## THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Laymen Win in Their Fight for Equal Representation With the Ministers.

DETERMINED OPPOSITION OF THE CLERGY

Peculiar Position of the Conference on Temperance and Party Politics-Double-Headed Report on Amusements-The Day's Work.

The most important item of business considered in the general conference at the forenoon session was the report of the committee on lay representation. As previously stated in THE BEE, the report recommended that the laymen should be given equal representation with the ministers in the general conferences of the future.

A determined effort was made by the ministers to defeat the adoption of the report, but it was carried by a vote of 143 tay men for to 11 laymen against, and 198 ministers for to

A dispute arose over a law point in which some of the ministers held that when the orders voted separately it required a twothirds majority of both orders to adopt Bishop Walden ruled that two-thirds of the aggregate and a majority of both orders was sufficient. The question was submitted to the judiciary committee to be reported on to-night. The manner in which this is decided will determine the fate of the report.

### Temperance and Politics.

"The action of the conference on the temperance question was a unique effair," said a prominent member of the Methodist con-ference today. "You see the wording of the report which the conference adopted really hard blow at both the old political aims a hard blow at both the on position parties because the report declares that no political party that favors the licensing of the liquor traffic should have the support of Christian men, and then the resolution passed by the conference immediately afterwards declares that the adoption of this report did not commit the church to the support of any political party. Now you see this will give both the third party prohibitionists in the church and the temperance people who belong to the democrat or republican parties a chance to boast of the action of the conference on the temperance question. The straight-out prohibitionists will say, 'Look at the report on temperance, Ah, ha! Don't that nail the old parties to the wall? But the republicans and democrats will say: 'But look at the little resolution we passed immedistely after the adoption of the report. That resolution shuts the prohibition party out of the church.' For smooth work in pre paring reports calculated to please all classes in the church this conference seems to be en-

titled to the palm."
The Michigan delegates and the delegates from the Pacific coast are going to make one more determined effort to get definite ac-tion upon the matter of locating episcopal residences. They want a bishop residence in Detroit and one in the state of Washington, and they desire to have the selection of these locations made obligatory on the part of the

The committee on state of the church will hand in two reports upon the amusement question. The majority report is opposed to the effort that has been made to secure a more liberal construction of the rules con-cerning dancing, theater going, etc. The mi-nority report favors the idea of having a general statement upon the amusement question, commanding all members of the church to refrain from all unbecoming, frivilous and unchristian conduct, leaving each individual to be to some extent his own judge as to the nature of amusements that are said the same old division of seutiment that come up at nearly every general conference. There are always in the church those who want greater freedom for young people, and on the other hand there are those who hold that the discipline as it now stands is libera-enough. In all probability the majority reort will be adopted. There is no indicatio that any radical change will be made in the discipline touching the amusement question World's Fair Matters.

The report on the Columbian exposition matter, touching Sunday closing, was pre sented yesterday soon after the session opened. The substance of this report was published two weeks are. The report comnends the objects to be attained by the hold ing of the World's fair, but demands that the gates of the fair be closed on Sunday. This

part of the report was adopted.

The second part of the report recommended the appointment of a commission to make a church exhibit at the Columbian exposition The report excited some discussion, but was

finally adopted.

The committee on the next ecumenical con ference reported in favor of having a commutee appointed consisting of eighteen mem bers to act upon the matters relating to the interests of the church in the next ecumenical conference. Carried.

The committee on seating the pext genera

conference submitted a report favoring the separate seating of the laymen and minis terial delegates, having a section set uside for the laymen. Adopted.

## Bishops and Book Concerns.

Every ear was bent to catch the report of the committee on judiciary touching the prerogatives of the bishops at meetings of the The judiciary committee decided that the bishops had a right to discuss the ques-tions before the committee only when that committee gave them such privilege. The hishops had no right to yote in meetings of the book committee. They might vote upon the action of the book committee in their own meetings and the bishops might concur or re fuse to concur in the action of the book com mittee. The bishops have the veto power upon the action of the book committee in all matters pertaining to elections, but they have no right to vote in the meetings of the book

## The report was adopted.

Equal Representation for Laymen. Then the rights of the laymen came in for full consideration. The committee on lay representation reported in favor of equal lay and clerical representation in the general conference, one layman and one ministerial delegate for each forty-five ministers in the annual conferences.

Dr. Buckley held that this pian would

make a very large general conference, but it would bring about a scaling down of the ratio of representation to a reasonable and

practicable basis.
Dr. Neely was opposed to the increase of lay representation without referring the mat-ter to the annual conferences. He held that the rank and file of the ministry should be consulted upon the question.

Dr. Arthur Edwards of Chicago advanced the opinion that the report should be adopted, that layman should have equal representation, and that in the near future there would be two houses in the general conference, a nouse of laymon and a house of clergymen. "No, no," shouted several members. Dr. Edwards favored the idea of having two houses, after the pine of e United States congress. Valuable time was wasted over an effort to

adopt an amendment offered by Dr. Neely to submit the question to the annual conferences rather than to recommend that

equal representation be given the laymen in the next general conference. A motion to table the amendment failed by a tie vote. The laymen called for a vote by orders on the Noesy amendment. The call

Dr. Neely's amendment was defeated by the vote of the laymen. It requires a majority of both orders to carry anything when

they vote separately.

Dr. Necly then played a parliamentary trump by calling for a vote by orders upon the committee report. It was evident that the ministers proposed to employ the same weapon against the main report as the lav-mos used in decapitating Neely's substitute, the separate order guingtine. The call for a separate vote prevailed. The laymen called for an aye and no vote. The call was sus-tained by the necessary vote. There a squab-

ble ensued. The chair ruled that inasmuch as the lavmen had called for the vote by ayes and noes that the names of the laymen should be catted first.
Dr. Buckley and Dr. Neely held that the

names of the ministers should be called nest on the aye and no vote because the ministers had called first for a vote by orders upon the main report. Bishop Walden, who occupied the chair, still beld that the rules provided that the order calling for a vote by orders had the right to be called first, if the other order did not call for a vote by ayes and noes. But when either order called for a vote by ayes and noes after the vote by orders had been demanded, then the names of the order calling for the ayes and noes should be called first.

Dr. Buckley appealed from the decision of the chair and made a vizorous speech in sup-port of his position. The decision of the chair was sustained by a very decisive vote.

The names of the laymen were then called upon the report of the committee followed by the call of the ministers. The result stood as follows: Laymen for, 143; laymen against, 11; ministers for, 197; ministers against, 108 The chairman held that the report had been adopted by the concurrent vote of both orders. Some of the delegates held that it equired a two-thirds majority of both orders of carry a vote when there was a division.

### The matter was referred to the judiciary committee with instructions to report to Minor Routine Work.

Fraternal greetings were received from the Presbyterians in session at Portland. secretary made a mistake in reading the tel-egram and opened the bible to a passage which he supposed was referred to in the telegram. It read thus: "Ye parents, provoke not your children to wrath." A general laugh followed and the secretary re adjusted his spectacles and read a different passage pointed out by the telegram. Some one remarked that the first passage

probably referred to the amusement

The fourteen districts of the general conference were then called and they announce the names of two committeemen each for the book and missionary committees. The selec-tions were approved by the conference.

The conference listened to the announcements and adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Action Deferred on the Deaconess Work-

Bishops' Appointments Confirmed. Bishop Mallalieu presided at the afternoon session yesterday and the devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Charles Ott of the West German conference. Chaplain Mc-Cabe moved that the rules be suspended in order that the resolution to adjourn today might be reconsidered. He explained that the business before the conference could not possibly be ready for adjournment at the time proposed. The delegates cared more about getting home than naishing the busi-ness, however, and the motion was snowed

Dr. Buckley wanted the rules suspended n order to introduce some reports of the committee on episcopacy, but he was beaten

## Work of the Deaconesses.

A number of unimportant matters were acted on, after which the report of the com-mittee on deaconess work was read. It pro-vided for several amendments to the discipiline, defining the relations and duties of that auxiliary. A minority of the committee maintained that the report as presented would have a tendency to cripple the Women's Home Missionary society. The work of the deaconesses was mentioned in conjunction with the Women's Foreign Mis-sionary society, while the Home society was left out in the cold. A prolonged debate fol-lowed, in which it developed that the desire of the Home Missionary society to obtain control of the deaconess work was at the bottom of the minority report. The deacon-cases were anxious to go it alone, and the majority report was in accordance with their preferences. Dr. King of

York moved as a substitute that the action of the general conference of 1888 be reaffirmed and a resolution passed authorizing the bishops to prepare a simple ritual for use in the deaconess work. This was accepted by the minority and the discussion was continued for haif an hour longer. It became evident that the debate would last all night before a vote was reached and both reports were laid on the table by a small majority. The action of the conter-ence leaves the matter exactly as it stood at the close of the session four years ago. Bishops' Appointments Confirmed.

Bishop Andrews presented the nominalons of the bishops for members of the boards of managers of the missionary society, church extension society, Sunday school union, tract somety and Freedmen's Aid so ciety, the board of control of the Epworth league, the commission on the Columbian exposition and trustees of Drew Theological Upon motion the appointments were confirmed.

The report of the committee on education in recard to the American university at Washington was received. It provided that the church should accept the patronage of the institution providing that its endowment should amount to \$5,000,000, exclusive of real estate before the first building was formally opened. The report also recommended mom-inations for a board of trustees, and the whole was adopted without debate.

## Criticizing the Bishop's Actions.

A number of reports from the committee on episcopacy were read. The committee approved the action of Hishop Taylor in ordaining a preacher in England for the African field. A minority report was pre-sented, but was tabled and the majority report was adopted. In regard to the alleged ordination of deaconesses in South America by Bishop Thoburn the majority report critifixed the action of the bishop and the minor ity report took the opposite ground. The conference agreed with the majority of the committee. The committee also reported against the districting of bishops and was

sustained by the conference.

The recommendation that an episcopal residence be established in Europe was de-The following were chosen as a board of trustees of Drew Theological seminary-terns expire 1994: Ministerial—Bishop E G. Andrews, Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, Bishop H. Warren, L. F. Morgan, J. Todd, A. Long-acre, W. Griffin, Lay-William Weils, Charles Scott, George S. Bennett, P. C. Lounsbury, J. S. Stout, Mark Hoyt, J. E.

### Andrus. Term expires 1895: J. M. Free-EVENING SESSION.

Question of Equal Representation Finally Submitted to a General Vote. When Bishop Fowler called the conference to order at 8 o'clock the galleries were well filled with visitors. Immediately after the reading of the minutes Dr. J. F. Spease tried to get the floor to contradict some statements made about the south, but he could not pull the conference out of the regular

The judiciary committee reported upon the question of law as to whether it required a two-thirds majority of both orders or a two-thirds majority of the aggregate vote of the conference to adopt a report, when a clear majority of both orders was in favor of the adoption. This had special reference to the vote upon the question of equal lay repre-sentation, which had received a two-thirds majority of the aggregate vote and a majority of both orders. The committee reported the opinion that the report of the committee favoring equal lay representation had been properly adopted. The report was adopted and the secretary was instructed to furnish blanks to all the annual conferences for the purpose of voting on the question of the purpose of voting on the question of equal

## Entertaining the Conference.

Then the matter of entertaining the next general conference came up. The committee on the entertainment of the next conference reported in favor of leaving the matter to the book committee, not designating any choice of location, but permitting the book committee to accept the best and most advantageous location. Dr. Buckley said the general conference should not go around on wheels looking for the city that would make the most lempting proposition. The conference should

CONTINUED ON PIPTH PAGE.

# STIRRED UP A HORNET'S NEST

Mr. Johnson of Indiana Wakens the Democratic Brigadiera.

HE DEFENDED THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Treatment of the Negro in the South Vehemently Condemned-Sunday Closing of the World's Fair-Proceedings of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25 .- There was surprise in the house today when Represent ative Henderson of Iowa arraigned President Harrison and the governors of states for faiture to give representation to colored people in connection with the World's fair. He was followed by Mr. Johnson of Indiana, in a speech enjogistic of President Harrison, denunciatory of the democratic party in its treatment of the negro in the south and strongly in favor of the force bill.

There was great excitement and confusion during the delivery of Mr. Johnson's speech and the chairman was, at times, unable to preserve order. Members crowded into the aisles, raising their voices and gesticulating wildly and the house became a perfect bedlam.

After some routine business the house went into committee of the whole (Lester of Georgia in the chair) on the sundry civil bill. The first subject considered was the appropriation for the government exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition.

Mr. Houk of Onio offered an amendment appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expenses of collecting, preparing and publishing facts and statistics pertaining to the industrial advances of United States citizens of African descent from January, 1863, to January, 1893, to constitute a part of the government

## Henderson Arraigns Everybody.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa said that the colored people of this country numbered about one-eighth of our entire population and yet the evidence taken by the special committee at Chicago disclosed that wonder-ful and amazing fact that neither the president of the United States (he said it with mortification and shame) nor the governor of a single state, nor the government commission, nor the local corporation, nor the women's commission, had given repre-sentation to these 8,000,000 of peosentation to these 8,000,000 of peo-ple. President Harrison had given them no representation. He could answer for himself. In all the state com-missions and one size. missions, not one single governor had remembered his God and his country and these people. Not one head of a department, not one chief clerk, not one officer of that vast army of employes had been selected from that element of our people. It was a shame, and he procisimed

t with indiguation in the American congress that it had not been done. He believed that there were two or three petty little places held by colored mon-places that did not rise to the dignity of a barber. "Only that and nothing more." The civilized world was interested in knowing what was coming from

freedom to these people.

Mr. Hoiman made a point of order against Mr. Houk's amendment, which was sus tained by the chair.

## Mr. Johnson's Bombshell.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana replied to what he characterized as "the remarkable speech" of the gentleman from lowa in regard to the failure of the president of the United States to appoint a colored man on the board of management. He did not know whether or not the gentleman intended to make a reflecon on the president. He did not suppose He did not know whother the that he did. president was asked to appoint colored men. The president, had during his entire life, been a firm, unswerving and consistent friend of the colored man. It ought not to be forgotten that the president had stood in favor of a just measure of national relief, whereby the colored people of the south would have the right to cast their votes and to have them counted. The president has stood for the measure known as the force bill, and the re publican party refused to stand up to it pledges. He was surprised, in view of th appointments of the president, that the im putation should be cast against him that in the distribution of patronage he had not

recognized the colored man. He then cited list of colored men appointed by President Harrison to important offices. There was a scene of great confusion in he hall. Dozens of members were on their feet raising their volces and crowding into

## Strong in His Denunciations

Mr. Johnson proceeded in vehement language to denounce the treatment of the negro by the democratic party of the country states and as he was vehemently contradicted by a number of the members fro the south, the house became a perfect bedlam-the chair being utterly unable to se

cure the semblance of order.
Mr. Enloc of Tennessee asked the gentle man whether, as he had put Harrison in nomination, he had any objection to gi the friends of Biame and Aiger a chance Mr. Johnson replied that he was in favor of doing for Blaine what the democratic poli-ticians in New York, who counted him out, had refused to do-give him an opportunity to be heard.

A Voice—How about 1876?

Mr. Johnson—I am surprised that any man would repeat that statement—that Hayes was fraudulently elected. Mr. Johnson then proceeded to review the

Hayes-Tilden controvers; and stirred up a good deal of excitement. The confusion became intense and nearly every member was crowding around Mr. Johnson, who was hurling out his defiances vehemently victously. Finally Mr. McMillin rose point of order in behalf of the decency of the house and he said that the gentleman should confine his remarks to the subject under consideration.

The point was sustained by the chair and Mr. Johnson was directed to address his remarks to the appeal.

Mr. Johnson did not obey this direction. but proceeded with his review of the Tilden

### He spoke only a brief time. Quoted President Garfield.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi prefaced his remarks by the quotation from a speech made by Mr. Garfield, when a member of the ouse, that any man who undertook again in house, that any man who undercook again in the history of the American congress to wave the bloody shiri would find he had no party behind him—north, south, east or west. He (Mr. Hooker) hoped that that would be the fate of the gentleman from Indiana. He denied that the people of the south were enemies of the negroes; peace, concord and good will had existed between them ever since there had been restored to the people of Mississippi the management of their own offices. There had not been any disorder save when the carpet baggers and aliens came down there and stirred it up. No good purpose could be served now by stirring up debate to engender ill will and bad

Mr. Chestham of North Carolina (the only colored man is the boase) regretted that this debate had taken a political turn. It had not been intended that any partisan feeling should be interjected. The colored people should have the appropriation. He appealed to the committee to set aside politics and race feeling and give this appropriation. He wanted to see the democratic party and the republican party come together and help the negro and do something for him. [Ap-

# plause. | Reducing Their Salaries.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri (on behalf of the sub-committee of the committee on appropriations) offered an amendment reducing the salary of the director general of the World's Columbian commission to \$5,000 and of the secretary to \$3,000. It also provides that no more than one meeting of the commission or board of lady managers shall be held during the year isis. The powers and duties of the commission may be exercised winds.

Winds.

At New York—The Moravia, from Hemburg; the Havie—The Carthagenian, from Liverpool.

At Havre—The La Bourgoyne, from New York.

At Antwerp—The Belgarne, from New York.

or performed by the board of reference and control when the commission is not in ses-

After debate the amendment was agreed to.
Mr. Johnston of South Carolina offered an
amendment providing that no part of the
amount appropriated for the World's fair
commission should be available unless the
doors of the exposition shall be closed Sunday.

day.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi offered as an amendment to that amendment providing that in no event shall the exhibit made by the government be open to the public on Sur-

W. A. Stone of Peansylvania offered as a substitute a provision that before any money appropriated by this bill is paid the managers of the Columbian exposition shall file an agreement to closs the exposition on Sun

day.

Mr. Hooker's amendment to the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 107 to 17.

Mr. Atkinson of Pennsylvania offered, as an amendment to the substitute, a provise that no part of the appropriation shall be available until the board of managers shall give satisfactory assurances that no intexi-cating liquors shall be sold on the grounds. Agreed to by a vote of 87 to 80.

Pending further action the committee rese and the house adjourned.

## IN THE SENATE.

Senator Hill Again Dodges the Silver

Question.

Washington, D. C., May 25.—The resolution offered by Mr. Morgan, directing the committee on finance to make an examination and report in relation to currency and colnage, and as to the effect of the act of July, 1890, on the price of sliver bullion, was taken up.

Mr. Morgan called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Morrill moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Morgan demanded the year and nays on the motion to refer. The motion was defeated. Yeas, 17; nays, 28. The democratic sena-tors who voted yea were Messrs. Gray, Palmer and Vilas. The republican senators who voted nay were Messrs. Alien, Mitchell, Paddock, Pettigrew, Power, Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stanford, Stewart, Teller and Wol

Mr. Hill entered the chamber while the vote was being taken, but did not vote.

Mr. Morgan modified the resolution by adling a new paragraph instructing the finance ommittee to report a supplementary act pro viding for the colnage of gold and silver bullion on equal terms as to each metal and authorizing depositors of gold or silver buiion to receive coin certificates for it at its

Animus of Morgan's Resolution, Mr. Sherman said that it seemed to him that the approaching positical conventions had more to do with the resolution than the senate had. Unless the senator from Ala-bama desired to obtain the opinion of some particular senstor with reference to the silver question, he (Sherman) did not se what object was to be accomplished. This was not the proper time to debate the subject, especially when the executive authorities were engaged in a movement for as international conference to establish the parity of gold and silver on a certain basis. "The additional proposition made by Mr. Morgan today meant," Mr. Shermau said, "the free coinage of gold and silver. It meant that the bill (such as outlined in the amendment) should be reported without any examination by the committee. The inevitable effect of the free coinage of silver would be to lower the standard of silver; to cheapen the wages of labor: to despoil the pansioner; to bure every depositor in a savings bank, as well as to assail the accumulations of the rich and to disturb all the business of life. And all for what? Simply to substitute silver instead of gold for coinage. The proposition seemed to him monstrous. He believed that the free coinage of silver, instead of being a measure of relief for the people would be the severes. of relief for the people would be the severes and saddest load ever placed on the shoul-ders of those who depended on their labor for their daily bread. He was as much in favor of silver as any senator who repre-sented the silver mines of the west, but the only way in which to make gold and silver work in harmony was to put them on a ratio

fixed upon market value. Wants an Expression from the Powers. Mr. Stewart was opposed to an interna ional conference until some of the powers o be represented had expressed in an au horitative way that they would rehabilitate silver on some definite terms. The United states government had not done so. The conference was to have no power, except t

advise. He was therefore opposed to it. I was a mere make-shift and a fraud.

Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of his resolu-tion. He referred to Mr. Sherman as having beaded of the march for the destruction of silver and said that he was now (willingly or unwillingly) a candidate for the presi-dency and therefore desired to make friends of what he (Mr. Sherman) considered to be the "mammon of iniquity" by saying he was in favor (if possible) of the equal coinage of gold and silver, while it was his hand that

struck silver to death.

Mr. Sherman suid that he had not had the slightest care or interest in the passage of the demonetization act of 1873. The story had been repeated over and over again. And when the senator from Alabama said that he was responsible for that act he had done him

Mr. Sperman) a gross injustice. Mr. Morgan said he was willing to give the senator from Ohio (in his expected cam-paign) the benefit of his denial if it would do him any good, but he did not think it would. Mr. Sherman (with an air as if brushing aside the suggestion as frivolous) - I hat will

The matter went over without action and the bill to provide for the punishment of vio-lations of treaty rights of allens was taken up. Without disposing of the measure the enate adjourned.

# Washington Notes

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25,-The house committee on agriculture today authorized Mr. Hatch to call up the anti-option bill when the sundry civil bill is disposed of and to endeavor to get a test vote on the question of consideration.

Lafayette F. Conn of Oregon has been nominated commissioner for the district of Alaska, to reside at Ohalaska.

A bill was reported to the senate today appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of public buildings at Muscatine, Ia.

The treasury balances today are stated at \$27,089,844, made up entirely of deposits in

national banks, subsidiary silver and minor coin. There is an additional amount of \$22,-000,000 placed to the credit of disbursing officers, but unexpended.

The Treasury department today purchased 495,000 ounces of silver at \$0.881

### BEATHER PORECAST. OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU,

Омана, Мау 25. Indications tonight point to the develop ment of a secondary storm in the lower Missouri valley. In and south of Kansas the winds are warm and from the south, while north of Kansas northerly and generally cooler winds prevail. The weather was generally fair during the day, but by evening light local showers occurred.
For Eastern Nebraska, Omaha and Vicinity-Showers. with slightly cooler Washington, D. C., May 25, -For Nebraska

and Iowa-Generally fair, slightly cooler, stationary temperature at Valentine and extreme northern lowa. For Missouri and Kansas-Fair, preceded by light showers in extreme northern Kan-sas; variable winds; slightly cooler in ex-For North and South Dakota-Fair, slightly warmer by Thursday night; variable

Kentucky Democrats Want a Winning Candidste Nominated at Chicago.

CLEVELAND'S FORCES ARE DEFEATED

Bourbon Democrats Raily Around the Ban ner of Mr. Watterson-Colorado Anxious for Silver Coinage and Hili-Po-

Louisville, Ky., May 25 .- The idol of the national democracy was shattered against the iron will of Henry Watterson in the Bourbon state today. The prestige of these two great men met in contest, like living individualities, in the democratic state con-

While in Kentucky the great wave of Cleveland sentiment that has swept like a resistless billow over so many states finds its first barrier, this result must be almost entirely attributed to the influence of Henry Watterson; for even he will scarce deny that but for the great problem of expediency Grover Cleveland is the choice of three fourths of the democratic voters of the Bourbon state. Until the very opening of the convention it seemed that the enthusiastic Cleve land men would win the day in their fight for unqualified instructions for the ex-presi dent. When the final test came, however, on the selection of a temporary chairman the effect of Mr. Watterson's counsel of the past weeks became apparent, for by a vote of 427 to 280, the candidate who stood as the representative of the Cieveland forces was defeated by the anti-Cleveland or rather antiinstruction candidate.

## Elected an Anti-Cleveland Chairman.

In calling the convention to order Chairman Castleman of the state central committee counselled harmony and unity of action.

The selection of the permanent chairman of the convention being declared in order, Bennett H. Young of Louisville placed in nomination Charles J. Bronston of Lexington, the candidate of the Cleveland element John S. Rhea of Logan county, on behalf of the anti-Cleveland element, placed in nomination for temporary chairman Charles R Long of Louisville.

After a couple of rousing seconding

After a couple of rousing seconding speeches, the roli of counties was ordered to be called. Then occurred the great surprise of the day. The Cleveland people had apparently been in a majority at all the hotels and committee meetings, but from the very beginning of the roll call, Long, the candidate of the roll call. date of the anti-Cleveland delegates, began to forge to the front in a decided lead over the Cleveland candidate. Finally the result showed that Charles R. Long had been elected over Charles J. Bronston by a vote of 427 to 200. The anti-Cleveland men gave a wild, deafening cheer of delight when the

result was announced. There was another burst of applause when Chairman Long made his appearance on the stage. When quiet was restored he ad-dressed the convention, expressing his ap-preciation of the honor put upon him. There were loud cries for Bronston, the defeated candidate for temporary chairman, and that gentleman responded in a long speech in which be said that his friends had fallen in a great cause and that the people of

Kentucky were for Grover Cleveland.

About this time the demands for Watterson, which begun immediately after the triumph of his forces, grew uproarious, and this gentleman was forced to respond. As he was led forward by the chairman delegates jumped to their feet, cheered and waved their handkerchiefs wildly at his appearance. It was fully a minute before the triumliness enthusiance of the occasion sub-Kentucky were for Grover Cleveland tumultuous enthusiasm of the occasion subsided and before the great editor could make

himself heard. Little Comfort in Sight. Fellow democrats, [he said] in spite of the cordiality of your welcome and the glow of good feeling which warms these cold walls and turns this old hall into a flower garden, is shall bope and take leave to think that this is a deliberative body; a deliberative body of democrats a deliberative body of Kentucky democrats for that is the kind of body I am myself. [Cheers.] If I have eversaid anything about anybody or anything that anybody or anything thinks objectionable, I take it back. [Laughter.] If anybody has an opinion about anything that anybody else objects to I am opposed to has an opinion about anything that any-body else objects to. I am opposed to hat [Laughter and applause] There is only one thing I won't do even to please you. I won't lie to you or for you. I shall try to tell the truth as I am able to see it, and if you cannot see it as I see it may the good Lor. still be good to you. [Cheers.] I am bound to tell you that all I can make of the situation is that the love threatened has come to mass is that the long threatened has come to pass we are interally and actually between the devil and the deep blue sea, between Scylla and Charybdis, and which eve seyia and Charyons, and which ever way we turn, to whitever point of the com-pass we steer our bark, the weather thickens and the prospect becomes more and more uncertain. [Applause.] To me there is but one comfort in sight—

To me there is but one comfort in sightthough it is a very great comfort, indeedand that is that our political adversary, our
friends the enemy, are as bad off as we are
ourselves. Yes, there is another comfort; a
comfort which I derive from the windom of a
philosophy, "native here and to the manner
born." It was a saying of old Governor
Charles Scott, the Indian fighter, that "when
things are bad they are hard to mend; but
when they get damned bad they just our
loese and mend themselves." [Great laughter.]

Gentlemen, you can make your own application. This is your affair, and whatever you finally conclude to do. that I shall support with all my heart. [Cheers.] In the meantime I ask you as reasonable men and as good denocrats to consider the case as it is, calmiy and justly, without prejudice or favor or any interest except the vindication of the truth and right as embodied and attainable in the triumph of democratic principles and policie triumph of democratic principles and policie and the election of a democratic president

## Trouble in Democratic Ranks.

Continuing, Mr. Watterson explained how appeared to him that neither Mr. Hill Mr. Cleveland, on account of the factiona strife among New York democrats, could b fighting chance to nominate a democrati ticket that would be elected, but such a ticket could not be found where factions strife reigned among democrats. There was no use denying the existence of fighting fac-tions in the democratic ranks, and at best

the outlook was dark. But at least in this place [he continued] But at least in this place [he continued] I will entertain no gloomy forebodings. My hope is that the darkest hour is just before the dawn, and out of much confusion and many teouncils good will come. There is a destiny that has presided over the life of democracy, which has hovered above us as a star during the long watches of the night, which enwrapped us as a garment through the tolisome journey of the weary day, and which, please God, shall continue with us to an end that shall not go down in sorrow and disgrace. [Cheers]

Congressman Brecklaridge Called for. Scarcely had Mr. Watterson taken his sea when there were cries for Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, the leader of the Cleve land forces. Mr. Breckinridge responded and spoke for nearly an hour. On the presidential question, he said: "Standing her as the humblest of demourate that have been honored by Kentucky, greatful for those honors which have been beyond my deserts paying them back by being candid to the state that I love, standing in the midst of one of her great assemblages, speaking only for myself. I perform my duty when I say that the candidate we can elect, the ma who will be chosen, is he who represents or best aspirations, who is the typical ment of our principles, Grover Cleveland."
At the conclusion of Mr. Breckinridge speech the various committees were pointed and the district delegates national convention reported, after the convention adjourned until 8:30 p. m Immediately upon reconvening there were loud calls for James A. McKenzie, World's fair commissioner for Kentucky, and he responded in a stirring speech, eulogizing ex

The committee on permanent organiza-tion reported in favor of Congressman James B. McCrary as permanent chairman and James E. Stone as secretary, and also reported the new state central committee with John D. Carroll of Henry

county as chairman. The report was adopted by acclamation. Congressman McCrary in taking the chair made a speech.

Nominations for the four delegates at large to the national convention g in order, the following candidates were at in romina tion: Henry Watterson of erson county, William M. Rees of Marsha mmes A. Me Keuzle of Christiana, Will.

G. Wells of Lincoln; James R. Hindman dair, W. C. Owens of Scott, William Lincoln; James R. Castleman of Tranklis and John B. Castleman

Nominated Watterson by A . mation.

On motion of a Warren con delegate Mr. Henry Watterson was deel a dele delegate rate at large by acciamation. In there were demands for a speech from tterson. That rentleman made a few brigging the course of which he said: want to say that there is no man in Kentucky who has a sincerer regard, greater respect and litical News and Pointers, admiration for the character, public services and personality of Grover Cleveland than I

The selection of a delegate to the national convention by acclamation is unprecedented in the history of Kontucky conventions.

The roll of counties was then called on the selection of three remaining delegates-atlarge. On the first ballot for delegates-atlarge only two men received the majority of all votes cast necessary for an election. These were James A. McKenzie and W. C. Owens, and the announcement of their selection was greeted with applause. The tiresome roll of counties was again ordered. The indications point to an adjournment at about 3 o'clock in the morning.

### the morning.

Synopsis of the Piatform. The piatform endorses the principles of the democratic national platform of 1888; condemns the principles of the republican party as exemplified in its iniquitous tariff legislation, its advocacy of the force bill and its wastefulness of the public funds; en-dorses tariff reform and an economical ad ministration of the government; demands sound and stable currency composed of or reducible in gold and silver, and declares it to be the mission of the democratic party to preserve the parity in value of gold and silver dollars and party in value of gold and silver donars and to provide the means, by appropriate legislation, for the free coinage of silver without detriment to any business interest and to the great relief of the overtaxed and debt ridden people. The platform further denounces the republican party for the denounces the republican party for the denounces the republican party for the denounces. monetization of silver; condemns its subse-quent legislation in regard to silver coinage heartily endorses the democratic administraion of Grover Cleveland and sends Kentucky delegation to Chicago unin-structed for any candidate.

## SOUTH DAKOTA FOR CLEVELAND.

Democrats in State Convention Renew Their Faith in the Ex-President. YANKTON, S. D., May 25 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The South Dakota delegate convention was called to order at 4 p m. in this city today by Otto Peemiller, chairman of the state central committee. After reading the cell Mr. Peemiller announced the recommendations of the committee for temporary officers as follows: H. F. Fellows of Aurora, temporary chairman; J. Tomilinson, jr., secretary, and G. A. Mathews, assistant secretary. Mr. Fellows was escorted to the chair and his remarks extended over twenty minutes. In the course of his remarks he eulogized Grover Cleveland, and the convention devoted five seconds to tremendous applause. The speaker next mentioned Hancock and there was another uproar. He aliaded to Horace Boies as a statesman and a western man, and the convention went fairly wild for half of a minute. There were cheers, stamping of feet and ear splitting whistles and the very building shook

with the demonstration. The chairman announced committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions, and the convention adjourned

When the convention reassembled reports of the committee on credentials, seating 435 delegates, and the committee on rules and permanent organization were heard and adopted. The temporary organization was made permanent and the committee recommended that the delegates be chosen by judicial districts, the convention to decide all contests where there were two or more

nominations. The committee on resolutions asked to be allowed to report later. The resolutions reaftirm the devotion of the South Dakots democrats to the principles of the party, express antipathy to all sumptuar laws, pledges the state democracy to carry forward the cause of tariff reform and against unjust taxation, denounces the administration of the republican government and renews expressions of faith in Grover Cleveland, also advocates an appropriation for a World's fair exhibit from South Da-

Rota.
The delegates are: Bartlett Tripp Vankton county from the First circuit liam Van Epps of Minnebaha county, Second circuit; A. W. Mullen of Kingsbury county Third circuit; Pat F. Wickham of McCook and John A. Bowler of Brown county; Peter Conchinan of Wallwork county, Dr. D. Flick of Peanington county and Colonel W. R. Stecie of Lawrence.

## COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

They Want Hill and Free and Unlimited Silver Coinage. DENVER, Colo., May 25, -The democrati state convention met this morning. Colonel

B. F. Montgomery was chosen temporary chairman. After the appointment of committees a recess was taken. At the afternoon session, while the com mittee on credentials was preparing to report, the convention was addressed by Charles S. Thomas of Denver, Mr. Thomas

oration was mostly on the sliver issue.

The following permanent officers elected: Chairman, John McMichael of Pit rin county; vice presidents, Theodore E Eastland of Summit and S. B. Fitzgerald o San Miguel; secretary, Reed S. K. Lake; assistant secretaries, H. H. S. ridge of El Paso and James Graham of Pit

There was a strong fight for the four delegates-at-large to attend the convention at Chicago. Hon. T. M. Patterson of Den-ver, Dr. Paul of Aspen, J. B. Orman of Pueblo and Theodore O'Conner of Denver

The report of the committee on resolu tions was lengthy. It denounced the policy of the present administration in relation to the removal of the Ute Indians to their reservation in Utab, asked for a modification of the existing tariff laws and demanded, as right, the free and unlimited coinage of si It was resoived that the delegates the national convention use every endeavor to secure a free silver plank, demanding the restoration of silver and its free and unlimited coinage, and it was declared the sense of all democrats of the state that they could have little hope of the election of the Chicago nomines unless such a declaration

The following were the delegates and alternates elected by the two congressions. districts:
First Congressional District-Frank K.

Adams of Creede and William Bayley of Durango: alternates, James McClure and W G. Hynes.
Second Congressional District—Martin
Currigan of Denver and C. Conovan of
Boulder; alternates. Colonel B. F. Montgomery and A. D. France. gemery and A. D. France.
Although the delegates were uninstructed,
every mention of Senator David B. Hill's
name was loudly applauded.

### At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned. CLEVELAND CHEERED, BILL HISSED.

### That's the Way Jersey Democracy Greeter the Names of Leaders.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25 .- I'de democratic state convention to choose delegates to the national convention met this afternoon Judge H. Beasley was chosen temporary chairman. The mention of Cleveland's name in his speech caused a great wave of cheers to sweep over the convention. A second

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

# CELEBRATED A TRIFLE LATE

Nebraska's Silver Anniversary Fittingly Observed at the State Capital.

FIVE AND TWENTY YEARS OF STATEHOOD

Distinguished Speakers Review the Past. Recalling the Struggles and Trials of

the Infant State-Bright Au-

gurles for the Future.

Lincoln, Neb., May 25 .- | Special Telegram to Tun Bue. |-The silver anniversary celebration of Nebraska's admission into the union was inaugurated here tonight. The city is crowded with people and the streets are gally decorated. Exercises this evening are purely of an oratorical and literary nature. The Lansing theater was crowded at an early hour this evening. The main floor of the auditorium was reserved for the men and women who have resided in Nebraska for a quarter of a century or more. The old settlers were out in full force and the entire auditorium was filled with men and women whose frosty brows bore the touch of time. Upon the stage were ex-Governor Robert W. Furnas, ex-Governor James W. Dawes, Judgo M. L. Hayward of Netraska City, Hon. T. M. Marquette of Lincoln, Hon, W. F. Norris of Norfolk, Mr. Maddox of Falis City, the latter being the oldest living pioneer of the

state, and Mayor Weir. Back of the speakers were massed the Lincoln festival chorus of 100 voices. The exercises of the evening opened with a mag nificent rendition of "The Heavens Are Telling." from Havdn's "Messiah." Mayor Weir then presented to the audience ex-Governor Furnas, one of the chairmen of the

meeting. Governor Furnas' Address. In his opening remarks Governor Furnas alluded to the early days of Nebraska. He spoke of ploneer hardships and pioneer friendship. He said that in those days, long

gone by, he believed that the sun shone brighter, the rain was more refreshing, the skies were more beautiful. He said that the ploneers slept sounder. are more heartily and enjoyed life more than the people who lived in these more rapid days. Looking from the past to the future, Governor Furnas stated that the old settlers were not ashained of the state which they had labored to build up, and which they would leave as an inheritance to their chil-

Mayor Weir then presented the other chairman, ex-Governor Dawes, who also re-ceived an ovation from the audience. Governor Dawes stated that masmuch as special topics had been assigned to the orators of the evening, he would confine his brief remarks to general subjects. He voiced the hearty welcome which the people of Lincoln had extended to the settlers and pioneers, He referred to this occasion as a family anniversary and then briefly ran over the leading events in the history of the state and compared its progress with that of other

A couple of well rendered selections by the Ebian lady quartette were enthusiastically received and then Hon, T. M. Marquette was introduced. He spoke on "The Admission of Nebraska Into the Union."

## Judge Marquette's Remarks. Judge Marquette's address was largely his-

torical. He was an active participant in the stirring events preceding and during the ad-mission of the state, and was able to give many of the audience. He reviewed at length the history of the statehood movement and noted its several failures. He drew many word pictures, in which he held up to view the great men of the nation who had espoused the cause of Nebraska-Abraham Lucoln, Ben Wade, Senator Sumner and others. His reminiscences of the efforts of Thayer, Senator Tipton and himself to induce congress to pass the bill admitting the state were both interesting and amusing, especially his description of the manner in which they figured out a population of 80,000 out of a possible 28,000.

Judge Murquette's address was frequently applauded and was one of the best many good speeches.
Following Judge Marquette Judge Hayward of Nebraska City delivered an oration on "The Judiciary of Nebraska for Twentyfive Years." As indicated by the title, Judge Hayward's address was devoted to a his-torical review of the judicial history of the state. He related many reminiscences of men who have worn the ermine in the state; referred to many historical cases, and dis cussed many legal matters that have passed into the history of Nebraska; many laughable incidents were related which proved that judicial dignity has not always been manifested in the state. The address closed with a description of an idea; judiciary

## The festival chorus then rendered "The Hailelujah Chorus," from Haydn's "Messiah," in a manner that elicited the warmest

applause. Nebraska as a State. The final oration of the evening was de-livered by Hon. W. F. Norris of Ponca, who spoke on "Nebraska as a State." Judge Norris' address was a fitting close to the exercises of the evening. It was a masterly effort and seldom has the grand state of Nebraska been tso eloquently described. The speaker touched upon the wonderful fertility of soil, the marvelous development of agri cultural resources and the magnificent future of the state. "Nebraska," he said, "is the great home state of the union, the highest dignity and honor which any state can attain. Nebraska is the central state of the union-the keystone state of

America."

Judge Norris' address closed the exercises at the Lansing opera house, the last word not being spoken until after 11 o'clock.

Nebraska's Sons and Daughters. One of the most important meetings of the evening was held at representative hall in the state house, under the auspices of the sons and daughters of Nouraska. The meeting was devoted exclusively to those born in the state, and every seat in the large hall, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion, was filled. It was a notable gathering of young men and women, all of them in the flush of young manhood or womanhood, but few of them having obtained their thirtieth year. Of these sons and daughter of Nebraska, over 800 were present. The meeting was called to order by Prof. J. W. Taylor. He introduced Mr. Hoscoe Pound of Lincoln, who delivered an address pregnant with elequent words of welcome to the capital city of the state, referred to the past wonderful progress

the state and spoke of the part which the sons and daughters of Nebraska would play in the future development of the commonwealth. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, the orator of the evening, was then introduced. Mr. Hitch-cock, himself a native born Nebraskan, was ably qualified to speak as a representative of the young men and women who have done so much and who will be called upon to do still

more for the state in the future. Short addresses were also delivered by B. M. Polland and H. R. Estabrook. Miss Myrtle Stevenson recited a poem entitled the "Great Sait Basin." She was followed by the Æolan lady quartette in a fine selection of version of

tion of vocal music. amittee was appointed to prepare Plans for a permanent organization. Prof. Bagneti and Chatham Redick rendered several solos, which were roundly applicated by the audience, and thus ended the meeting. A light shower fell during the evening, but at mitnight not a cloud was to be seen and the stars were shining brightly, and the prospects for fair weather tomorrow are ex-

New York Exchange Quotations. NEW YORK, May 25 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEL |- Exchange was quoted as follow:

Chicago, 75c premium; Boston, par; St. Louis, woo premium.