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Delegates to the North and South Railroad Convention Preparing to Build.

ALONZO WARDELL LED THE DISCUSSION

SEVERAL PLANS SUGGESTED

He Proposed an Electric Line and Was Sat Upon-Joel Huil Tells of the Plan and Its Possibi liles-The Day's Work.

LINCOLN, June 29.-[Special to THE BEE.]-It was 9:30 o'clock when Chairman Close called the north and south railway convention to order. There were a few new faces on the floor, but the gallery was vacant.

United States Senator Allen, one of the delegates, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we hereby invite members of the press to address this convention on the subject of transportation and, particularly, on the subject of the construction of a north and south rallway.

Judge Doster of Kansas, from the committee on resolutions, offered the following, which were adopted, with only two or three dissenting votes.

and action of the people of our respective sintes. We are moved so to do by the considerations of the following character: The territory through which such road is proposed is an agricultural and stock-raising region, the richest in tertility and the largest in extent on the globe, the development of the resources of which has barely begin. Hitherto and at this time the scaloard market for the products of this vast empire are the distant ports of the Atlantic ocean, to reach which requires 1,500 miles of transportation by rail, the charges for which so nearly consume the quate reward either to the laborer who has produced it or the buyer who has shipped it. Where the Good Comes Ia.

Where the Good Comes In.

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committee.

tween the people of the different states and territories that a committee of three from each state and territory interested be ap-pointed by this convention and instructed to take the necessary steps to disseminate information upon this subject; secure funds from interested localities for the making of preliminary surveys and to defray expenses incident to the promotion of the enterprise with Gractions to call a con-vention of the states and territories inter-ested not later than January 1, 1894, to finally and fully formulate plans for the or-ganization and execution of said enterprise. The basis of representation at such convoca-tion to be two delegates at large for each state and territory to be appointed by the governor there of, and two for each congressional dis-trictin each state, and two from each terri-tory to be selected by the people thereof in district convention to be called by the com-mittee from each state and territory. Any va-committee from that state or territory. This plan of procedure was adopted unnui-

This plan of procedure was adopted unani

This plan of procedure was adopted unani-mously and the following was presented by Willis S. Hand of Kearney, and ordered printed and referred to the committee, for the construction of the railread proposed: First-All the expanse of the construction and equipment of said railroad should be raised by taxation in said states and terri-tories, each state and territory to pay cost of construction and equipment of that part of the road within its boundaries. Second-State bunds should be issued for the purpose of providing the ready cash, said bonds to run from five to twenty-five years at the option of the state, and to be paid by taxes levied to meet them as they fall due. Third-Said railroad should be constructed centrally across said states. Fourth-A joint commission should be ap-pointed by this convention, consisting of three from each of said states and territories, who should organize by corporation or otherwise, for the purpose of promoting such enterprise by the dissemination of information and en-listing the co-operation of said states as above indicated, and if possible to raise the more indicated, and if possible to raise the more indicated, and if possible to raise the more indicated is fully a such cateron and en-listing the co-operation of said railroad to be made. With-Said joint association, when incor-

made. Fifth-Said joint association, when incor-porated without capital stock under the laws of the said several states, should as agents of said states be vested with the tille to said railroad and all property and franchiese con-merted therewith, and should operate the same as agents of said states under regula-tions to be prescribed by the legislatures thereof.

The following plan was submitted by Charles E. Edwards of Velasco, Tex.:

Charles E. Edwards of Velasco, Tex.: Let each state, instead of leasing its con-vlets to contractors or plantation owners, and thereby competing with free, honest labor, employ such convicts in the construction of such interstate coad. The rails and equip-ment of such road to be paid for by money borrowed by the state from its school fund, thereby securing an excellent investment for such fund. Let the road be built from Velasco up the Rezzov valley, through the central por-tions of each state and territory to the Canada line. In this way each state owns and oper-ates the line traversing the territory within its boundaries, and action can be taken without the delay incident upon the necessary change in state constitutions before bonds could be issued and the people taxed for this purpose.

purpose.

Commissioners Chosen. The following gentlemen were named as

the committee in accordance with the pro-visions of the preceding resolution: Nebraska-Max Meyer of Omaha, C. C. McNish of Wisner, and H. G. Stewart of Crawford Crawford.

Kansas-Frank Dawster of Marion, D. E. Ballard of Ballard Falls, and B. S. Hender-son of Winfield. North Dakota-Lieutenant Governor Wal-

North Dakota-Lieutenant Governor Wal-lace of Hope, A. Stotten of Wahpeton, and Walter Muir of Hunter. South Dakota-H. L. Loucks of Huron, Lieutenant Governor Herreid of Leola, and A. N. Van Osdel of Yankton. Texas-R. J. Sledge of Kyle, C. A. Ed-wards of Velasco, and Harry Tracy of Dal-las.

Iowa-Henry Wallace of Des Moines, Dan-iel Campbell of Monona and H. D. Crawford of Ottumwa. Oklahoma-Robert McReynolds of Guth-

At 3:30 o'clock the convention adjourned to afford the members opportunity to take a ride about the city guided by the citizens'

Overturned the Resolutions. It was 9:30 p. m. before the members of

eturned

Colorado Silver Mines and Smelters to Be Closed Down.

ONE RESULT OF THE PRESENT CRISIS

Mine Owners Throughout the State Decide to Act Promptly and Concertedly-Thousands of Men Will Be Thrown Out of Employment.

DENVER, June 29 .- A large number of representative smelting and mining men of the state met at the Brown Palace hotel this afternoon and unanimously decided to completely close down all the smelters, mills and silver mines in Colorado.

J. J. Hagerman of Colorado Springs, called the meeting to order and ex-Governor J. B. Grant of the Omaha and Grant smelter was elected chairman. On motion of Hon. D. H. Moffatt, presi-

dent of the First National bank of this city, and who is also largely interested in mines, the following committee on resolutions was

appointed by the chair: J. J. Hagerman, chairman; D. H. Moffatt, D. R. C. Brown, M. W. Thatcher and A. M. Hyman. The resolutions prepared by this commit-tee and adopted by the meeting declare that the world cannot transact its business with-out the use of silver money; that the actual cost and value of the metal far exceeds the incorrect views which the monometallists have formed; that the inevitable course of events will quickly demonstrate that the enormous sums of money invested in rail-roads, loans and other properties will so depreciate in value that the monometallists will also be convinced that some action must be taken on silver to restore it to its legitimate use, which it has held from time im-memorial. It was therefore resolved to com-

pletely close down all silver mines, mills and smelters in Colorado until such time as silver is appreciated at its proper worth. This action will throw many thousands of persons out of employment.

SILVER AND POPULISTS. Secretary Herbert Talks of Both These Dis-

turbing Elements in Politics. WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert, who is thoroughly familiar

with the populist movement in the south, said today that he thought that the populists were not now making any progress in the country and that the teachings of those engaged in the agitation would not have any influence in shaping the policy of the democratic party. "In Alabama," he said, "there is still considerable activity among the populists growing out of local cause and local in its affect. The populists in that section claim

that they were not given a fair opportunity in the last two democratic conventions; they were not satisfied with the rulings, the organization of the convention and the like. and they are now fighting that over again . Indeed, a large number of those who oppose the regular organization in Alabama do not claim to be populists, but still claim to be democrats. This quarrel causes consider-able disturbance, but it is entirely local and, in spite of this added interest, the movement

appears to be falling off in Alabama and in other parts of the south. Their disintegra-tion is on the wane." "Do you think the demand of the ropulists and those representing that general idea will strongly influence the policy and action of the democratic party ?" was asked.

organization through the south much

On the Silver Situation

"I think that the stoppage of the free coinage of silver in India is the greatest blow that has been given to the Sherman law and the free coinage of silver. The free

coinage of silver in India has been pointed

to as an object lesson by the advocates of free coinage in this country. For years men

in congress have drawn one lesson and

of exchange between India and England was

Could Well Spare Them.

\$100 in value alleged to be imported as money, unless accompanied by a consular invoice, or a bond for the production of such invoice, unless the bullion is shown by a shipper's declaration, made before a consu-lar officer at the port of shipment, to be for-warded as money, or a medium of exchange, at a fived value per succe and not as mer-WILL SUSPEND OPERATIONS at a fixed value per ounce, and not as mer ENGLAND'S POSITION.

Pertinent Questions Asked the Government on the Sliver Question.

Lonnon, June 26-Further inquiries were made in the House of Commons today regarding the effects of the action of the Indian government in stopping the free coinage of silver. In response to a question Mr. G. E. Russell, parliamentary secretary for the In-

dian office, said: "Neither the government of India nor the Herscheil committee ex-pected compromises in India to be materially altered under the new currency arrangements. Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, who was chancellor of the exchequer in the last cabinet of Lord Salisbury,asked whether the Herschell

committee and the government had been prepared for the great fail that had already occurred in the price of silver. "Would not," he inquired, "the fail modify the views of the government and the committee?"

Mr. Russell said he could not answer for the Herschell committee. With regard to the government, he would leave Mr. Goschen

the government, he would leave Mr. Goschen to form his own opinion. Mr. Gaatstone said that the government had the impression that there was no likeli-hood of any scrious fall in the value of any products in India. If a fall should occur he would readily state the views of the govern-ment ment.

Opinion of Members.

Several members of Parliament, who speak with authority on money questsons, were interviewed this evening concerning the probable effect of India's new attitude toward silver. Sir William Houldsworth, the moving

spirit in the bimetallic league, said that India's action in closing her mints to the free coinage of silver would eventually become confige of silver would eventually become so difficult that she would be obliged to adopt bimetallism. In reply to a question concerning the immediate future of the bul-lion market Sir William said: "India's ac-tion will produce a great tightness of gold, which will cause a full of silver, to what ex-tent I cannot say."

tent, I cannot say." William Caine, who has traveled much in India and has written a book concerning the country and its people, said he was inclined to think the direct effect of the Indian goverament's action would be small in India, as prices there were fixed mostly by custom. inless a panic should come the majority of

Chiess a panic should come the majority of the natives would never know that there had been a change. Samuel Montagu, liberal member of Par-liament, head of the firm of Montagu & Co., foreign bankers, thinks silver will hardly fall below 30 pence. He could not see how it was possible for the Indian gov-ernment to do otherwise, than it had done ernment to do otherwise than it had done The silver market would recover slowly and touch a considerably higher point than the one at which it now stood.

Sir Richard Temple, ex-governor of Bom-oay, said that the Indian plan was all wrong economically. The gold standard ought to have been introduced in India twenty-five years ago. However, the present experiment

would prove harmless. Dadabhai Niaroji, the only Hindoo in the House of Commons, said that the Indian government had acted merely for the inter-ests of the Anglo-Indian salaried officials and had unloaded further burdens upon the

taken of the reports tel gray. ... least yesterday to the effect that the people of Colorado would repudiate their collications because of the damage done to the state the fall in the price of silver. The following resolu-lend \$500,000 without eneroaching upon our

tion in the newspapers. It is only calculated to make matters worse. I believe, though, that things will be better after the Fourth, when the dividend and interest payments TOOK LOAN CERTIFICATES New York Banks Set an Example for the Rest of the Country. HOW THE MONEY MARKET WAS RELIEVED

Good Results Follow Action by the Clearing Bouse Loan Committee-\$13,000.-

000 in Certificates Has Already Been Issued-The Situation.

NEW YORK, June 29 .- The rates for money, which mounted skyward this morning, as much as 75 per cent being quoted in the forenoon, broke in an unexpected manner about midday as the result of the action of the clearing house loan committee, which, as has been previously pointed out, is the same as the clearing house committee. The chairman of the house, G. G. Williams, president of the Chemical bank, is an ex-officio member of it, and Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National bank, is the chairman of it instead of E. H. Perkins, jr., president of the Importers and Traders National bank. This moraing the committee, or rather a majority of it, in conjunction with George F Baker, president of the First National bank virtually formed a syndicate by agreeing to take out a lot of clearing house loan certificates for the purpose of putting a stop to the high rates for money and the panic that virtually existed in the money market. Some of the banks, the Gallatin and the Fourth National, for

Galarin and the Fourth Kational, for instance, had never taken out loan certifi-cates before and they had no need to do so now, except for the moral effect to be pro-duced thereby. By taking out certificates, though, it enables them to lend large sums of money without entrenching upon the cash in their vallts. All of them have more than the required lawful reserve of 25 per cent of their deposits.

Clearing House Certificates Taken.

As a result of the committee's delibera-tions this morning an issue of \$6,000,000 tions this morning an issue of \$6,000,000 certificates was authorized, and all the members of the loan committee availed themselves of the opportunity, in proportion to their capital, ex-cept the Chemical and Importers and Traders National banks. The amounts thus taken were as follows: Gallatin Na-tional bank, \$500,000; Fourth National bank, \$1,000,000; Chase National \$1,500,000; Corn \$1,000,000; Chase National, \$1,500,000; Corn Exchange bank, \$500,000; First National bank, \$2,500,000; total, \$6,000,000.

Immediately after the issue of certificates was authorized, H. P. Frothingham, repre-senting some of the banks, lent \$3,000,000 on the Stock exchange at one-eighth of 1 per cent and the interest rate immediately fell to 6 per cent, afterwards increasing to 12 per cent and then falling at 2 o'clock to 3 per

Mr. Tappen, president of the Gallatin, frankly admitted that his bank had taken out \$500,000 of loan certificates, but declined to state the names of the other banks that also em-braced the opportunity. In accordance with the wher banks that also emthe rule of the committee however, he said that the committee had today authorized the issue of \$0,000,000 of certificates, which made

EMPHATICALLY DENIED. EMPHATICALLY DENIED. Colorado Will Not Bernulate Her Obliga-tions Because of U⁻¹ I in mage DENVER, June 29. -A ¹ M meeting of the Chamber of Commerce any notice was taken of the reports tel gran, id east yesterfor money. Other banks took out a large amount, but you must get the names from them. We had 33 ber cent reserve this

need the certificates or money, but it seemed

to me necessary that some action should be

believed in banking circles that both

money to lend without doing so !

banks will take out certificates this

Some of the largest banks did so yesterday

without entrenching upon the cash in their

The stock market enjoyed a boom in

In Philadelphia Banking Circles.

attention was called in these dis-patches a couple of days ago, is becoming more marked. According to advices received from Philadelphia this morning, New York

exchange in that city is at a premium of \$5 for \$1,000 or half a cent on the dollar. Sev-

The condition of affairs in Philadelphia

cash.²

vaults.

will put a lot of new money into circulation. People will scare very foolishly and the banks have to make the best of it." INGALLS GIVES HIS VIEWS. He Thinks the Country is on the Brink of Financial Peril. TOPEKA, June 29. - Ex-Senator Ingalls, who spent a few hours in the city yesterday, thinks the country is the brink of finan-cial peril and only wish statesmanship will avert it. Asked the cause of the trouble, he said it was incidentally a lack of confidence among the people and, primarily, scarcity of money and a largely increased deptor class. The action of India in demonetizing silver was unfortunate just at this time. A res-toration of confidence would turn the tide, and the free coinage of silver dollars, at more nearly the value of gold than the pre-net standard would be a measure being

ent standard, would, in a measure, bring the country back to prosperity. Mr. Ingalls does not subscribe to the republican theory that the financial stress is due to the accession of democrats to power. He says President Cleveland and his cab.net He says President Cleveland and his cab.net are running the finances of the country under laws passed by the republicans, and to shift the responsibility without a single act of legislation by the democratic congress is absurd. To his notion, President Cleve-land is a republican to all intents and pur-poses, save in his tariff ideas, and, so far, he has shown himself to be a pretty good re-publican on that question. publican on that question.

In Hoston.

Bostos, June 29 .- The strain on the financial situation has today been severer than ever. Stocks were demoralized at the start and it looked for a time as if the much dreaded panic was about to break. The liquidation was about to break. The liquidation was extremely heavy, and under the pres-sure prices tumbled badly. In Atchison and Union Pacific the lowest prices on record were scored. The former was down to 105_6 and the latter 23_{16} . The banks were calling in loans on all sides and some of the best houses in the street had to pay abnormally high rates to get through. The rates ad-vanced from 10 to 14 per cent.

ALTGELD NOT ALARMED.

He Pardoned the Anarchists and Has No

Fear of Criticism. CHICAGO, June 29.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Governor Altgeld spent most of this afternoon in his Chicago office, where he was seen by THE BEE correspondent.

"Governor, have you any reply to make to your critics relative to your action in pardoning the anarchists?"

"All I have to say is let them fire away; I can stand it. I have done what I thought was right, and if my action was right it was right, and if my action was right it will stand in the judgment of the people. If it was wrong tet it fall. I do not think the people can be convinced by abuses and vituperation such as some of the newspa-pers have indulged in. It is a noticeable fact that my critics employ abuse, and in no case reason. They do not deny or explain the fact that the chief of police during the anarchist troubles, said that his investigation of the case led him to believe that there was not much in it. They do not answer the fact much in it. They do not answer the fact shown by the records that the man who threw the bomb gave no evidence in the trial, but said elsewhere that he heard no trial, but said elsewhere that he heard no speeches and had nothing to do with those convicted. I have not heard it denied that the jurymen stated plainly that they could not give the accused a fair and impartial trial. The people can see these things. I do not fear abuse." "How about the charge that the opinion you gave out he connection with the preden

you gave out in connection with the pardon savored of personal spite against certain per-sons and authorities connected with the trial?

1 that is

DIRECTING A REVOLUTION Arrangements Being Made to Overthrow the

Government of Costa Rica.

LEADERS LOCATED IN NICARAGUA

Reports in Panama Concerning a Similar Movement Against Cuba-Fighting at Rivera-Peravian Affairs-Other South American News,

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] PANAMA, Colombia, (via Galveston, Tex.). lune 29 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-General Ferdico Gutierrez, a Costa Rican liberator, has arrived here from San Juan del Sur, having been refused permission to land at Punta Arenas. In an interview Géneral Gutierrez predicted an early and successful revolution in Costa Rica against the Rodriguez Iglesias dictatorship. He will go direct to Nicaragua tomorrow and direct the revolutionary

movement from that republic. It is probable that the revolution will first break out in the province of Guanacaste. If successful

there the revolutionists will move toward the capital via Alajuela.

Jose Marti has arrived here from New York and is holding conferences with resident Cuban patriots. News by mail from dent Cuban patriots. News by mail from Guayaquil gives details of the shooting of General Varea by General Seminario, the private secretary of General Pierola, in that city on June 22. General Varea is a Peruvian. He came to Guayaquil last March while Pierola was there, and, it was alleged at the time, it was his intention to shoot the ex-dictator. Varea and Semina-rio met in Guayaquil. Varea attacked Seminario and attempted to cane him. Seminario shot Varea in self-defense and was admitted to bail. was admitted to bail.

Fighting in Rivera. VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), June 29.-[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to Tun Bet.]-The Herald's correspondent in Rivera telegraphs

that General Salgado surprised the garrison at Carpintorio and captured the town after

routing the Third infantry. General Saraiva is marching toward San Bo ja. His troops had an unimportant skir-

mish yesterday with a small Castilhista force. It is said that the revolutionists are

preparing for a final campaign in which the movements of their troops are to be di-rected by two German army officers, whose

control of the second of the second of the second tionary committee in Montevideo. Charges of disloyalty have been made against Wears by the officers of the Matto Grassic sound on

Grosso squadron. A dispatch from the Herald correspondent

in Buenos Ayres says that the troubles in the cabinet have resulted in its reorganiza-tion. In the reorganized cabinet Cane takes the interior portfolio; Quirno Costa, foreign; Garcia, education;

Balsa, war, temporarily, and Aveltaneda finance. The acceptance of office by Quirno Costa is regarded as an indication that his

olicy of friendship for Chili will be carried out. Fusions of various political parties have been arranged, but the condition of affairs is still unsettled. The papers any the new "deal" is a sort of revival of the old Judrez-Celmans combination,

Peruvian Affairs.

2 10 1

that the reasonableness of freight schedules and passenger rates is a question not for the legislatures but for the courts. Recause of these and many other cogent reasons we demand that our respective states assume their prerogative of providing public highways for their people and join with each other in the constitution of this proposed in-terstate north and south railway, and we fur-ther demand of the general government a grant of lands in aid of this people's railway out of such remaining portion of the public domain as lies contigious to the proposed line, such as has always been accorded to private companies for like purposes for the mere ask-ing of the same. ing of the same.

Plan of a Dakotan.

Alonzo Wardell, representing North Dakota, then presented a lengthy paper de-tailing the history of the origin of the pres-ent movement, engaging the attention of the convention and suggesting a plan for the construction and operation of a trunk line from the northern line of North Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico. His proposition is that the coad should be an electric road with power furnished by the artesian wells of the Dakotas and the rivers and tides of the other states and the viers and these of the other states and the guil. That it should begin at some eligible point on the Guil of Mexico, running thence north through Texas. Indian Territory, Okla-homa, Kausas, Nebraska. North and South Dakota to some point on the British line, with double track to some point in Kansas, with double track to some point in Kansas, say Topeka, then separating with a line running through Missouri. Iowa and Minne-sota to Duluth and such laterals as may be needed for the successful and satisfactory operation of the read. The charter should provide first that the railroad should remain forever the property of the people of the states through which it runs, never under any circumstances reverting to private or corporate ownership, providing that the United States government may at any time purchase at par not to exceed actual neces-sary cost, the entire plant to be run as a sary cost, the entire plant to be run as a government road. To secure means for the construction of the road he would issue bonds and offer them to the cities, towns and counties on the proposed routes as a safe and desirable investment. The state of Texas, with her vast school fund of \$93,453,000 today, would gladly furnish all the money needed in exchange for a forty-year 5 per cent bond. The two Dakotas could readily take care of their quota. Nebraska, kan-sas, Minnesota and Iowa all have large school funds that it is believed they would invest in such bonds. The bonds are to be ultimately liquidated from the earnings of the road.

Expressed Some Individual Ideas.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to the propriety of receiving the paper for dis-cussion. One member characterized it as a chimerical scheme and said that an endorse ment of the plan proposed would subject the convention to ridacile and derision. Another member saw in it a leans of defrauding the states of their school funds. A third thought it was not absolutely nocessary to have the railroad at all. One man wanted the road built as that the schimers would have to ease built so that the shippers would have to pay

For the road. Senator Allen suggested that the plan which he understood had been considered by the committee be recommitted for the pur-pose of reducing it to a practical proposition. To an objection that had been made that the constitutions of the states would probably constitutions of the states would pro them building and operating a railroad, he said that there was nothing in the constitu-tion of the state of Nebraska and he doubted in any other state which prevented a state from owning a railroad. It was the right of eminent domain lodged in the sovereignty of the state. There was not even a judicial decision, nor authority in the cona judicial decision, nor authority in the con-stitution of any state or the United States to prevent a state building and operating works of public improvement. He consid-ered the paper read by Mr. Wardell as an essay and not an argument in favor of the construction of a line of railroad such as this convention proposed. He thought it hest to refer it to the committee on resolu-tions, with instructions that they submit a plain, business proposition for the considera-tion of the convention, and on motion it was so ordered. so ordered.

Proposition from Texas.

At the afternoon session A. C. Edwards of the committee on resolutions reported the following as a substitute for the plan sub-mitted by A Wardell:

Resolved, That to initiate co-operation be-

Representative hall-was in darkness and the door locked. The delegates gathered in the room of the commissioner of public lands and buildings. During the recess the members seemed to have undergone a decided change of sentiment respecting the wisdom of the work of the afternoon. They thought they saw a way by which the enemy, the friends of the railroad corporations, might enter their own camp through the method of election of delegates as proposed in the resolution adopted during the afternoon

nize as an antagonistic party. They can longer advocate their theories in democratic councils, and, as a third party, they are strong enough to be dangerous. That party organization which determines the nominations of democrats to congress and takes part in the mathematic methods. After long rambling discussion, on motion of Senator Allen, the entire preceding reso lution was reconsidered, and on motion o W. T. Giass of Kansas it was laid on table the making of presidential candidates and Then again, on motion of Senator Allen. the committees appointed by the rescinded resolution were continued "to have ful presidents will be all the more apt to adhere to sound democratic principles and stand by a sound financial policy. In other words, the loss of those who have gone into the third party places the genocratic organiza-tion more in harmony with the policy of the administration. It is this organization that our mean in congress will have to rely on at home for their pomination and chee power to act during the adjournment of the convention in gathering statistics, dissemi-nating information, collecting funds, opening headquarters and performing all duties contemplated in said resolution, excepting the selection of delegates, and that said comon at home for their nomination and elec mittee organize immediately after the adjournment of the convention." On motion of Senator Allen a resolution tion." "What do you think of the present situa-

was adopted declaring all seats of delegates appointed to this convention not present vacant; that the committees of the respec tive states named during the afternoon be known as the executive committee, and have the power of filling the vacancies.

Adjourned to Meet at Topeka

On motion of ex-State Senator Stewart of Nebraska it was determined that when this convention adjourned it be to reconvene at Topoka, Kan., on the first Tuesday in December, 1893.

in congress have drawn one reason and another from India looking at it from differ-ent points of view. It has been urged upon the farmers that India had an advantage The chairman was authorized to appoint an assistant secretary, resident at Topekr. The question arose as to how the funds over the United States in a higher price for wheat, because the currency in India was all should be raised for printing the proceedings of the convention. Max Meyer spoke of the generosity of Omaha in entertaining consilver, ignoring the fact that while ventions, printing their proceedings, etc. He was sure Lincoln would not take a back seat. A resolution was also adopted, making the

chairman and secretary of the convention similar officers of the executive committee. The executive committee will meet to a ize and consider the business with which it is charged at 9 o'clock in the morning. At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned to

meet at the time and place provided in resolutions.

Story of an Originator.

Mr. Joel Hull of Minden, Neo., one of the chief originators of the north and south railroad convention and the one who arguments-that the silver currency was a benefit to the farmers of India and the exchange was on a system for the benefit of has taken the mest active interest in the project, has stated fully his views of the enterprise and the work that should engage the attention of the convention. Mr. Hui says: "This convention grows out of agitation

started some years ago to scoure the open-ing of a deep water harbor on the guif coast. After three years labor this was commenced at Galveston and we now feet confident that it is an assured success. Then the farmers learned its probable im-nortance to the accounting in the sector of the portance to the agricultural interests of the transmississippi states and for a year past have been casting about to see what is necessary to secure a great north and south railroad from that port. north and south railroad from that port. Several men have gone over the route to examine the feasibility of such a road, to be constructed, owned and operated by a cor-poration of individuals resident upon its line. Some have collected statistics of the annual expertation of products of the states through which the line was to be built, and others have informed themselves of the cost of such a road. It is on this information that we must calculate the value to the arriculturists and the manufacturing in-

agriculturists and the manufacturing in-terests of these states. "The farmers now are agitating this ques-tion solely for their gain, but it is evident that if beneficial to any one class it will re suit in benefit to all classes. I notice in the resolution passed by our late legislature that it is to examine into the practicability of the several states through which the road shall pass and its feed-ers or laterals extend. Constructing

owning and operating the road. I know there are grave doubts as to the wisdom of the states entering into such an undertak

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

"No; on the contrary," the secretary retions were unanimously adopted : plied, "I think that the element which has been drawn off from the democratic party by the populist movement has left the party

tions were unanimously adopted: Colorado is the second gold producer in the union. Her arricultural interests exceed her mining resources and her other natural riches are more varied than these of any other state east, of her borders. er undeveloped re-sources now offer the m st promising oppor-tunity for the investment of capital and the board of directors of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade desire to express their disapter al of the sentiment telegraphed the country over the name of Mr. E. R. Holden on yesterdary. While the mining of sliver ores is an im-portant industry to Cole ado, it is but one of the elements of her pros ority. Colorado will not suffer more than other states by financial depression and her people will not regudiate their obligations, whetbor state, personal or municipal, and the sen iments of the Holden dispatch are emphatical y denied. Mr. Shamons, president of the Fourth National bank, said: "This bank did not strongly in the control of the conservative element. Those who advanced the unter able doctrines of the populists on the money question have formed themselves into a third party which democrats have to recog-They canno the

to take out certificates for his bank. Mr. Williams, president of the Chemical bank, declined to say whether his bank

UTAH PEOPLE ALARMED. 1

would or would not take out any certificates Mining Interests Paralyzed by the Fall of the Chemical and Importers and Traders

SALT LAKE, June 20.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The great fall in the silver market has cast a gloom over Utah. The largest but simply to accommodate their customer silver properties in the territory are closing down. The Alice, owned by Walker Bros. will close down immediately. Among the prices as a result of the Clearing House committee's action, and the relief was other mines to suspend at once are the Anchor, Crescent and the Woodside at Park general. City, the North and Last Chance at Bing ham, Silver King group at Park City nd the Swansea at Silver City. If silver re mains at the present figure thousands of t.iners will be thrown out of employment. banking circles in connection with their ac-sounts with the banks in this city, to which

SILVER DROPS HARD.

Reaches the Lowest frices Ever Recorded on the London Market.

NEW YORK, June 29.- A break in bar silver silver, ignoring the fact that while they might get more for their wheat in their own currency, the price in gold was no greater, and the commodities they bought with the money they got for their wheat had to be paid for on a gold basis, and still further, overlooking the loss through high exchange. Another argument offered in support of free coinage in this country, but the converse of this, has been for years that the reason of the heavy cost of exchange between india and England was in London of 6 cents caused decided weakness in railroad stocks here this morning. Roads carrying silver are were especially weak. Denver & Rio G, ande preferred broke 41₂ to 35. Later on there was covering by the shorts. Silver improved somewhat and a rally occurred. Rio Grande rose 13;

LONDON, June 29. Stocks were excited. Rupee paper fell to 60-4 and bar silver to 314 pence, a decline of 234 pence since yesterday.

that it was kept up by England for the benefit of merchants that they might sap Nothing New in the Local Situation. "There is nothing new in the silver situathe very life out of India. Now the coinage of silver is voluntarily stopped with the con-sent of India and it tumbles over both these tion today," said Mr. Nash of the Omaha and Grant Smelting company, "except that it took another drop today, running down to 62 cents an ounce. Silver has really fallen 7 cents since yesterday morning."

"Do you think the bottom has beer will change received from dealers here. One case

"It seems quite probable that the price of "It seems quite probable that the price of silver has gone about at low as it will for some time at least. Still I may be mistaken in that, but I judge from the fact that speculators are willing today to take it at 60 and run the risk of and can the risk of getting out on the right side within thirty days that it will not fall much farther. With regard to our own business at the Omala and Grant smeller there is nothing that I could add to that which I said contender t which I said yesterday?

Belgium Not Interested.

BRUSSELS, June 29. - deplying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Beernaert, the president of the council, and minister of finance, stated that the time was ill-chosen to discuss the probable effects of Indian monetary questions on the silver in-indian monetary questions on the silver in-terests of the nations forming the Latin union. He added that the international monetary conference would probably be as-sembled in Brussels shortly.

LEAD CITY, S. D. June 29 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-The Blac! Hills Firemen's Association toornament takes place here on July 4, 5 and 6. Two thousand seven hundred dollars in prize, will be offered, open only to bona fide freq en of the Black Hills. Companies from Ho. Springs, Rapid City, Deadwood, Speartish and Central, besides two home companies, are entered in the races. A free-for-all foot race, 100 yards, will wind up the event on the last day and some of the most prominent professionals in the country have sent in their names to be

lend \$500,000 without encroaching upon our ties I will not dignify with a reply. Let them, one and all, hammer away. I do not care a continental about it." Did Not Need the Certificates.

TEXAS' MILCH COW RACE.

Conditions of a Queer Contest from the

Southwest. taken to give relief to the pressing demands of the merchants and to stop this unreason-able money panic. This morning our cash on hand and our call loans exceeded 66 per GALVESTON, June 29 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A milch cow race will start cent of our deposits." E. H. Perkins, jr., president of the Im-porters and Traders National bank, said that the report was not true that he had refused from the town of Tyler, in eastern Texas, the home of Governor Hogg and the abiding place of numerous other Texas statesmen Clyde Seeberg offers a purse of \$5,000 for the winner and \$1,000 for second place. All not know," he added, "whether we shall take any out or not. We have plenty of nerds will be allowed to enter, provided they are 4 years old or over. Applications will

be received until July 13. Each person on entering a cow for the race will be furnished a two-wheeled gig, set of cow harness, one churn, 100 pounds of meat fifty pounds of bacon, ten pounds of coffee and cooking utensils with which to prepare

their food. Drivers will also be allowed to consume all the milk and butter they desire for their own personal wants enroute The cows are to be driven twelve hours day, allowing one hour for dinner, and churning is to be permitted while traveling or at stops. The cow arriving at the World's fair first with not less than fifty pounds of butter to her edit, made encoute, will receive first money. The cow having the largest amount noney. The cow having the largest amount of butter to her credit and arriving within one week or less of the winner, will receive

second money. Drivers are not allowed to walk, but must ride in the gig provided for them. So far six entries have been made. them. So far six entries have been made, and the start will be made from the Tyler public square at 7 a. m. July 25,

ROBBLD OF A FORTUNE.

Lincoln Thugs Go Through Frank Randolph

eral targe banks is this city have large bal-ances owing to them by Philadelphia banks, and which the latter are unable to remit on acand Scenre a Roll. count of their inability to procure New York exchange of currency. One bank in this city has \$750,000 tied up in that way; an-LANCOLN, June 29.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE]-Frank Randolph was robbed toother has \$600,000 and another \$500,000, and the question is becoming a serious one. Some of the banks here have charged the night on the bottoms of nearly \$6,000. Ran dolph is a farmer and a few weeks ago owned sums owing by their Philadelphia customers for collection to the latter's reserve accounts 240 acres of land mear Utica in Seward county. Lately he traded 160 acres of this land for property in Lincoln, receiving m with them. This will make it necessary for the Philadelphia banks to make their ac-counts here good in some way, if they have to draw on the other cities. But the banks have not done anything in the addition \$500 in cash and several thousand dollars in notes and securities. Since making the trade Randolph has been in Liacoln looking for a favorable opportunity to invest. He was afraid to trust this money in banks, and has been carrying it and the matter but to use extreme caution in cash ing Philadelphia exchange from their cus-tomers. Unless the Philadelphia banks ceurities on his person since. Tonight at 11 o'clock he notified the policy remit this week, it is probable, according to New York bankers, that a discount be charged on all Philadelphia exthat he had been robbed at 222 South Ninth

street of all his money and valuables. Ac-cording to Randolph's story, he was there to is known where a large discount was charged for an account of \$100,000 but this look at the property with a view to purchasing it. When he entered the house a negro woman blew out the lights and he was set upon in the dark and robbed. Tw men giving their names as Damrow and Perky, who were in the place at the time, were arrested and searched, but as nothing was found upon them they were released.

STILL UNDECIDED.

Voting Strength of the Forces in the Next German Parliament Not Yet Settled. [Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLAN, June 29.—[New York Heraid Cable mium. Currency was also in great demand, and in some cases a small premium was paid -Special to THE BEE.] -- A Polish deputy The president of one of the leading banks said that eleven Poles would vote against nere was questioned this afternoon regard-ing the published statement that Philadel-phia banks were debtors to New York banks the bill and eight for it. If the tradition of the party is followed all will vote against it. phia banks were decors to New York banks to a large amount which they are unable to remit on account of their mability to procure New York exchange or currency. "There is nothing to say about it," he re-plied. "Our bank is not in the swim. We do not owe New York I cent, but there is no doubt the information is true in the The freisinnige organs confirm the Herald's reckoning of 189 votes against and 172 for the military bill. The National Zeitung calculates 205 for and 192 against. The Ham burger Nachrichten says even without t Poles there is a majority against the bill. the doubt but that the information is true in the case of some of the banks. It is just a ques-

Omaha Traveling Man Dead.

case of some of the banks. It is just a ques-tion of how long the present stringency is going to continue. The trouble is that the banks cannot get the currency. We have today three large pay rolls to meet, but we have the currency to do it with: but now long it will last no-body can tell. If the people, instead of bringing their currency here, lock it up in the board the public of the second to be a second of bringing their currency here, lock it up in the board the second to be a second to be a second of bringing their currency here, lock it up in the board to be a second to be a second to be a second of bringing the second to be a second to be a second to be a but to be a second to be a base of the second to be a second to be KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29 .- The Times' Little Rock, Ark., special says: James Langenhagen of Omaha, well known throughout the country to the handiers of printers' materials, died here last night of typhoid fever. He was to have been married here in tin boxes, the supply will isoon run out. There is no doubt that some of the banks have a few days and the shock of his death to his fiance has been so sovere that it is feared her mind will become affected. The pody offered pretty good money for exchange, but I think it is not policy to agitate the queswas shipped to Omaha tonight.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), Jane 29.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The govern-ment has returned to Mr. Van Barren the petition he presented asking for a with-drawal of the fine imposed upon the Peruvian foreign corporation. It was presented to the absence of Mr. Durkhus the second in the absence of Mr. Dawkins, the "epre centative of the company, and was returned because the government desires to deal with

Mr. Dawkins personally. A celebrated case in Peru has just been decided. It was the charge made against Bacigalupi Dockendorff Taylor of poisoning Mrs. Lewis. After a trial which lasted three days the accused was acquitted. A student named Albujar, who was imprisoned by the government for writing articles for Junda, the civil democratic organ, formerly edited by Dr. Barrigas, has been acquitted by the oyrts. After July 1 Dr. Barrigas will pubsh a new paper which will be called the ensor.

JOHN BERRY GETS FIRST MONEY.

'rotests Against the Patnfinder and Polson Prove Unavailing with the Committee. CHICAGO, June 29.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-John Berry, who finished first in the cowboy race on his horse Poison, gets first prize for the race. The committee today reached its decision, and Berry, in spite of the protests against him on the ground that he was familiar with the route trave orsed, will receive the \$1,000 first prize, and an additional \$500 from Colonel Cody. Major Burke is also making arrangements to distribute a generous sum among all the con-

testants. Fontaine and Tattro, officers of the Hunane society, who followed the cowboy racers from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago, have made their report. They declare that the race was run in a manner entirely satis-factory to the humanitarian purposes of the

society. The report concludes. A strict supervision has been carried on over the condition of the animals from start to over the condition of the animals from start by over the condition of the animals from start to finish, and the wonderful task accomplished by them is, if anything, a tribute to the bene-ficial results of such attention by the associa-tion as well as a festimonial fo the discretion of the riders and the previous suggestions of Messrs. Cody and Salisbury to the contestants.

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBER GONE WRONG,

His Dismal Attempt to Hold Up a Rock Island Train.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., June 29, - About 11 clock today a rough looking character boarded the northbound passenger train as Okishoma City, carr, ing a package wrapped in paper. Just before arriving at Blackbear creek, he went into the tollet room and in ta few moments emerged with a murderous Winchester in his hand. He met Conductor Al Glazier in the aisle and commanded him -"Hands up." Of course the command was promptly obeyed. His further pleasure was asked by the suave conductor and he received in reply an order to stop the train. Glazier again did as commanded. The conductor was then ordered to go to the engine, which he started to do, the train robber at his heels with the gun at his back. robber at his heels with the gun at his back. When they got on the ground the bandit made a fatal mistake by casting his eyes to one side instead of keeping them on the conductor. This was Glazier's polden op-portunity. With one blow he felled the robber to the ground and then took the gun and beat him into submission. He was then put on the train and taken to Wichits. He had on his person two sticks of dynamits and several torpedos. His name and resi-dence could not be learned.

Will Carry Peary to the North.

NEW YORK, June 20 .- The whaling vessel Falcon, which has been engaged to take the second Peary expedition to Greenland, arrived here today. After receiving on board additional supplies, she will sail on Friday night.

ight. The party, which will start from this port. The party, which will start from this port, includes fifteen persons; thirteen of these belong to the expedition, two others dis-embarking at St. Johns. Besides Lieu-tenant Peary, there will be Mrs. Peary and her maid; S. J. Entreken of Westchester, Pa.; E. A. Struce of Norway, Dr. Edward Vincent of Springfield, III.; J. W. Davidson of Austin, Minn.; E. B. Baldwin of Nash-ville, George H. Carr of Chicago, Hugh J. Soe of Meriden, Conn.; George H. Clark of Brookline, Mass.; F. W. Stokes of Philador phia and Peary's negro servant.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS. What One of that City's Financiers Has to Say on the Situation. PHILADELPHIA, June 29 .- Six per cent was the rate for all demand loans today, and owing to the scarcity of New York exchange, drafts on that city commanded a slight pre

was a special transaction.

Black Bills Fournament.

entered.

England." "Do you think the silver question presents a serious danger to the democratic party at "I think we have reached a crisis and that

this time ! the party in power will be judged by the wisdom it shows in giving the nation a sound currency."

SILVER MINES CLOSE.

The Molile Gibson, the Largest Producer in America, Shuts Down.

Aspen, Colo., June 29.-The famous Mollie Gibson mine, the greatest sliver producer in America, closed last night on account of the drop in the price of silver. All the big properties are now closed and the little ones will close by the end of the week. Boiss, Idaho, June 29 .- Nearly all the

Wood river silver mines have closed, owing Wood river shive in the inter inter to be a strong to the fall in silver. SPORANZ, Wash., June 20.—Reports from the Cour d'Alene country are to the effect that the silver and lead mines are closing

on account of the drop in the price of silver. A. B. Campbell, chief owner of the Gam-mine, is now here and says that not over half a dozen silver and lead mines in the country will be running ten days hence unless a radical chance occurs.

unless a radical change occurs. Admission of Mex.can Silver.

WASHINGTON, June 29 .- The collector of customs at El Paso, Tex., has been instructed by Assistant Secretary Spaulding to discontinue at once the practice of admit-ting sulphides of silver from Mexico without a consular invoice and, in the future, not to admit silver bullion from Mexico exceeding