THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1892.

ARE UNLIMBERING THE GUNS

Lational Executive Committee of the People's Party Arranging for its Convention.

PROPOSED REUNION OF BLUE AND GRAY

Nebraska Republican Delegates to the National Convention Arrive in Omaha to Arrange a Plan of Action-Who They Are.

The people's party national executive committee met yesterday morning with the local executive committee at the Millard to discuss in detail some of the arrangements to be made for the convention to be held July 4. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota arrived in the city this morning, and was present at the meeting.

It was decided to have the reception committee designated by red badges.

Four uniformed pages will be provided for work on the floor of the convention.

A bureau of information will be located at each depot to direct incoming delegates to the hotels and boarding houses.

The Collseum annex will be divided into four rooms for the use of committees. D. J. O'Dononue moved that the stage and 1,776 scats for delegates be reserved and 4,000 seats be divided equally between the local executive committee and the national com-

Mr. Schilling opposed the idea of selling tlekets and wanted all to have an equal op-portunity of getting into the hall. Mr. Wagefield insisted that the ticket plan nable conspiracy to demonstra into a dam-nable conspiracy to demonstra sliver and degrade man's muscles and lower the standard of civilization. English gold brought the bill through con

was better, as it did not give the strong man an advantage over the weaker in a wild scramble. Mr. Schilling thought it was simply a ques-

tion of the early bird.

How to Get Them Seated.

Sherman know it was there, that arch fiend of American politics, who has done more harm to the peone of this country than all the convicts who were ever in its penitentia-ries. They injured only the individual, but this man has injured millions of his country-men. And now the republicans talk of nominating John for the presidency. I hous to God they may, for it will give the people of this country an opportunity to show what they think of him. So with the demo-crats who talk of nominating Grover Cleves. It was stated that 20,000 people would be there clamoring for admission, and only 4,000 could get in. Mr. Schilling thought that would raise a terrible howi against the com-mittee and he didn't want it that way. Mr. Donnelly thought that it was to be a national convention, and that the seats should be equitably divided between the states not on the basis of population but of

states, not on the basis of population but of probable attendance. He did not think that it was fair to give Omaha half of the seats, but believed that this state should have more than other states.

Mr. O'Donohue withdrew his motion, after stating that it was his intention that the Omaha lickets should be for the entire state of Nebraska.

Mr. Vandervoort stated that if the doors of the convention were thrown open to the crowd the committee would regret that it ever attempted to bold a convention. No the values in this country, yet the million-aires are getting richer. There is a great, representative body of nominations would be made in a week, if at clergymen now in session in this city. What are they here for! To legislate against sin. nominations would be made in a weak, if at all, and even then they would not be made by the peopla's party. There was enough poposition to the party in some parts of the country to cause the house to be packed by the enomies of the party and the proceedings What is shill Simply human weakness under heavy governmental nessure. Crime is the result of poverty. This is shown by the history of Australia, where England sent all her worst criminals, and under fair cir-cumstances they grew into good men and women. Why, the first families of Virginia are descended from girls picked up on the streets of England and shipped to the coast of the colorian and their dynamics. would be disgraceful. Mr. Schilling said he had a better opinion

of the members of old the parties than had

Mr. Vandervoort. It was finally decided to give the Omaha subscribers 1,500 tickets, the balance of the 4,000 to be turned over to the national executive committee, and no more tickets will be issued than the seating capacity of the hall will accommodate.

Will Have a Reunion.

Regarding the proposed reunion. Regarding the proposed reunion of the blue and the gray, Mr. Vandervoort stated that the union soldiers in the people's party in this state would attend to that matter, and Mr. Davis could tell all the old graycoats in the south that ample arrangements would be made to take care of them and a hall furnished for the blue and the gray to how! it

gaged number 14,085,290, or 78.18 per cent of the total number of acres of land in the state that is taxed. Four great corporations own every foot of anthracite coal land in America, but a Mauch Chunk miner could bave only two cold boiled potatoes for his dinner. That was all be fot out of the nineteenth century. In 1550 the farmers owned five eighths of the Bishop Newman Presides at the Session With Judgment and Tact WILL VISIT LINCOLN ON SATURDAY

In 1550 the farmers owned five-eighths of the wealth of the country, in 1860 less than one-half, in 1870 a little over one-third, in 1880 a little over one-fourth, and in 1800 less than one-fifth. What will it be in 1900 [A voice: "The poor house."] "According to statistics," said the speaker, "It will be but a few decides, call it forty or fifty years if you will, there will not be a farmer left. In the state of New York

Constitutional Revision Brings out the Big Guns of the Convention-Scenes That Faintly Suggest a Demobe a farmer left in the state of New York who will own his farm. They will be ten-ants. Did it ever occur to you that there are no more Americas left for a Coumbus to discover! that there are no more Americas left for a Columbus to discover! Where are our people to go to when these scoundrels have effected the consummation of their work! Where are the soldiers who marched under Lee and Stonewall Jackson, Grant and Shorman! Their lives are slowly being ground out under this nefarious order of thiors that hear made a patient of single Bishop J. P. Newman presided at the conforence session yesterday. Rev. Haistead of Indiana led the devotional meeting. The hymn sung was a special favorite with Bishop Newman. The opening lines are:

of things that has made a nation of aristo-crats and paupers. In my state of Minne-sota the old parties have been parrowed In the cross of Christ I glory, Towering o'er the wrecks of time; All the light of sucred story Gathers round its head sublime, down to the villages, and not the best ele-ment of the villages at that. They are not Bishop Newman held the conference to a farmers, but real estate men, insurance strict observance of the rules demanding agents, sowing machine agents and that class of men, who hold about the same relation to good order and silence. He rapped vigornumanity that the fica does to the dog. ously on the stand and called for the absolute

Evils English Gold is Responsible For. suspension of all conversation during the reading of the minutes. The speaker went tack to the darg ages when a sheep was worth two pence and wages a penny a day. The change for the better was brought about by the taking to

gress, and when Grant was asked two years later why he signed it he declared he didn't

know that feature was in it. But John Sherman knew it was there, that arch fiend

crats who talk of nominating Grover Cleve-land, who advised congress against legislat-ing in the people's interest even before he took his seat in the white house.

throat. The new party fights on the theory that the world is not made for the aristoc-

Bradstreet's declares in a recent report that

here has been a decrease of 15 per cent in

racy.

Wail street has both the old parties by the

The ludicrous resolution pertaining to the order and decency of the delegates in going to dinner," introduced on Wednesday, was Spain of the wealth of Peru, where gold had been gathered to adorn the temples of the natives. So it is now; when money is dear you have cheap men. The bankers of Eng-land got the people of America into a damstricken from the record by vote of the conference.

Offering Memorials and Resolutions. The roll of conferences was then called

cratic Caucus.

for the offering of resolutions and memorials. Dr. Lanahan offered a resolution providing that the bishops might, in following the rules siready in vogue, count five years in every ten for the appointment of the itmerant ministry. That is, to permit a minister to be returned to a charge after the lanse of five years. This is simply to make the rule more definite. A resolution was introduced by the book

agents of the church calling for a revision of the chapter in the church law relating to the management of the publishing houses on account of the fact that a part of the law had Dr. Hunt wanted the committee on the

book concern to make the revision and then report the action to the conference. Dr. Neely wanted the paper referred to the comnittee on revisals. It went to the committee on book concern. A resolution was introduced declaring that

there should be two more assistant secretar-les elected for the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society on account of the enormous growth of the work, and that at least one colored man should be elected as

an assistant secretary. Referred to the com-mittee on freedmen's aid. A resolution was introduced favoring the amalgamation of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society and the Educational society. The Board of Education or Educational society has been a separate or ganization, having the work of assisting and supervising the entire educational work of the church. The resolution was referred to a special committee for consideration.

Another Freedmen's Aid resolution came floating in declaring that whereas, the expenditures and dept of the organization had enormously increased during the past four years despite the fact that the receipts had also been greatly increased, and

those who fail among thieves going to Jer-icho, wouldn't these preachers do better to Whereas, The work done had not shown a look at some of the governmental restric-tions and get after the thioves themselves! This country is going to ruin and destruccorresponding increase, especially among the colored people of the south, therefore Resolved, That the Freedmen's Aid and

Southern Education society be requested to make a searching investigation and report the causes that had led to this alleged state of things. You can't blame men for robbing trains under this state of affairs. You can't expect people to be good to a country that won't be good to them. In this country, where the tendency is to degrade the laboring man to a Referred to the Freedmen's Aid commit-

THE CENERAL CONFERENCE Bishop Newman Presides at the Session the S the floor by right of priority in springing into the arena. A heated contest followed be-tween Dr. Kynett and several others who thought that he should not allow himself to catch fire because some one had said that his speech of the previous day was revolution-ary. Dr. Kynett was not granted the privlege of the floor.

A Pennsylvanian Enters the Arena. Rev. Mr. Douglas occupied his ten minutes a generalities and in closing moved that the first section of the report then under discus-sion be laid on the table. Declared to be out of order in the form proposed.

Mr. J. H. Murray of Pennsylvania was the next speaker. He is a lawyer, with a voice that reaches away out into the corners and crevices of the large auditorium. "I do not share in that fear with some of

my ministerial brothren with regard to the safety of the laymen in this body. [Laugh-ter.] We are here to stay. [Applause.] If our seats are in danger the seats of the ministers are also in danger, because there has been no indianger, because there has been no legislation on this par-ticular question since 1872, and the rights of the ministers in this body rest upon exactly the same act that the seats of the lay-men rest upon. We are with you, brethren. [Great applause]. I do not hold that the act [Great applause]. I do not hold that the act should be made a part of the constitution; it is better to remain simply as a statutory en-actment, but the principle of lay representa-tion is constitutional. It can be amended. It is capable of improvement. All human law is. The laymen should and will be given equal representation in the general confer-ence." [Applause.] The discussion was suspended here to make a change in the arrangements for the reception of fraternal delegates.

reception of fraternal delegates.

Dr. Neely then got the floor and held that the constitution of the general conference and the constitution of the church were not identical. They were two separate docu-ments. He also held that the general conference could not grant equal lay representation without the concurrent action of the annual conferences, because the restrictive rules prohibited such a thing as they now read. He reiterated the statement that the plan of inv representation had never been constitutionally adopted. The principle of iny rep-rescutation was a constitutional fact recognized in the second restrictive rule, but the plan of lay representation had never been constitutionally adopted. Wasted His Time.

Dr. H. B. Ridgeway of the Rock River conference was the next speaker. He dealt in a generalization of doctrinal facts, and behe got down to the real points at issue half of his time was gone. Dr. Ridgeway held that the general con

ference had power to enset statutory amend-mente not in conflict with the restrictive rules.

rules. Dr. Peck of New York was the next speaker. He thought the report was not very clear or harmonious in all its parts. He believed, however, that there was a consensus of opinion that there was more in the constitution than the original six restrictive rules. The plan of lay representation was a statutory enactment, not a part of the con-stitution. It was nons use to discuss the rights of the laymen in the confer-ence. Everybody admitted their rights in the conference. He wanted the conference to pass on to some of the problems that were not admitted by everybody and cease to squander time in arguing questions all

to squander time in arguing questions all were agreed upon. Dr. J. H. Potts of Detroit was the next orator. He held that the plan of isy delega-tion was constitutional. The general con er-ence had power of the plan, he claimed. He pointed out some alleged inconsistencies in the report of the constitution commission.

Nineteenth Century Gladiator. Dr. Kynett then sprang into the arena and was greeted by appariat. He proceeded to a refutation of the remarks that had been made the day before by Dr. Buckley with reference to his inconsistent attitude, and he who had characterized Dr. Kynett's opinions as being revolutionary. Dr. Kynett de-clared that there was no such thing us the constitution of the general conference. It was the constitution the Methodist Episcopal church. document was simply the constitution of the general conference then there were thousands of ministers and laymen who were not held

ARRAIGNED THE PINKERTONS Adoption of a Resolution by the House to Iavestigate Their System. SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL

Congressmen Still Discussing Its Provisions -Reed and Holman Again Come, in **Opposition**-Peffer Talks Briefly on Silver in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12,-At last the house has adopted a resolution for the invostigation of the Pinkerton agency. Mr. Watson referred to the Pinkerton men as a standing body of armed militia, who, during the New York Central strike, shot down noncombatant men, women and chlidren, and Mr. Simpson denounced them as a band of assassius.

The committee on judiciary reported a substitute for the Watson Pinkerton detective investigation resolution. The substitute directs the committee on judiciary to investigate the Pinkerton detective system the character of its employment by corporations engaged in transportation of interstate commarce or United States mails, the number so employed, and whether such employment has provoked a breach of the peace or caused destruction of property.

Why the Resolution Had Been Introduced. Mr. Watson said that he had offered the esolution because many believed that the Pinkerton agency is a standing body of armed militia. He cited the instance of the New York Central strike. At that time these men shot down in Albany, men, women and children who were noncombatants. The governor of New York had said that the state authorities should have preserved the peace; the mayor of Albany had said the municipal authorities could have done so. He was in favor of law and order. If the authorities could preserve the peace, congress wanted to know it; if they could not they wanted to know it. He was opposed to a standing army controlled by labor or by capital. Let the house find out what this Pinkerton agency really was - whether it deserved to be re-strained, not in the interest of labor or strikers, but in the interest of citizens,

whether isborers or capitalists, in the in-terest of peace and society. Mr. E. B. Taylor of Ohio opposed the reso-lution. No reason had been presented why the house should make the investigation. It city was in a state of terror over the dis-covery the other bomb was fired. This was at \$130 p.m. The scene was the military headquarters and it was a most daring attempt. The bomb was placed close to the building, which at the time was ad not been alleged that there had been any Interference with interstate commerce. If Pinkerton detectives had killed persons they filled with Palacio's soldiers who, after being should be governed by the law of the state where the act was done. It was not an affair of the general government. He protested called to the palace to and the police in guarding it and searching for the bomb-throwers, had returned to headquarters under orders to hold themselves in readiness against the interference of congress in state affairs. Whatever wrong had been done had for any emergency. The building was brilliently lighted and peen a wrong of that kind, which was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the state the soldiers were in groups discussing the other explosion when suddenly there was a deafening report and the structure was viocourts.

Thought the Inquiry Eminently Proper. Mr. Scott of Illinois thought that the in-quiry was an eminently proper one. He be-lieved that there had been times when inter-

state commerce had been paralyzed through the action of these men. -Mr. Simpson of Kansas said that the house had been investigating everything that was suggested, but here, when the laboring class appealed to it, asking if there was any way that congress could put down this band of assassing, the gentlemen shielded themselves behind the constitution

city. The excitoment in Caracas is greater than ever. Every one is expecting to hear another dynamite explosion at any moment. After further debate the resolution was Meanwhile the last povernment buildtin in its war news declares that Crespo's forces are divided and broken up and that he is

Mr. Wilson of Washington presented (and the bouse adopted) the conference report on the bill for the sale of the Klamath river

COWBOY PRISONERS FIGHT tiations with the government of Span the purpose of inducing that government of consent to the establishment in the islan Cuba of a free and independent reput such consent to be given on payment Cuba to the government of Spain of such Trouble Developed Among the Texans at sum of money as may be equivalent both the value or the public property belongin to Spain in the island and for the relinquish ment of nec sovereign rights; also for the negotiation of a treaty to secure such ma-NICK RAY'S ALLEGED SLAYER HURT terial commercial advantages as may be agreed upon.

Peffer on Silver Coinage.

During the Indiscriminate Cutting a Bowle. The message of the president on the sub det of an international conference on bi-metallism was taken up and Mr. Peffer ad-drossed the senate. He declared his convic-tion that if the voters who favored free sliver comage would combine to secure that result they would be successful. They would secure a majority of the members of the house who have the courage of their convictions, a majority in the senate and a president who would not threaten a veto in gram to The Bes. |-There was a lively indiscriminate war among the Texans confined at Fort Russell this afternoon. The weather advance of congressional action. has been bad for several days so that the

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up. It was not ull thirty-nine pages of the bill had been read (with hardly a break) that a most important amendment was reached, and that to furnish \$125,000 toward the ex-penses of the international review in connec-tion with the World's Commbine amendment men have been confined rather closely to tion with the World's Commbian exposition, M., McPherson asked Mr, Hale (in charge

face. Both were mad in a moment and began a regular fist fight. Others joined and before it was over nearly every Texan was embroiled in the row.

that amount would cover all he needed for the present. Next winter there would be more The amendment was agreed to ceded. put an end to the trouble. One Texan rewithout further discussion

MORE BOMBS USED.

Venezuela's Revolutionists Determined to Blow Up Palacio's Capital.

'ortunately no damage was done,

the news of the attempt spread rapidly

through all parts of the capital and added to

the intense excitement already existing there among all classes. While the whole

lently shaken. All the panes of glass were smashed and every light went out. Dark-ness added to the terror of the situation.

No one, however, was killed or injured

A man who is suspected of having thrown

the bomb has been arrested. It is not known set what evidence there is to implicate him.

In all likelihood the authorities have got hold of the wreng party. Guards have been re-doubled on all the roads leading out of the

eriously.

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enezula.

states.

were more or less battered and bruised. The officer of the day ordered all the prisoners searched so that weapons could be righted 1892 by James Gor Lea Brane?. VALENCIA, Venezuela (via Galveston removed. The feeling between the stock-men and Texans is not becoming much pleasanter as days go by for the constant difficulties of the Texans have the effect of curtailing the liberties allowed all of them Tex.), May 12.-[By Moxican Caule to the New York Herald-Special to The BEE. |-Two more attempts to blow up government buildings in Caracas with dynamite pombs and this is very unpleasant to the stockmen. nave taken place. The federal palace was THO WOMEN KILLED. ne of the edifices which the revolutionists sought to wreck. The bomb * was placed alongside the building at 7 p.m.

but

the post hospital.

Horrible Discovery of an Iowa Farmer Near Prescott.

NUMBER 330.

Fort Russell.

Knife Was Used with Painful Effect -

Not Pleasant to the Impris-

oned Cattlemen.

CHEVENNE, Wyo., May 12.-[Special Tele-

their quarters. This has grown exceedingly

irksome. This afternoon a couple of them

began sparring, trying to knock off each

One accidentally struck the other in the

When the sentry appeared he was obliged

to use his bayonet vigorously before he could

ceived two painful gashes in the neck from a

bowie knife and is now being cared for in

The Texas Kid, who, it is alleged, killed Nick Ray at the K. C. ranch, emerged, from

the fight with two black eyes and others

other's hats with their open hands.

CHESTON, Ia., May 12.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-William Coons, a prominent farmer residing near Prescott, returned to his home this moraling after a day's absence and found his wife and daughter murdered. Appearances indicate that they had been as-

A nephew named Dooley, who is missing, is suspected. Great excitement prevails.

Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.-|Special Telegram to The BEE. [-Sapreme court decisions: State Pharmacy commission against F. A. C. Goerss, Marziali district, affirmed; state against Lowis Euko, Dos Molnos district, reversed; W. D. Kuiser against Soap Creek Coal company, Monroe district, af-firmed; matter of guardianship of Mary and Maggie Lally, Nellie Fitzhenry and Michael Lally against James and Mary Sallivan, Lee district, remanded; William Carson against Electric Light and Power company, Des Moines district, affirmed; in the matter of application of Cedar Rapids to condemn land for public park, reversed.

Supramo Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Supreme court decisions: State vs Joseph Sematon and Frank Sematon, Tama district, reversed; Second National bank of Monmouth vs H. S. Ash, George H. Finley, et al., Taylor district, affirmed; L. J. Dodge vs Joseph Davis, Ap-panoose district, affirmed; A. A. Henry vs L. B. Wilson, garnishee, and S. Brooks, in

Good Crop Prospects.

of the bill) whether \$50,000 would be suffic-lent for the purpose. "No," said Mr. Hale, "not by any means,

lourned.

but it is all that can be expended for the present. The secretary of the navy thought The bill went over until tomorrow, and the senate, after a brief executive session, ad-

A band will be in attendance at the open ing of the convention, and after that people's party glee clubs will furnish music Max Meyer will provide planes and organ

for the stage. The national central committee will have headquarters in THE BEE building. The railroads will be requested to pass ail

first class uniformed bands to this city on the Fourth Cards bearing the names of the states will be placed in the hall to designate the various

delegations A bond in the sum of \$25,000 guaranteeins that the provisions of the contract submitted at St. Louis would be carried out was given

Chairman Taubeneck of the national execu tive committee, and all of the members expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied, and that the national convention of the people's party would be held in Omaha on the Fourth of July. The following resolution was adopted by

the national executive committee:

Resolved. That we heartily concur in the action of this joint conference and approve suid action with pleasure and feel assured that all details will be carried out and our convention will be made a success in all par-ticulars so far as the citizens of Omaha can make it so. make it so

The national committee will remain in the city several days, and any further provisions or arrangements that they may wish to make will be suggested to the local executive committee.

PEOPLE'S PARTY RALLY.

Three Hundred People Listen to the

Speeches at Washington Hall. Something over 300 people braved the mo notonous drizzle last evening to attend the people's party rally at Washington hall, and those who sat the program out stayed for three long hours. On the platform were seated J. V. Wolfe, Allen Root, Joseph Edgerton, John Jeffcoat, T. C. Kelsey, W. H. Deck, Paul Vandervoort, C. H. Pirtle, and Messrs, Davis, Washburn and Taubeneck of

the national executive committee, while in the audience were reveral opponents of the people's party, drawn thither to hear the au thor of the cryptogram, Ignatius Donnelly, the sage of Nininger.

John Jeffcoat called the meeting to order at 8:10 o'clock and introduced Chairman J. V. Wolfe of the central committee as presiding officer, who in turn, without delay, in-troduced Chairman Taubeneck of the naional executive committee as the first speaker of the evening.

The speaker said that the great problem that confronted the American people today was how to prevent the ranid cen-tralization of wealth. This was not owing to any mability to create wealth, as there never was a time in the history of the country when it was so easy to make money as it is today. A farmer can do as much in three hours with improved machin fits ery as he could do in thirteen hours fifty The trouble is with the years ago. money nower that controls the volume of money. and the railroad corporations that control the transportation facilities of the country. The speaker would only state that it was proposed to put both in control of the people as a remedy for the existing evil.

Ignatius Donnelly's Speech.

Ignatius Donnelly was next introduced, and was greeted with hearty applause. He placed his watch before him as he stepped forward and stated that he would limit his time as there were others to follow. He said that the speakers of the peoples' party wer at the speakers of the people's party were nominated calamity howiers, and though it as an insult he was ready to cept it. The speakers of the old arties created calamities, and the third arty folks protested against them. 1.ccept party Ubrist's religion began with a few followers, as did the people's party. The founder of that religion went further, however, than the third party had gone. He thrust the money chaogers out of the temple while the third party had only resolved that they should be kicked out. Patrick Heary and chould be acceed out. Patrick floarly and George Washington were great third party men, and the declaration of inde-pendence was a great calamity howl. It was a long list of grievances. It was a long list of grievances. As Mr. Faubeneck had said, the farmer could do more than ever before, but he did not get the benefit of it. Mortgages in this state amount to \$120,000,000, while the acres mortauper, how can the old soldiers feel but hat they labored in vain! What have we got on the supreme bench!

of the colonies, and they developed into a noble lot of men and women. Instead of getting lint and medicines for

tion, and, worst of all, to moral ruin.

Why, the hirelings of Jay Gould. There is no nope for this republic, save in this great movement, and if you don't stand by it you are false as hell to yourselves. Urge upon all to form people's parties. It is humanity's cause. It is your cause not ours and we can not hope for success unless our voices kindle a fire for a good cause and for righteousness. Then we shall feel that we have done a good work for the beauty and dignity of civilization. J. H. Davis of Texas.

J. H. Davis of Texas was next introduced nd he admitted that he was born in South Carolina and reared in the cactus orchards of enment of this country was patterned on the grandest plan that the world had ever known, but the pattern was about all there was left. He said: We must confront the conditions as we find them today-land, transportation and money. When these problems are solved to the greatest good of he greatest number the question will be

We have land enough in this country to give comfortable homes to three-fifths of the population of the world, but enough of it to make twenty-six states is owned abroad That condition never existed where freedom existed.

We are not anarchists or the disgrantled office seekers that you read about. We hold that the dollar is created by man and is the reward of labor and should be subservient to but today money compels the tired minutes. muscle to bend the knee in all parts of the muscle to bend the knee in all parts of the country. In 1850 the world was shocked by the announcement that America had a millionaire. The old world couldn't understand how it could happen under our form of government. In 1860 we had five of them. Now there are 30,000 millionaires in the country. How much lowger can this go on until the mass of of the Dr. longer can this go on until the mass of of the people are serfs? Both parties try to cover 1 all up under some sort of a sleight-of hand nocus-pocus legerdomain that they call tariff. Admit that it is a tax, if you please, some-thing like \$13 a head, as some of our southern democrats figure it, how about the tariff on watered stock of \$21 a head? The demo-crats are just as high tariff a party as there

ever was in the country. What did they kill Morrison's bill for eight years ago? Both parties admit that things look pretty

tough but each says that the other is re-sponsible for all the devilment, and they want us to stick to the old party. They propose to keep on taiking tariff, tariff, tariff. I have been taught all my life to contemn John Sherman for his monetary views as the em bodiment of all that was pernicious and to revere Carlisle and Gorman, but when I found them striving the other day with Sher nan to allow English capital to fashion our reports, the same training that led me to intemn Sherman led me to set Gorman and

Carlisle in the same class. Though I was born in the state that threw the first shell into the face of the American eagle, I can thank God from the bottom of my heart that that same eagle swooped down upon the pelican of Appointtox and plucked every feather from its heart.

I thank God that such a man as Abraham Ancoln lived and I wish that he was living oday to help me and these working with me n this cause. Both parties are living on the edigrees of the past.

The producers are not getting cost for their products and there is no prospect of it. I tell you no other people on earth would stand it, This system has made 30,000 millionaires in hirty years, and at the same time has made 2,000,000 tramps. Resolve yourselves into American citizets,

realizing that to be an American citizen is to be an American sovereign, and join us in the fight for emancipation.

Schilling Responds to Repeated Calls. At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' remarks, although it was then 10:300 clock, there were lond calls for "Schilling," and the gentleman, who was sitting in the audience, was compelled to respond

He said that the average human being, itse a pet canacy, had been raised in a cage and didn't know any better. He took no stock in the story of the good old times and held that times are better than they ever were before. When it was conceled that every-thing was perfect it was to say that there [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

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Will Go to Lincoln Next Saturday. Right here Dr. Queal arose and wanted to state a question of privilege. He wanted to know whether it would be safe to go to Linoln if the rain continued. He feared the loods that had been reported were sweeping and swashing about the streets of the Ne braska capital. Dr. Creighton of the Wes-leyan university assured the conference that Lincoln was high and dry above the waves Dr. Curts of Chicago said that he had rea in the papers that a certain stream called

Sait creek was navigable in the vicinity of Lincoln. He believed it would be unsafe for the various candidates to go to that locality prior to the election. [Applause.] Another delegate thought that if the con-ference was made up of Baptists then the

rogram should be carried out, floods or ne ods. But Methodists believed in sprinkling rather than pouring. Rav. Ackerman of Tennessee believed in Rev. Ackerman of Tennessee beneficial poing ahead with the excursion to Lincoln and pray to God for clear weather. The conference decided to go to Lincoln next Saturday in accordance with previous ar-

rangements. Bishop Bowman presented a communication from the Young Men's Christian associ ation pertaining to a religious exhibit at th

World's fair.

Constitutional Revision Discussed. The regular order was then suspended for the purpose of taking up the discussion of the constitutional revision, discussed the day before. Dr. J. T. Goucher of Baltimore first took

the floor. Speeches were limited to ten Goucher did not agree with the conclusions of the constitution com-mission. He believed the commis-sion had not construed the constitution of the general conference aright. He then reviewed the growth of the constitu-tion all the way down fram 1808 to the presbut day. He hold a copy of the first consti-tution of 1808 in his hand and read from it. He hold that all of the general conferences that had met since 1808 had been governed by the constitution adopted in 1808, with a few changes and amendments. Referring to the adoption of the plan of lay representation in 1572 he said that the second restrictive

rule was so amended as to admit laymen, an they were, therefore, seated constitutionally, Dr. F. R. Bristol of Chicago then took the floor. He held that it was useless to outbhi over the exact rules that formed the consti ation of the general conference. It would e just as absurd to talk about the constit tion of the United States senate separate and apart from the constitution of the United States. He held that there was no such thing as the constitution of the general conrence apart from the constitution of the Methodist Episcopal church. The confer-ence was the creature of the church, not the church the creature of the conference. What the conference should do was to decide

the constitution of the church was and that would settle the whole question. [Applause, "The laymen in this conference hold the seats by statutory enactment," said Dr Bristol. "This conference can at any time said Dr by statutory enactment admit equal lay rep resentation." [Applause.] An Ex-Congressman Talks.

Judge Lawrence of Ohio then got the floor He was given the most profound attention He said the object of this great discussio

was to determine what the constitution of the Methodist Episcopal church was. "Some very unreasonable and revolution ary statements have been made by Dr. Ky. nett," said Judge Lawrence. There was no

difference between the organic law of the church and the constitution of the church. Organic law consisted of those parts of the church government that could not be changed by a statutory enactment made by the general conference without concurrent action on the part of the annual conferences and constituted the constitution of th church. He agreed with Dr. Bristol in th statement that the constitution of the church embraced the constitution of the general conference, but he held that the plan of lay representation did not depend upon statutory enactment, for one of the restrict-

ive rules had been changed constitutionally to admit the laymen. They held their seats by constitutional right, not by statutory amendment. He then reviewed the action of the conferences of loss and 1872. Judge Lawrence was caught in the midst of a long sentence by the sound of

they were not members of the general con Dr. J. M. Buckley then got the floor. He created a laugh by a witty sally or two and then declared that he had no sympathy with the statement that there was no such thing as a constitution of the general co ence. Prior to 1808 everything in the disci pline was the constitution of the church Since that time many root ideas had been added. Dr. Buckley sgain affirmed that Dr. Kynett had made statements in the confe ence of 1872 that he now contradicted. sharp altercation between them tool place.

Moved the Previou Question.

Dr. J. B. Graw of New Jersey said be was weary of the discussion and he moved the provious question. The previous question was called. It was the amendment offered by Dr. Bridgement to amend the motion to adopt the first part of the report. The amendment was tabled. Dr. Goucher then offered the following ubstitute which knocked out most of the

preamble: The section of the general conference in th liscipline of 1808 as adopted by the general onference of 1808 has the nature and force o

That section, together with such modifica-tions are not set of the nature and force of a constitution. That section, together with such modifica-tions as have been adopted since that time in accorance with the provisions for amend-ment in that section, is the present constitu-tion, and is now included in paragraphs 55 to 4 inclusive, in the discription of the Methodist Episopal church of issis excepting: First-The change of the provisions for the calling of an extra session of the general con-ference from a unanimous to a two-thirds vote of the annual conferences; and. Second-That which is known as the plan of lay delegation as recommended by the gen-eral conference of 1852. The substitute was adopted.

The substitute was adopted.

Looks Like a Political Convention.

Dr. Neely sprang to his feet and moved that the further consideration of the be postponed until Friday before taking further action. Dr. Buckley moved a substitute to post one the consideration of the subject definitely and the report be printed in the church papers to be reported by the com mission at the next general conference. A great wrangle then, followed, in which sev

eral speakers tried to get the floor. Dr. Buckley's motion to indefinitely post pone the constitutional question was carried. Dr. Kynett called for a vote by order, but it was not granted by the conference.

Indefinitely Postponed the Report.

The vote on indefinite postponement of the whole subject of the constitutional report stood as follows: Yeas, 233; nays, 190. The result was greated by applause. The entire conference seemed to take a deep preath of rullef when this heavy uestion had been thus disposed of. Dr. Hartzell introduced Rev. Dr. Cottrell a fraternal delegate from the colored Metho dist churches of America. Tomorrow even ing a reception will be tendered to fraterna

delegates from the Canadian conference, the colored Methodists and the Independent Methodists. The conference then adjourned. Conference Gossip.

The colored men ars delighted with th prospect of securing the election of a colored bishop through the row that has been raised over the removal of episcopai residences from Cincinnati, Buffalo, Topeka and Fort Worth. They hope that this will be the enturing wedge which will bring about the election of more bishops, and if that is acelection of more bishops, and if that is ac complished the colored brethren will present a solid front in the demand for a colored bishop. The leading candidates for the episcopacy among the colored people are Rev E. W. S. Hammand of Lexington, Ky, Rev. Albert, D.D., editor of the South rest ern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, and Dr. Grandison of North Carolina. The Daily Christian Advocate is moving The Dally Christian Advocate is movin on as well as could be expected with the him ted facilities for getting out the paper at

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

ndian reservation

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Lester of Georgia in the chair) Mr. Burrows of Michigan made the point

of order against the proposition that articles imported for the use of the light house estabishment shall be admitted free of duty. I seemed to him to be a beginning of an to revise the tariff on an appropriation effor bill by any constitutional enactment because t was not germane to the subject matter of the bill. The committee on appropriations had no jurisdiction of the tariff. Burrows Sustained by the Chair.

The chair sustained Mr. Burrows and

The chair sustained Mr. Burrows and ruled the provision out of order. Mr. Reed of Maine moved to increase the appropriation for the light house establish-ment from \$350,000 to \$408,000. Mr. Reed said that the bill as reported appropriated \$370,000 plus the duty, or in all \$408,000. This was exactly what the amendment proposed.

Mr. Holman hoped the increase would not be made.

Mr. Reed inquired whether the gentleman had not approved the bill as reported. Mr. Holman declined to state.

Mr. Reed again suggested that his amend ment did not increase the appropriation as made by the original bill.

Mr. Holman did not care whether it did or ot. He believed that the appropriation in the bill was sufficient and he hoped it would not be increased.

Mr. Reed said that the gentleman from Indiana had refused to state whether he ap-proved the bill as reported. If he had not approved of it, he would have said so. herefore the committee has his economica approval of the proposition he (Mr. Reed had made. He sincerely hoped that ommittee would follow the gentleman in his first proposition and not in his desire to keep his totals where they were. On a division the vote stood 42 to 101.

ing the past thirty years, he said, had been Mr. Burrows made the point of no quorum but in the course of a quarter of an hour a quorum appeared and the amendment was He closed by predicting that the time was not far distant when every barrier to navigarejected.

Life Saving Service,

On motion of Mr. Sayres of Texas, the ap propriation for the life saving service was increased \$21,000. The provision that none of the money appropriated for establishing city was in gala attire. The man of war Concord and river crafts of all kinds were overed with bunting. The weather was de-ightful and the festivities began with an mposing street parade. When the procession ife saving stations shall be used for creetin station on the grounds of the World's umbian exposition was amended by adding reached the bridge the ceremonles began by sending eighteen locomotives upon the structure as a test of its strength. hat such a station may be erected if a sit herefor is first donated to the United States as long as it shall be devoted to uses of the station

The bridge is a cantilever and a model of its kind. As it stands complete it cost \$2,500,000. The exact length of the bridge is Mr. Butler of Iowa charged the republicaus with violating the rules by remaining 15,735.685 feet, lacking 105 feet of three miles. The east approach is 2,641.47 feet in length In their seats and not voting. Mr. Reed made one of his caustic speeches

Then come three spans of 28.23 feet, making 84.69 feet. The anchorage span is 225.8 feet; from span 1 to span 2, 730.42 feet; 2 to in which he criticised the democrats for making no explanation of the reduction they proposed. If the peoplo knew of these 1, 621.06; 3 to 4, 621.00, and from 4 to 5, 338.7 performances they would soon put a stop to thom. But unfortunately if there was any eet, making the bridge itself 2,681.81 fee between the extreme piers, which is about thing the people of the country did no the width of the river at the average stage. The west approach consists of high trestling think much of it was the house of repre-sentatives. [Laughter.] That could be seen by the hands they had put it in. The which runs far out into the Arkansas forest o an incline. The west approach viaduct is 1200.625 feet; the west approach treating argument in favor of the reduction was brute force. The democrats had thirty to 3,007.5 feet. the republicans' one. That was the only rea

son for the reduction. The committee pending further action arose, and the house adjourned party continued its search all last night and

IN THE SENATE.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced-Peffer's Silver Talk, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12 .- Among the

bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. Dawes-Authorizing the president to proclaim a general holiday commemorating the 400th auniversary of the discovery of America, October 12, 1892.

By Mr. Hiscock-To encourage American ship building, extending to the steamship "Chira" the same privileges as have been extended to the City of Paris and the City of New York. The China is a steamship of 5,000 tons, built in Glasgow in 1889. She phes between San Francisco and China in the Pacific mail lines, but flies the British

flag. Mr. Call offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreigu reia-tions, requesting the president to open acgo-under indictment with him for forgeries. famous John Brown of Ossowattomic, who was formerly president of the bank, is also

ugitive on h tervenor, A. McKinsie, same, Taylor dis-trict, reversed; Merrill vs J. L. Hale, Marlombia. La Religion, the organ of the archbishon

denounces Palacio's efforts to mislead the public as to the real state of affairs and deshall district, affirmed. clares that his builetin is made up of trans parent misrepresentations of the real facts Stoux Cirry, Ia., May 12. - Special Tele-The commission sent out by the government gram to Tuz Bug.]-Commercial Agent Jorto the insurgent chief in the in-terests of General Subastian Cautaries, Paiadan of the Chicago. Milwaukee & St. Paul has returned from an extended trip of incio's chief commander, has returned to Caracas. It reports that it has utterly failed in its mission. General Crespo bluntly and emphatically declined to trea spection in Dakota and finds that along his company's lines there are 2,830,000 acres in grain, an increase of nearly 30 per cent. There is little corn planted, but the small grain is doing splendidly. or peace unless Palacio released the judges whom he has unprisoned, recalled congress

and ordered the elections to take place im

Palacio has sent an envoy extraordinary to

uzeman Blanco in Paris to urge his return to

SPANNING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Opening of the Big Bridge at Memphis to

Traffic-A Severe Test.

impressive ceremonies, the great steel bridge

across the Mississippi river was formally

declared open for traffic in the presence of a

great throng of people, including distin-

guished visitors from this and adjoining

Senator Voorhees of Indiana delivered the

opening address, which was listened to

with great attention and received much an

plause. He opened with an eloquent refer

ence to the enduring importance of

this great event, and the speech dealt

chiefly with the subjects natural to such

occasions. The wisdom, patriotism and fore-sight of President Jefferson in acquiring Louisiana; the glorious results which it had

ecomplished; the growth of the south dur

nagnificent, and its future was still brighter

The day was observed as a holiday and the

Five More Bodies Recovered.

ROSLYN, Wyo., May 12 .-- The rescuing

this morning. They have recovered five

bodies making ninetoen in all taken from the

mine. The names of the recovered this

moraing are: Sydney Wright, Herman Deuster, John Dougson, George Brooks,

All remaining bodies located will probably

e recovered today. Mayor Miller received a telegram from

several points that steps are being taken to raise relief for the families of the dead min

John Brown's Son.

merly cashier of the Bank of Madera

is on trial here, charged with forgery

of promissory notes and certificates of

stock of the bank for large amounts, giving

John Brown, the son of the

them as collateral to secure overurafts on

FRESNO, Cal., May 12 .- W. F. Baird, for-

Frank Hanna.

Ora.

ion between the two oceans would be

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 12 .- At noon, with

Attached Krefting's Stock,

Stoux Cirry, Ia., May 12 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Six attachments were levied on the arug stock of R. Krefting for amounts aggregating \$3,000. There are other unsecured claims for \$3,000 or \$4,000 nostly Sioux City creditors. Krefting left for Europe last week, having all his collected accounts, and borrowed considerable money.

Struck a Vein of Coal.

Stoux City, Ia., May 12. [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A twelve-foot yein of coal has been found near Hawarden, 200 feet below the surface. A What Cheer company has bought up large tracts of land and is developing the vein. This is the only large coal stratum ever found in this part of the country.

Will Fush the New Bridge.

SIGUX CITY, Ia., May 12-|Special Telegram to THE BEE,]-Engineer Waddell of Kansas City has been engaged to superintend the Oxnard high bridge across the Missouri river here. The War department has made a favorable report on the site and the enterprise will be pushed to completion.

Two Boys Drowned.

MUSCATINE, Ia., May 12.-(Special Tele-gram to THE BEE.)-During the noon hour today two lads, named Grimmeil and Kepping, employed in a lathe mill here, were drowned in the Mississipol. One fell in and the other sprang after him, caught him and sank with him. Neither could swim.

To Prevent Promisenous Lynching.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 12.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The colored citizens of this city met and organized today to take steps in behalf of the colored race in the with and to protest against the wholesala lynching of negroes in that part of the country.

A LEAK IN THE DYKE.

The Arkansas Levee Break Now Thirteen Hundred Feet Wide,

VICESBURG, Miss., May 12.-The break in the Arkansas levee which occurred Monday is widening rapidly and it is now 1,300 feet wide and cutting fast. The water going through is oversix feet deep.

Casper's Municipal Officials. CASPER, Wyo., May 12.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. - At the late city election C. K.

Buckman was elected mayor and John McGrath and John McClure councilmen. The council stands three republicans and two democrats.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BURRAU, OMARS, May 12,

A storm area of great dimensions covers

the entire country west of the Mississippi river. The center of it is still in the ex-

treme southwest. Rain is failing along the

whole length of the Missouri river and in

the middle Mississippi valley. Easterly winds prevail in the west and northwest. Present prospects are favorable for a continuation of wet weather. For Eastern Neuraska, Omaha and Viela-

ity-Rainy weather; easterly winds during

Friday, Washington, D. C., May 11.-For Iowa

and Nebraska-Showers; east winds. For North and South Dakota-Light showers; slightly warmer by Friday; winds

becoming southeasterly. For Kansas-Showers; slightly cooler is

southern Kansas; variable winds.

BEATHER FOREULSE.