THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BOIES WILL TRY IT AGAIN

Choice of the Iowa Democrats for a Third Term.

SOME OPPOSITION UNDER COVER

Delegates from the First District in Caucus Declare that Party Interests Demand a Change in the Nominee for Chief Executive.

Governor.....HORACE BOIES
Lieutenant Governor.....S. L. BESTOW
Judge Supreme Court.....JOHN CLOGGETT
Railroad Commissioner..THOMAS BOWMAN
State Superintendent.....J. B. KNOEPFLER

DES MOINES, Aug. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—After having positively declared that he would not accept a renomination for governor, Horace Boies has been nominated for a third term by the democrats of Iowa. And Boies has concluded not to decline the honor, although he knows his acceptance will be "seriously detrimental to the best interests of the democratic party."

It was learned tonight that the First district caucus voted that a renomination of Boies was inexpedient, but the matter was reconsidered and patched up.

The convention was largely attended and very enthusiastic. The majority of the delegates were young men, and taken as a whole, it was a very intelligent looking assembly. The convention had very little to do beyond carrying out the program arranged by the leaders last night. There was a large amount of oratory, however, and the convention bore patiently with it until nearly 6 o'clock. Among the speakers was Hon. John P. Irish of California, formerly among the wheel horses of the party in this state. Chairmen Vollmer and Cato Sello both made short but spirited addresses.

Speech of the Chairman.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 by Chairman Fuller of the state central committee. Rev. Howard A. Johnson, of the Presbyterian church, offered prayer.

Chairman Fuller then introduced Temporary Chairman Vollmer of Davenport, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Gentlemen: I thank you for the great honor you have bestowed upon me. We have met at a critical time. Our country and our party have alike reached a crisis in their affairs. From all parts of the land come wails of financial distress. Dread and anxiety float like a threatening cloud over all the marts of trade and the pan of witchcraft seems to have palsied the arm of public works.

"Waving fields and bursting granaries attest the kindness of Providence, but they condemn the weakness and folly of man whose governmental policy compels thousands to want in the presence of untold riches, since the absence of a medium of exchange prevents the willing, all-supplying tillers of the soil from bringing to the mouth of the consumer the superabundance of food which he has again received from nature's horn of plenty. Meanwhile the army of the unemployed swarms over the land, and up and down the highways in their midst stalks the republican pharisee, with the assurance of inbred hypocrisy, pointing his finger at us and our party as the authors of this wide-spread misery.

Abuses the McKinley Bill.

"It is high time here in Iowa, my fellow democrats, that we repudiate this foul slander. We live, it is true, under a democratic administration, both state and national; but both in state and in nation we are cursed by republican laws. Let us not forget, nor permit the people to forget, that we still have that blessed McKinley bill—that latest but most developed offshoot of the poisonous plant, protection. Let us not forget, nor permit congress to forget, the unanswerable thesis of sound political economy that our industries can never get on a healthy, natural basis until this noxious weed is destroyed, root and branch. Panics are the necessary outgrowth and never failing accompaniments of this artificial system, which stimulates growth abnormally in certain directions, while it prevents expansion in other directions, and finally compels the pampered favorites to choke in their own slime in the ever-recurring spasms of overproduction. It is an attempt on the part of congressional wiseacres, by means of the taxing power, to prescribe the conditions on which their fellow men shall engage in productive industry, assuming to themselves the powers of omniscience required to determine the needs and wants of the innumerable industries of a great nation like this; whereas, the recent experience of several of them, and particularly of a late secretary of the treasury, seems to indicate that the great high priests of protection do not know enough to run their own business, much less to regulate that of their neighbors.

Attacks the Sherman Bill.

"Let us not forget, especially, that that cowardly makeshift, denounced by our national platform last year, the Sherman bill, discredited now by its own author, still stands upon our statute books. Like Esau, John Sherman sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, when he lent his name to this unprincipled sell-out; when, to serve the truckling demagogism of his party, he threw to the winds the greatest financiering reputation of the age in a last ineffectual attempt to capture votes for the republican ticket by saving Harrison from the unpleasant necessity of vetoing a bill for the free coinage of silver. His name will go down to posterity linked with a law upheld by none, condemned by all, the great and sufficient cause of our present financial distress.

"Often has unvarnished demagogism in our press or public men furnished a text for the disciples of monarchy on the inherent impossibility of successful popular government, but never has this been more disgraceful and unblushing, more rank and pauseating in ignorance, gall and assumption than last week's attempt of the defeated and discredited leaders of the republican party of Iowa to charge the present administration and the democratic party with being the cause of our financial trouble, and thus to pass off on us the paternity of the bastard child whom they themselves have conceived on the gross body of monopoly and the money power.

Defends His Party.

"One loses patience with these conscienceless demagogues and superlative sapheads, who, with an air of measureless superiority, in one breath deploringly say 'I told you so,' and in the next try to poison the ear of an alarmed public against all honest efforts of the administration to prevent panic and allay distrust.

"Our party is even held responsible for the condition of the treasury of the United States. Yet four years ago it went out of power leaving surplus revenues roundly stated to the amount of $100,000,000 in the coffers of the national treasury. And when Secretary Carlisle, barely five months ago, cast his eagle eye into the strong box at Washington, he found therein only the marks where 'Calico Charley' had been scraping at the bottom of the box.

"The democratic party will redeem the pledges it made to the people last fall. The country will not be delivered bound and gagged to a money power, actual or imaginary, nor will its financial prosperity be made the football of repudiationists or inflationists. The weight of debt on the back of the toiling millions will not be made more burdensome, nor will blood flow to the horses, bridles, though the governor of a great state, under stress of undue excitement, may get down on the level of the sand lot orator.

A Call to Worship.

"Both the McKinley and Sherman bills have got to go, and the people will sustain us in the good work. Temporarily there may be petty bickerings and jealousies arising out of the distribution of patronage, or perhaps from the lack of such distribution, but the 'hungry hogs' are not numerous in the ranks of the grand democracy of Iowa to impede its triumphant course on the path of reform.

"Do not, therefore, be tempted into rank idolatry before either the golden calf or the silver fetish; do not become involved in fratricidal strife over the spoils, which will finally be equitably distributed; but down on your knees, you sinners all, before the pure and undefiled altar of genuine democracy, where alone you may find saving grace.

"In the campaign before us state issues only can be settled. But in the state, as in the nation, we find that the will of the people, repeatedly expressed in favor of a change in our laws, is still unrealized; and while the world has admiringly beheld the triumphant election and re-election of our 'grand old man', Horace Boies, as governor of Iowa, we are still blessed with a set of blue laws that suggest the ignorant intolerance of the dark ages, rather than the broad-minded liberalism of these latter days of the nineteenth century. Growing intemperance, disrespect for law, increase of the cost of criminal prosecutions, decrease of municipal revenues, decrease of immigration, increase of emigration, espionage, blackmail, midnight conspiracies, riot and civil discord, resulting from fanatical persecution—all the inherent evils of tyrannical paternalism—mare weighing heavily on this state.

Midway Plaisance of American Politics.

"And behold the attitude responsible for this condition of affairs! The indecent contortions of the republican party of Iowa on this great issue, executing a veritable danse du ventre on the slippery platform built in this city one week ago, will soon gain for Iowa the name of the Midway Plaisance of American politics, where with much that is good, noble and grand are found some of the strangest freaks and disgusting monstrosities to be found anywhere among the higher anthropides—crafty leaders, forcing down the throats of the bigoted rank and file of their party the ill-tasting decoction brewed at the secret conclaves held last fall in the river counties of the state, where Brother Blythe and Brother McFarland impersonated the witches in Macbeth and danced 'round the fiery cauldron, and 'in the poisoned entrails threw' to produce that wicked charm that was worked on the republican state convention of last week.

"But await the sequel. When the liberal republican Macbeth meets the orthodox prohibition MacDuff on the bloody field at Dunsinane this fall, I much fear that the first Mac will fall before the second in the most approved Shakespearian manner.

"We have this to say to conscientious prohibitionists: If, as you profess, prohibition is a matter of controlling principle with you, how can you support a party that has deliberately betrayed your cause in obedience to a corrupt bargain made with your enemies last fall?

"We have this to say to the so-called liberal republicans of Iowa: If you mean what you say, if you really, earnestly desire to rid the state of the blighting curse of prohibition, you should not try, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, to build a house divided against itself, half slave and half free."

Mr. Vollmer was frequently applauded. A reference he made to Governor Boies as a possible candidate for re-election called out a great demonstration. At the conclusion of the speech the convention began the selection of regular committees, and after they had been announced adjourned till 2 p. m.

Committee on Resolutions.

Following is the committee on resolutions: First district, W. W. Baldwin of Des Moines county; Second, M. J. Wade of Johnson; Third, Carlton F. Coch of Blackhawk; Fourth, M. J. Carter of Winneshiek; Fifth, J. T. Hamilton of Linn; Sixth, J. C. Williams of Mahaska; Seventh, Henry Stivers of Polk; Eighth, T. L. Maxwell of Union; Ninth, Thomas Bowman of Pottawattamie; Tenth, P. M. Guthrie of Carroll; Eleventh, John C. Kelly of Woodbury.

The nomination of Governor Boies was made by Senator Dodge of Burlington and seconded by the convention in a rising vote.

Lieutenant Governor Bestow was renominated, but not without a struggle, a ballot being taken resulting in 662 for Bestow to 449 for G. B. McFall of Oskaloosa. On the latter's motion, however, the nomination of Bestow was made unanimous.

The greatest struggle of the convention was for the supreme judgeship, no less than half a dozen being named and seconded in speeches that occupied nearly two hours. It only required one ballot, however, to decide in favor of Hon. John Cloggett of Mason City. Ex-Judge Day of Des Moines, who was thought to be a sure winner last night, developed very little strength because of his late republican record.

State Superintendent Knoepfler was renominated by acclamation and ex-Congressman Bowman of Council Bluffs was named for railway commissioner in the same manner.

There is nothing new or original in the platform, the license plank of two years ago being reiterated and the Chicago plank on the silver question being adopted. The expected contest on the silver question did not occur, the free silverites giving up the struggle in despair.

The present state committee was reelected entire with the exception of Walsh of Wapello county, in the Sixth district, to succeed J. E. Seevers of Mahaska county.

The convention reconvened at 2 o'clock. Temporary Chairman Vollmer presided. Permanent organization was effected as follows: Chairman, Cato Sells, Benton county; secretary, Frank P. Allen, Audubon, and reading clerk, John H. Gillespie, Des Moines county.

The committee recommended that all nominating speeches be limited to five minutes and that the rules of the Fifty-second congress govern the convention. The report was adopted.

Th temporary chairman immediately surrendered the chair to Cato Sells, permanent chairman. Sells read a speech in which he said the republican party from being a party of principles was now without principles, judging from the recent platform. He said the republican party in the interest of party success is willing to restore the saloon to Iowa. It advocates the saloon as a matter of expediency, while the democratic party does so from principle. He said the republicans of Iowa are now trying to carry out the same deception practiced by republicans in congress when the Sherman law was passed, which, he declared, was a republican measure, and that hard times are due to the republican maladministration.

Boies Nominated.

After some delay Senator W. W. Dodge, Burlington, came forward and placed in nomination Governor Boies, and amid great applause he was made the choice of the convention by acclamation.

For lieutenant governor, Bestow was renominated, and then the first contest developed. J. B. McFall of Oskaloosa was placed in nomination against him. The first ballot resulted: Bestow 622, McFall 449, and Bestow was declared renominated.

At this point the report of the committee on resolutions was read and adopted unanimously as follows:

The administration of Horace Boies as governor of Iowa for four years past has been such as to fully meet the expectations and hopes of the people. It has been characterized by wise statesmanship, strict economy and scrupulous integrity, rarely equalled and never surpassed in the history of the state.

We declare our confidence in the administration of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States. It is inspired by patriotism and marked by comprehensive understanding of all interests and sincere regard for the demands of the people. We have faith in his wisdom, honesty and ability to lead the country out of the gloom into which it has been plunged by the corrupt class of the legislation of the republican party, and to bring about an era of national and individual prosperity.

The present unfortunate financial stringency is the direct legacy of the republican administration. It is the logical result of the silver law, of fostering trusts of legislation for the avowed benefit of classes against the masses, of preference of the rich over the poor and of corruption, combination and boss-ism. It is these things which have combined to shake credit, to foment distrust, to paralyze business and to create panic.

The attempt to shift responsibility for the present misfortune in state affairs on the democratic administration, which has been in power less than six months, is futile and absurd. Four years ago the democratic administration left to its successor a surplus of $100,000,000. The republican administration left

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ANOTHER LATE CONVENTION

Nebraska Republicans Called to Assemble at Lincoln on October Fifth.

ONE DAY AFTER THE DEMOCRATS MEET

There Will Be Nearly a Thousand Delegates, the Representation Being Based on the Vote Cast for Presidential Elector Raymond.

LINCOLN, Aug. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican state convention will assemble at Lincoln on Thursday, October 5, with 965 delegates. This much was decided upon by the state central committee, which met here this evening. Nearly every member of the committee was present, although it was noticed that but comparatively few of the more prominent republicans from over the state gathered to assist the committee in its deliberations.

Chief Justice Maxwell arrived early in the day, but remained quietly in his room and lingered but little with the members. Lieutenant Governor Majors and the irrepressible Walt Seeley came in during the afternoon, while Senator Lowley, Brad Slaughter, ex-Governor Dawes and a few others made up the balance of the visitors.

The members of the committee present in person or by proxy by senatorial district were as follows:

First, F. W. Samuelson, Humboldt; Second, M. H. Christy, Sterling; Third, J. C. Watson, Nebraska City, by R. M. Taggart, proxy; Fourth, Orlando Tefft, Avoca, by M. M. Butler, proxy; Fifth, P. J. Hall, Memphis; Sixth, W. F. Bechel, G. A. Bennett, W. G. Whitmore; Seventh, C. C. McNish, Wisner; Eighth, W. E. Peebles, Pender; Ninth, George Copeland, Elgin; Tenth, C. B. Marr, Fremont; Eleventh, A. A. Welch, Wayne; Twelfth, E. T. Hodsdon, Schuyler; Thirteenth, J. L. McDonald, Atkinson, by G. A. McArthur, proxy; Fourteenth, T. J. Smith, Ainsworth; Fifteenth, H. Chapman, Ansley, by J. H. Ager, proxy; Sixteenth, J. T. Mallalieu, Kearney; Seventeenth, A. E. Cady, St. Paul; Eighteenth, C. Hostetter, Central City; Nineteenth, W. Husenetter, Linwood, by S. A. Steel, proxy; Twentieth, C. E. Magoon, Lincoln, M. Meyers, Davey; Twenty-first, J. C. Burch, Wymore; Twenty-second, T. C. Callihan, Friend; Twenty-third, C. L. Richards, Hebron; Twenty-fourth, C. A. McCloud, York; Twenty-fifth, W. H. Streeter, Aurora; Twenty-sixth, J. B. McGrew, Bloomington; Twenty-seventh, A. V. Cole, Juniata; Twenty-eighth, G. P. Rhea, Holdrege; Twenty-ninth, A. R. Crusen, Curtis; Thirtieth, H. L. Gould, Ogalalla.

Contest Over Representation.

The committee got down to business immediately after roll call. The first contest arose over the basis of representation. C. C. McNish desired to base it on the vote cast for I. M. Raymond for presidential elector with one delegate for each 100, while George P. Rhea wanted to base it on the vote given Eugene Moore for auditor, with one delegate for each 125 votes cast. After some contention it was decided to divide the question.

Chairman Cady advised a small convention, urging the fact that the last convention was too large and unwieldy. This idea was vigorously and successfully combated by McNish, Rhea and others, and it was finally decided to give the counties one delegate-at-large and one delegate for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof. Then it came to the choice of the candidate upon whose vote the representation should be based. After considerable talk, it was decided to base the representation upon the vote cast for I. M. Raymond.

It Was Cut and Dried.

The next controversy was an exceedingly short one. Two dates were suggested for the convention—September 28 and October 5. The latter date was selected with a suddenness and unanimity that suggested the caucus, which caused some members to deliver a few impromptu speeches. It was decided that the convention should meet at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By a vote which was afterward made unanimous, the committee recommended E. J. Hainer, congressman from the Fourth district, as the temporary chairman.

A communication was received from the officers of the International Typographical union regarding the attitude of the State Journal toward the printers union and Editor Gere only breathed easier after the communication was referred to the executive committee without reading. The committee then adjourned.

PREPARING FOR PRIMARIES.

Meeting of the New Republican City Central Committee Held Last Evening.

The fight of last year, between the old and new republican city central committees, has broken out anew, and the members of both are again agitated in trying to settle the question of which is the proper body to act in performing the functions devolving upon the committee. It will be remembered that the contention was that the new committee was illegally named by the convention last fall, and the old committee has refused thus far to recognize its claims. Several meetings were held at that time in an effort to finally determine the matter, but no satisfactory conclusion was reached. The controversy was finally dropped for the time being by mutual consent, as the campaign of the year was over, but now that another is approaching the vexatious question again confronts both committees, and they have turned their attention to its solution.

The new committee met last evening in the office of Justice George S. Smith, who is the chairman of the new body. A quorum of the twenty-seven members was present, those answering to their names being as follows: First ward, no representation; Second ward, Al Duke, J. J. Casey; Third ward, G. W. Jennison; Fourth ward, G. S. Smith, T. K. Sudborough, T. W. Blackburn; Fifth ward, C. J. Bachman, Joseph Redman, J. B. Bruner; Sixth ward, H. M. Waring, F. Lessentine; Seventh and Eighth wards, no representation; Ninth ward, W. A. Messick, G. G. Irey, C. J. Djureen.

Will Demand the Books.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the secretary to make formal demand tomorrow on the officers of the old committee for the books, records and papers of the committee. No other official action was taken, but the situation was talked over to some length.

The sentiment of those present was against holding the primaries for the city and county on the same day, on the ground that it resulted in the making of combinations between candidates for city and county offices, thereby enabling designing parties to run the primaries in the interest of the city at large. The committee adjourned until Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the next meeting to be held in the basement of the New York Life building. The county committee meets at the same place at 3 o'clock, and it was thought that it would be possible to arrive at a conclusion regarding the holding of the primaries for both conventions on that afternoon, while it is the expectation of some of the members that the time for holding both conventions will also be decided on that occasion.

Several of the members of the old city committee yesterday declared themselves as against recognizing the claims of the new committee, but a number of the members of the latter last night expressed the belief that the demand for the books and papers would be acceded to because of the candidacy of all the officers of the old committee for office this fall. It was stated that Chairman Dick Smith was an aspirant for the mayoralty, that Secretary W. A. Kelly wanted to be city clerk, and that Treasurer Stuht was very desirous of coming to the council from the First ward. It was argued that this would be sufficient to induce them to lay aside their prejudices against the new committee and fork over the papers when requested. The odds, however, seem to point the other way.

LOST AT SEA.

Wreck of Two Vessels and the Drowning of Nineteen People.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23.—The loss of the steamer Dorcas with the barge Etta Stewart in tow has been confirmed. The loss of life was nineteen persons.

The names of those drowned when the Dorcas went down are:

ANGUS FERGUSON, captain.
HECTOR McDONAL, mate.
WILLIAM HANAH, chief engineer.
ALFRED TONNEUAY, second mate.
J. SMART.
NORMAN McMURRAY,
ALEXANDER McVICKER,
MICHAEL McGUNN, all seamen.
MRS. HANNAH, wife of the engineer and 11-year-old daughter.

Those on board of the Emma Star, as far as known, were:

CAPTAIN SPENCER.
WILLIAM P. PRICE, mate.
C. V. McVICKER, passenger for Halifax.
GEORGE and JAMES REELY.
A. M. McDONALD.
A. M. ASKELL, seaman.
DAVID BALDWIM, cook.
SADIE MUSGRAVE, passenger for Halifax.

Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the schooner Walleda. She left here Sunday in ballast, bound for Picton to load.

OPENING OF THE STRIP.

Arrangements that Have Been Made for that Event.

ARKANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—The receipt of the text of the president's proclamation setting the date for the opening of the Cherokee Strip to settlement, published in the Kansas City papers, caused much excitement among the boomers. The arrangements for the opening meet with general approval, with the exception of that requirement which obliges each home seeker to register and receive a certificate before being allowed to enter the Strip. Land lawyers say that the requirement is obviously illegal and advise settlers to pay no attention to it, but to enter the Strip on the opening day and take up claims in the usual way. The addition of registration to the settlers' other qualifications, say the lawyers, is virtually amending the homestead laws, which neither the president nor Secretary Smith has power to do.

Another change in the opening arrangements meets with the heartiest approval, and that is the plan to place all police regulations in the hands of United States troops, instead of Deputy United States marshals, as was the case at the Oklahoma opening. Four troops of cavalry from Fort Reno and Fort Elliott are now on their way to the Strip. They will keep soomers off the land, protect settlers and have charge of all police arrangements. When Oklahoma was opened the deputy marshals took advantage of their official position to gobble townsites and desirable claims, much to the prejudice of the legitimate home seeker. United States troops will have neither the opportunity nor the inclination to so conduct themselves and each settler will have a fair chance without discrimination.

PROTECTED IN THEIR WORK.

Kansas Miners Return to Labor Under a Guard of Deputy Sheriffs.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—The miners at North Leavenworth went to work this morning under the protection of deputy sheriffs. The men have been intimidated lately by a gathering of strikers each morning, who endeavored to prevent them from working. Today the company offered the strikers 80 cents per ton the year around. This was refused.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Aug. 23.—All the smaller mines and several others have agreed to the terms on which the Santa Fe settled the difficulty at its mines, and it may now be said that the strike is permanently settled. The only proprietors holding out are the Central Coke & Coal company and the Kansas & Missouri Coal company. They insist that they will pay no more than 50 cents straight per ton. If their old men do not want to go to work at that price, the companies will continue the importation of negro labor. Small numbers of negroes are now at work in the mines of both companies.

English Miners.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—There was an indication today that the great strike of coal miners that has now been on for nearly a month may be ended. At a conference of delegates of the miners held in this city a resolution was adopted decaring if the mine owners would withdraw the notice of reduction of 25 per cent the striking miners would return to work forthwith.

CUTTING RATES TO OMAHA.

Mountain Division of the Union Pacific the Scene of Lively Competition.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Union Pacific has almost completed its track to Manti and Ephraim on the San Pete valley line and by the 1st of September it will be fighting with the Rio Grande Western for cattle, sheep, grain and other shipments from these places, which are centers of rich regions. In anticipation the Western has cut down on the agreed cattle rate to Omaha $10 per car and on the grain rate 10 cents per hundred weight. This has been done quietly and no explanation given, but is taken by the Union Pacific as declaration of war and a hot rate war is looked for.

Fifteen cars of sheep bound for Omaha were shipped on the Union Pacific at Juab today. Ten cars for Kansas City were shipped on the Rio Grande Western at Pleasant Valley Junction. An average of thirty cars of cattle are being shipped every day on the Idaho division of the Union Pacific to be fed in Nebraska and Kansas. S. W. Eccles, assistant general freight agent of the Union Pacific, says business is picking up on the mountain division to an encouraging degree and all men are feeling better.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Answers the Call of the Dark Angel.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died last night in the castle at Reinhardsbrunn. The duke was childless, and the throne now falls to the duke of Edinburgh, second son of Victoria and her late consort, Prince Albert, who was a brother of Duke Ernest. The duke of Edinburgh thus becomes a reigning German prince.

Emperor William arrived at Reinhardsbrunn this morning. The duke of Edinburgh was today formally recognized as the ruler of the duchy. When the condition of Duke Ernest became critical he was notified and at once came to this city. He today took the oath of allegiance to the constitution in the presence of Emperor William and all the ministers. The Diet will meet Saturday to swear allegiance to the new ruler of the duchy.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—R. S. Woolen, well known throughout the west as "Uncle Dick," died at Trinidad, Colo., last night. He was in his 80th year and was the greatest pioneer in America and the oldest Indian fighter in the world.

Charged with Killing Her Mother-in-Law.

LINDSTROM, Minn., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Caroline Hall of Chicago Lake was arrested this morning, charged with causing the death of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Johanna Hall, who died August 3.

The younger Mrs. Hall was taken to Center City, and the hearing was continued until September 1, by which time a chemical analysis of the dead woman's stomach will be completed. Sheriff Andrews took the prisoner to Stillwater today. The people of the township are taking much interest in the outcome of the case.

VOTE ON LEE MANTLE'S CASE

His Right to a Seat in the United States Senate Denied.

SENATOR HILL SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

He Breaks Away from the Leadership of Voorhees and Gorman—Currency Questions Interestingly Discussed in Both Branches of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The resolution which was introduced yesterday by Senator Peffer, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether the national banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia were conducting their affairs at present in violation of the law regarding the amount of their reserve, the payment of checks and the rates of interest charged, stirred up in the senate when it came up for consideration today a debate which was the sharpest one of the session. The cause of Mr. Peffer was sustained by Mr. Hill of New York, who broke away from the leadership of Mr. Gorman and Mr. Voorhees, and, in direct opposition to the position taken by them, made several speeches which showed a division in the ranks. Mr. Hill plainly took a position which indicates that he has opinions and views of his own that are not to be molded by those who have been considered leaders of the democratic side in the senate. The debate became a very interesting and warm one, and as the news of it began to spread through the capitol the senators who had been in their committee rooms or in the cloak rooms began to take their seats on the floor and the galleries filled up, and even a number of representatives came over from the house. The discussion lasted until the morning hour expired, and the resolution went to the calendar, where it cannot be reached again except in the regular order of business.

Lee Mantle's Case.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections in regard to the right of Lee Mantle to a seat in the senate, under the appointment of the governor of Montana, was taken up, debated and decided in the negative. The vote was taken on the minority resolution declaring Mr. Mantle not entitled to a seat and it was carried by a vote of 35 to 30. As Mr. Manderson changed his vote in order to move to reconsider, the vote had really stood 34 to 31.

Senator Pasco gave notice of a substitute to Vest's minority bill for silver coinage at a ratio of 20 to 1. The substitute proposes that a commission of three citizens of the United States, to be appointed by the president, to ascertain and determine by the 1st of January next a fair and just ratio between the actual intrinsic value of silver and gold as a basis for the free coinage of silver. After the result is reported to the secretary of the treasury, the weight of pure and standard silver to be coined in the dollars, halves, quarters and dimes to be fixed and determined by him, and the silver in the treasury to be coined at such ratio.

Peffer's Resolution.

The resolution offered yesterday by Peffer as to the violation of the law by national banks in declining to pay depositors' checks in currency was taken up and a motion to refer it to the committee on finance was made by Hoar, republican, of Massachusetts, and gave rise to a long and somewhat excited discussion, in which Senators Voorhees, Gorman and McPherson favored reference. Senators Manderson, Kyle, Hill, Wolcott opposed it and insisted on the adoption of the resolution.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Washburn, "that if this resolution be adopted it will be a notice to the comptroller of the currency to administer the law literally and technically. The result would be to close every bank in the country and place them in the hands of receivers. That is a calamity which we should try to avoid in the present deplorable condition of the country."

Suggested a Modification.

Mr. Mitchell criticised the resolution as calling rather for a legal opinion than for the facts, and he suggested a modification of it in conformity to his views.

Mr. Butler favored the resolution and opposed its reference. He mentioned a statement made to him the other day by the president of a manufacturing establishment to the effect that, in order to draw out of a bank a portion of his deposit, he had to pay ½ per cent. We have heard a great deal, said Mr. Butler, as to the want of confidence in the country, and as to its being brought about by the Sherman act. The Sherman act had about as much to do with it as the pebble in the mill pond had to do with the flow of water. It is a want of honesty. We may as well speak plainly. The sooner the country finds it out the better it will be for everybody.

Mr. Cullom expressed indifference as to whether the resolution should be adopted or should be referred, because he did not think any information would be given that would disturb public affairs. When all the facts were stated nobody would be hurt.

Mr. Cockrell—Will not the information rather inspire confidence on the part of the depositors?

Mr. Cullom—If the banks of the country and the business of the country have been going on in a legal and lawful way the information, instead of doing injury, will do good. Whatever may have been the course of the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, there has not been an hour when on the banks of Illinois and of the whole west, I believe, and especially of the great city of Chicago, a depositor could not draw his check and get the money for it. But I am not disposed to criticise the action of the New York bankers on the question of using clearing house checks, because there might be a condition there which justified it; and yet I am inclined to believe that if those banks had gone on as the banks of Chicago and St. Louis did, they would have been paying cash on their checks to-day, instead of paying out clearing house certificates.

Criticised Its Phraseology.

Mr. Allison criticised the phraseology of the resolution and suggested modification of it. As to the clearing house certificates, he regarded them as somewhat irregular; but yet he had been told they did not circulate as money. If they did so they might not be within the letter of the law.

Mr. Hill undertook to draft some modifications, but before he completed them the morning hour expired and the resolution went over without action.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that, as he was disappointed in not getting the floor today to address the senate on the bill discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion, he would seek to make his address tomorrow, and Mr. Hill gave similar notice for Friday next.

Mr. Hoar made an argument against Mr. Butler's amendment to the national bank circulation act. He said he was opposed to restoring to state banks the power of issuing, circulating and furnishing currency. The people of the country were entitled to have a currency, every dollar of which should be equal to every other dollar, and which should be unchanging in value, so far as the will of a man could bring that to pass. That currency should be national. It was the function of the national government to see that it was provided. It never had been and never could be provided by the states. The notion seemed to prevail in some quarters that the eastern bankers were a set of harpies, reaping a harvest from the people's distress, expanding and contracting the currency, seizing business by the throat and "bulling" and "bearing" the market so as to reap a harvest from the people's sorrow. There was no truth whatever in the notion.

Took Up the Montana Case.

With the close of Mr. Hoar's remarks, the national bank circulation bill was laid aside without action and the report of the committee on privileges and elections in favor of seating Mr. Mantle as senator from Montana was taken up. Arguments against the adoption of the report and the admission of Mr. Mantle were made by Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Platt. Mr. Turpie and Mr. Chandler replied to some of Mr. Platt's points and Mr. Pasco replied to Mr. Chandler. Mr. Hawley argued in favor of the resolution. The debate was closed by Mr. Hoar speaking in favor of the majority report. Then at 5:15 the vote was taken on the substitute offered by Mr Vance, decreeing Mr. Mantle not entitled to a seat.

The vote was: Yeas, 35; nays, 30. The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Messrs. Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Coke, Cullom, Dixon, Faulkner, Gallinger, George, Gibson, Gray, Harris, Kyle, Lindsay, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Platt, Proctor, Ransom, Smith, Stockbridge, Vance, Vest, Vilas, Washburn, White of California, White of Louisiana—35. Nays—Messrs. Bate, Butler, Cameron, Carey, Daniel, Davis, Dubois, Frye, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hall, Hoar, Hunter, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Lodge, Martin, Perkins, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Walthall, Wolcott—30.

Mr. Manderson, who had changed his vote from nay to yea in order to make a motion to reconsider, made that motion.

A motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was made by Mr. Vance, but without action on it the senate adjourned until tomorrow, leaving the Mantle case still open.

IN THE HOUSE.

Friends and Foes of the White Metal Meet in Debate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—As the close of the debate on the financial issue in the house draws near it is apparent that the silver men have been outwitted to a slight extent by the allotment of time. The free coinage people led off the debate with brilliant efforts from their best orators, while the repealers have reserved some of their brightest speakers until the last. The result of the somewhat hasty desire of the silver members to get on the record has been that most of them have spoken, and the greater part of the remaining time will be occupied by the other side.

Mr. C. W. Stone was the first speaker this morning on the silver question. He said that had the present administration, instead of acting in a weak, vacillating manner, sternly and unflinchingly announced its intention to keep every dollar equal in value to every other dollar, the apprehension and feeling of dealers throughout the country would have been greatly alleviated. He would vote for repeal, because it might, in some degree, relieve the distress, but he did not attribute to the Sherman law the existing condition of affairs. Together with other of his colleagues, he believed that the underlying cause was the threatening attitude of the democratic party toward the protected industries.

Mr. Covert's Comparisons.

Mr. Covert spoke, generally commending the good temper in which this debate had been conducted; referred to the slurs cast on New York in some of the speeches, and vigorously resented them. Silver was like a faithful servitor who had served long and well. But, unfortunately, it was like a faithful servitor who had grown unsteady in his habits. For this reason it had been shunned by some of its friends. When a servitor got into this condition severe methods were necessary. Silver should be restored, but he feared that the habits into which it had fallen were so strong that nothing would accomplish this result except the gold currency. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Fitch said he believed in party platforms, but, between the demands of political platforms made before the present emergency arose and the demands of the workingmen and the starving people, if he had to take his choice, he would let the platform drop. [Applause.] The real platform upon which the democratic party carried every doubtful state (including the decisive state of New York) was not contained in written words. The platform was the record and character of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] Touching the allegation that a representative who voted for repeal would lose his seat, Mr. Fitch said there was, of course, no interest higher than that of self-preservation. But it was sometimes the unexpected that happened.

Mr. Pierce of Tennessee had predicted the defeat of his colleague, Mr. Patterson, when the latter voted against free coinage. But, said Mr. Fitch, somehow it happened that the prophet was mistaken, and he is practicing law with great success, I hope, in Tennessee, while Judge Patterson, after a triumphant re-election, is here with us. [Applause.]

Uncertainty in Regard to the Tariff.

Mr. Dalzell spoke in favor of the repeal of the bill, but he did not hold the Sherman law responsible for the present business depression. That was due primarily to the declared hostility of the party now in power to the great economic system under which the country had marched to unexampled prosperity. But the Sherman act should be repealed. It mattered not by whom silver had been demonetized—whether it had been done secretly or openly. Today it is not a condition, but a theory, that confronts us. The question was: "Could the United States, singly and alone, remonetize silver under existing conditions?" He thought not, but if the Sherman act was bad in principle and in operation the Bland-Allison act was worse and should not be reenacted in its place. The men who by their arguments sought to arraign the poor man against the wealthy man was nothing more nor less than an anarchist. By the free coinage of silver debtors would be able to scale their debts from 40 to 50 per cent and would defraud their creditors to that extent; but this result could be accomplished only to the eternal disgrace of the American nation. [Applause.]

Mr. Hatch's Speech.

Mr. Hatch was satisfied that the prosperity of the country and the welfare of all the people depended on the decision of congress on this financial question. On its determination rested the settlement of the financial problem for the next twenty-five years. He would discuss this question from the standpoint of his own earnest and honest convictions, and not only from the standpoint of his individual conscience and duty, but from the standpoint of his duty to that great political party to which he had during his entire life been devoted. If he was not on the democratic platform today he wanted to get upon it; but he did not think he had ever been off it in his life. There was a difference as to the interpretation to be placed upon the Chicago platform. He did not believe that it was susceptible of more than one interpretation; he did not believe that it was Janus-faced. His idea was that there should be a caucus of the members of the senators who were democrats (he placed an emphasis on the word "democrats") and let that caucus determine what interpretation should be placed upon the platform, and let every democrat pledge his "life, his fortune and his sacred honor" to abide by its action. [Applause.] For one, he was willing to take that pledge here and now. [Applause.] He had no opinion that he would not yield to the opinion of a majority of his peers. [Applause.] No man had a more supreme contempt for the Sherman law than he had from the first word to the last word. He had denounced it; he had voted against it; but, in connection with its repeal, there should be some attempt to relieve the people and to move the great crops of the country which were now lying in storehouses because there was no money to move them. It was said that what the people needed was confidence. It would be the most Herculanean task ever attempted to restore confidence among New York bankers. What the democratic party wants is more sand.

Cummings Defends New York.

Mr. Cummings recognized the fact that the people of the country demanded action, and not talk; and he had not intended to trespass upon the indulgence of the house

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

IS MR. CLEVELAND A SICK MAN

Very Disquieting Report Regarding the Condition of the President.

SAID TO HAVE BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Statement of a Physician Alleged to Be in a Position to Know—Why He Left the Capital—Story Denied by a "Prominent" Senator.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A special from Washington, D. C., says: "While the country has been resting secure in the belief that President Cleveland was rapidly recovering from the effects of a long and wearisome campaign of handshaking and would soon be again at the white house in robust health, grave rumors concerning his health have reached Washington and found credence in the highest official circles.

"Your correspondent can state positively that the president's health has been a sub