OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1892.

MAY MIX IF THEY WANT TO

Methodist Laymen Given Their Choice in Regard to Where They Sit.

LIVELY DEBATE OVER THE PROPOSITION

Great Quadrennial Gathering of the Church Representatives Opened with a Snap-Reception and speeches at Exposition Hall Last Night.

The twenty-first quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was convened in Boyd's New theater yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

Half an hour previous to the call to order there was a hum and a buzz of delegates thronging into the spacious house, all auxious to see the great body of ecclesiastical law makers convened and at work.

The stage presented a scene of expectancy and preparation for reportorial work. A score of representatives of the various official papers of the church surrounding tables on the stage were preparing to catch the proceedings from the very beginning.

The parquet and dress circle were reserved for the delegates and others having work to perform in the conference, while the visitors and spectators were seated in the balcony.

The boxes were occupied by the wives of the bishops and other prominent ladies of the church. At the right of the stage in the upper boxes were Mrs. Chaplain McCabe, Mrs. Payne and some lady friends. In the lower boxes were Mrs. Bishop Merrill, Mrs. Elder Shank and others. At the left of the stage in the first lower box sat Mrs. Bishop Ninde, Miss Ninde, Mr. and cirs. F. A. Chumber-Miss Ninde, Mr. and Irrs. F. A. Chamber-lain of Colorado, Mr. Magee and Mr. Paimer, conference commissioners In the second lower box were Mrs. Bistop Newman, Mrs. M. A. Clafflin, Mrs. Menden-hall, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Merrill and Ex-Gov-

hal, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Merrill and Ex-Gov-ernor Evans of Colorado.

The onleony was comfortably filled with visitors and citizens of Omaha, a large pro-portion of the number teing ladies.

About the lobby the official agents, promi-neat visitors and editors of the church papers chatted and mingled in genial con-force for two particles reins to the call to fusion for some time prior to the call to

Devotional Meeting.

At 9 o'clock Bishop Bowman called the nference to order to engage in half an hour of devotional exercises.

The bishops of the church had all taken seats on the stage and they presented an inspiring picture as they faced the 500

an inspiring picture as they faced the 500 delegates in the parquet.

Bishop Bowman called upon Bishop Newman to open with scripture reading. Bishop Newman read the 121st and 122d Psalms, after which Dr. Thomas H. Pearne read the opening hymn, "He giveth the increase."

At the conclusion of the hymn Bishop Cyrus D. Foss offered the opening supplication. He prayed that God might look with pleasure upon the assembled conference and prepare the hearts of all present for usefulness in the ynevard of the Lord. He asked ness in the vineyard of the Lord. He asked the Lord to break down the walls of preju-dice and separation between the various branches of the Christian church. His sup-plication asked for moral reform in all walks of life, that all forms of evil might be over-come. He used the blessing of Almighty God upon the president of the United States and upon men and women in places of authority and responsibility. Upon the great family of Methodism Bishop Poss besought the Lord to pour out his blessings in abundant showers and upon the conference he asked that God should throw the light of His countenance and fill the proceedings of the entire month with harmony and wis dom and love divine. He prayed for a great Omaha during the conference.

At the conclusion of his special supplica tion, Bishop Poss a ked the audience to join with him in repeating the Lord's prayer. Bishop Merrill then read a passage of

scripture.

Rev. E. W. Parker of India read a hymn, after which Dr. John Lanahan offered prayer, closing the devotional meeting.

Getting Down to Business. Secretary S. D. Monroe of the last general

conference was asked to call the roll of delegates. Forty of the delegates elected by the annual conferences were not present, but it was stated that ten of them would be here within a day or two. The places of such the other absentees as had accredited afternates present were filled as follows: Austin Conference—Charles J. Pritchard vice David Gay of Fort Worth, Tex.: James E. Reed vice George E. Neis, Fort Worth,

California Conference-Charles B. Perkins vice Chauncey Gaines, Berkeley, Cal. Dakota Conference—E. W. Dix vice Henry E. Kratz, Vermillion, S. D.
Detroit Conference—Alanson R. Bartlett
vice James S. Smart, Flint, Mich.

East Maine-Eben M. Tibbetts vice George

East Maine—Eben M. Tibbetts vice George
M. Warren.
New England Southern—Dr. Samuel F.
Upham vice Dr. W. F. Warren.
New York—Charles H. Hartwell vice Alfred Coons, Kingston, N. Y.
North Ohio—Prof. A. M. Madison vice
John A. Gann, Wooster, O.
Northwest Indiana—S. P. Towne vice John
H. Chsel, La Porte, Ind. H. Cissel, La Porte, Ind. Northwest Swedish—Carl Anderson vice

Jahn R. Lindgreen, Chicago. Oregon-Melville C. Wyeth vice Charles C. Stratton, Portland, Ore.

Pittsburg Samuel Hamilton vice Vachel Harding, Washington, Pa. With the above alternates substituted for the delegates the list of delegates scated is the same as that published in The Bee last

Saturday.

Beginning to Organize.

Dr. Monroe and Dr. Hartzell were nom inated for permanent secretary of the general conference. Before the vote was taken all reserves present were scated in place of the they were to be scated permanently or only until the regular delegates might arrive oc-casioned considerable discussion, as on it depended whether the church was to pay the expenses of one or both in such a case. The matter was finally laid on the table until after the permanent organization was ef-fected, and the roll call began on the vote for permanent secretary.

During the time occupied in collecting the allots Bishop Bowman introduced Dr Moulton of England to the conference It was decided that when the conference adjourn it be to meet at 3 o'clock in Exposition hall for the

purpose of selecting seats for the delegates. There arose a lengthy discussion over the matter of selecting seats, some wanting to meet for that purpose at 4 o'clock and others wanting to meet today

Motions and substitutes and amendments without end were thrust at the presiding

officer.

Commissioner Palmer finally explained that Exposition hall would be ready at 4 o'clock for the conference to take possession, He therefore advised the conference to meet at 4 o'clock in Exposition hall to select seats. Mr. Palmer also announced that all the delegation of the conference of gates being entertained in private homes could secure tickets for their noonday luncheons during the conference month by calling at the box office, where Mr. Hhis would issue them as fast as the delegates could sign the receipts.

Mr. Palmer then distributed invitations to the municipal reception among the delegates during the time occupied in collecting the ballots on permanent secretary.

The first ballot for permanent secretary was collected by the ushers and the count re-sulted as follows: Total number of votes, 457, of which Dr. Monroe received 343 and Dr. Hartzell 114. Dr. Monroe's election was made unanimous, and he was declared elected secretary of the Methodist quadrennial con-ference for the fourth consecutive time.

Laymen to the Front. A resolution was then introduced by Mr. Neligh providing that the scating of decembers should be decided by drawing slips

Mr. Wheeler offered an amendment pro-viding for the appointment of a committee on

lay delegates to be composed of a representa-tive from each annual conference to report on the manner of seating the lay delegates, but he was deciared out of order. Mr. Field of Philadelphia then offered a substitute to the effect that the lay delegates be assigned separate seating in the house from the ministerial delegates. This was the resolution adopted at the medium of the

from the ministerial delegates. This was the resolution adopted at the meeting of the laymen on last Saturday night.

Dr. John Lanatan arose upon the stage and said that he wished to congratulate the laymen upon this demand. He had always believed that the laymen had been at great disadvantage in sitting among the ministers in the conference. He believed that the laymen would have more influence and power in the conference by being seated separately. He believed that the ministers would be pleased to have the laymen seated separately if they wished to have it so. [Appliance.]

wished to have it so. [Appliause.] Opposed the Proposition,

Mr. Shinkle of Kentucky then got the floor and vigorously combated the idea of separate scatting. "I do not congratulate the laymen upon this demand for separate scat-ing," said Mr. Shinkle. "I know that we ing," said Mr. Shinkie. "I know that we had a meeting the other night and seventyone out of about 100 laymen voted for the separate seating. They wanted the sheep and the goats separated. [Applause and laughter.] Some thought they should be called sheep and lambs. Well, I want to plead for the lambs. [Laughter.] I want the laymen and the uninisters seated together. I want the advice of the ministers and I I want the advice of the ministers and I want the ministers to get advice occasionally from the laymen. (Applause) If we are seated separately it will have the appearance of antagonism. The Methodist enurch is not a divided body. It is one church for ministers and laymen. If we laymen are shoved off in one corner we shall appear to be interiopers when we go over to speak to the ministerial delegates. I want equal representation in the conference for the laymen, remember that, but I am opposed to the separation of the lay and ministerial delegates. Please, brethren, do not separate the laymen from the minis-I want the advice of the ministers and I do not separate the laymen from the minis-ters. I don't want to be separated from the ministers, I have never yet been advised in a general conference to do a wrong thing by a minister. I hope, brethren, that this resolution will not carry. It is a wrong step and we shall regret it if the mymea and the min-isters are separated." [Applause.]

Wanted it for "Inflooential" Effect. Mr. Murray of central Pennsylvania, a Mr. Murray of central Pennsylvania, a lay delegate, said they were giad to do honor to the ministers, but they wanted to be seated by themselves for the influence it would give them in the conference. They and lost their individuality heretofore, as 190 laymen had been interspersed between over 300 ministers. One advantage the proceed order of themselves would give would be posed order of things would give would be the possibility of conferring together. Another thing, the separate vote could be called for and ordered and readily taken. The separate vote was about all that was left the laymen as representatives as against the ministerial delegates. There were several things that the laymen wanted, and this change was necessary in order to give them a show, though it was not their intention to cause a divided house. They merely wanted to be placed on an equality with the ministers.

Afraid of Being Lost in the Shuffle. Mr. Field of Philadelphia was the next speaker to gain the eye of the presiding offi-cer. He said that there was no thought of arousing antagonism between the laymen arousing antagonism between the laymen and the ministers. The desire was to create a closer union by placing the laymen where they could do tho most for the interests they represented. "Unless we can be seated separately," said Mr. Field, "we laymen will be lost in the discussions on the floor of the conference. The laymen of the Methodist church are today not enough concorned about the welfare of the church. They are slipping away. What we need is to awaken a deeper interest among the laymen in all the deliberations and business of the church. We can do this by giving the laymen a more prominent representation in the conference.'

o for the C Rev. Mr. Queal of New York said that he had been interested in the proposed move-ment since 1868. He voted for the laymon in 1872, and was in favor of their admission as delegates. He was always pained at the suggestion of a want of harmony between different quarters of the church.

in this move, however, he wanted to know what they expected to gain. He would like to know what dissimilar interests were to be festered or what wrongs were to be righted. He thought that laymen had equal rights with the ministers under the existing order of things, and he could not understand

why the laymen wanted to draw apart. Dr. Buckley on the Floor. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian

Advocate of New York City then took the floor. He said the object of giving laymen representation in the conference was not increase the size of the body, but to secure the assistance of the laymen in the framing of the laws of the church. Had the laymen been given a fair chance to exercise equal power with the ministers? Dr. Buckley thought not. He recounted the history of conference legislation upon the subject and held that the laymen had been handicapped by failing to get a separate vote in the con-ference when they had demanded it. "Nine-tenths of the laymen," said Dr.

Buckley,' attend but one general conference, but the ministerial delegates usually go to conference after conference and the bishops who preside know them. The bishops are not ac-quainted with the laymen and when they arise on the floor of the conference along with half a dozen ministers, what is the usual result! The presiding officer usually recognizes some ministerial delegate and the ayınan sits down." - [Applause.] Dr. Buckiey's speech was heartily ap

Could Not See the Use of It. Rev. Mr. Neligh said it was not a question whether the laity was entitled to representation in the general conference or not. This

was to be the most important conference ever held, and the delegates could make good history if they so chose. He doubted the statement that the presiding officer did not know many of the lay delegates. The conference did not meet to legislate for ministers or laymen, but for the church composed of ministers and laymen. He

wanted to know what good the proposed plan would do the laymen and he felt that the ministers would all feel inclined to ask how they or anyone else was to be benefited.

Other Views Expressed. Dr. Lewis Curts of Chicago said that it was simply a question of privilege for the laymen and not of compulsion. If they wanted to sit by themselves the ministers sould not do less than to grant their request. The only thing was to find out whether it was the wish of the delegates to sit alone. F. H. Root of Buffalo, a layman, spoke in opposition to the separate seating scheme. He wished to see harmony and unity all through and he believed that separate scating would result in a semblance at least of discord and a lack of unity of purpose. Ex-Governor Evans of Colorado stated, after a motion to order the previous question was voted down, that somebody had evi dently been scared before they were hurt. There seemed to be a little apprehension that they were not all members of the same church. He could not understand why the ministers were afraid that the laymen would confer and talk together. He did not think it wise to condemn a thing just because it

ference, and hopes that the ministers would see that there was danger in voting against the resolution.

was proposed by the lay members of the con

The previous question was again called for and ordered. It was decided to vote by orders the ministers and the laymen separ

According to the rules the ministers should have voted first but several of the ministers who wanted to know whether the laymen as a whole were in favor of separate scats in conference, wanted them to vote first, and the rules were suspended for the purpose of giving the laymen the first vote.

The vote was ordered on the yeas and nays, by demand of thirty-eight laymen, who constituted the necessary one-fourth of that order to require it, the total vote on that

proposition numbering 140. The hour for adjournment, I o'clock, hav-[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE]

LINCOLN'S FEDERAL BUILDING

Generally Conceded That it is Insufficient for Business.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF PATRONAGE

What Those Familiar with the Facts in the Case Have to Say-Ample Testimony but the Democrats Are Not

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2. The house bill for the erection of a \$1,000,-000 public building at Lincoln is still hanging. Today Senator Paddock received a nunication from the supervising architect of the treasury enclosing all communications sent to the house committee on this subject. The report of the supervising architect strongly favors additional accommodations for Lincoln federal business. It shows that the site upon which the present structure was erected and which was donated is today worth fully \$500,000, while less than \$13,000 has been expended by the government upon the building itself. The postmaster reports that while in 1881 there were only six employes in the office there are now forty and that the accommodations

are already insufficient. Every available inch of space says the postmaster, is already occupied. The custo-dian of the building also reported that double the room now used would soon be needed for the land office, owing to the forthcoming abolition of certain local land offices under the requirements of the law governing the same, and that as a result of Lincoln's phenomenal growth twice the space now used would soon be required for postoffice pur-

General Land Commissioner Carter added his testimony to the effect that at present only 800 square feet were used for land office purposes, but that 2,000 square feet would soon be needed, while United States Mar-shal Slaughter completed the list with a statement that the postoffice accommodations are already insufficient. The 5-cent congress is not likely to give Lincoln any relief but the facts adduced make an unusually strong claim for action on the part of the government.

Coals of Fire indeed,

This evening's Star has this indirect dig at the action of the Grand Army of the Re-public at Lincoln in epposing a federal ap-propriation of \$100,000 for the encamment in Washington next fall: "Nebrasia is to have at Omaha the Methodist Episcopal con-ference and we really do not care how Omaha raises the money for the entertainment of the visitors, whether through the church alone or through general private subscrip-tion, or in part through municipal appropri-ation. We Washingtonians are mag-nanimous, not meddlesome, and we are pleased to have the opportunity of heaping coals of fire upon Omaha's head for Lincoln's

Improving the Postal Service.

An official of the Postoffice department said today in reply to several queries, that no recent decision has been made affecting the classification of circulars printed in imitation of typewritten letters, such circulars being still considered as third class matter, except where the reproduction is difficult or impossible to recognize as a

"reproduction," in which case the matter is chargeable with letter postage. A new fast mail system—said to be capable of wonderful speed, has been devised by Dr. B. E. Osborn of Auburn, N. Y. It consists of an aerial electric man car made f aluminium, supported with compressed hydrogen, and running on two large trolley wires. Electricity from the wires comnumicates through the motor inside the car and sets into rapid motion a series of fans and wings. The front is surmounted by an electric light. This car, it is claimed, will transport about 100 pounds of mail.

A new and very popular "letter card," a copy of the United States letter sheet idea, has just been issued by the British postoffice. It folds once and the edges can be gummed down. The available writing space is $6\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ incres. The cards are sold at ten for a shilling. The regular English post cards cost a trifle more than a half penny each, the government charging for the card as well as

for the cent postage.

The rapid delivery of London postmen is iue, as is well known, to the fact that every house is obliged by law to be furnished with a post box on the front door. Thus the postman delivers his mail, gives a double knock and goes on his way. This method is proved by experience to be a great convenience to the carrier and to the household and illustrates one claim to superiority of the English system over the American. Advices from St. Louis, however, are that the house-to house collection, as well as delivery experi-ment, is likely to prove successful. If it should, this would be a distinct gain for the United States system.

Relief for Des Moines River Settlers, Today the senate committee on public lands ported a substitute for the Wilson Des Moines river land bill relating to lows set-tiers upon Des Moines river lands. The substitute proposed that the state of lowa and the United States shall equally contribute to the payment of what is equitably due such settlers as a final settlement of their dam-ages, since some of these settlers acting upon the faith of their supposed titles have continued to reside upon these lands through their heirs and assigns and these titles have failed on account of the previous grant to the terri-tory and state of Iowa. It is declared by the substitute bill that con-gress is auxious to make indemnity and compensation to those who are evicted and threatened with eviction and to obtain from them a release from further claims against the United States. The bill appropriates \$500,000 to be applied to this purpose you condition that the state of Iowa shall appropriate and apply an equal sum.

Proposed Military Legislation. Today Tan Bun correspondent asked Chairman Outhwaite of the house committee on military affairs what general military legis lation, in his opinion, would result from this session of congress. Under the present conditions in the house that body has absolute control of the fate of proposed legislation. Mr. Outhwaite said: "It is my judgment that some kind of measure will be passed on the subject of promotions. The two houses each have a bill based upon different principles and each stands strongly by its own measure. It is my judgment that promotions will be by relative rank as high as captain at least. An organized bill will be passed finally and it will probably reduce the in-fantry and increase the artillery with a view o the encouragement of the use of the ar tillery for coast defense purposes. Then there will be bills put into law increasing for term of three years the laws which expire in June next providing that the secretary of war may, in his discretion, remove the charge of desertion against military records and grant muster-out certificates."

Miscellaneous. Secretary Noble today denied the motion for review of the contest of John F. Darneli against Peter Burke from the McCook district, holding for cancellation Burke's home-stead entry. He also denied the application for certiorari in the case of Rufus B. Thompagainst Edward A. Gerrard from Ne

Secretary Noble has dismissed the motion for review of the contest of Thomas W. Green against Theodore Englebert from Aberdeen, S. D., rejecting Englebert's final

Senator Paddock, who is badly prostrated by overwork, is taking a three days' rest at the seaside, where letters can't reach him. Upon his return the question of the Hastings pension board is likely to be taken up. Let-ters are pouring in addressed to both senators urging the appointment of either Dr. Lynn or Dr. Hail.
The forthcoming silver anniversary of the admission of Nebraska is drawing upon the

Nebraska senators for publishing editorials

relative to the first beginnings of the terrirelative to the first organings of the territory as shown by congressional action.

Judge J. H. Davis, who has been a week with W. E. Annia, left today for New York.

Representative Henderson of Iowa introduced bills today granting increases of pensions to Francis A. Large and William F.

Pickerill.

A. J. Love of Omaha is at Willard's.
Senator Pettigrew today introduced a bill
to pay Theodore H. Mehring of Niobrara
\$52.75 for property destroyed during the re-A forcible address was delivered by Representative Butler of Iowa at the Young

Men's Christian association building yester-day. His theme was: "What do I Be-lieve!" and he enforced the truth that actions were more important than professions.

The secretary of the treasury has asked congress for appropriations to pay John Fields and John Hunton at Fort Laramic, Wyo., as salaries as custodians of abandoned military reservation last year \$1,214 and \$1,225 respectively. Also an appropriation of \$149 to pay the account of Charles E. Pearce, chairman Pine Ridge commission, for serv-ices and expenses incurred by him in a visit to Washington under instructions from the nterior department for the purpose of a con suitation in regard to matters contained in the report of the Pine Ridge commission, or-ganized under the authority of the Indian act of March 3, 1891.

Mrs. Harrison continues to improve in health and as soon as her convalescence has advanced sufficiently will go to Fortress Monroe, accompanied by Mrs. Dimmick. Mrs. McKee will remain in Washington. On Mrs. Harrison's return she will resume the in-formal afternoon receptions. P. S. H.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Action Taken in the House on the Free Binding Twine Bill.
Washington, D. C., May 2.—Numerous
petitions were presented against legislation closing the World's sfair on Sunday, also from the Methodist church of New Hampshire protesting against further adverse Chinese legislation. Bills were disposed of as follows: To fix

the price of lands entered under the desert land laws. Passed. It fixes the price at \$1.25 per acre, whether the lands are outside or within a railroad grant; and it requires the repayment of the difference to those who have heretofore paid a double price for such For the issue of ordnance and ammunition

to Nebraska to replace similar stores de-stroyed by fire. Passed. After an executive session the senate ad-

In the House,

Washington, D. C., May 2.—That tariff oratory is at a discount in the house was manifested when Mr. Bryan moved the passage of the free binding twine bill. Though under the rules but half an hour is permitted for debate it was only after a good deal of skirmishing that a sufficient number of members could be mustered for that brief space of time. The democrats were not enthusiastic and the republicans were apathetic. No sufferest was taken in the

vote. Mr. Bryan moved to suspend the rules and pass the free binding twine bill. Mr. Burrows inquired whether it was the gentleman's intention to pass the bill in this way without having given notice to the minority of that intention.

Mr. Bryan replied that it was his intention

Burrows demanded a second, and after a brief wait the democrats managed to secure a quorum and the second was ordered.

After a brief debate the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 183; nays, 47. Mr. Covert of New York, Mr. Coburn of Wisconsin, and Mr. Cadmus of New Jersey (democrate) voted in the negative, and Messrs. Broderick of Kapsas and Pickler and Jolley of South Dakota (republicans) in the affirmative.
On motion of Mr. Blount, the rules were

suspended and a bill was passed appropriate ing \$150,000 to enable the president to fulfill the stipulations contained in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed February 29 and April 20, 892, in regard to the tribunals of arbitration (There was neither opposition to nor dissension of the measure.) The following bills passed: Pensioning

survivors of the Elack Hawk, Cherokee, Creek and Seminoid wars; to ratify an agreement with the Coiville band of Indians in Washington; appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment of a military post at or near Helena, Mont. The house then went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular bitl but without action upon it. The com-

mittee rose and the house adjourned. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Secretary Foster and Commissioner Roose

velt Testify. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2 .- The ommitte on civil service reform today resumed the investigation into the conduct of certain employes in the civil service at Balti-

Secretary Foster was the first witness He had heard of the charges made by Commissioner Roosevelt against two men connected with the customs service in Baltimore, that of collecting money for political purposes, they had been reprimanded by the commissioner and he was inclined to think this punishment sufficient but finally said he should very much doubt if it was consistent with the good of the public service to keep such men in office, but he should want to know all the facts before taking action.

Commissioner Rocsevelt was next examined. He said had he made an examination of the workings of the Baltimore postoffice and custom house and recommended the removal of twenty-one employes for violation of the civil service law, but no action had been taken. He said it was absolutely impossible to upset his conclusions, for they were based on the confessions of the accused persons, made at the very time the events took place. Bearing on the statement of the postmuster general that it is not the duty of the commission to make a report to the head of a department, Mr. loosevelt produced two letters from Mr. All mamaker, asking the commission to make st such examinations

and report to him.

Mr. Roosevelt quoted from the testimony of Mr. Wannaker. In speaking of the accused men he said: "When they declare to the postoffice inspector that they have not made such statements and they do that inder oath, you are bound to take their statements. "It seems to me," safd Mr. Roosevelt, "that

if in a private business an investigation into one of its branches should disclose that twenty-one men were cheating, the man being caught red-handed and confessing, it would be very unwise to accept the oaths of these same men six months later, that they were incorrect and they had lied when they made their confessions.

As to the implications in the statement of Mr. Wanamaker that the accused parties were not fairly reported Mr. Roosevelt said it seemed hardly necessary to meet such an accusation as this, and insisted that the stenographer's report was the only proper

record of what the nea said.

Mr. Roosevelt cocciaded his statement by saying: "The amount of it is that all these men are plainly guilty, upon their own confession. If they have not deserved punishment, then it is impossible that men could do anything in violation of that law which will deserve punishment. This is not the time to consider whether the law is wise or not. It is on the statute book, and I am appointed to see that it is enforced, and I have simply done my duty in pointing out its violation and in recommending the punishment of the wrong doers."

CHICAGO, Ili., May 2,-The Inter Ocean's Joliet, III., special says that Patrick O'Sullivan, serving a penhentiary sentence as one of Dr. Cronin's murderers, is dangerously ill. The prison officials esterday performed an operation on an absert in his left sile. The effect of the operation was alarming and the patient's pulse occame barely perceptible,

while his temperature rose to lol degrees.

One of Dr. Cronin's Murderers.

THEY MAY CREMATE PALACIO

If He Kills General Crespo's Son the Dictator is Doomed.

VIEWS OF THE OLD MILITARY CHIEFTAIN He Will Move His Troops Slowly in Order to Give Many of His Countrymen

> an Opportunity to Surrender.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] BARQUESIMETO, Venezuela, (via Galveston, Tex.), May 2.—By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to Tun Bus. |-Dictator Palacio's alleged threat to kill the 23-year-old son of General Crespo as soon as the last named comes within a league of Caracas has reached the headquarters of the revolutionists and excited great indignation. General Crospo declares if his son is put to death Palacio will be burned at the stake in the plaza in front of the Casa Amarilla. The revolutionists will do all they can to prevent the dictator from carrying out his threat, but if he should kill young Crespo, Palacio may expect if captured to be cremated.

I am in direct communication with General Crespo, in spite of the obstacles thrown in my path by the agent of Palacio. I have sent a trusty agent Into General Crospo's camp, which is now between San Sebastian and Cura. The old chieftain sends his congratulations to the Herald and I shall soon have a personal interview with him on the nountain road between San Sebastian and Cura, running to the north of San Juan. Before this will have been in type I shall be on the way to Crespo. He is getting danger-ously near to Caracas, but he is not prepared to attack it As I stated in previous dispatches, he will not descend on the capi-

tal until Victoria has fallen. Crespo has completely out-generalled Palacio's officers. Masked by the moun fameous country between Caracas and San Sebastian, he has honeycombed the pisses and advantageous positions with men and Guerra, who, with Aloyon and others, has rendered Casanas helpless on the prairies in and around Calabozo, has been ordered up to the investment of Victoria since Saturday night. Guerra has been making forced marches from the prairie country. Once he gets across the mountains the slender connection between the capital and Victoria, the only stronghold upon which the dictator's nones rest, is likely to be cut in twain at any moment. When this is done a death blow will be given Palacio's cause.

Like a Rat in a Trap.

This information comes direct from Gen eral Crespo. Casanas could be quickly oral Crospo. Casanas could be quickly crushed, but Crospo says that Casanas is like a rat in a trap and he objects to having him slaughtered. The federalist general thinks that he can save the lives of many of his countrymen by keeping the government's generals and their forces at bay until he has operated against Victoria and Caracas. There is a great deal of slaughtering going on but Crospo is not responsible for it. It on, but Crespo is not responsible for it. It is done by marauding gangs of unattached men who cannot be controlled by the commander of the revolutionists. Crespo's campuntal lately was between Cogua and Cura. He has left that point and made a detour with a body of 3,000 infantry and 1,200 horses well equipped and drilled. The men are the picked men of previous wars. One of the aides of the old commander sends these lines addressed to the Venezuelans in the United States who are in sympathy with the insurgents and asked me to cable to the Herald in bobalf of the "cause of constitutionality:"

"I congratulate you. Success is crowning our arms. Cascans is down, Mora, Guerra and Crespo are facing towards Caracas; what else do you want! A complete fri umph will soon carry us into Caracas." The dread of a horde of insurgents pour ing down from the mountains is creating consternation. Only slight assistance can consternation. Only slight assistance can be spared for Victoria. Dr. Rojas Paul has issued a stirring address. It enthuses the masses with admiration for the federal cause. General Crespo also made a procla-mation. The government is doing all it can

to suppress both audresses. Palacio's Public Circular.

Palacio has just issued a circular to the people of Venezuela. In it he says that at the conclusion of the war, whether it results sion to the rebels, the different states will be called upon to elect representatives to the assembly, which will consider the question of the reformed constitution. To this assembly he will hand in his resigna-tion from public power, which for no human consideration would be retain for a longer consideration would be retain for a longer period. The nation will thus be enabled to provide for its own future presi-dent by the election of some other citizen. As a legitimate representative of the liberal party, Palacio con-tinues, he has sought and seeks reintegration as a basis for the preservation of the peace and prosperity of the country. He concludes declaring that he has no personal pre tentions to continue in power, but retains his high office only in obedience to the law of the existing constitution, which prohibits retirement until a successor shall have been legally placed in authority.

TESTED THE UNION PACIFIC.

From Omaha to Denver in About Thirteen Hours. DENVER, Colo., May 2 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - To get into a luxurious sleeping car in Omaha after supper or after dinner, if you happen to eat your pie at that time of the day, and be in Denver in time for a reasonabiv early breakfast the following morning was a thing long hoped for but until five days ago it seemed to be of the distant and uncertain future. A few years ago people were con tent to leave the Missouri river at 10 o'clock one morning and getfout of their berths the next morning in sight of the everlasting hills

hereabout. When the Union Pacific reduced the time four hours or so by putting on its limited train, leaving Omaha at 2:15 p. m., it was considered a note worthy feat in western railroading, and so it was. It marked in fact the beginning of a new era for the traveling public in the young empire on this side of the Big Muddy. But today the Overland Route took a second step forward and reduced its time from the Gate City of the

plains to the Queen City of the mountains by another four nours. A party of Omahans tested the Union Pacific servive Sunday night, and its members now wear with becoming consciousness the proud distinction of having ridden on the astest regular passenger train ever run from Omaha to Denver.

At 6:15 that evening they fled from a union depot prospective and at 7:35 the next morning, exactly on schedule time, they rolled into a union depot possessive, thus breaking all previous records in the line of a regular service by from one to four nonrs. This unprecedented feat was accomplished using the fast mail. Attached to that train was a handsome car with upnoistered reclining seats and a buffet sleeper, the Bohemia, which is richly finished in

matogany and peacock green plush. The fast mail is off with a whip, nor pauses in its race against time except at Frement, Columbus, Grand Island, Keurney, North Platte, Ogalalia, Jolesburg, Sterling and La Salle. All the way it is climbing the great back-bone of the continent, but never success its bace. At Kearney every berth in the sleeper is occupied, and at North Platte the chair car is well filled with dozing tumanity. Other Trains Overtaken,

Julesburg the fast mail overtakes the two trains which preceded it at Omaha, one by eight and the other by four Aurs, The flyer and the fast mail pause in their flight across the continent only long enough to drop their Denver cars, which are attached to the other train, while the passen

gers sleep on bli . ly, unconscious of the

Last night's transfer

Last night's transfer

item to the sched and the cars rode so engers scarcely realized the unusual stat which they wore traveling. As this makes a great advance in speed in travel a few comparisons will be to the travel a few esting, besides giving the public a clear derstanding of the last control of

Union Pacific's achieved at the distance from th os, and the lowa st trains, which roadbeds and varies from 400 to 500 ps, and the lowalines are boasting of the strains, which make the run on corollods and over easy grades, and in some cases with double tracks, in fourteen hours and ten minutes to fourteen hours and ten minutes to fourteen hours and a half. The Union Pacific's new train covers 500 miles from Omaha to Denver in fourteen hours and twenty minutes, climbing a grade of four and one thirty-night feet. ing a grade of four and one thirty-ninth feet and surmounting all the difficulties of a one-track road. The Pennsylvania limited between Chicago and New York is one of the famous trains of the world, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Central limited are its rivals. yet the average speed of these trains is three miles an hour less than that of the

nion Pacitic. The simple statement of these facts tell a The simple statement of these facts tell a story of western enterprise that needs no corroboration. This new service and fast time is of special benefit and interest to Omaha and Nebraska, because the train starts at the Missouri and is destined to accommodate Nebraska people.

The Omaha party referred to included Miss Mora Balcombe of the World Heraid, Harry Nott of the Western Merchant, and a Bee representative, who were chaperoued by John D. Reed, the representative of Gen-

by John D. Reed, the representative of General Passenger Agent E. L. Lomax, Mr. Reed was devotion personified, and in Denver sight-seeing he was ably aided and abetted by George Adv, general agent of the passenger department for Denver.

WORTH HIS MILLIONS.

Des Moines People Given an Opportunity to Gossip About a Preacher, DES MOINES, Ia., May 2 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE |- For some time past several of the newspapers of this city have devoted considerable space to the alleged mysterious advent of a multimillionaire in this city and the great things he proposes to do for the city. A few days ago this alleged Crossus or second Monte Cristo presented at one of the banks a check for \$1,000,000 on a bank in Bristol, England, where it was said the bulk of his fortune was. The document made the cashier's hair stand up, but it was started on the way for collection. An enterprising evening paper, which somewhat doubted the genuinenes of the alleged millionaire and his check, today sent the following query by cable: "Wilts Dorsett of the Provincial bank Bristol, England: Picase cable us the financial standing of Rev. Frederick J. A. Stiles. The following reply was received: "Bristol, England. Stiles is unknown here. Witts Dorsett, London Provincial Bank."

The said enterprising newspaper adds: has been innocently expanding with increas-ing pridescence for several weeks. Rev. Frederick John Awdrey Stiles may be the Frederick John Awdrey Stiles may be the modest possessor of fabulous sums of money somewhere, but his great fortune has escaped the notice of Bristol, where it has amassed. The probability is that Brother Stiles has deceived himself or fecuived somebody else, or that the reporters who discovered him have been made the victims of an April fool joke that lasted through the mouth of showers. that lasted through the month of showers. Ever since Mr. Stiles, in answer to Presid-ing Elder Recse's advertisement in the the scene and was assigned to a vacant pulpit at Peru, la, his quiet and modest demeanor has not been such as to justify the fishy stories the newspapers have been retailing about him. He came to Des Moines without a dollar. He has conducted all operations on borrowed money. His two drafts for \$1,009,000 each on a Bristol bank have not produced a penny of British gold, and it was really kind to accuse him of being such a plutocrat as the journals have made him out to be. It has subjected the good man to no end of annovance from the real estate men and spon sors of big enterprises and all sorts of

Mr. Stiles was seen this evening and demed the correctness of the reports. claims he is worth several million deliars. and that he is neither a fool nor a crank. says his checks will be nonored all right, and

that his plans will be carried out. Iowa's Disastrous Storm, CRESTON, Ia., May 2. - Special to THE BEE.] -Saturday night's rain storm was the most disastrous that has ever been known in this section. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad south from Creston suffered a severe twenty miles, the roadbed is entirely submerged. Heavy washouts have occurred In numerous places between Lenex and Bedford. There is not a county bridge left. Crops on rolling ground are bally damaged, if not entirely washed out. The loss will ex-

ceed \$100,000. CEDAR RAPHS, Ia., May 2.— Special Tele-gram to The Ber. — One of the worst rain storms ever experienced in this part of the state occurred vesterday and last night. Much damage was caused in the city and the low lands are all under water. Trains were generally delayed, but few washouts are reported. Farming is at a stand still.

Stoux City Gamblers Fight. Sloux City, Ia., May 2. - | Special Telegram to THE BRE.]-Andy Brown this morning shot John Brown over a game of craps. The wound is not dangerous. The men are gamblers.

END OF A BOLD THIEF.

He is Killed White Pressing a Revolver to an Officer's Breast. CHICAGO, Ill., May 2. - White Joseph Lamontague, an ex-convict, was pressing a revolver muzzle against the breast of Policemau Michael Raefferty yesterday. Policeman Thomas Howard shot Lamontague through the head, causing instant death. Lamontague was pocket picking in the crawds watching the labor day parade, and when pursued by the police ran into a yard on Beston avenue, where, after a desperate struggle, he got the drop on Officer Raefferty just as the latter's companion arrived in the

lick of time. Steamship Arrivats. At Queenstown-Indiana from Phila-At Philadelphia-Lord Gough from Liver-

burg from Baltimore, Wilkommen from New York, Arrived, Minnesota from Phila-At Rio Janelro-Vandyko and Federation At Glasgow-State of Neura ika from New

At London-Sighted, Chicago and Olden-

At Southampton-Aller from New York. BEATHER FOREGAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU,

OMAHA, May 2. The prospect for a change to better weather s not favorable. The barometer remains low from Hinois southwestward and in conacquence generally northeasterly winds and soudy rainy weather prevails throughout the Missouri vailey. In Montana it is still snow-ing. Rain is reported tonight from usarly every station from Kansas and lows up the dissouri valley. For Eustern Nebraska, Omaha and

Vicinity-Slight change in temperature, con-tinued rainy weather, northeast to north west winds during Tuesday.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—For Nebraska and Jowa—Showers, northeast winds. For North Dakota-Generally fair, slightly warmer; variable winds. For South Dakota-Showers, slightly

warmer, except stationary in east, northwest Wilds. For Kansas-Light showers; cooler in southeast; variable winds. For Colorado-Light showers, variable

DEEMING IS FOUND GUILTY

Jurymen Promptly Bring in a Verdict Against the Bloody Fiend.

THEY ALSO SAY HE IS NOT INSANE

Ganzy Stories Told by the Prisoner to Throw Witnesses Off the Track, but They

are Easily Proved to be Lies.

Methouring, May 2.- The jury in the Deeming case has returned a verdict of guilty and added that the prisoner is not in sane. The trial was resumed this morning. Dr. Springthorp testified that Deeming told him that he (Deeming) gave his first wif & when living near Liverpool, £50 to leave him. She did so and Deeming supposed a man named Ben Young Kuled her. His second wife for whose murder he is now on trial, he said, confessed that she was already married and left him in Merbourne, because she was afraid of being implicated in the murder of his first wife. As no one knew of the mur-der of his first wife until he was accused of the murder of the second, it was apparent that Deeming had told Dr. Springthorp a lie. This closed the case and the jury shortly after brought in the vertice as above stated.

ECHOES FROM MAY DAY.

Conflict Between Troops and Workmen in Holland-A French Discovery.

The Haous, May 2. - The only disturbance vorthy of note in Holland yesterday was at Lurwarden, seventy miles northeast of here, The conflict between the police and workingmen became so serious that the cavalry was called out and dispersed the rioters, who were stoning the police. The excitement continued throughout the evening. Many windows were

throughout the evening. Many windows were broken by mislies.

Paus, May 2.—A movement is on foot here looking to the formation of an organization to put down nuarchy. The police have discovered a plot to destroy the Hotel de Ville, and have seized a quantity of explosives.

The papers generally, in commenting on the quietness shown by the anarchists, give

warning that appearances are deceitful, that it will not do to suppose the trouble with narchists at an end. Reports from all points of importance in the provinces today show that no serious isorders occurred anywhere vesterday, It is stated that the Marquis de Mores has challenged the municipal councillor who in-sultingly referred to him in a public speech

BRUSSELS, May 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to Tun Bus, —The 1st of May passed tamely in Belgium. The only incident of note is the explosion of a dynaincident of note is the explosion of a dynamic cartridge in a beer shop at Houdbourg, Germany, near La Louvre, which, however, did no damage worth reporting. Here a procession of 15,000 men and women with red flowers and red flags moved peacefully through the streets bearing hanners inscribed with demands for universal suffrage. The "Marscilles" and "Chan du Danart" were sung The notice did not later-Dupart" were sung. The police did not inter-fere and everybody was good humoved afterwards. Meetings were held and speeches made, but the rain soon dampened the en-

In the mining regions the day passed off the same way. At Liego, the only place where the local nuthernies had prohibited processions, an immegse force of police and civil guards were kept in readiness, armed with musket ball cartridges, out no procession was attempted. At Activery and other places there was a great falling off in the numbers of those who took part in the manifestations as compared with last year.

There has been some collisions this evening

etween civic guards and crowds.

town, causing some damage to propeaty and a great panie, but no persons were injured. SWALLOWED BARRELS OF GAS.

fifty arrests were made. Three dynamits explosions occurred in different parts of the

Two Pilgrims from Oshkosh Nearly Asphyxinted at an Omalia Hotel.

Two men blew out the gas at the Union Depot hotel Sunday night. The Union Depot hotel is at the south ap proach to the Eleventh street viaduct and the two men were Ludwig Pochschleiner and M. Fuchs, who registered from Osnkosh, Wis. They were on their way west on a land hunt and arriving late last night were assigned to room 34, a small apartment on the third floor. Fading to appear at breakfast the door of their room was broken in

and the two men found lying on their backs unconscious, while gas was escaping from a jet turned on at full blast, Physicians were summoned and after a hard struggle the younger of the two men was resuscitated this afternoon. who is upwards of 70 years old, but hale and hearty and of a huge physical frame, is still scious, and little hope of his recovery

is entertained. PAXTON WAITERS QUARREL.

One Uses a Knife on Another and Escapes Arrest. In anticipation of hard work and long hours this summer the hotel waiters yesterday laid a petition before the proprietors, asking for an advance in wages. Nearly all of the waiters signed the paper, but Charles South, who is employed at the Paxton, refused. Phis angered A. J. Beard, who is also employed at the Paxton, and, just after supper iast ovening he made a victous assault on South with a long, keen-bladed knife. South tried to get out of the way, but could not,

id received a couple of deep cuts on his After the assault and while a porter was hunting for a policeman Beard escaped. He afterwards returned to the hotel in a complete change of clotnes, picked up what few Jured man was taken to his room on Howard treet and a doctor called to sew up the cuts

MORE THAN ENDUGH TO NOMINATE. Harrison Has Two Hundred and Twenty-five

Delegates Pledged to His Support. New York, May 3.—A Washington special says that according to a tub of delegates to the Minneapolis convention kept at adminis tration headquarters, two hundred and twenty-five delegates have already been instructed for Harrison. This is one more than enough to nominate him on the first bailot, not to mention the large number of ninstructed delegates who, it is known, will

vote for him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2. - The following a a synopsis of the public debt statement issued today: Interest bearing debt, \$585,-029,639; increase during the month, \$400; debt on which interest closed since maturity, debt on which interest closed since maturity, \$1,304,210; decrease during the mouth, \$157,-460; debt bearing no interest, \$380,914,912; decrease during the month, \$121,315; aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt, \$670,348,152; decrease during month, \$178,515; certificate and treasury notes offset by equal amount of cash in treasury, \$129,-922,571; increase during the month, \$1,824,-824, partificate, and treasury notes, \$1,800,-824, partificate, \$1,800,-824, certificates and treasury notes, \$1,600,
 723; cash balance to treasury April 30,
 \$131,518,163; decrease during the month,

Went Through a Bridge. Westville, Ind., May 2.-A freight train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad was wreeked near Otis this morning by going through a bridge. The engine and eight cars went down. The bodies of the engineer, fireman and brakeman were buried n the ruins under the water. The bridge and been weakened by rain. The names of the dead are:

JHN MURRAY, engineer, IAMES BOWEN, engineer, IAMER BROWN, engineer,