday and insisted upon completing his speech before the Pennsylvanian was permitted to begin, and at the conclusion of the Iowan's observations an Indiana member (Mr. Cheadle) spoke, so that almost an hour, the time which, under the agreement, is given each member for his speech, was taken from Mr. Randall. After the ex-speaker had progressed to within fifteen or twenty minutes of the completion of his speech, Mr. Springer, who was in the chair, rapped him to order and announced that his time had expired. There was a storm of voices instantly crying, "Go on," "Go on," but Chairman Mills, who had up to that time occupied a seat behind a screen where he could not be seen but could hear. sprang to his feet and stalking like a hell weather down the main aisle, raised his hand and exclaimed, "J object." In two seconds half the members were on their feet and were ben ing the chairman of the committee on ways and means to withdraw his objection. All of the leading democrats declared that it was a shame that a man of the distinction of Mr. Randall should be cut off when the republicans had never entered ob-jections to extending the time of democrats when they had not completed their speeches and their time had expired. Mr. Mills, bull-like, bowed his back and neck and declared that he would not withdraw, and in a mo ment the whole house was in confusion. Amid the din that ensued Mr. Mills skulked away and Mr. McKinley of Ohio, who was to follow Mr. Randall, arose and his strong voice was heard to exclaim: "I yield strong voice was heard to exclaim: "I yield fifteen minutes of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania." The magnanimity of this proposition elicited uproarous applause. Not to be out-done, Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, who was to follow Mr. McKinley, said that he would permit to be taken from his time half of the time necessary for Mr. Randall to complete his speech. Mr. Mills made a great complete his speech. Mr. Mills made a great mistake when he objected to the extension of Mr. Randall's time, but it came naturally to him. He can't help such blunders. He was born to commit them. Mr. Breckenridge tried to take the edge off the insult, but it did no good, and only showed the difference beveen a boor and a gentleman. The speech of the session was that of Mr. McKinley of Ohio. It was the greatest ar-gumentative effort of his life, and it is doubted if its equal will be presented even when Mr. Reed and Speaker Carlisle have filled with dry statistics, but bristled with practical demonstrations and everyday illus trations. He met and obliterated the argu ments presented by the extreme tariff re-formers, who held that it required twenty days' labor of a working man to purchase an all-wool every-day suit of clothes at a cost of 20, by drawing from his desk a very handsoma suit purchased at the establishment of Representative Leopold Morse of Boston, who is crying himself hoarse for absolute free trade. He said the suit cost \$10, and they were passed all over te house as ocular proof of the flimsyness of the free wool argument presented. It was the most convincing object lesson ever pented in congress. The speech of Mr. sented in congress. The speech of Mr. Mc Kinley was a lucid analysis simply told, and was powerful in its effects. He spoke about and a half hours, and scarcely a membe moved in his seat except when he arose to give evidence of the energy of his applause, and the galleries, crowded to al-most suffocation, drowned the sound of his voice by hand clappings. the sound clappings his voice by hand clappings. are were on the Boor during the delivery of There were on the Boor during the delivery of Mr. McKinley's speech and at its close many distinguished public men, among them Jusices Miller and Harlan of the supreme court, Senators Gray, Beck, Paddock, Manderson. Butler, Spooner and Sabine, ex-Governor-Foster of Ohio, Curtin of Pennsylvania, and many ex-members of congress who came om a distance to hear the speech. Among Mrs. Cleveland, who sat throughout the speeches of Randall, McKinley and Brecken-ridge. Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky next spoke. It was buds and flowers, but no food. an oration, a display of fireworks, poetry and scriptural quotations, with scintillations from history, Shakespeare and the poets, but it never proved a point in support of the bill under consideration. The oration would have been quite as applicable at a July demonstration, a campaign celebration, or a camp meeting. Speaker Carl sie was not at the capitol to day. He was closeted in his private room at his hotel. Mr. Reed will speak first in the morning, and the speech of the speaker will close the general debate on the Mills bill. THE FISHERIES TREATY DOOMED. There was a republican senatorial caucus oday. The meeting lasted four hours and to day. was of great importance. It discussed the policy to be pursued by the party in congress the remainder of the session. There was an unusually full attendance and an interesting debate. The first topic taken up was the debate. The first topic taken up was the fisheries treaty, arranged by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Joseph Chamberiain last winter. This treaty has been ad-versely reported from the committee on finance by the republican majority and every republican in the senate will vote against it, which will prevent its ratification. Some of the senators thought, however, that it might be amended so as to be suitsfactory. it might be amended so as to be satisfactory, but Mr. Frye, Mr. Hoar and other New England senators, who take very strong grounds against it, said that it was impossible to re-vise it so as to satisfy the fishermen of the upinst R, shid that it was imposible to re-vise it so as to satisfy the fishermen of the United States, and advocated its rejection at the earliest possible moment, leaving the present convention which exists between the and offers to submit proof of the fact.

two countries, which they consider much more advantageous to the United States than that arranged by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Cham-berlain. No vote was taken upon the treaty in the caucus, but there was a tacit understanding without any dissenting voice that the policy of the party should be to squelch the treaty as soon as possible.

A DEMAND FOR TARIFF REFORM. The next topic for discussion was the tariff. It appears that the caucus committee of the house has been in consultation with the caucus committee of the senate in regard to the propriety of voting upon the Mills bill as soon as the general debate in the house is completed, and it was the unanimous opinion of the caucus that such action should be taken if possible. It was assumed that the bill would pass the house by a small majority and be sent over to the senate, and no one seemed to think that the republicans could gain anything by offering amendments

to the bill in- the house, and the business interests of the country require that action upon the tariff should be taken as soon as possible. It was reported that in some of the manufacturing listricts there was almost a business stagna tion, as merchants would not buy goods and and manufacturers would not make them until they knew what the duty was going to be. A general tariff discussion was engaged in by nearly all of the senators present, who constituted a majority of the republican members of that body. Every one expressed the opinion that something must be done towards a reduction of the revenues and the surplus. But there was a good deal of difference of opinion as to just how such a re-duction should be brought about. It was finally decided, however, to leave the matter entirely with the republican members of the a bill and report it to the senate, where it

would receive the unanimous support of the republican side. Much to the surprise of some of the senators there were an prise of a break in the ranks on this sub-ject. It had been expected that some of the northwestern men would insist on free lumber and some other concession that the east-ern man would not be willing to make, but all of the doubtful men were present, and every one expressed himself in favor of adhering to the party policy on the tariff. SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. Hoar and William E. Chandler thought that the senate should pay more attention to the outrages that had been committed on colored people and the violation of the elec-tion law in the south. There have been

too haw in the south. There have been two investigations this session, both under the direction of Mr. Hoar, one relating to the election frauds in Mississippi and the other to the brutal outrages committed by the democrats against the colored people of Texas. Both enouts are in course of proparation when reports are in course of preparation, when some sensational disclosures are expected, and it was the opinion of Mr. Hoar and Mr. Chandler that these matters should be de-bated at length in the senate in order to call public attention to the fact that the political condition of the south was worse than ever, and that there was no such thing as freedom of speech or fair elections. The only one to dissent from this opinion was Mr. Plumb of Kansas, who asserted that the people of the country were tired of having the bloody shirt continually waved in the air, and, while he had no doubt that such May, 1889. outrages described had been committed, it would do no good to keep up the agitation and simply embitter both parties in these sec-tions. He believed, too, that it would be worse for the colored men than for the white men to have this agitation continue.

There was some further action taken as to the order of business to be pursued, and it was decided that the Dakota admission bill should be taken up as soon as possible. NEBRASKA MAIL CHANGES. Star mail service between Washington and

Elk City, Blue Valley and McCook junction, Plum Creek and Arapahoe, Neb., has been ordered discontinued after June 80. Changes have been ordered in the time schedule of star mail routes in Nebraska as

stand. The committee has adjourned till follows: O'Connor to Cedar Rapids-Leave O'Con-Monday. or Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7 n. m.; arrive at Cedar Rapids by 12 m. Leave Cedar Rapids Tuesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.; arrive at O'Connor by 6 p. m. Norden to Springerium Leave. Norden en to Springview-I ave

President Fitzgerald Denies Assertions Made By Vatican Journals. LINCOLN, Neb., May 18.- President Fitz-gerald of the Irish National league to-day sent the following cable to the Dublin Free-

THE POPE'S RESCRIPT.

mans Journal: LINCOLN, Neb., May 18, 1888 .- The assertion made by vatican journals that the American Catholic newspapers unanimously approve the papal rescript is absolutely unrue. The vast majority of American Catho-lic newspapers and the Catholic public be-lieve that the plan of campaign and boycotting were condemned on false evidence sup olied by English agents, and Irish-American especially resent as unwarrantable any Roman interference in the political affairs of Ireland. [Signed], Joun Firzgebalo, President I. N. L. A.

Profitable Temperance Meeting. BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., May 18 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-The district convention of the W. C. T. U. closed here last night after a three days' session. The attendance was very large and much interest manifested. There were delegates here from the five counties comprising the district. The lec-tures of Mrs. Mattie Sleeth, of Falls City, Wednesday evening, and Mrs. Emma Pow Smith, of California, last night were highly complimented by all who heard them. The following officers were elected for the en-suing year: President, Mrs. E. A. Fulton, Pawnee City; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. J. Duer, Pawnee City; recording secre-tary, Mrs. Hertzel, Auburn; treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Battles, Stella.

A Derailed Freight.

EMERSON, Neb., May 18.-[Special Tele-gram to THE BEE.]-Number 2 freight, going south, was derailed four miles south of here at 11:30 last night. A car load of cattle was killed and three persons injured, one seriously. Seriously. PENDER, Feb., May 18.-[Special to THE BEE.]-The night south-bound freight train was wrecked last night about four miles

south of here. Several cars, including one of emigrant's stock and movables, were ditched, Nine head of cattle are reported killed, and a man and a boy seriously injured. The acci-dent is blamed to a misplaced rail.

IOWA NEWS. State Medical Society Adjourns After

a Profitable Session. Drs Morses, ia., May 18.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The state medical assoclation closed its three days' session here today. In the annual report of the secretary, read to-day, he stated that there were now 526 members of the association, 484 of whom were permanent resident members. The treasurer was directed to sell the \$500 government bonds belonging to the society to pay any deficit there might be in the running expenses of the society. The principal paper of the day was read by Dr. J. F. Kennedy, secretary of the state board of health, on the topic, "State Medicine." The next session of the association will be held in Keokuk in

The University Investigation. Iowa CITY, May 18 .- This morning Prof. Parker closed his testimony in the university nvestigation. He said ex-Representative George W. Ball, of this city, was the legislator who said he thought Regent Crosby had made a deal in the legislature to get demo-cratic votes for the appropriation in consider-ation of the dismissal of the prohibition professors. Prof. Currier testified as to the re-moval of the professors and said Fellows and Leonard had made themselves conspicuous in temperance matters. Ex-President Pick ard and President Schaefer were on the

Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 18.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.1-The supreme court led the following decisions to-day:

HOW THEY TALKED TARIFF.

Arguments Used By the Big Protectionists Yesterday.

THE OLD STRAW RETHRESHED.

Randall and McKinley Assail the Mills Measure While Breckenridge Ably Defends It-Criticisms of Cleveland's Messsage.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The house immediately after being called to order went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Mr. Anderson of Iowa spoke in opposition to the principle of protection and at the close of his remarks Mr. Randall took the floor. He opened his speech by referring to the president's recent message, in which the executive advised congress that the surplus in the treasury by the 30th of June-the end of the fiscal year-would be expected to reach the sum of \$14,000,000, including prior accumulations, or more closely stated, the sum of \$11,130,000 apart from prior accumulations, over and above the authorized expenditures including the sinking fund for the current year. He then quoted from the president's

message, defining his position on the tariff and internal revenue questions, and said that from the utterance of the president he understood the executive to be adverse to any reduction of internal taxes or that the mode of taxation afforded in the opinion of the president, "no just complaint and nothing is so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people." The president further said the tariff law was a vicious and illogical source of in equitable tax and ought to be revised and modified, and the president urged upon con-gress an immediate expression on this mat-ter to the exclusion of all others. The president had asserted in substance that the re-duction necessary should be made by additions to the free list and by the lowering of the rates of duty. In the absence of such language emanating from the executive it was to require of the representatives of the people to give a fair, intelligent and prompt attention to the suggestions made. He had attention to the suggestions made. He had done that. He had introduced and had re-ferred to the committee on ways and means a

bill to reduce and equalize the duties on imsome provisions of the bill showed that the remedies he would **apply** were at variance with those recommended by the president. The reduction provided for in his bill aggre-The reduction provided for in his bill aggre-gated \$77,000,000 on internal taxes. Those taxes had always been the last to be levied and the first to be repealed when no longer necessary. Jefferson had given the death blow to excise taxes—that most vicious of all taxes —and among other things he received the thanks of the legislature of his native state for having the internal taxes abolished. He favored now, as he had always done, the total repeal of internal revenue taxes. In the bill which he introduced, he proposed to sweep all these taxes from the statute books except 50 cents on whisky, and he would sweep in these taxes rain the statute books except 50 cents on whisky, and he would transfer the collection of that tax to customs officials if that was found to be practicable. Mr. Randail then analyzed the metal schedule of the Mills bill and declared it would bring about incalculable injury to the industries of America. He could find noth-ing in the bill which gave a return for free ing in the bill which gave a return for free wool. He found miny inequalities in it and discovered few features intended to relieve the poor or laboring men. He referred to the declarations of his colleague (Mr. Scott who sat near) as supercilious and said he would consign them to the obscurity they would be cast into. He pleaded with his democratic friends to not undo the good which had been done to the manufacturing industries by the protective tariff, and read

industries by the protective tariff, and read from Jefferson, Mouroe, and other democratic forefathers, to prove that protection was a fundamental democratic principle. He closed with a tribute to the results and principles of protection, and asked that they be maintained, and maintained through efforts of the party that instituted them. He could not conceive that the ideas and princi ples that went down in 1861 would ever again redominate in this country. Before Mr. Randall completed his speech his hour had expired, and a request was made that he be permitted to proceed, but an ob-jection was made by Mr. Mills. The objec-tion was greeted with jeers and hisses by the republicans. Mr. McKinley then yielded a portion of his time, but by amicable arrangements, suggested by Mr. Brecken ridge of Kentucky, Mr. Randall was per mitted to proceed without limitation of time. Mr. Randall concluded his speech at 12:35 He was followed by Mr. McKinley of Ohio. Mr. McKinley opened his speech with the declaration that the country was in an ano malous situation. While we were seeking to find objects to relieve from taxation, and other nations were engaged in the fields of human enterprise and human production to find new objects of taxation, all were agreed that taxation should be reduced, the only that taxation should be reduced, the only contention being as to the manner of that re-duction. He sharply contrasted the "tariff for revenue" policy of the democrats and the "tariff for protection" policy of the republi-cans. He maintained that one meant free admission to this country of foreign goods which could only be produced here whenever the line of aversive revenue was reached and the line of excessive revenue was reached and consequently the destruction of American in dustries. The other meant protection as well as revenue; it meant stimulation to our industries and the protection of our labor in the fruits of its works There were many illustrations of the demo cratic doctrine in the bill. Wool was one of them, cotton bagging was another. The bill meant that Calcutta and Dundee should supply us with cotton bagging and the countries of the cast with wool. The democrats since December had been letting our own people take care of themselves and trying to legis-late for other and foreign people In the course of his speech he entered into a vigorous criticism of the bill and created much amusement and applause by his analysis of the incongruities of the measure. While he said that owing to lack of time he While he said that owing to lack of time he could not point out all of the ridiculous features of the bill, he picked out a few samples by which he said the bill might be judged. He showed that the duty on steel billets had been increased from 45 per cent to 63 per cent ad valorem, thereby causing an increase of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent on every pound of wire fencing that inclosed the farms of the west. The duty on cut nails made from steel billets was reduced 25 per cent, while the duty on the raw material was increased 45 per cent. He criticized the bill, which the president said must be passed which the president said must be passed whether or no, and which he was dispensing official favors to have passed. He declared that the bill was sectional, in that the cotton planter could get hoop iron for his cotton ties free of duty, while the farmer of the west must pay for the same iron 1% cents per pound if he wished for it to bind his thatch or his pail. on to a discussion of the general effect of the protective system on the people, he said he cared not whether the present prosperous condition of the country was the result of protection or not; the fac that the condition had come with protection ought to make congress hesitate long before it abandoned the system. Gentlemen might try protection by any test. They might try it not only by the individual prosperity of citizens, but by the advance which the coun-try had made in intelligence and invention, and by any standard it might be tried the protective system would show by its results that it surpassed any other. New England's prosperity was due largely to the protective tariff and her prosperity had been a positive benefit to every one of the 60,000,000 people benefit to every one of the 60.000,000 people of the United States. He cited sta-tistics to show the large amount of farm products of the north and west which were consumed in New England and asked if New England was not a better market than old England for the people of the United States. Was not Boston a better consumer than London't New York than Liverpool? Pittsburg than Manchester? Cincinnati than Lincolnshire? The opportu

nity of the people of this country was next November, for if the people of the country want free trade it was their privilege to have it, but they must vote for a full, fair and candid discussion. The majority of repre-sentatives on the floor of this house was not outpoined to yote for this house was not chiefs and Mr. Breckenridge's colleagues rushed forward, enthusiastically to grasp his hand. The committee then rose and the house took a recess till 8 p. m. At the even-ing session thirty-five pension bills were passed. Adjourned. of 1886. The house was not elected on that issue. He challenged the authority of the issue. He challenged the authority of the gentlemen under the instructions given them by the people two years ago to force this measure through the house. He asked the members of the present congress to go back to the people and ask to be elected to the Fifty-first congress on this bill and on the president's message. Then if the major-ity is returned to the next house they will be authorized—aye, instructed—to vote for this bill. "Do not dodge," said the speaker, "but meet the issue squarely. Make your platform in Connecticut, the same as in the Carolinas; in New Jersey and New York, the same as in Mississippi and Tennessee. Then if the majority comes back, you will be instructed to accept the British system and to THE BEE.]-Mary Vanderbilt, wife of Jacob Hand Vanderbilt, has been granted \$100 monthly temporary alimony and \$500 counsel fees. This is while her suit for divorce is pending. Vanderbilt is the son of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, the Staten Island millionaire, and a cousin of the late William H. Vanderbilt. All the fashionable circles of Fifth avenue are in a fever of excitement over the revelation just made concerning the divorce. The story is in effect that Jacob instructed to accept the British system and abandon the American. It is not important about the details. It is the system that is on married her under an assumed name, she being a country girl. The marriage was kept secret for a long time. Finally his father, Captain Vanderbilt, ordered him, under threats to disinherit him, to abandon her. Jacob did as commanded. His wife wan-dered from place to place without home or It is whether the American system d be maintained or the British system trial. should be

ridge of Kentucky recognized, and then the storm broke out afresh, gentlemen on both

tendant on further accumulation. He then sketched the work of the ways and means committee in framing the Mills bill. The committee, he said, had rejected the proposi-tion to increase the duties for the purpose of reducing the revenues of the government and increasing the revenues of manufac-turers, and the proposition to repeal the in-ternal revenue system, and had attempted to frame a bill which would reduce the reve-nues by a safe amount and would relive as nues by a safe amount, and would relieve, as far as a moderate bill could do, the evils of the present unequal system, reform the inequalities of the present tariff, and promote American industry by giving to American labor the hope of a permanent, stable and profitable market. It recognized that a system that had been in existence for over a quarter of a century could not be mastily or recklessly overturned. It desired to harm no industry. It constantly leaned in favor of established rates of duty, and in a case of doubt proposed a rate which it believed to be entirely safe. He contended that the bill was a protective tariff bill. It left the average rate of duty higher rather than under the Morrill tariff. The present than under the Morrill tariff. The present law was so highly protective as in many many cases to be prohibitory. The changes proposed by the bill are designed to give to the farmer, by whom all provisions are raised, a market for breadstuffs and raw materials, which is only profitable when he has a prosperous manufacturer for a purchaser; to the laborer the here of a constant market and to the the hope of a constant market and to the manufacturer freedom from unnecessary burdens. "We have, therefore," said Mr. Breckenridge, "put upon the free list, as far as we felt it was just, the materials necessary for the manufacturer. We have reduced the rates wherever we have touched them, to a point that gives to the home consumer the bone of fair competition whenever the de-mand shall be made by an internal trust to advance prices beyond a fair consideration for the article to be sold, and yet we have left rates so that the protection afforded is greater than any necessity, and makes all competition of foreign manufacturcompetition of foreign manufactur-ers on terms of great advantage to the American manufacturer. We do not believe there is a single instance in the bill where the duty left upon an article is not more than the difference between the cost of production in America and the cost of pro-duction abroad, plus the freight." The evil effects of the surplus had already

been exhibited in schemes to squander the public money. It was no answer to talk adiers or the provisi out rebel b

THE WILD WASTE OF WATERS

Terrible Devastation Along the Mississipsi's Shores.

"OH, NOBLE YOUNG MAN I" The Unselfish Love of a Son of the

RELIEF SENT THE SUFFERERS. Vanderbilts. NEW YORK, May 18.-[Special Telegram

dered from place to place without home or fireside. She told her pathetic story in de-tail yesterday with tears in her eyes. Sev-

eral letters were submitted from Jacob wherein he avowed his love. With the threat of disinheritance over him, he sent

CLOVE HILL, Oct. 17, 1887.-My Dear Wife:

I am very sorry you take the name of Van-

and you know it. It may be according to law, but that is not everything. If you con-tinue to live under that name I will be a beg-gar almost, and will have to support my

children and myself, and my home where

was born and brought up will pass into other hands and will be mine no more. Judge Barrett, when making the allowance,

administered a scathing rebuke to Vander

CHURCH CONVENTIONS.

Another Small Row Among the Metho

dists-Fraternal Greetings.

conference to-day Bishop Hurst presided.

The order of the day was the presentation of

reports from standing committees. The re-

port of the commission on lay and ministerial

delegates was taken up and favored an equal

representation. It called forth heated dis-

cussion. After much debate Dr. Queal

offered the following substitute for the com-

Resolved. That a commission of one min

ister and one layman from each general con-

ference district be appointed, to be presided

over by one of the general superintendents,

which commission shall consider and report

to the next general conference a plan for

equalizing the representation as now existing

and in connection therewith report on the in-

crease of lay representation in the general

The discussion aroused by this partook of the nature of a row between the lay and min-isterial delegates. The vote on the substi-

tute resulted in the ministerial delegater voting in favor of the substitute by about 3

mittee's report:

conference.

NEW YORK, May 18 .- At the Methodist

her the following letter:

One Hundred and Fifty Homeless Families Camping on the Hillsides and Roadways Near Quincy.

The Floods.

QUINCY, Ill., May 18 .- The flood in this listrict gives no sign of abatement, the decline of an inch and a half up to 6 o'clock this morning being due solely to the relief afforded by numerous breaks in the two levees, which permitted vast lakes of water to overflow the basins. Since that, however, overflow the basins. Since that, however, the river has been at a stand, and a fur-ther rise is certain. It is possible in the judgment of experienced river men that the high water mark of 1851 will be passed before the climax is reached. Renef crews from this city have been sent in all directions and all people on the bluffs will be cared for. Their immediate necessities will be at once supplied by boat loads of provisions. The citizens here are subscribing liberal sums of supplied by boat loads of provisions. The citizens here are subscribing liberal sums of money and boxes of clothing to be forwarded as soon as the location of the distressed refugees is determined. They are in especial need for food for stock, hundreds of head of which are huddled to-gether on embankments. If the distress proves as wide-spread as is reported, there will be an appeal to citizens of the state at large for contributions of money. The first large for contributions of money. The first loss of human life was reported this morn-

mg. The Quincy Whig to-day organized three expeditions to the overflowed districts and obtained minute particulars of the condition of the refugees camped on the highlands and the bluffs north and south of the city. In Indian Grave district there are 150 the bluffs north and south of the city. In Indian Grave district there are 150 families rendered homeless, the majority partly sheltered in barns and other buildings on the farms not inundated. Num-bers, however, remain in the upper stories of dwellings in the submerged area. They are all suffering to some extent, but the attend-ance and care of neighbors has thus far cared for their actual wants. These more fortunato neonic however, can not long stand the people, however, can not long stand the strain upon their limited means. The scenes of desolation and deprivation

have not been realized. Everywhere there is ruin and destruction and pictures of the fortitude of the distressed people are inconceivable. The names and locations of these six hundred refugees are given in the re-

six hundred refugees are given in the re-port. They are not in such absolute misery and want, however, as are the much greater number in the Sny district south of Quincy. There the roadway to the bluffs and all the dry places are occupied by persons in tents, under hastily constructed sheds in wagons and with no covering but the most scanty clothing. Women and children are weeping over the catastrophe, which has overtaken them, and are in sore need of clothing and food. They are a heroic lot, however, for even those who had nothing but a wagon, a few pigs and chickens de-clared that they would be able to get along and urged the relief committees from Quincy to go further with the small amount of sup-plies they were able to carry with them.

to 1, while the lay delegates were almost unanimously opposed to it, thus defeating the substitute. The ministers voting for were 201; against 74; laymen 35 for and 114 against. Further action on the report was deferred. to go further with the small amount of sup-plies they were able to carry with them. The women in many instances had totally inadequate clothing. Some were without shoes or stockings. The children were in a garb fit only for the hottest weather in com-fortable homes, and the men had only very meager outfits. Some of them showed the effects of exposure and toil in the endeavor to save the levee and thus secure their stock and eros. All of them came away from the A message was sent saluting the general A message was sent saluting the general assembly of the Presbyterian church now in session in Philadelphia. Greetings were also sent to the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church in session at Baltimore. The conference then adjourned. WASHINGTON, May 18,-The American Baptist Publication society began its sixty-fourth annual meeting this morning. Presiand crops. All of them came away from the devastated homes in a precipitous flight, thankful that they and their families were dent Crozer made an address, briefly review-the work of the society. The secretary read the report of the board of managers, which not swallowed up by the torrent. They are living as best they can, existing only until which is already made available for their relief. How many of these distressed people there are within Sny cannot be told. It will be with the greatest difficulty that some of them can be reached. The roads, hills and little hamlets are thronged with them, but the waste of water cut off access to several of the communities most in need of help. One of the most important results of the rip is found in the report of the inspection of the damage to railroad property on the Illinois side of the river, which has not heretofore attracted marked attention. The Chicago, Burlington & Quiney and Wabash roads at East Hannibal are washed out for a thousand yards or more, and the tracks are covered with water the entire distance in Sny district. The damage to railroad property will be enormous and the interruption of traffic on both roads will be disastrous. Communication between Hanni-bal and the east is entirely cut off and cannot ber estored for many days. Branches of the "Q" leading to Haunibal and Louisiana are washed out for miles, bridges and culverts being entirely carried away. The force of the flood inside the levees was

substituted." When Mr. McKinley concluded he was greeted with round after round of applause and was immediately surrounded by his party colleagues who were profuse in their congratulations. It was some minutes be-fore order was restored, and Mr. Brecken-ider of Kentucher screening and then the substituted. storm broke out airesn, gentlemen on both sides of the house vieing with the galleries in their hearty welcome to the Kentuckian. Mr. Breckenridge began with a review of the situation so far as the surplus in the treasury was concerned, and the danger at-tendant on further accumulation. He then electohed the work of the wave and means

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:30 p. m.; arrive at Springview by 6.30 p. m. Leave Springview Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m.; arrive at Norden by 10:30 a. m. PERRY S. HEATH.

Nebraska and lowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The following pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day: Original invalid-William Hubart, North Platte; Abram Holderness, Fullerton: Alanson H. Williams, Albion. Increase-John W. Hyatt, North Bend; James G. Smith, Palisade; Isaac C. Pacard, Fairbury. Reissue-John Thornton, Blair, Mexican survivors-Nehemish Melton, Waterloo. Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid-

Daniel Scott, Keokuk; David E. Homan Earling; John W. Cox, Clarinda; David E. McKee, Perlee; Nelson Benedict, Solon: Milliam Brewer, Chariton; Solomon D. Delk, Osceola, (special act); Henry Stafford, Salina. Increase—Hugh R. Duke, Wood-burn; Archibald P. Culbertson, Seymour; Jobn H. Wood, Albia; Milton T. Monroe, Florissa; Benjamin F. Applegate, Fort Madi-son. William Huff, Maranzo, Lamos Francas. son; William Huff, Marengo; James Emmer-son, Magnolia; John W. Athey, Redding; George E. Dee, Des Moines, Original wid-

ows, etc.-Matilda, mother of Charles S Miller, Dahlonega; minors of Matthew P Bonar, Afton, Ottumwa and Creston.

Army Matters. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- [Special Telegram o THE BEE.]-Paragraph 14, special orders No. 109, May 11, 1888, directing the discharge of Private Guy B. Rickerson, as of Company D, Seventh infantry, is amended to read company B of that regiment. Leave of absence for three months, to take

effect upon his being relieved from recruiting service, is granted Major Evan Miles, Twenty-fifth infantry. Private Frank H. Bigelow, Company 1,

Seventh infantry, now with his company at Fort Whasakie, Wyoming, is transferred to Second Lieutenant Eugene F. Ladd, Troop E, and Second Lieutenant Harry C. Trout, Froop B, Ninth cavalry, are transferred.

A Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The republican senators held a long caucus to-day in respect to which they are unusually reticent. It was called at the request of Senator Edmunds, and was for the purpose of discussing the fisheries treaty. This subject took up a good portion of the time of the caucus, but the ariff and politics were also dwelt upon at No action was taken, the pursome length. pose being simply for an interchange views. Adjourned until Tuesday. of amount.

Washington Briefs.

The acting secretary of the treasury this afternoon accepted \$5,392,000 in bonds.

Thoroughbreds Coming.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 18.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The famous Orange county stock farm, which comprises 850 acres of the finest land in Orange county, on which more than \$100,000 has been spent, has just been sold under a foreclosure of mortgage held by the original owner, Collis P. Huntington, for \$27,570. The farm has been filted up for a training and breeding establishment and has a splendid race track. Conker, the purchaser, is a wealthy English-man, who intends importing some of the best racing blood in England. He will also form her's of prize Durham short horn, Deven and Alderney cattle.

Wants to Prove It.

Naw Youx, May 18.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Concerning the alleged interclew of the staff correspondent of the Buffalo News with Blaine, wherein he is credited with endorsing Depew for the presidency

Marshal Judge, appellant, vs Otto Kohl and Elizabeth Kohl, Clinton district. Reversed. W. J. Hart vs H. E. Hart, appellant, action

for divorce; there was a decree granted in the lower court, Carroll district. Affirmed. Mary Serrin and another, appellant, vs acob H. Brush et al, Hancock district. Affirmed.

Discouraged by the Weather.

LAKE VIEW, Ia., May 18 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-A. C. Grier, a well-to-do farmer living two miles south of this place blew out his brains with a revolver this morning while doing the morning work about the barn. It is supposed that he was temporarily insane while discouraged by poor health and dispirited by bad weather.

What Does This Mean?

MASON CITY, Ia., May 18.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Notices are now posted in all division round houses of the "Q" road hat after May 20 all engineers unable to run engines without aid of pilot will be dismissed rom service. This will take off about 60 per cent of the engineers.

HE WAS A BAD MAN.

Benson's Body Laid Under the Sod at Cypress Hill.

NEW YORK, May 18.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The body of George Benson, the Patti ticket swindler, who suicided yes terday, will be buried in Cypress Hill cemetery, according to the Hebrew rites. The burial lot was purchased by his counsel, Peter Mitchell, to whom he assigned \$11,000 in money and diamonds. One Holland, claiming to be a cousin of Benson, and the only relative the deceased had in this coun try, made application for the money and jewelry, but was invited to "call again." The Mexican consul here says the Mexicar The Mexican consult here says the Mexican government will try to prove the assignment to Mitchell fraudulent. Benson left a note to Mrs. Mitchell, thanking her for kind-nesses. It is said that among those swin-dled was the Mexican governor, Ceballos, who conceived the idea of buying \$6,000 worth of tickets as a speculation. Had all Benson's plans worked he would have got away with \$125,000; but the governor, grow-ing suspicious, ordered him to deposit the money for the night in the government money for the night in the government bank. Henson played a sawdust game on him, leaving the wrong package, and escaped by special train, declaring that he had got into trouble about a girl of high family, and that it would be deatl, to remain. Reaching Geneva, Switzerland, he swindled a man with \$35,000 in worthless bonds. In London he played the same game for the same

Instructed for Cleveland

WICHITA, Kas., May 18 .- The platform adopted by the democratic state convention yesterday instructed the delegates to St. Louis to vote as a unit for President Cleveland and in recounting the acts of the administration special reference is made to the ministration special reference is made to the increased pensions granted to soldiers' widows and orphans. The following dele-gates were elected to the St. Louis conven-tion: First district, S. F. Neeley, B. P. Waggoner; Second district, H. S. Wingley, G. E. Wins; Third district, Angell Matthews, E. M. Hewins; Fourth district, E. E. Hagan, J. E. Decon; Fifth district, W. F. Harris, C. E. Gifford; Sixth district, G. A. Collet, H. Carpenter; Seventh district, M. J. O'Meara, Jannes McKinsley. James McKinsley.

Students Are Mad.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 18.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Yale corporation has decided to build a new recitation building where now stands the celebrated Yale fence, not heeding the petition of over two thousand alumni and present students. The present feeling among the students over the proposed destruction of the tence is one of intenso bitterness.

The Death Roll.

PARIS, May 18 .-- Charles Francois Mangon the distinguished French engineer, is dead. the confederate constitution. The protectiv tariff does not, he argued, fix the wages of labor. If there is a demand for labor equal to or greater than the supply, then labor is profitably paid, and if combinations of capital to force labor to sell itself at price fixed by the combination cannot be success fully formed, then labor will be free to make its own bargains. But if the market be so restricted that the supply of labor exceeds the demand, or if capital is enabled to com bine to prevent competition, then labor must sold at the price fixed by the employer 'Now." said the speaker, "our present sys tem does both. It restricts the market to b supplied by our laborer and enabled manu acturers to fix the price they will pay to the aborer." He said tinned plate was put on the free list, and this will not injure a single humane being. It affects no interests, no in ustry.

Passing to the consideration of the woo schedule he declared that the schedule agreed upon at the meeting of the Growers and Manufacturers' association, was iniquitous. Discussing the protective system he said: "Collossal fortunes made as if in a day bear testimony to the vicious ness of a system which enables so few to absorb the surplus accumulations of a na tion and that, too, without adding anything to the growth of the country or its happi-ness. If we will persist in class legislation we must submit to accept its nec essary concomitant-discontent-first by murnurings, then in resistance by organiza stances produce. We, as our hope of safety, have the ballot box, by which peaceful revo-lution may prevent forceful revolt. But if enormous capital, through organized effort, can control the ballot box and returns its constituents to congress discontent, founded on justice, will find a remedy. Protective tariffs and monopolistic legislation cannot introduce into America permanent heriditary class distinction. He is for shallow thinker who does not know that man is essentially the same everywhere and that his ultimate goal is civilization based upon equality. Several times since this de bate commenced the true argument against this bill—the only really effective appeal had been uttered. It may be condensed into 'United we stand, divided we fall.' It is the argument of combination, of threat. protective syndicate says to all in this greatest of all American Each others trusts — the tariff combine — we must stand together, for revision anywhere is de-feat everywhere." So the sole duty any one will give up is the tariff on sugar, because they believe the surrender of sugar will take from the treasury so many millions that other duties may be saved. A promise to give bounties is purely illusory. The pres-ent tariff is the result of a combination, it is to be maintained by a combination. The boast has been made on this floor that the chairman of the committee on ways and means of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses-that gallant and pure gentleman, brave of heart, clean of life, loyal to friend, frank to foe with conscience void of offense and love for truth that nothing could daunthas been stricken down because he opposed this combine. Greatly as I deplore his defeat and as much as I miss his presence it may be that his defeat, compassed as it was, will be of greater benefit than his presence. His very absence arrests the attention of the re-public and all the people. Are such elections necessary to the maintenance of this system Gentlemen protectionists, I warn you that the vacant seat of Morrison cries louder than the virtues of Duncan, against the deep dam nation of his taking off."

was greeted with the most tumuitous ap plause on the democratic side. Hands and arms were wildly waved and books tossed into the air. Turning toward Mr. Randall Mr. Breckenridge expressed his high appreciation of Mr. Randall's services and of his present ability, but added that it pained him to hear the gentleman close his speech by a reference to slavery. It contrasted with the manly opening of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McKinley) when he put the past behind him and looked into the present and fu ture.

The applause which had been liberally in terspersed throughout Mr. Breekenridge speech, grew into a storm when that gentle man took his seat. Cheer followed cheer ladics in the galleries waved their handker condition financially. The committee on nominations recommended that the

will be taken to-morrow. Francis Wayland, of Connecticut, was elected Waynand, of Connecticat, was elected president; L. B. Ely, of Missouri, and Hon, G. A. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, vice presi-dents; Lansing Burrows, of Georgia, record-ing secretary; Rev. F. T. Gates, of Minne-sota, corresponding secretary, and J. L. Ev. ering, of Maryland, treasurer. A board of managers was also chosen. Рип. ADRLPHIA, Pa., May 18.-The re-

port of the committee of conference with the Southern Presbyterian general assembly in session at Baltimore on the gues tion of a union of the two bodies came u The report substantially stated that the con ference committees of the two general assen blies met in Louisville December 14. Union is favored if consummated with the fulles confidence in the christian character, in the doctrinal soundness of both. Friday next was fixed upon for discussion of the report. BALTIMORE, May 18.—The general assem-bly of the Southern Presbyterian church met this morning, Moderator Bullock presiding. An invitation from the Methodist Epis copal general conference in New York, was received proposing a union committee of the evangelical church on Sabbath schools, which was referred to the committee on Sab bath schools. Protests against organic union were presented and referred. A special com nittee to which to refer all correspondence

Parnellites and the Pope.

referring to union with the porthern church

vas appointed.

DUBLIN, May 18.-Forty Paraellites, in cluding Dillon and O'Brien, sat nine hours yesterday discussing the pope's rescript. A sub-committee which was appointed drew up resolutions declaring the allegations of fact put forth in the circular unfounded, and that they could not have been promulgated inder the authority of the holy office if the statements so prejudical to the Irish people had been tested by reference to Irish prelates and the elected representative of the beople.

Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the spiritual jurisdiction of the holy see but reasserting that the Irish Catholics recog-nize no right of the holy see to interfere with the Irish people in the management of their political affairs.

The Jury Disagreed.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18 .- in the federal court to-day the tally sheet jury, which yesday acquitted Counselmann, Reardon and Metcalf, came into court and reported a disagreement as to Sullivan and Budd and were discharged by Judge Woods. The jury was divided on political lines.

Mrs. Scofield Discharged.

NEW YORK, May 18 .- Judge Lawrence, after a brief hearing on the writ of habeas orpus in the case of Mrs. Scofield granted her discharge.

Dynamite Explosion.

DETROIT, May 18 .- A special to the Journal from Negaunee, Mich., says by an explosion of dynamite at the Palmer mine near there early this morning, Fred Hanburg and Charles Sundberg were instantly killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown

Local Option Unconstitutional.

LANSING, Mich., May 18 .- The supreme court has unanimously declared the local op-

ion law unconstitutional. The decision holds

that the law is a direct violation of the con stitution. **His Strength Increasing.**

BERLIN, May 18 .- A bulletin issued this norning says the emperor's general condi ion is so satisfactory that he will be allowed to spend the greater part of the day in the open air. His strength is increasing.

Their New Manager.

CINCINNATI, May 18 .- President Ingalls, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railway, to day appointed W. M. Greene general manager of the road.

much greater than previous reports would indicate, hundreds of farm houses and other buildings being swept away and demolished.

ALMA, Ark., May 18 .- Rain has been falling in the state for the last two days and all the streams have overflowed. Immense cotton fields and corn bottoms are reported inundated. So quick was the rise, that people were forced from their homes, and some were compelled to swim for their lives. It is feared that several lives have been lost. Sr. Louis, May 18. - A special to the Post-

Dispatch from Keokuk says that the water is within less than a foot of the great rise of The railroads are all blockaded and 1851.will not be able to resume for a week even should the worst of the flood be over.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 18.-The heavy rains in the past two days in the upper Arkansas valley have done great damage. Specials to-night say nearly all the small streams tributary to the Arkansas river have overflowed and railroad traffic is greatly retarded. Loss of life is reported, but nothing authentic has been received.

A BRIDE SUICIDES.

Her Husband Came Home Drunk Once Too Often.

CARTHAGE, Ill , May 18.-A sensational suicide has just come to light at Fountain Green, twelve miles east of Carthage. Mrs. Ida M. Wright, the six months' bride of Silas M. Wright, was found hanging in the smokehouse yesterday evening by her husband, who had been absent from home since Mon-day. The deed was committed Tuesday and the body hung in the smokehouse from Tues day until Wednesday and was cold and stiff. Upon discovering the body the horrified hus band fainted and lay in a stupor for several hours. The body was cut down by neighbor and the following letter was found on hel

"Dear Husband: It is my pleasure that I write these few lines. I am as happy as can be and I hope you are the same. I am going to hang myself to day and I know you will be could be happy. I wouldn't leave you, but I never could be happy. Bury me in my wedding clothes. I hope you will jump and sing for joy when you see me hanging by the neck. This is Tuesday morning. At 6 or half past 6 my troubles shall be ended in this world. 6 my troubles shall be ended in this world. Is wish you all joy in the world, for I am as happy as can be. I haven't cried or shed a tear since you left, for I was too happy to cry. I am going to die believing in the Lord, I will be happier than to live with a drunk-ard. Your wife, I ba M. Waigar." Wright had come home drunk on one or two occasions and his conduct drove the woman to subride. woman to suicide.

Oberlin Wants Waterworks.

OBERLIN, Kan., May 18 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Bre. |- This city to day made a contract with A. A. Richardson, an engineer of Lincoln, Neb., to get up plans for water works to cost \$25,000.

California Delegates.

Los ANGELES, May 18 .- At the democratio state convention yesterday the delegates elected to St. Louis from the Sixth Con-gressional district were V. R. Knapp and J. Graves.

nation of his taking off." Mr. Breckenridge's reference to Morrison