OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1892.

## EACH ONE AFTER THE BEST

Methodist Delegates Spend the Morning Hour in Getting Seated.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS CONSIDERED

Lively Afternoon Session at Which a Report From the Commission on Constitution

Was Presented-Arrangements for To-

day's Session-Just Notes.

Dr. Hartzell of Cincinnati conducted the devotional exercises yesterday morning at the

opening hour of the conference. After reading a scriptural lesson the audience joined in singing, "All Hall the Power

of Jesus' Name," after which Dr. Hartzeil offered prayer. Bishop Merriil again presided and stated at the opening of the session that it was not

customery for a bishop to preside two days in succession, but as Bishop Poster, who should have presided today, was busy preparing the quadrennial address, he had been requested to preside during the morning Secretary Monroe read the minutes of the

preceding day.

In accordance with the authority vested in him by the conference, Secretary Monroe has appointed M. S. Hard of Wyoming, G. G. Hudson, North Indiana, Dr. Coggswell of Michigan and Dr. Mills of the Central New York and Ferrage as his assistants. New York conference as his assistants. Doctoring the Official Record,

Several corrections were made in the min utes of the first day. Some of the descrates claimed that they had been recorded incorrectly upon the separate scating question and they wanted to be set right. The jist of and they wanted to be set right. The list of nye and no votes appeared in the Daily Christian Advocate and created considerable dissatisfaction on account of alleged inaccu-

The complaints were numerous, but it was soon discovered that the minutes of the secretary were correct and that the errors were chargeable to the Advocate's report

The minutes were finally approved.

Mr. Palmer of the conference commission created a great laugh by stating that one of the lay delegates who took a seat with the separate lay delegation had lost his pecketbook containing \$200 and a railroad ticket. He requested any person who might have found the wallet to hand it to the secretary. Mr. Palmer also explained that the build-ing committee and the commission had labored nearly all night in trying to get the

scating of the tall in order.

The selection of seats for the delegates who had not drawn prizes in the first distribution was taken up. It was an all day's job. Much that had been done on Monuay was gone over again. Delegates stood on their feet and fourth like politicians for a good location in the hall. Several times during the meeting the presiding bishop gave up in dismay or from exhaustion, and confusion reigned supreme. Finally, after nearly three hours of the meeting had been consumed, a motion was carried that all future differences in regard to seats be left to the commission for

Providing for Committees.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Neely and Dr. Queal, providing for the appointment of the following twelve standing committees Episcopacy, itinerants, boundaries, revisals, temporal economy, aid of the church, book concerns, missions, education, church extension, Sunday schools and tracts, freedmen's aid and work in the south. The resolution further provided that the first six named committees meet Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the second six meet Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The resolution also provided that a comof one member from each conference district, to be known as a judiciary committee, t which all appeals from conferences and in dividuals, as well as other questions of law, should be referred for settlement. Dr. Moore, editor of the Western Christian

Advocate, moved that the appointment of a judiciary committee be pestpened until today and that no bishops be members of that committee. The suggestion was adopted

Dr. Hunt objected to a clause in the resofixing the time of meeting of the trees. He thought that they should have nower to meet when it was most conven-An amendment was offered coveri this point and the resolutions were adopted

Mr. Cody of the Rock River conference was seated as a delegate in the absence of ev. Mr. Ridgeway. Dr. Kynett moved that the chairmen of

delegations hand the names of their nominations for places on the committees to the secretary as soon as possible it order to facilitate the organization of the committees. The motion was carried. Licutenant Governor Richards of Montana was given permission to take a chair and sit Lincoln's Invitation to the Conference.

A communication from the city of Lincoln, signed by the mayor and officers of the Roard of Trade, Real Estate exchange and the Methodist churches, was introduced by the chancellor of the Wesleyan university of that city, inviting the conference delegates to visit Lincoln Saturday, May 14, and be guests of the city for a day. he chancellor stated that a special train

would leave Omnha at 9 o'clock on that morning if they accepted the invitation and that their trip would not cost them : cent. They would be royally entertained, and their visit would also do the cause of western Methodism much good.

Dr. Buckley was in favor of going. said that the Methodist conference was the only body that pretended or attempted to do business for a month without any real inter nission, and his experience had satisfied him that a day of recreation would be beneficial

It was decided to accept the invitation with thanks, and the delegates will visit the capital city in a body.

A resolution thanking the mayor, city council and all others assisting in the recep-tion tendered and praying that the richest blessings of God might ever rest on

nmonwealth was introduced by Alabama delegate and unanimously

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Afternoon Devoted to Consideration of Various Conference Topics. The afternoon meeting at the First Methodist church was called to order by Bishop Foss. Rev. S. O. Benton of the New England Southern conference led in devotional exercises.

Bishop Merrill called up the report of the commission appointed four years ago, to consider changes in the constitution of the conference and the discipline of the church. Dr. Lanaban moved that the report of the commission be printed in the Advocate.

A brother arose here and asked that the report be read before it was printed, on account of the fact that a great many errors usually crept into printed reports, and by baving the report read first the errors would e noted by the delegates.

It was decided to have the report read, F. A. Rigger moved that where delegates vacated their places to be filled by reserves the general conference pay only the expense of one delegate instead of both that of the delegate and the reserve. An amendment was offered to except cases of sickness on part of the delegates where the substi tutes had to take their places.
On motion of Dr. Queal of New York the whole matter was referred to a committee of

Report of the Commission. Dr. T. V. Neely of Philadelphia then read the report from the constitution commission This commission was appointed in 1888 to consider changes in the constitution and in the form of the discipline. The commission is composed of William P. Dillingham, ex-governor of Vermont; Rev. John Miley of Drew

nine, to be reported to the conference.

Theological seminary, Francis M. Root of Buffalo, Rev. Thomas B. Neely, D.D., of Philadelphia, Hon. Hiram Sibley of Ohlo, Rev. Jacob Todd, D.D., of Delaware, Calonel John W. Ray of Indiana, Rev. Luge Hitch-John W. Ray of Indiana, Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D.D., of Chicago, Rev. A. K. Kvnett,
D.D., LL.D., of New York, Judge S. H.
Eibert of Denver, Rev. Charles L. Mailson
of Texas, Mr. T. B. Sweet of Topeka, Rev.
Jacob Rothweller, D. D., of Kentucky, Hon.
R. M. Widney of California, and Bishops
Merrill, Foss and Nindo.

The report said that the commission had
met once at Chartanous. at Ocean Grove

met once at Chautauque, at Ocean Grove and other places. Numerous changes in cer-tain paragraphs of the discipline were discussed and recommended.

In considering the question as to what was

the constitution of the general conference the report said that changes had occurred from time to time. Prior to 1808 all mais-ters who had been four years in the travel-ing connection were members of the general conference. The general conference of 1808 decided to make the general conference a delegated body. Those articles creating a longated conference became the constitution. From 1808 until 1872 only ministers were eligible to membership in the general conference. In 1872 the conference decided to admit lay delegates.

Changes in the Constitution,

The report recommended a change in the

arrangement of the discipline, but no vital change in the matter.

A change in the date of meeting of the gen eral conference was recommended. It pro vides that the general conference shall mee on the first Wednesday in May at 10 o'clock instead of on the first day of May. The report also provides for the calling of special sessions of the general conference. Special sessions shall be composed of the members of the preceding regular session of the general It provides that two-thirds members of the general conference shall constitute a quorum.

conterence shall constitute a quorum. Min-isterial and lay delegates shall vote together excepting upon questions looking to the changing of the discipline, then they shall vote separately. No annual conference shall be organized with less than thirty traveling ministers. The concurrent vote of three-fourths of all the members of all the annual conferences present and voting shall be sufficient to authorize a change in the dis-cipline or the organic law of the church.

When Dr. Neely had completed the reading be moved that the report be made a special order for Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Before the motion was put he an-nounced that there was a minority report prepared by Colonel J. W. Ray. The minorty report was then read. It contained some inique suggestions.
Dr. Swindells of Philadelphia thought the

paper should not be taken up so soon as Thursday. It required more time, he thought, for the delegates to get a proper mowledge of the report.

Dr. Sheir of Minnesota, Rev. Mr. Smith of Pittsburg and Dr. Payne of New York were of the same opinion, and the consideration of this report was finally made a special order

for Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

Dr. McElroy moved that the minority renort be printed in the Advocate and the motion was favorably considered.

Committees and Conferences. On motion of Dr. Hunt the conference decided to pay the traveling expenses of the onstitutional commission.
Dr. Leonard moved that a committee of

seven members on rules of order be ap-pointed by the chair. The motion was car-ried but the appointment of the committee was postponed. On motion of Dr. King of New York it was decided to appoint a committee of five to con sider necessary action recarding the second ecomenical conference. Dr. J. D. Hammond of California then

moved that the roll of conferences be called and the delegates send up a list of their names for standing committees. The secretary stated that the twelve standing committees would meet as follows: On Monday, Wednesday and Friday the committees on episcopacy, itinerncy, boundaries, revisal, temporal economy, and state of the church. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday the following committees will meet:

Book concern, missionary, education, church extension, Sunday school and tracts, freed The committees will probably be announced They are to be appointed by the

A committee of five was appointed to take etion on the World's fair.
Dr. Pearson of Cincinnati presented a reslution calling for three copies of the Daily Advocate for each delegate during the con-

ference. A motion of Dr. Hartzell that a committee f five be appointed to receive fraternal delegates was carried.

## Prohibition Comes Up.

Dr. Leonard moved that a committee consisting of two memoers from each conference district and five at large be appointed on temperance and the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Dr. Belt offered a substitute that this committee be made a standing committee and each annual conference be equally represented. Dr. Leonard explained that two nembers from each conference district wer, sufficient to give a fair expression of the sen iments of all and the committee would be nore effective than if composed of one from each annual conference. A number of delegates participated in the

discussion that followed. It was generally asserted that this was one of the most important questions to claim the attention of the conference, and that it was essential that every conference should have a voice in the of the committee. Dr. Masters of Michigan thought that the

importance of the matter was sufficient reason why it should not be intrusted to a large and unwieldy committee. Rev. Knox of Kentucky stated that no committee could be too large to combat the nonster evil of intemperance. It should be

a standing committee, because intemperance vas a standing evil all the time. The previous question was ordered and the vote was taken on Dr. Belt's substitute, which was declared adopted. The commit-tee will therefore consist of one delegate from each annual conference.

Dr. Hunt's motion that a committee of five

be appointed to consider and report on a dan for the revision of the discipline was Dr. Hartzell moved that arrangements be made for the publication of the usual confer-ence manual, including rules of order, stand-

The motion was car

ing committees, etc.

published should not include the episcopal address. Rev. James M. Shumpert of Mississippi moved that Bishop Merrill be authorized to edit the publication, with such assistance as he might require. Dr. Buckley of New York wished to postpone the whole matter until the committee on revision of the disci-pline should report. His substitute was

ied with the understanding that the matter

### adopted by the conference. Will Consider the League.

Dr. Pendleton of Kansas moved that a committee of two from each conference dis-trict be appointed on Epworth League. As amendment was offered making the Epworth League committee a standing committee. The substitute was discussed at length and a great many of the prominent delegates favored the idea of giving the Epworth League a very full and complete considera-tion. The conference decided to appoint a largo committee, consisting of a minister and a layman from each conference, and four at large, to consider the great Epworth

Dr. Arthur Edwards of Chicago moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a minute for the journal with refersuce to the municipal reception given the conference in Exposition ball Monday night. He salu it was a magnificent affair and the conference wanted to see that it was properly peognized. It was unanimously carried. Dr. Chaffee moved that the bishops appoint a judiciary committee consisting of one mem-ber from each district conference and one at large. This was the matter, that was taken up during the forenoon and postponed with-

out action. On motion it was laid on the Roy. J. J. Bentley of Lexington conference moved that a committee be appointed to con-sider all matter pertaining to fraternity and organic union, said committee to consist of two members from each district conference and five at large. Rev. Mr. Whitlock of

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### CHINESE EXCLUSION

Report of the Conference Committee Adopted by the Senate.

OBJECTED TO TOO MUCH CHEAPNESS

O'Neill of Missouri Asks the House to Put a Stop to Its Five-Cent Way of Doing Business-Washington News and Notes.

Washington, D. C., May 3 .- In the senate, Mr. Morgan called up the president's message on an international conference as to sil ver coinage and Mr. Kyle proceeded to address the senate in favor of free colunge. At the close of Kyle's speech the message was again laid on the table, Morgan giving

notice that he wanted to speak on it. The conference report on the Chinese ex clusion bill was then laid before the senate As soon as it was read Sherman stated that though a member of the conference committee he had not been able to sign it. He was very willing to provide any necessary legislation for the restriction of Chinese labor, but thought the senate bill had done so very effectively. It had proposed to continue in service the existing laws with penalties for their violations by Chinamen coming into the United States, especially through Canada. He looked upon the introduction of Chinese laborers through Canada as an insult to the United States. They were allowed to enter Canada on payment of s charge of \$50 a head, and with the privilege of entering the United States in violation of the law. That was not courteous treatment on the part of Canada. It was just incidents like that which tended to create excitemen and irritation along the border, and which would some day be the cause of difficulty. Those who believed that the United States had a right to trample on the treaty and to disregard it might vote for the conference report without compunction, but for his part ne did not feel at liberty to do so.

Defended by Dolph.

Mr. Dolph-another one of the confercesdefended the report.

Mr. Dawes opposed the conference report as being in violation of the treaty.

Mr. Vest said that he had no disposition to

violate treaties, but self-preservation was the first inw of nations as well as of individuals.

Mr. Frye spoke of a visit which he had made to Rock Springs, where he had seen about 100 Chinamen—peaceable, quiet, well behaved and cleanly. There were also two companies of infantry, and when he inquired of their commanding officer why the troops were there he was told that their presence was necessary in order to protect the lives of those quiet, unoffending Chinamen from a horde of unnaturalized Poles and Hungarians who worked in the mines.

Mr. Paimer said that there were two reasons why he could not vote for the conference report. One was that a Chinaman seeking to come into the United States was not to be admitted to bail. That was unnecessarily harsh provision-one consistent with the fundamental not principles of justice that existed in China and America and everywhere God reigned. The other reason was the provision for the arrest of Chinamen not provided with certificates. He sympathized with the gentlemen from the Pacific coast and would do anything to help them except what he believed to be essentially wrong and unjust. How They Voted.

The vote was then taken and the confer ence report was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 15—as follows: Yeas—Messrs, Allen, Allison, Chandler, Cockrell, Callion, Dolph, Felton, Callion, Cockrell, Caller, Cockrell, Caller, Cockrell, Caller, Cockrell, Caller, Cockrell, Caller, Cockrell, Caller, Carrier, allinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris, H. cock, Jones of Arkansas, McPherson, Mitch ell, Morgan, Peffer, Perkins, Power, Ran-som, Sanders, Sucup, Squire, Stanford, Stew. art, Stockbridge, Vest, Walthall, Warrer Nays-Messrs. Bate, Call, Colquitt, Dawes,

Dixon, Frye, George, Gray, Higgins, K Palmer, Platt, Pugh, Sherman, Wilson-The house bill placing binding twine on the ee list was said before the senate and re ferred to the finance committee. After an executive session the senate ad-

## IN THE HOUSE.

Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill Considered,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3,-The house, after routine business, went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

The consideration of the consular portion of the bill having been completed without material change, the committee reverted to the amendment offered several days ago by Mr. Chipman of Michigan, providing that no part of the emergency fund shall be paid to any foreign government in settlement of any claim against the United States. Adopted. Intercontinental Rallway Survey.

Mr. Blount of Georgia, in charge of the bill, moved to strike out the appropriation of \$65,000 to continue the preliminary survey for an intercontinental railway. It may be advanced as an argument in favor of the appropriation, he said, that the United States had already appropriated \$130,000 to carry out this work, but this was the first opportunity presented to oppose a scheme which would connect this government with a railroad in South America and which might implicate as in a war of conquest. He believed that if this proposition were en-acted into law the United States would be pledged to the construction of a railroad and, if required, to furnish a subsidy to

Mr. McCreary supported the motion. The only gentleman on the foreign affairs com-mittee who coposed the appropriation, he said, was the chairman, who had reported the bill. That gentleman stood in the attitude of asking the house to strike from the bill, which he had himself reported, one of its most important features. It was not a proposition to build a railroad. It was sim-ply a proposition that the United States onto furnish \$65,000 to complete a survey which was already two-thirds accomplis There was nothing in the clause that pledged the United States to furnish \$1 for the con struction of the road. Mr. Patterson of Tennessee spoke in favor motion, as did also Mr. Holman of

Indiana. Five-Cent Way of Doing Business.

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri, in his good natured style, which is always appreciated, expresse his opinion, which was that the appropriation should be made. His appeal to the house, that it should put a stop to this poor, cent way of doing business elicited lause, and called from Mr. Reed of Main he remark that the statement was very beautiful, but not delicate. Tue motion was agreed to-112 to 71, Mr.

Blount thus triumphing over the otherwise animous vote of his committee. The committee rose and reported the bill as mended to the house.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi demanded a separate vote on the amendment striking out the \$65,000 appropriation for the interconti-

nental rallway survey and it was agreed to yeas, 145; nays, 84. The bill then passed. On motion of Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a conference ordered. The house then adjourned.

SILVER-LEAD ORES.

Claims That the Present Tariff Works at Injury to American Smelters. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3 .- Representative Whiting of Michigan has prepared and will submit to the house the report of the insjority of the ways and means committee recommending the passage of the bill to place on the free list silver-lead ores when the silver exceeds the lead in value. After

calling the attention to the rulings of the freasury department, that metal of pre-dominating value determined the dutiable character of ores, the report says the McKinley law changed this by imposing a duty of 1's cents a pound on the lead in silver ores, "with results of increased and increasing "with results of increased and increasing injury to American smelters and all interests connected therewith. The use of silver lead ores for smelting the dry silver ores mined in the United States is an imperative necessity, and they are not only required as the raw material of smelting, but are essential to the industry. The American smelter must secure this ore, and as the domestic approximation of the manufacture of the connection of the mestic supply does not meet the demand, heavy importations of Mexican ores have been made. Now, however, new conditions confront the smelting interests of this coun-try, and threaten, unless the relief proposed try, and threaten, unless the relief proposed is granted, the quick transfer across the Mexican border of a large proportion of the smelting industry, to the great injury of American labor and of the railroads and other nindred pursuits. The results of the McKinley act upon this industry demonstrate that it has led to direct and increasing injury to American labor, capital and market without corresponding benefit to any home industry. The sole Denefits have been to foreign interests and the sole injury to our own people, and unless quickly remedied, wn people, and unless quickly remedied, In conclusion, the report says that while the bill will not cure the eyils which the present law has created, if promptly adopted, will modify its injurious effects upon our

ome industries.
The foreign affairs committee has suggested that this concession will probably be of mutual advantage in securing reciprocity with Mexico. The imposition of a duty upon silver, lead ores was regarded by Mexico as an unfriendly act, and the Mexican government at once retaliated by increasing her duties upon our agricultural products while our sister republic has really been the only one benefited by the duty as she realizes that in passing the law it was of a purpose to injure her and acts accordingly.

### RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Land Grant and Subsidized Roads Object

to a Reduced Compensation .. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.-The proposiion made by the house committee on the postal appropriation bill to reduce the compensation of land grant and subsidized rail roads for carrying the mails from 8) per cent of the rate allowed nonaided railroads, as the law at present provides, to 50 per cent has received vigorous opposition from the land grant railroads, and they are protesting against the proposed legislation as unjust and unreasonable. Today representatives of a number of these railroads appeared before the committee and stated the reasons for

their opposition. E. B. Stahlman of the Louisville & Nash ville railroad spoke for roads in the south including the line in which he is an officer. The present compensation for carrying the mails, he said, was not equal to the amoun mans, he said, was lot equal to the amount the company would receive if it collected fare from a single mail messenger at the rate of 3 conts a mile. The Louisville & Nash-ville at present lost by means of the reduction of 20 per cent, made under the existing law, between \$12,000 and \$15,000 per year, which was equal to 4 per cent on the amount the road had received by reason of the gov ernment land grant.

Discriminating Against Aided Roads, Mr. O. M. Spencer, representing the Han-nibal & St. Joseph and the Chicago, Bur-lington & Quincy railroads, said he did not question the right of congress to fix the rate of compensation, but the rate fixed must be reasonable, which the proposed compensa-tion was not. When coppens fifty years ago made the grant to the Hamibal & St. Joseph road it had no intention that the road should accept and return to this government dollar for dollar by means of lower compensation for carrying the mails all that it had received from the govern-A grant was as sacred as act and there was no intention on the ment. part of congress to give the lands and the exact payment for them. There was neither public nor private demand for the reduction proposed. He took it that the sole reason for committee's action was retrenchment and economy, but economy would not be effected, for the land grant railroads could not, under the bill, compete with nonaided roads receiving full rates for carrying mails and the consequence would be that the govinstead of 80 cents for carrying the mails and it would operate as a discrimination against roads which had received grants.

## DECIDED AN OLD CASE,

Important Supreme Court Decisions-New Notes From Washington. Washington, D. C., May 3.-In 1856, H. L. Opic sold for \$41,000 a large tract of farm and in Jefferson county, then Virginia, and now West Virginia, to Henry Castleman, a part of the payment being in cash and the rest in notes. Those payments which fell due between 1861 and 1864 Castleman paid to Mrs. Opie in confederate money and Virginia bank notes, both of which were depreciated currency. Mrs. Opie's sons were in the confederate army, and she accepted the money which was divided among the members of the family, and in 1865 at her request the trustees executed a deed of release. About fifteen years afterwards suit was brought against Castleman, and the point made that payment in confederate money did not constitute a payment in lawfu The United States district court of West Virginia gave judgment against Castleman, but the United States supreme court, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, reversed that holding that the action on the part -' the Opies came too late.

## FREE LUMBER,

One Section of the Proposed Tariff Reforn Objected to by Democrats,

Washington, D. C., May 3 .- The dem ocratic members of the ways and means committee afforded an opportunity this afternoon to get the members of the house to privately express their views on the tariff. It was made plain that there are quite a number of democratic members who are not in favor of the free lumber bill at are not in favor of the free lumber bill at this session of congress, and at least one member opposed to a reduction in the duty on barley, proposed by Ropresentative Lockwood of New York. The opposition to the lumber bill came from North Carolina and the great lang states in the northwest, and was on the ground that the cuty should not be taken off unless compensatory benefits were given by a general tariff reduction vill. Mr. Stout of Michigan urged the committee to place refined sugar on the free list, and also asked for lower duties on thread and steel rails.

Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3 .- By a mistake in placing a parenthesis in the Mo-Kinley tariff act "sweetened chocolate was made dutiable as chocolate con fectionery. With a view to remedying the mistake the ways and means committee of the house today agreed to rep rt Mr. Cockran's bill changing the position of the parenthesis so as to put sweetened chocolate on the dutiable list at 2 cents per pound, as originally intended.

An amendment to the senate 'naval appro-

priation bill was today reported from the senate committee on military affairs author-izing the secretary of war to establish not to exceed two military posts at points on the northern frontier where he may, in his judgment, deem it for the public good. troller Lucey testified that one of the applicants for the receivership of the bank was endorsed by Thomas Wanamaker. Nothing

further of interest was elicited. Another Edison Invention Snapped Up. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3 .- Three patents were issued today to Thomas A. Edison assignor to the Western Union Telegraph company, covering features of the speaking telephone. The original application was filed in 1877.

# HARRISON BEYOND A DOUBT

He Already Has Enough Delegates Pledged to Insure His Renomination.

THREE HUNDRED / ND TWO ON THE LIST

Where the President's Strength Lies-The Figures-Democratic and Republican Conventions in Various Parts of the Country-Political Pointers.

New York, May 3.-The Mail and Express today admits that President Harrison's renomination at Minneapolis is an assured fact. In support of this statement it prints the following table of instructed delegates from compilations of figures received from state and district conventions already held all over the country: Alabama, 23; Arkansas, 16; California, 2; Florida, 8; llimois, 6; Indiana, 30; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 26; Marylano, 4; Michigan, 4; Mississippi, 18; Missouri, 34; Nebraska, 16; New York, 26; Ohio, 6; South Carolina, 18; South Dakota, 8; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 30; Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 10. Total, 302.

The paper continues as follows: "Private information has been received from others who have either been chosen delegates or will be, and in the absence of instructions can vote as they wish, that 211 have already put themselves on record as intending to vote for Harrison. These delegates are absolutely accurately recorded."

### RUSK SAYS IT'S TOO LATE.

No Use in Booming Him for the Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The latest feature of the anti-Harrison combination to develop itself was the renewed impetus given to the presidential beomiet of Uncle Jerry Rusk, The senators who are most emphatic in their opposition to Mr. Harrison's renomination urged that Rusk could not only carry Wisconsin for a certainty, but he could also bring to his support so many farmers in the northwest that the farmers alliance movement would be broken, so far as it affected the republican party. But in opposition to the Rusk boom attention was called to the fact that during a riotous demonstration in Milwaukee, when several thousand Hungar lans and Poles thr 'atened depredations, Gov ernor Rusk called out the militia and was said to have instructed the soldiers to fire on the rioters in case they became too turou-lent. The orders were obeyed by the sol-diery, and as a result seven persons were killed and a great many wounded before order was restored. It is urged that whether right or wrong in his action the labor ele-ment would be against. Rusk in case he was

When your correspondent mentioned the when your correspondent mentioned the presidential nomination to Secretary Rusk, he replied promptly:

"It is too late for that now. Four years ago I'd have listened to you."

### IN SECRET SESSION.

Alliance Leaders Perfecting Their Plans for the Coming Campaign. Birmingnam, Ala., May 3.—The southern alliance presidents and executive boards have been in conference here all day and are again in session tonight, but beyond the fact that all the southern states and Oklahoma are represented, little or nothing is known of the proceedings. Members of the conference smile and talk pleasantly, but tell noth ng. It is given out, however, that Colonel Polk is presiding and W. F. Gwynn of Ten-

nessoe is secretary. Colonel Polk made a speech in opening the proceedings and then general reports from all the states were made. It is gathered that practically everybody in attendance for a people's party. There is opposition to making the iss locally and it is probable the this policy will provait. There we There were prominent members last night who were opposing any support of the people's party n any form, but it is openly announce today that they have been brought around and that the body is practically unanimou now on the proposition that the falliance men should support the ticket of the Omaha convention. Whether any formal action has been, or will be, taken on this subject is what cannot be learned.

Illinois Republican Hosts Gathering. SPRINGPIELD, Ill., May 3 .- The delegates t the republican state conveation arriving in large numbers. The candidates for the various state officers are very active soliciting the votes of country delegations. There has been no significant change in the relative strenth of the candidates. Fifer's nomination for covernor is practically assured. Ray for lieutenant governor, Pierson for secretary o state, Hertzo for treasurer and Prince for attorney general are almost sure. There is a lively contest over the auditorship. General Pavy, the present incumbent, is antagonized by the Chicago and antagonized by the Chicago and northern Illinois delegations. H. H. Stasser of Joliet, is Pavy's strongest competitor basing his claims on nationality and religion It is generally conceded that a German Luth erans should be on the ticket to reclaim thu element of the party. Charles A. Alien, Ver million, and A. M. Beaupre of Kane are also in the race. George J. Willits of Chicago ond General I. N. Rincaker of Carinville are the lavorites for congressmen-at-large.

Lutherans in Politics. Cuicago, Ill., May 3.-The Illinois conference of the German Lutheran mission synod today took imporant action on the compulsory school law question, and resolutions were adopted demanding the unconditional re-peal of the Illinois law. The resolutions declare whereas, We cannot obtain this end without the aid of one of the two great political
parties, but must unite ail our forces, even as
one man, with one of these parties, to form a
power, which the election of Henry Ranb as
state superintendent of schools shows, controis the whole state situation.

Resolved, We shall unanimously support
that party and its representative candidates
who unreservedly sustains us as to school law
the right princ ples and furnishes us in regard
to the past as well as the future the best

to the past as well as the future the best guarantee for the maintenance of the same. The school committee, in accord with these resolutions, shall examine into the platforms and state of affairs of both political parties and determine accordingly with which party we shall vote. California Republicans. STOCKTON, Cal., May 3.-The republican

state convention, to select delegates to the Minneapolis convention, met this afternoon. Among those prominently mentioned for delegates-at-large are Senator Felton, M. M. Estee and M. H. DeYoung, all of whom were prominent in the last senatorial fight. James H. Neff of Placer county was chosen unporary chairman, and after the selection f committees the convention adjourned until this evening.
The platform endorses President Harrison's administration, the election of United States senators by popular vote is endorsed, and declares against the free coinage of al-

the product of American mines. Maine Independents Meet. GARDINER, Me, May 3.-The people's party state convention met here today. Many prominent labor men are present. Practically the meeting is for organization. A. A. Beaton of Rockland is temporary chair-Committees on resolutions, etc., were

ver and favors the restriction of coinage to

appointed. Lynn County Pavors Boles. CEDAR RAPIDS, In., May 3 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Lynn county democratic convention to select delegates to the state convention was held at Marion today.

The meeting v the state convention nouffer, J. G. Cherry ohn M. Terng, W. T

were chosen:
Henry F. Mi
Daniels, Alexa
A. T. Schinalei
L. Ing, A. J. F.
Jr., C. C. Mentz
rison, C. C. Litt
Shanklin, B. M. ohn M. lerng, W. L.
larles, John Petiovisky,
itmar, J. H. Jones, M.
lister, John Mitchell,
Bunting, James MorD. B. Long, A. T.
ir and Henry Kilen,
ion was unanimously The following adopted:

Resolved, That invention most heart-fly endorses the coan, efficient and capable administration of our honored governor, flor-ace Boles, and announces the firm convertion of the democrats of this county that his name, supported by his record as a public officer, win be a guaranty of the party in the management of the public affairs.

Nuckolls County Independents Meet. NELSON, Neb., May 3. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE |- The alliance county convention of Nuckolls county was held here today. Delegates were elected to the state convention at Lincoln, congressional at Holdredge and Kearnoy congressional. The delegates were instructed for McKeighan. The convention expressed a preference for Weaver for president, Pols for vice president, Powers for governor, declared for the free coinage of silver, and denounced reciprocity.

South Carolina Wants Hill. Communa, S. C., May 3 .- A test of the sentiment of the state regarding the democratic presidential nominee was furnished by the county conventions held yesterday to elect delegates to the state convention. Cieveland was endorsed in one county. In every other where any attempt was made to endorse him it failed. Hill was endorsed by several counties. The general sentiment seems to be in favor of a western man. The

delegates to Chicago will not be instructed. Cleveland Men Working for Fuller. Washington, D. C., May 3 .- The correspendent of the Cincinnati Enquirer tele graphed his paper that, with Cleveland's consent, Vilas and Don Dickinson are trying to secure the presidential nomination for Chief Justice Fulier on the ground that Cleveland could not get the necessary west-ern support. The only stumbling block in the way so far is the opposition of the Cleveland men in New York.

Endorsed Harrison. Sr. Louis, Mo., May 3.-The republicans of the Eleventh congressional district of this city in convention this afternoon elected Charles F. Menneker and Clark H. Sampson as delegates to the Minneapolis national convention. The convention refused to in-struct the delegates for Harrison, but it endersed the Harrison administration in its

Hill Got a Few Delegates, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 3 .- All the counties of the state held their conventions yesterday and chose delegates to the state convention to chose delegates to the national democratic convention. A few counties went for Hill, but the large analority of delegates are uninstructed.

California Republicans in Convention. STOCKTON, Cal., May 3,-The republican state convention to choose delegates to the Minneapolis convention was called to order ere this afternoon. While the platform wil endorse the Harrison administration, it is believed the delegates will not be instructed.

### STILL HOLDS HIS CAPITOL.

Venezuela's President Not Yet Overthrown by the Revolutionists, [Copprighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] BARCELONA, Venezuela (via Galveston, Fex.), May 3 .- [By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. ]-A battle may be expected soon between the government troops and the federalists south of Caracas. Palacio has sent an army from the capital to engage the enemy. At th latest accounts the opposing forces were getting very near each other and the object of the president seems to be draw the revolutionists away from Valencia and Calaboco, which they now sur round, preventing communication between the government generals, Ybarra, Aranja and Casanas, who are located in those towns and the capital. If Palacio's forces should prove victorious they will undoubtedly march to the relief of the besieged city While the revolutionists are resisting their advance an opportunity will be offered

Ybarra, Aranjo and Casanas to escape from the trap which has been set for them. Palacio seems to have arrived at the con clusion that he must act aggressively or the federalists will become so powerful they will sweep all before them. H been depending on his generals in the state of Caraboco to put down the rebellion but he now clearly perceives that they have utterly failed to do so and are so hommed in as to be at the mercy of their fees, hence this move

ment from the capital. The body of revolutionists to the south o Caracas is the advanced guard of Crespo's main body and it has been marching from his heacquarters south of Larca Valencia, so as to attack Victoria and move upon Caracas a soon as word was brought to them that Crespe, Mora, Guerre and Manzano had cap-

ured Valencia and Puerto Cabello. Government Forces Quite Weak. The picked men of the government troops are at these places. The army now on its way to meet the revolutionists is largely made up of raw recruits, conscripted peasants and laborers, well armed, but poorly disciplined. The government is just at present well supplied with money and is anxious to strike a decisive blow before its finances are exhausted. Crespo's selected army 3,000 infantry and 1,200 horses are in nountains between Cura and San Sepastian. Only seventy-five kilometers scoarate the repel chieftain from his capital, Cura being that distance from Caracas. Victoria lie between Cura and Caracas and fifty kilo meters from the capital. As Crespo's men

surround Victoria, Palacio's army will come up with revolutionists some forty or forty ive kilometers southwest of Caracas. It will be seen, therefore, how near Cresps is to Caracas and what imminent dange the government is in. Victoria captured, it will take very little time for the rebels to swarm upon Caracas. Los Tegues, which lies much nearer Caracas than Victoria, i friendly to the federalist cause. It was here that the villagers killed Palacio's general,

### Quevedo, the other day. Watching Political Refugees.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), May 3,—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald -Special to The Ber.]—The police are watching the Argentine refugees at the request of the Buenos Ayres authorities. The military maneuvers, which have just been conclused in the Argentine capital, show great deficiencies in the comissary and general personelle. The entire missary and general personelle. The entire army organization is said to be defective. Dr. Quiyoyer, the radical leader, visited today his political friend, Dr. Alem, who is still a prisoner on board the cruiser Argen-tina, but was not allowed to converse with The radicals are preparing for a dem onstration in favor of the political prisoners. Advices from Asuncion, Paraguay, state that the condition of affairs in that country is critical. President Gonzales fears an attack daily. A revolution scoms imminent.

## The Death Roll.

LONDON, May 3. - Count Holsteinberg, the minent Danish statesman, is dead. MONTE CARLO, May 8.—Thomas Hohler, formerly a prominent English; pera singer who married the downger ducties of New-

who married the sowager duchess of Newcastle, is dead.

Christo, Ill., May 3.—Robert D. Fowler,
of the Anglo-American Provision company,
died this morning in London of typhold
fever. Mr. Fowler was born in the neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland, and was about
53 years old. His fortune is estimated at
\$1,500,000, and he leaves a wife and six
children, all of whom live in England.

San Luis Osispo, Cal., May 3.—Don Jose San Luis Ossero, Cal., May 3.—Don Jose Pico, who figured prominently in the early history of California, and one of the most

active men of the times, is dead, aged 88.

## DEATH RODE ON THE WINDS

Many Lives Lost and Many People Injured in a Kansas Cyclone.

DEMOLISHED EVERYTHING IN ITS PATH

Destruction Left in the Wake of the Past Rushing Winds-Houses Torn Into Fragments and Crops Rained

-The tasualties,

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 3 .- The Times' Topeka, Kau., special says: The full details of last night's storm in the Missouri creek valley are only just beginning to be received. The stormswept regions are in isolated localities and the news comes in slowly. The Missouri Pacific, which is the only road which traverses the region, suffered several washouts, and traffic is suspended. In Missouri township, this county, the damage and ioss of life seem to have been greater than at any other place. The storm was a genuine rotary evelone, and it demolished everything in its path. In some places the very bark was peeled from the trees. Houses were torn in fragments, trees uprooted and crops

### Victims of the Storm's Pury.

The house of James Mitchell, a farmer, was in the path of the storm. It was occupied by Mitchell, his wife and their five children when the evelone struck it. It was demolished. Mitchell was fatally injured. Mrs. Mitchell escaped, but the children wers ail seriously hurt and are now in a dying The house of Philip Lux was demolished, but the family escaped by taking refuge in

the collar.
The residence of Charles Thrasher was blown down and Thrasher was badly burt. Thomas Brooks' house was destroyed, and all of the family were more or less injured, but none were killed.

An unknown woman who had just moved

into a house which has long been vacant was killed outright when the house was de-The house of Joseph Hurd was blown down and Mrs. Hurd was killed. James Plexton's house was carried from its foundations and wrecked, and Plaxton was instantly killed in the fail of timbers. The other members of the family escaped

with slight injuries. Swan Anderson, a farm hand, was working in a field whon the storm came up. He was hurled against a stone fence and killed, Gabe Halderman, a farmer, was fatally inured in the destruction of his barn.
The other casualties in Missouri township were: Harris Anderson, fatally injured by failing timbers; Mrs. Harris Anderson, arm broken; their five children all badly bruised.

Miraculous Escapes. In Auburn township much property was amaged, but no lives were lost.

During the destruction of the house of a Mr. Drake, his young daughter was carried from the house to a tree a quarter of a mile distant, where she lodged in the branches, having received but a few slight injuries.

The Plensant Valley school house was demoished. A number of children had taken refuge there from the storm, but they all miraculously escaped death, though some

received severe injuries.

A special from McFall, Gentry county, Mo., says the storm there was also after the nature of a cyclono. The bouse of a farmer named Daniels, living near town, was destroyed. Mrs. Daniels was instantly killed. An old recluse named Sharp who lived near town was also killed outright and the child of a farmer named Baird received

injuries from which it died today.

A special from Moline, Kan., the terminus of the Howard branch of the Santa Fe road says that the cyclone there destroyed much properly. A. D. Lakin was killed in the destruction of his house and his wife

SNAP JUDGMENT. Hotel Walters Suspected of Intending to Foreclose on the Proprietors. A strike for an advance in wages is immient among the colored waiters of the princt-

pat hotels. Since the hotels have had a rush the past few days by reason of the Methodist conference delegates and many other strangers being in the city, the waiters have been trying to inaugurate a strike. The dis-sension was brought about Monday and yeserder by the "imported" darkey waiters

The first intimation of the contemplated strike was the fight in which a regular waiter at the Paxton got cut with a knife in the hands of a co-worker for the reason that he refused to sign a petition asking the management of the house for an increase in

It is thought the waiters held a secret neeting somewhere last night and prepared to make their demand today. Their scheme is to wait until the dinner hour this evening or temorrow evening when the dining rooms vill be crowded with guests in waiting heir meals. Then the demand will their meals. made, as they think the management of the house will immediately be compelled to accede or the guests will go without anything to eat. There are between forty and fifty waiters at each of the principal hotels, as each place has increased its help from twenty to twenty-five waiters the past week. The regular hotel waiters, it is said, were satisfied until the extra help arrived and created the dissension. Just what action will be taken by the managers of the hotels in case

### of a strike is not definitely known at present. NINE TIMES A WINNER.

sol Star Keeps Up His Record as Deadwood's Mascot Mayor. DEADWOOD, S. D., May 3 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-At the municipal election here today a total of 1241 votes were cast, Sol Star receiving a majority of thirtyseven and being elected mayor for the uinth consecutive time. His opponent today was Dr. John A. Harding, in whose election every confidence was had until the ballots were counted. The fight was clearly drawn on party lines between the republicans and independents, Star heading the republican ticket. The inde-

council stand five republicant and three in-dependents. The contest was the most heated ever witnessed at a local election. The Fire Record. Carson, Nev., May 3.-The Eureka quarts mill on the Carson river was destroyed by fire vesterday. The loss is \$100,000. The entire milling plant and machinery were rendered worthless. A quantity of wood was also destroyed. The mill, which was the property of the Comstock, was insured for

pendents elected two of the four aldermen and the republicans two. This makes the

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 8.—The Sash and Door Storage house, owned by Pain & Co., of Oshkosh, situated at Third avenue S. E. and Tenth street, was totally destroyed by fire last hight. Loss estimated at \$75,000;

### insured fully. Granted the Injunction. CHEVENNE, Wyo., May 3 .- Judge Ryner this morning granted a temporary injunction

restraining the ranchmen is northern Wyoming, especially in Johnson county, from making their round-ups. Marshai Joe Kankin, with a large number of deputies, will leave on the next train for Steamer Arrivals.

At London-Sighted: Majostic, Sidana and Persion Monarch, from New York.

# At Hamburg-Slavenia, from New York, At Bremen-Olitenburg, from Baltimore. At New York - Westernland, from

At Haltimore -Stuttgart, from Bremen.