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STANLEY-TENNANT NUPTIALS

Westminster Abbey Compelled to Put Out Her "Standing Room" Sign.

THOUSANDS OF GUESTS TURNED AWAY.

All the Flowers in England Tossed at the Bride's Feet-The Cream of English Society Pay Their Tributes.

[Copyright 1850 by James Gordon Bennett.] London, July 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bre.]—Henry Morton Stanley and Dorothy Tennant were married at Westminster abbey today in presence of a company representative of all that is most distinguished in English society. Not often has Westminster abbey been more densely thronged, and not often have approaches to it been so packed with people as 'was the case today. The admission to the abbey was by ticket, yet in spite of the care that was taken to limit the number of guests to less than the capacity of the choir stalls, there were many ticket holders who were glad to find even standing room long before the time set for the wedding had arrived.

The scene in the vicinity of the abbey was of a character entirely suitable to the occasion. Hard-hearted as the min had been for weeks, it had too fine a sense of propriety to fall this afternoon. It fell on a few who formed the advance guards and spectators who secured advantageous positions in Parliament square as early as 10 o'clock in the morning, but upon the thousands who soon followed the early birds it did not fall, and the vast assemblage were permitted to devote all their time, energy and ingenuity to watching those who were doubtless looked upon among the favored ones of earth, because they possessed the open sesame to Westminster abbey on the day when it was accessible to the public.

It was slow work reaching the abbey, for the crowd was so dense that only a single line of carriages could make headway, and then only foot by foot, even with the aid of the police, for a time. The great part of the crowd wasted its energles, but finally discovered guests were to enter the abbey, not at the main entrance, but by way of the Dean's yard. For almost two hours a steady stream of vehicles-nearly all them admirably appointed, with coachmen and footmen wearing immense wedding favors-poured into the dean's yard,

They guests then made their way through clusters of the old monastery. The crowd was very keen for a glimpse of Stanley or Miss Tennant. The former did not escape unnoticed, but Miss Tennant escaped the cheers until she was no longer Miss Tennant. Inside the abbey, long before 2 o'clock, there was a distinguished company. The fair sex was largely in the ascendant, therefore the scene was full of color and animation. England's gardens must have been robbed to provide the bouquets that met theeye at every turn.

Through the hum of enger, though lowtoued conversation, all eyes were turned to the point at which it was expected Stanley would appear. Many a glance lingered over the square of gold cloth and a magnificent floral tribute sent by Stanley that marked the grave of Doctor Livingstone. Miss Tennant came early. She carried an immense bouquet and sat in one of the seats next to the entrance of the chancel.

In the next seat was Baroness Burdette Coutts and Sir William Mackinnon. Bu-r dettte Coutts was satisfied to walk about and chat with friends. With Miss Tennant were Mr. and Mrs. Bruce of Edinburgh. Mrs. Bruce was the favorite daughter of Dr. Livingstone. Within a few seats of them sat the widow of Dr. Livingstone's son, who died only recently. Near their mother sat Mrs. Tennant's two daughters and Mr. and Mrs. M. French Sheldon, and not far from them sat Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. It would take a page to enumerate the names of all those in the Abbey. The American minister to London and the secretary of the legation were among the audience.

As Stanley entered the abbey bridal music from Lohengrin was played. Stanley was conducted to a seat under the lastern by his future brother-in-law. The great explorer was accompanied by M. De Comte De Aroche, who had been sent to represent the King of Belgium, Mr. Jeppson, Captain Nelson, Lieutenant Stairs, Mr. Bonney and Hy, his black man, who wore his fez. Stanley looked very worn and weak. He walked as if with difficulty and used a cane. He bowed in response to the salutation of several It had been feared Friday night that his physical condition would not permit him to leave his rooms. He said there should be no postponement of the wedding if he could avoid it, and he managed it, though only after a severe struggle. He arrived ten minutes before 2 o'clock, and after his arrival the minutes passed so slowly that the impression became quite general that Miss Tennant would be late.

But Miss Tennant was not late, in fact, she arrived two minutes before the hour set for the wedding. She entered by the west door, which only opened for the entrance and exit of royalty and brides. Miss Tennant was accompanied by her brother, Charles C. Tennant, who gave her away, and followed by her two bridesmalds, Miss Sylvia Myers, her niece, and Miss Brenda Pinley. Both were mites and were dressed in white satin slips, with white crepe lisse overskirts. They wore wreaths and carried bouquets of white plematis. The bride's train was borne by

The bride walked to her place beneath the tower with quick steps and erect carriage. She looked stately in a white silk dress such as was worn in days of Tudors. The seams were sewn with pearls and the satin front was embroidered with pearls. Her high embroidered collar was cut low in front. She wore a magnificent diamond necklace, the gift of Sir William Mckinnon, and from this hung a minia ture of the Queen set in brilliants, the gift of her majesty.

Sprays of crange blossoms crnamented the

left side of her dress. As Miss Tennant approached Mr. Stanley rose and walked toward her, turning as she arrived within a few feet of the chancel steps, where the officiating clergy were standing. Stanley stood with bewed head, but Miss Tennant preserved an erect attitude and looked almost a head taller than the groom He kept his eyes either on the officiating elergyman or on the floor, and his responses were made in a very low tone. The bride's eyes were sometimes on the clergyman, sometimes on her

mother and sometimes on Stanley. Her voice was strong and clear as she mad the necessary responses. At he close of the marriage service and before the address made by the master

Trinity the choir sang an anthem. The address having been delivered, the choir sang a marriage hymn.

The final blessing was then given and Mr.

and Mrs. Stanley proceeded to the Jerusalem contract. Among other dignitaries were the bishop of Ripon, dean of Westminster, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Leighton, Baroness and Mr. Burdette-Coutts, the duke of Abercorn, Sir W. Mackinnon, F. Sheldon, Charles Coombe Tennant, J. W. Myers, Lord Justice Bowen, A. C. Lyall, W. H. Lecky, F. W. Grant and A. Bruce.

The marriage ceremony occupied twentyfive minutes, yet almost double that length of time was spent by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley in reaching Richmond Terrace, though only half a mile away. An immense crowd awaited the appearance of the bride and groom, and their progress, if slow, was rather inspiring, for the cheering was as hearty as continuous. At Richmond Terrace, the old home of the bride, Mrs. Tennant gave a reception and garden party. To reach Richmond Terrace was just as difficult as it had been to get into and out of Westminster abbey, and the most streauous efforts of a large body of police were needed to keep the narrow path open. The house and grounds were crowded at 4 o'clock.

When Stanley first saw the wedding presents he walked about the room slowly, leaning heavily on a cane; yet tired and weak as he evidently was, he could not avoid showing strong interest in the magnificent mementoes that had been lavished upon him and his bride. How much space all the presents received by Mr. and Mrs. Stan-ley would occupy it is difficult to say, but some of them filled two rooms of Mrs. Tennant's residence. A wonderful array these made, and marvellous as it may seem, nearly all if not all of them were useful as well as ornamental, and there were so few duplicates that it seemed as if everybody must have known the choice of everybody else. These presents came from almost every quarter of the globe. One present indicated the discoveries of the great explorer in the dark continent, and it also indicated Mr. Stanley's latest and

Terrace, the home of his bride. The temporary tables which had been rected grouned beneath the weight of every imaginable article that cunning artificers can contrive. The oddest present is a bottle of water from Lake Nyanza, carefully packed up in a tin case. The most valuable is a minature of the queen, which is set in diamonds. The prince, of Wales sent an inkstand, and the duke of Fife a diamond cross,

most fortunate discovery-No. 2 Richmond

At 4:30 Mr. and Mrs. Stanley said good-bye to Richard Terrace. Before leaving the house Mrs. Stanley spoke into the handsome phonograph presented to her by Colonel Gouraud She said: "The future lies before me, a great, unexplored country. But with Stanley near me I shall go forward, and not be afraid."

The slipper, without which no wedding would be complete, was hurled after Mr. and Mrs. Stanleyers they were driven from the house. It fell upon one of the horses and hastened its pace. The honeymoon is to last for two weeks, and will be spent at Lady Louisa Ashburton's place in Hampshire. During the honeymeen Mr. Stanley does not intend to look at a letter or newspaper. At

FRENCH POLITICS.

Raw Silk Materials Shall Be Placed on the Free List.

Paris, July 13 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE |- The most important political action during the week was the decision of the superior council of commerce, that in the orthogoning tariff bill raw silk materials shall be placed on the free list. The Temps, which usually speaks the government's mind on such occasions, says that it considers this the most important political action of the year, and declares that it assures the continued prosperity of Lyons over her Italian

and other rivals.
Rumors are still current that some of the members of the chamber of deputies, and perhaps some of the ministers also, desire to retaliate against the United States, in case of the passage of the McKinley bill changing the French turiff so as to favor Russian petroleum. It is doubtful whether the govern

ment will sanction such an effort.
The most marked sign of the reaction against the violent prejudice which drove M. Julius Ferry from active politics has been shown in the department of Vosges where the man who defeated M. Ferry in the elections for members of the chamber of deputies by arousing the old prejudice against him relative to the Tonquin affair—was himself defeated by a personal friend of M. Ferry. It is believed that this will pave the way for M. Ferry's early return to active politics. He was so unpopular in 1889 that his bust at the Paris exposition was removed, owing to the agitation against him, and the threats that it would be mutilated in spite of the guard.

The memoirs of Prince Talleyrand have

been edited and arranged for the press in the French languarge. A small but active party in the chamber of deputies is still de-sirous of using the establishment of an English protectorate over Zanzibar, as provided for by the Anglo-German agreement, as the means to oust M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, from office. The extreme radicals remember M. Ribot's former imperialist sympathies and they do not con-sider him to be a sufficiently pronounced re-publican to hold such an office as that of for-eign minister. The chamber, however, has repeatedly shown itself to be overwhelm ingly in favor of M. Ribot.

The discussion by the chamber of the Angio-German agreement has been post-

THOSE RIVAL TEXAS MAYORS. Their Fight Ends in a Peaceful Sur-

render to the Sh riff. Et Paso, Tex., July 12.-The following particulars in regard to the battle between the rival mayors of Ysleta and their adherents have been received here: The sheriff from El Paso reached Ysleta at 3 o'clock this merning and succeeded in stopping the battle by persuading the forces of Mayor Alderette to withdraw. The party headed by Gaal, who resisted arrest, is in his house, which the sheriff has surrounded. It is believed that there were but three men killed instead of six, as at first reported. It is learned that the trouble originated in this way: Beningo Alderette, as mayor of Ysleta, has charge of the acquia and had a couple of men cleaning it out when Gaal sent a posse of armed men to drive Alderette's men from their work. Gual claimed that he was mayor and put his men to work and refused to dis continue when ordered by Alderette to do so. The mayor then secured a warrant for the arrest of Gaal, to put him under a peace bond and deter him from further interference with the Acequia. Gaal summoned his armed fol-lowers around him and refused to be ar-rested and the fight followed.

The fight at Ysleta terminated in a peace ful surrender at daylight to the sheriff's posse. Gaal, who resisted arrest, cannot be found. Sixtoen men were arrested and brought here to the county jail. It turns out that only one man was killed, a Mexican of Mayor Alderette's posse. Another has a slight wound in the head. No further trouble is anticipated.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair weather;

For Nebraska and Iowa-Fair; southerly winds; stationary temperature in Iowa and eastern Nebraska, slightly cooler in western Vebraska. For South Dakota - Fair: stationary temperature in eastern, lower in western portion; northwesterly winds.

stationary temperature.

CUT SHORT HIS JOURNEY,

Emperor William Changes His Plans Because of the Balkan Situation.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

Official Confidence Remains Strong in Spite of Its Doubtful Character -The Czar's Advisors Insist on War.

Copyright 1890 by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, July 12.- Emperor William, on arriving at Fide, Thursday, sent a dispatch to Chancellor Caprivi announcing his intention to shorten his voyage and return to Kiel July 21. The gravity of the situation in the Balkans, the increased prospect of trouble with France and the English agreement makes necessary the emperor's presence and keeps both the chancellor and Minister Miguel from taking a holiday.

Although the prospects of permanent peace in Europe begin to appear doubtful, official confidence remains strong. Even the probable abdication of Prince Ferdinand with a subsequent revolution in Bulgaria will not be allowed to involve an immediate European war. The maintenance of peace, according to an official view, is certain until after the conference between Emperor William and the ezar, when the resources of diplomacy will be exhausted in a final effort to harmonize Austrian and Russian relations in the Balkan peninsular. The Russian newspapers-the Novce Vremya, the Novosti and Eviedomosti concur in the hopeful view that Emperor William, freed from the tutelage of Prince Bismarck, will succeed in his efforts to effect an amicable arrangement with the Czar, Official opinion here, based oon the known fact that Emperor William has definite proposals to lay before the czar, is also hopoful. The czar has as yet given no sign of how he will receive

The Berliner Tageblatt has a telegram from Rome which purports to give information drawn from Prime Minister Crispi. In this it asserted that the ezar's advisers, considering the time epportune, insist upon war. The chiefs of the dreibund, the telegram adds, will make united efforts to maintain peace. M. de Geers, the Russian minister of for-

eign affairs, is now making a tour of Finland.

He will return to St. Petersburg to assist in the imperial interviews. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ammbassador to Germany, will leave here for St. Petersburg at the end of the month for the same purpose. The exact date of these momentous interviews has not yet been fixed,

but they will probably begin on August 17.

A fresh difficulty has arisen in France over the fifth article of the convention, which affirms the reciprocal regime of Germany and England within the territories between the Benue river and Lake Tehad. The article did not appear in the first published draft of least this is the determination he expressed a the convention and since the official text has been issued the French government has discovered that the article is an interference with the French claim to the upper Niger, besides leading to the future extension of the Anglo-German spheres of influence from the Niger to the Nile. If M. Ribot continues to make the recognition of the French claims in the Niger district the object of the withdrawal of his opposition to the Zanzibar protectorate an amicable settlement is im-

> Phelps, American minister, has received from Harburg a copy of the petition which has been sent to Chancellor von Caprivi and which bears the signatures of various steamship companies and leading firms and corpo-The petitioners ask for the rescinding of the prohibition against American perk. They urge that Germany cannot produce enough pork to satisfy her own wants The price of pork has risen so enormously that poor people cannot buy it. The wholesale price of German salted bacon is 130 marks per 100 kilograms, while American bacon can pay a duty and be sold at 85 marks. Perk imported from neighboring states, although bringing high prices, is not as good as the American article. When prohibition was enacted there was no official examination of pork in America, while the United States government is now ready to make whatever inspection Germany When American pork ask. may allowed to enter the no cases of illness were adduced to its use. If the American inspection should be insufficient there could be one made in Germany as well.

Official feeling against Prince Rismarch has been heightened since the report of the interview appeared in the Frankfort Journal Even his friends admit that he has been indiscreet in the revelation knowledge obtained by him while office. His statements that the emperor's labor programme as originally sketched was much more extravagant than as issued, and that his majesty supposed the programme would tell that elections have in censed Chancellor von Caprivi and other ministers, and it is considered that certain of the statements will lead to energetic remonstrances on the return of Emperor William,

The Hamburger Nachricten tonight in an article inspired by Prince Bismarck disputes the necessity for an immediate decision by the reichstag or the landtag regarding the future position of Heligoland and says that the island, while at present a British colony, will be hailed as such to Germany and will thus fall within the category of German colonies and be placed under the imperial administration without the necessity of making it a portion of the empire The constitutional requirements, the paper says, would be fulfilled if the British governo be replaced by a German and the affairs of the island be administered by the colonial de partment. The article aims to embarrass the government in its project of making the island an out-work of the empire. It is assured that the English parliament will assent to the cession of the island. Chancellor von Caprivi has arranged with Lord Salisbury to have the German flag hoisted on the island in the presence of a ficet commanded by the duke of Edinburgh and a squadron escorting Emperor William. This ceremony will take place some time in September, Minister Boetticher has already been instructed to go to Heligoland in August to arrange for the installation of the German administration, of which Councillor Wemuth has been appointed provisional chief. These arrange ments, if carried into effect, will make Heligoland a part of the empire before the reichstag resumes its sittings. The refusal of the ex-chancellor to accept the conditions offered him for a seat in the reichstar is now known to be due to his desire to obtain a seat in the bundesrath as a representative of a minor state with a free hand to operate

The attack of asthma from which Baron Wissmann is suffering is assuming a more aggravated form.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Iron Chancellor Speaks Nicely to a German Journalist.

[Copyright 1850 by James Gordon Bennett.]
Bennin, July 12.—[New York Herald
Cable—Special to The Ben.]—Herr Julius Ritterhaus of the Frankforter Journal publication had an interview with Bismarck whom he visited at Friedrichsruhe, Herr Ritterhaus expressed surprise that the prince consented to receive a German journalist. The prince answered: "Why should I refuse to receive representatives of a respectable press. Had the German journalists asked me I would have received them, but I have fallen from greatness and especially for those once dependent upon me. The Post and Kolnische Zeitung neglect me, the German press is cowardly and lacks courage; only the socialistic press has any pluck.

"It is not true, as alleged, that I threatened to squeeze them against their will, until they squealed. They rather tried to wrest power from me. As to Miguel and Berningsen, the former is one of the best speakers we have. Miguel played an active part with me in conciliating the Catholics. His plans of fiscal reform I know not in detail, but they must have been approved in high quarters."

The prince said he was not indisposed to accept the national liberal candidacy if it were offered, but would avoid opposition to the present government and would prefer waiting or rather accepting a position in the bundesrath from some other German state than Prussia, in which capacity he could address the reichstag.

He continued on the East African treaty: "I can only say I would not have made it. Heglioland could have been obtained more cheaply. It may be more dangerous to us as a German territory than in the hands of a neutral state. That there existed secret clauses to the treaty could only be believed by the very innocest. Miguel had nothing to do with the emperor's rescripts on the labor question. He is too clever a politician to have done so on the eve of an election. Douglas Hintzpeter and others have been responsible for that-he himself would have advocated a more stringent socialist

The prince said he might possibly write his memoirs, but the archives were not now so easy of access as formerly to him. The prince declined to enter on the causes of his retirement beyond saying that it was brought about by a difference of opinion between him and the kaisar.

FASHION'S CAPBICE. The Latest Cone its in Parisian So-

ciety. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, July 12 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE.]-The weather continues dark and overeast, with occasional rain. This has not been wasted. The cables published in the Paris edition of the Herald relating to the hot wave, with a bright sun, caused a flutter of envy among fair Parisians who have not had single day's sunshine to their last caprices in hats, toilettes and underlinen. In spite of the bad weather preparations are being rapidly pushed on for the fete on July 14 in Champ de Mars. The showmen have set up their booths in exterior galleries and are preparing for the crowds expected on

The luminous fountains have been put in working order and are to play every night for a fortnight, beginning tomorrow, until de la patrie is in course of erection. At on both sides of the question. It was a victhis performance all those who have taken tory for the popular demand and it was a long part in the erection of the tower will be grouped to the right and left, and afterwards they will receive the commemoration medals presented by the Paris municipal council.

The federale will be given twice, first in Couer du Louvre at 3 o'clock and afterwards at the Champ de Mars. It is worthy of remark that the banners of the corporations and the flags of the districts of 1790 are to be

displayed in the procession. Many of those very curious and interesting American girls, duly provided with a matron, but unencumbered by companions of sexefort, started yesterday at 3 o'clock in a little launch from Ile de Jauze, at Putenx, on a voyage of discovery to Rouen. As there are no longer any passenger steamers on the Seine between Paris and the ancient capital of Normandie, this trip attempted by our fair compatriots is altogether the beaten tracks of travel. One of the young ladies has a literary turn of mind, another has a decided talent for sketching, a third plays the mandolin and a fourth has a fascinating soprano voice. Weather permitting, they should have a delightful time on the Seine, which after all is prettier than the Rhine, and is one of the most picturesque rivers in Europe.

The utmost care is still exercised at the southern ports of France to guard against the introduction of cholera. A disinfeeting apparatus has been established at cette and at Ville France de Confient pariols post between Spain and Portugal has been suspended for the present. All pariols from France for Portugal will now be sent by sea to Lisbon.

A dress at a recent garden party was of white woolen material, having one-half the corsage covered with a close interlacing of silver and steel resembling a coat of mail, over which folds of white cross. One side of the sleeves are of steel and silver fabric, and the bottom of the skirt is trimmed with galon of the same fabric, and the opening of the skirt is fastened with flat bows of the same. Black tulle and net dresses are much worn this season and especially over colors. Countess Potocks were at the preceding fete a tollette of olive green satin, covered with black tulle, embroidered with small flowers in jet, with a band of jet embroidery on the bottom of the skirt and around the waist, with large motives of jet on the skirt.

Hats still continue at the extremes of large and small. Capelins are especially reserved for races and small toques for more elegant occasions. Many birds are worn on hats-owls, doyes and swallows, as well as feathers in black and white. The fashion of large birds on bats is too absurd for comment. large sized white doves on the front or side of hats seem decidedly out of place.

An Abandoned Vessel. [Copyright 1850 by James Gordon Bennett.] LIVERPOOL, July 12 -- [New York Herald

Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-July 3, latitude 43, 10 north longitude 29 west, the ship Servia transferred a part of the crew of the British bark Merope of Sunderland on board the W. F. Babcock and landed at Liverpool today. The Merope was abandoned on account of fire June 28, 130 miles northwest of the Azores. All hands were saved by J. F. Murphy, master of the W. F. Babcock.

An Arbitrator Appoin ed.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] Lisson, July 22.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-It is authentic that Switzerland has been selected as an arbitrator in the Delagoa Bay railway question. The republic will be requested to appoint three of the best lawyers to examine into the case and fix the innemnity to be paid by Por

READY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Conference Report on the Silver Bill Adopted By the House.

IT IS PASSED BY A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

The Tonnage and Postal Subsidy Measures Go Through the Scnate-Detailed Doings in Both Branches.

Washington, July 12.—In the house today Mr. Dingley of Maine presented a memorial of the state conference of Coagregational churches of Maine for the passage of the original package bill. Referred. Mr. Conger of Iowa then called ap

conference report on the silver bill. He said

the bill presented in the report was in the nature of a compromise. It was not just such a bill as he thought congress ought to pass. It was not just such a bill, perhaps, as any member of the house would like to have passed if he were preparing a measure to state his convictions, but it was a bill that would the demands of the country, that would answer the demands of the agriculturists, laborers and business men of the country. The bill would give the country at the present price of silver an increase of \$57,780,000 a year. If silver went up to a parity with gold it would give an increase of \$70,000,000. The last section of the bill unlocked \$70,000,000 now tied up for the redemption of bank notes, making the total increase of circulation in the next twelve months \$14,000,000.

Mr. Williams of Illmois inquired whether the gentleman in his calculations did not as-

e that silver would reach a parity with

Mr. Conger replied that whether it did or not the increase would be nearly that amount. At any rate it would fall short of that only about \$13,000,000. Was the gentleman from Missouri (Bland) willing to stand here and Missouri (Bland) willing to stand here and vote against a measure which would give the suffering people of the west an additional circulation of this large amount? He wanted the democratic party to tell the country whether it was willing to refuse to support a sill that would give the people this large amount of relief. This was a republican measure and every financial measure of importance that had been successful in this country, with one solitary execution. portance that had been successful in this country, with one solitary exception, had been are publican measure. [Republican applause.] The pending measure had been agreed upon by republicans only; it had been passed in the senate by republican votes only; it would then go where it would be signed by a republican president, and thence it would go to the country that would give such a remultican endorsement that every such a republican endorsement that every gentleman on the other side would not be here to vote in the next congress. The work of the house has been moving the country rapidly towards the establishment of a parity between silver and gold. When congress met silver was 13 cents an ounce. Yesterday it sold at \$1.07\frac{1}{4}. Since it had been announced that the conference had agreed upen a bill silver has gone up more than 3 cents an ounce, [Republican applause]. Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan regarded the conference bill as a vast improvement over

the monstresity sent here by the senate, which proposed to make United States mines the dumping ground for all the silver of the the dumping ground for all the silver of the world for the benefit of speculation. It was also an improvement over the bill as originally passed by the house. It would give the country additional currency of metal and copper for the use of business.

Mr. Sherman of Orogon said he favored the bill, although it did not contain the fullest recognition of the equality of gold and silver as money metals. It was a concession on both sides of the question. It was a vic-

toward free coinage. He had no doubt that after the fall elections there would be a strong representation here on a line of free coimage. He congratulated the people he represented that such an advance has been nade in establishing an equality between the two great money metals of the world.

Bland of Missouri concurred with the gentleman in hoping that the next house would be a free coinage house, but that the house would be composed of those who advocated free coinage and stood by their colors. It would not be composed of the republican matter which he was raised had ward down party, which by gag rule had voted down and and stifled free coinage. If free coinage came at all it would come from that party which had stood firm to the flag of free coinage and which had not surrendered its principal at the beek of Wall street. He denied that the bill was the result of a free and fair conference. It was the result of secret meetings of republican conferees. He, as a conferee, had known nothing of the measure until it was framed and the report was to be signed. The democratic members had been ignored in the preparation of the bill. The bill was one which practically demonetized silver. It surrendered every principle of bimetallism; it surrendered free coinage; it made a combine with the builting accordance of Wall, street. In the builion speculators of Wall street. In the interest of Wall street it departed from a legal ratio and changed that ratio from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1. The change of ratio was to pile p so much capital in the treasury at the expense of the people and in the interest of Wall street and the bullion owners, and he denounced it as a fraud and a cheat on the people, who had demanded a ratio of 16 to 1 The bill made silver simply a commodity to be measured by gold, upon which money shall be issued at its gold value. It was neither a silver bill nor a greenback bill, but simply a political device concected to tide

over an emergency. He denounced it as a fraud and would denounce any measure that did not provide for free coinage. Mr. Morrow of California expressed his approval of the conference report and proceeded to argue that the depression in the price of

silver in recent years had resulted from arti-ficial manipulation.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois favored the report and hoped an international agreement could be reached that would establish a fixed ratio

between silver and gold.

In the course of the debate Mr. Townsend of Colorado said he and some other republicans had voted for free coinage and if the gentlemen on the other side had so voted a free coinage bill would have passed the house. Then they had recognized that the only way to get silver legislation at this session was to go back to the republican party, where they had always belonged, and get it from that

The conference report was finally agreed to by a strict party vote-yeas, 122; nays, 90-as

follows:
Yeas—Adams, Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kunsas, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Atkinson of West Virginia, Baker, Banks, Bartine, Bayne, Beckwith, Belkmap, Bergen, Bliss, Bowden, Brewer, Brosius, Brower, Buchanan of New Jersey, Burton, Caldwell, Cannon, Caster, Caswell, Cheadle, Constock Convert Con-Caldwell, Cannon, Caster, Caswell, Cheadle, Cogswell, Coleman, Comstock, Conger, Conaeli, Cooper of Ohio, Cutcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Dingley, Dolliver, Dorsey, Dunaell, Farquhar, Featherstone, Finley, Flick, Flood, Frank, Funston, Gear, Gest, Gifford, Grosvenor, Haugen, Henderson of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa, Herman, Hill, Hitt, Hopkins, Houk, Kelly, Kennedy, Ketcham, Kinsey, Lacey, Lafoliette, Laidlaw, Laws, Lebibach, McComas, McCord, McCormick, McDuffle, McKenna, Moffatt, Morey, Morrill, Morrow, Kenna, Moffatt, Morey, Morrill, Morrow Morse, Mudd, Neideringham, O'Neill (Pennsylvania), Osborn, Owen (Indiana), Payne, Payson, Perkins, Peters, Pickler, Post, Quackenbush, Rainos, Ray., Reed (Iowa), Reyburn, Riffe, Rockwell, Rowell, Russell, Reyburn, Riffe, Rockwell, Rollinois), Smith Scull, Simonds, Smith (Illinois), Smith (West Virginia), Snyder, Spooner, Steven-Stewart (Vermont), Stivers, Stock son, Stewart (Vermont), Stivers, Stock-ridge, Swency, Taylor (Illinois), E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Townsend (Colorado), Townsend (Pennsylvania), Vandever, Vanschack, Walker, of Massachusetts, Wallace of New York, Williams of Ohlo, Wilson of Kentucky, Wilson of Washington, Wright and Yardley—122.

Nays—Abbott, Allen of Massachusetts, Anderson of Mississipol, Bankhead, Barwig,

Anderson of Mississippi, Bankhead, Barwig,

Bland, Blount, Beatner, Breckenridg of Arkansas, Breckenridge of Kentucky, I ner, Crookshire, Brunner, Buchanan of ginia, Bullock, Bynum, Chandler, of Geo Carlton, Catchings, Chipman, Claney, Cl. Cooper of Indiana, Cochran, Crane, Cr. Culberson, of Texas, Davidson, Dib Dockery, Hayes, Heard, Hemph Henderson of North Carolit Holman, Hooker, Kerrof Pennsylvania, Laham, Lawier, Lester of Virginia, Lew Marsh, Martin of Indiana, Mertin of Texa McAdoo, McClammy, McCleian, McMillan, McCroary, McRea, Muchler, Norton, Oates, O'Neill of Indiana, O'Neill of Massachusetts, Owens of Ohio, Parrett, Parmeter, Peel, Ploree, Peanington, Price, Quinn, Reilly, Robertson, Rogers, Rusk, Sayers, Shively, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Tillman, Tracey, Venable, Wheeler of Alabama, Whitthorn, Wicke, Wilcox, Williams of Illinois Wilson of West Virginia and Yoder—90.

Fifty pairs were announced. The following members were absent and not paired: Hlanchard, H. B. Brown of Indiana, Clark of Alabama, Coyert, Dickerson, Fowler, Lee, Mansur, McCarthy, Phelan, Rowinnd, Stablinecker, Spinola, Taylor of Tennessee, Vaul and Wilson.

The bill now goes to the president for his signature. Adjourned.

signature. Adjourned.

Senate.

Washington July 12 .- In the senate today remonstrance of the board of trade of Jackson, Tenn., against the federal election bill was presented by Mr. Harris.

The senate resumed consideration of the two shipping bills and was addressed by Mr. Vest, He said he would like the senator from Maine (Frye) to explain how it was that there was a time when the United States, without a dollar of subsidy, and when the country was undeveloped and just emerged from a colonial condition, had grappled with Great Britain and came near wresting from her control the ocean carrying trade. He quoted from a speech of Daniel Webster to the effect that the success of the American merchant marine had come not from protection or bounty, but from skill, perseverance and economy. He showed how former subsidies had ended in failure and scandal and summed up the

whole question by reading an extract from a speech of Representative Cannon, showing the expenditure of over \$21,000,000 in subsidies between 1838 and 1878, and asserting that \$7,000,000 would buy all the American steamships then affeat. He alluded to an insteamships then affeat. He alluded to an in-terpolation in the British parliament yester, day as to the McKinley bill and said that as soon as England found she could dispense with American produce she would do so, and yet, he says, all that Amer-ican statesmanship aimed at was to put up the duties against Great Britain. He de-clared that subsidies would never bring a dollar of foreign commerce to this country. dollar of foreign commerce to this country. They would earlich the men who get the contracts and there would be a repetition of the the same obsecuedal that had attended the expenditure of the \$21,000,000 in subsidies, an expenditure which had left the country today with its shipping absolutely dead. Mr. Stewart gave it as his opinion that the

pluas proposed in the pending bills was the only mode of reviving the ocean carrying trade of the United States and that free ships would simply destroy American ship building vards without affording any relief

Mr. George opposed the bills.

Mr. George opposed the bills.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment providing that the total sum paid to any vessel salling between any American port and foreign ports shall in no case exceed the sum paid vessels for the same class and tonnage between such foreign ports and the nearest American port thereto. Rejected—Yeas, 21; mays, 27—a party vote.

mys, 27—a party vote.

Mr. Teller offered an amendment providing that no yessel be entitled to a payment under the act that makes any discrimination between or gives unequal facilities to competitive transportation lines in receiving or fewar-line feeight or bargage at any America. forwarding freight or baggage at any American port, or at any foreign port. Agreed to.

A vote was then taken on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Vest, providing free coastwise trade. Rejected-yeas, 18; nays, 20—a strict party vote.

The tonnage subsidy bill was then passed vens, 29; navs, 18.

The only exceptions to a strict party vote were that Mr. Payne voted with the republi-cans for the bill and Messrs. Edmunds and Plumb with the democrats against it. A vote was then taken on the postal subsidy bill and it passed—yeas, 28; mays, 16— Mr. Payne voting aye, Mr. Edmunds no and Mr. Plumb not voting. On motion of Mr. Morrill the tariff bill was taken up and made unfinished business. After an executive session the senate ad-

Lake Steamer.

THR FATED TIOGA. Another Terrific Explosion on the Big

CHICAGO, July 12 .- The scene at the river where the explosion took place last night is even more desolate than when covered by the pall of night's darkness. Captain Phelps of the steamer said it would be late in the afterbefore a further search in noon hold for the bodies made. He said pumps had been sent for and as soon as any arrived the friendly politicians. water would be pumped out and a search commenced. The list of missing is uncertain. The gang of stevedores who were at work at the time of the explosion had been engaged by Foreman John Neile. He had the only reliable list of the men and until his body is found it cannot be known whether true information will be secured of the ship's crew. The following are missing C. Leaullie, lookout; William Cuthbert, watchman; Edward Fitzgibbon, waiter, and

three deck hands whose names are Henry Witherspoon, a colored stevedore, who was taken to the hospital last night after the explosion, died this afternoon. He probably makes the sixteenth victim.

Tonight another terrific explosion occurred on the big freight steamer Tioga that was wrecked last evening by an unexplaned con-cussion in the hold. Fire again broke out and for a moment it seemed as if the huge vessel and cargo were doomed. The fire de-partment, however, was promptly on the scene and soon got the flames under control. Two men were injured by tonight's explosion, Hans Christianson and Thomas John son, members of the wrecking crew. Both were taken out alive, but seriously burned

and bruised. The second disaster puts out of the ques tion all attempts to learn to a certainty now the number of victims in the first explosion. Up to nightfull thirteen burned and mangled corpses had been taken from the fatal hold corpses had been taken from the falal hold, and one of the wounded in the county hospital had died. Conservative estimates put the probable fatalities at a total of at least twenty. What caused the explosion was late tonight still a disputed question. One theory was that a new supply of explosive vapor had gathered in the hold. Captain Phelps expressed the opinion, however, that something pressed the opinion, however, that something else besides oil or its gases was in the hold, but what he would not venture to say.

The coroner's jury has adjourned until next week. This was Captain Pholps' first trip on the vessel and there are rumors of spite work cutting a figure in the terrible affair, but such gossip is impossible of verification.

The Disaster at Dartmouth Halifax, N. S., July 12.—No more bodies

have been found at the scene of last night's disaster at Dartmouth, and the search has been abandoned, as it is thought none are there. Howard Fester, who was taken out alive last night, died today, His daughter was among the drowned. The inquest was begun this morning.

The Feath Roll.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 12.-Marshall B. Lane, senior member of the Lane drug company, died at Hamilton, Ill., this afternoon.

Congressman Butterworth Accepts. CHICAGO, July 12.—Congressman Butterworth has notified the world's fair directors of his acceptance of the office of secretary.

EXPRESS PACKAGE ROBBERY.

Two Thousend Dollars Stolen From the Wells Fargo at Norfolk.

UGLY ACCIDENT TO AN ASHLAND FARMER.

Jacob Sides' Death the Result of an Accident-Demise of a Beatrice Banker-County Conventions and Primaries.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 12 .- [Special Telegram to Tax Bar.]-The Wells Fargo express company was robbed in a very smooth manner of a money package containing \$2,000 this afternoon. The driver for the company delivered the money package, with a number of other articles, to the messenger, Louis Garesche, calling the latter's attention to the amount of money. Garesche locked the package and way bills delivered to him in his strong box and went across the platform to receive his run from the main line westbound train, which had just arrived. This occupied about ten minutes and on his return Garesche noticed that a door on the side of the car which he had left open was closed.

His suspicions being aroused, he at once unlocked his box and found that the money unlocked his box and found that the money package and way-bill accompanying it had been stolen. The taking of the way-bill indicates that somebody acquainted with the express business committed the robbery, though neither the identity nor any trace of the thief has yet been discovered.

Accident and Not Spicid .

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., July 12.—|Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Jacob Sides died today at 10 o'clock from the effect of the gun shot that pierced his body yesterday. It seems now that the shooting was accidental and not a suicide, as was supposed at first, After borrowing the rifle from his brother, he told some men he was going to shoot the short line folks for killing his brother-in-

short line folks for killing his brother-in-law's horses.

He went to the railread and fol-lowed the track to Jackson and there got pretty full, and while coming home, in company with a young boy he had hired to work for him, he stopped and was going to show the boy where the horses were killed when the rifle slipped through the slats in the cart and was discharged while the barrel was almost against his chest.

The boy left to get some help and he was The boy left to get some help and he was found lying in the road by some men working close by. This is the story the boy tells and it is believed to be straight. A post mortem examination will be held this afternoon,

Found in the River.

PLATTSMOTTH, Neb., July 12.—[Special Felegram to The Bee.]—At 3:30 this afteroon the body of Willett Pottenger was found in the Platte river near the water forks. He went to the river about 10 o'clock this morning to look after some trout lines he had placed in the river for several days, and as he is old and feeble it is supposed he fell into the water and was unable to get out again. He had on all his clothes except his coat. Pottenger was one of the earliest settlers in this section, at or e time stood very high in legal circles, and w. s a power in politics. At the time of the admission of the state into the union Pottenger was the brains of the board that threw out Rock Bluffs precinct in this county and saved the state to the republicans. For many years, however, he has been a victim of strong drink and has been a victim of strong drink and has been steadily soing down hill. Only a few weeks ago while returning from a fishing excursion he fell on the railwent to the river about 10 o'clock this mornfrom a fishing excursion he fell on the rail-road track and was carried home insensible on a stretcher. About two weeks ago his second wife and children deserted him and are now living in Omaha. Since that time he has been dependent upon friends, and but for ther would have been sent over the hills to the poor house.

the poor house. Notes From O'Neill.

O'NEILL, Neb., July 12.- | Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |-The Pacific Short Line finished laying its track today inside the corporate limits of the city, and in one day more will reach the new depot and probably finish one side track. It is expected that a passer ger train will be running between here and Souix City within a week or ten days. The best harvest for years is now being gathered in this county. Nothing short of a heavy hall storm can now effect the grain, which is nearly all ripe enough to harvest, and some is already cut.

Askins Found Guilty. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 12.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—The Davies-Askins assault and battery suit has occupied the attention of the court during the entire day, At 5:20 o'clock the case was given to the jury and in about an hour the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Askins. He was fined \$10 and costs. Askins says he will appear to the properties of the properti peal. The case, on account of the prominence of those interested, has attracted a big ace and made bitter enemies of former

ALBION, Neb., July 13 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Governor John M. Thayer came to Albion yesterday and gave a very pleasing address to the soldiers and citizens at the fair grounds in the afternoon. Major Clark-son, state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, spoke to the people also. The the Republic, spoke to the people also. The reunion has been largely attended and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

The Reunion at Albion.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., July 12 .- [Special to THE BEE]-After an all night's session the committee sitting as a jury in the Methodist Episcopal church inquiry returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, Hon. J. T. Nesbitt, He was charged with an infraction of church discipline. The marshal was called upon to assist in keeping order during the progress, of the trial.

Meets with Approval.

Hastings, Neb., July 12.—[Special Tere-gram to The Bre.]—The news of Dr. Mercer's complete victory in Omaha is received with manifestations of approval. A prominent republican remarked today, in the presence of a group of republicans, that he would not be surprised to see Adams county cast fourteen votes for Mercer for governor at the state convention.

Back Bone of Winter Broken. Madison, Neb., July 19 .- [Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. |- The heat has been the most oppressive for years, thermometers on the street registering 130° Fahrenheit. A horse belonging to Joseph Martin, a farmer living near town, dropped dead at the plow and the other only lived to reach the barn. Corn is badly in need of rain.

A Traveling Man Robbed.

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.- Special to Tun

BEE.]-It was reported here today that a

traveling man named Brunson, on train No. 43. west-bound, was robbed of \$300 while asleep in his seat. There is no clue whatever to the thief. Mr. Brunson stopped in Lincoln

NEERASKA CITY, Neb., July 12.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. | — The game between the Domestics of Lincoln and the home club this afternoon resulted in a score of 9 to 5 in favor of Nebraska City. There will be another game tomorrow between the same

Mill Barn d.

Parillion, Neb., July 12.—[Special to The Bee.]—Sarpy mill, situated three miles northeast of this place, owned by Strach & Mark, burned to the ground last evening. The fire started at 11 o'clock and the mill was