VICTORY FOR REPEAL

Passage of the Wilson Bill by the House of Representatives.

IT WAS CARRIED BY A LARGE MAJORITY

Vain Efforts of Its Opponents to Saddle it with Amendments.

SILVER MEN MAKE BUT A POOR SHOWING

They Had Overestimated Their Strength and Are Beaten at Every Turn.

CROWDED GALLERIES WATCH THE VOTING

Great Interest Taken in the Proceedings-How the Different Members Cast Their Ballots-The Result Applauded by the Spectators.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The galleries of the house were crowded long before time for assembling by persons interested in the result of the balloting on the silver question after the two weeks of debate. When the speaker rapped for order at noon nearly every seat in the nall was filled.

While waiting for the call to order Mr. Bland freely admitted that the claims of the anti-silver men of a majority of fifty were well founded, and might be exceeded, and it looked as if the Wilson bill might go through with little or no friction. After the reading of the journal Mr. Wever of New York appeared at the bar of the house and was sworn in. Then the clerk reported the resolution containing the order of procedure on the silver question, providing for a vote first on the free coinage of sliver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Bailey of Texas asked if, in case all the amendments as to the ratio were defeated, it would be in order to propose an additional amendment.

The speaker thought not, but would hear the gentleman on the subject when the time came to formally present the subject. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee wished to offer an amendment for the free coinage of the product of the silver mines of the United

Mr. Bland objected even to the reading saying it was not free coinage at all. Then Came the Real Struggle.

Then the Wilson bill, repealing the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, was read and Mr. Bland offered his first amendment for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 which was defeated -yeas, 124; nays, 226-amid applause from the anti-silver men, who did not expect so large a majority.
Following is the detailed vote on the 16 to

Bankhead (dem. Ala.) Bell (dem. Tex.) Blanchard (dem. La.)

Boatner (dem. La.)

Abbott (dem, Tex.) Alexander (d. N. C.) Arnold (dem, Mo.) Aitken (rep. Mich.) Allen (dem. Miss.) Bailey (dem. Tex.) Baker (pop. Kan.) Bell (pop. Colo.) Black (dem. Ga.) Bland (dem. Mo.) Boen (pop. Minn) Bowers (rep. Cal). Bretz (dem. Ind). Bookshire (dem. Ind). Bunn (dem. N. C) Cobb (dem. Ala). Coffeen (dem. Wyo.). Cooper (dem. Tex.). Crawford (d. N. C.)

Bower (dem. N. C). Branch (dem. N. C). Broderick (rep. Kan) Bryan (dem. Neb). Burns (dem. Mo) Caminetti (dem. Cal). Cannon (dem. Cal). Capehart (dem. Va). Clark (dem. Mo.) Cockrell (dem. Tex). Cox (dem. Tenn.). Culberson (d. Tex.) Curtis (rep. Kan.). DeArmond (d. Mo.) Davis (pop. Kan.). Denson (dem. Ala.) Dinsmore (d. Ark.). Donovan (dem. O.). Edmonds (dem. V.) Dockery (dem. Doolittle (rep. Wash.) Ellis (dem. K Enloe (dem. Tean) Fithian (dem. Ill) Funston (rep. Kan.) Geary (dem. Cal.) Grady (dem. N. Y.) Fyan (dem. Mo.) Goodnight (dem. Ky.) Hall (dem. Mo.) Harl (dem. Mo.)
Hartman (rep. Mont.)
Hurd (dem. Mo.)
Hurd (dem. Mo.)
Henderson (d. N. C. Holman (dem. Ind.). Hooker (dem. Miss. Hudson (dem. Kan.). Hunter (dem. Ill.). Hutcheson (d. Tex.). Jones (dem. Va.). Kem (pop. Neb.), Kyle (dem. Miss.). Lattimer (dem. S.C.). Kilgore (dem. Tex.) Lane (dem. III.) Lawson (dem. Ga) Lester (dem. Ga.) Lucas (rep. S. D.) Livingston (dem. Ga.) Maddox (dem. Ga.)

Maguire (dem. Cal.) Marshall (dem. Va. McCulloch (d. Ark.) McKeighau (pop. Neb McDearmon (d. Tenn.) McMillin (dem Tenn. McLauren (dem. S. C.) Meredith (dem. Va. McRae (dem. Ark.) Money (dem. Miss.) Montgomery (d. Ky. Moses (dem. Ga.) Neitl (dem. Ark) Morgan (dem. Mo.) O'Ferrall (dem. Va.) Murray (rep. S. C.) Newland (pop. Nev.) Paynter (dem. Ky.) Pence (pop. Colo. Pickler (rep. S. D.) Richardson (d. Mich. Pendleton (d. Tex.)
Pendleton (d. Tex.)
Post (rep. IiI.)
Richardson (d. Mich.
Richardson (d. Tenn.)
Robbins (dem. Ala)
Richardson (dem. La.)
Simpson (pop. Kan. Stallings (dem. Stone (dem Ky. Sibley (dem. Pa.) Stockdale (d. Miss.) Straight (dem. S. C.) Swanson (dem. Va.) Sweet (rep. Idaho) Tarsney (dem. Mo.) Talbert (dem. S. C.) Taylor (dem. Ind.) Terry (dem. Ark.) Tyler (dem. Va.) Whiting (dem. Mich. Turpin (dem. Ala.) Villiams (dem. fils.) Williams (dem. Miss Woodward (d. N. C. Wilson (rep. Wash.) Adams (rep. Ky.) Alderson (d. W. Va.) Aldrich (rep. III.) Avery (rep. Mich

Apsley (rep. Mass) Babcock (rep. Wis.) Baldwin (dem. Minn. Baker (rep. N. H.) Barnes (dem. Wis.) Bartlett (dem. N. Y Beiden (rep. N. Y.) Bartholdt (rep. Mc Barwig (dem. Wis.) Beiden (rep. N. Y.)
Berry (dem. Ky.)
Black (dem. III.)
Black (dem. III.)
Boutelle (rep. Maine)
Brattan (dem. Md.) Brawley (dem. S. C.) Breckinridge (d. Ark. Breckinridge (d. Ky.) Brickner (dem. Wis Brosius (rep. Pa.) Brown (dem. Ind.) Burrows (rep. Mich.) Bynum (dem. Ind.) Cabaniss (dem. Ga.) Cadmus (dem. N. J. Caldwell (rep. O.) Cannon (rep. Ill.) Catchings (d. Miss.) Carruth (dem. Ky.) Causey (dem. Del.) Chickering (rep. N. Y.) Childs (rep. III.) Chancy (dem. N. Y.). Clark (dem. Ala Clark (dem. Ala.). Cockran (dem. N. Y. Compton (dem. Md.) Cooper (dem. Fla.) Cobb (dem. Mo.) Cogswell (rep Mass.) Coombs (dem. N. Y.) Cooper (dem. Ind.) Cornish (dem. N. J. Covert (rep. N. Y.) Cooper (rep. Wis.) Couzins (rep. Ia.) Cranin (dem. Tex.) Curtis (rep. N. Y.) Daniels (rep. N. Y.) DeForest (dem. Conn Dalzell (rep. Pa.) Davey (dem. La.) Dingley (rep. Me.) Draper (rep. Mass.) Dolliver (rep. Ia.) Dunn (rep. N. Y.) Durborow (dem. English (dem. N. J Ellis (rep. Ore.) Erdman (dem. Pa.) Fellows (dem. Pa.)
Fellows (dem. N. Y.)
Fielder (dem. N. J.)
Fietch (dem. N. Y.)
Fietch (dem. N. Y.)
Fietch (dem. N. Y.)
Fietch (dem. N. Y.)
Fietch (dem. N. J.)
Fink (rep. Ill.)
Gear (rep. Ia.)
Goldzier (dem. Ill.)
Gardner (rep. N. J.)
Gaisenheimer (d. N. J.)
Gillet (rep. N. Y.)
Gardner (rep. N. J.)
Gillett (rep. Mass.
Grosham (dem. Tex.)
Grout (rep. Vt.)
Halner (rep. Neb.)
Hager (rep. Ia.) Growen (dem. Mich.)
Grosvenor (rep. O.)
Hager (rep. Ia.)
Haines (dem. N. Y.)
Hammond (dem. Ind.)
Hayes (dem. Ia.)
Harmer (rep. Pa.)
Hainer (rep. Pa.) irout (rep. Vt.) Hainer (rep. Neb.) Hail (dem. Minn.) lare (dem. O.) larter (dem. O.) Henderson (rep. Ill Haugen (rep. Wis.)

denderson (rep. Ia.) dendricks (dem. N. Y.

forman (rep. Ore.)

Hitt (red. III.)

Hepburn (rep. la.) Hicks (rep. Pa.) Hines (dem. Pa.) Hooker (rep. N. Y.)

Hopkins (rep. Ill.) Houck (dem. Ohio) Hulick (rep. Ohio), Hikert (dem. Ohio) Johnson (rep. N. D.) Joy (rep. Mo.) Kripps (dem. Pa.) Lapham (dem. R. I.) Lafever (rep. N. Y.) Linton (rep. Mich.) Lockwood (d. N. Y.) Lougenslager (rep. N. J.)

Houck (dem. Ky.) Hull (rep. Iowa) Johnson (rep. (Ind.) Johnson (dem. Ohio) Kiefer (rep. Minn.)

Lacey (rep. Ninn.) Laken (dem. Ohio) Lilly (rep. Pa.) Lisle (dem. Kv.) Loud (rep. Cal.) Lynch (dem. Wis.)

Magner (dem. N. Marsh (rep. Ill.)

Marvin (rep. N. Y.)
McCall (pop. Mass.)
McCreery (dem. Ky.)
McBannold (dem. III.)
McEttrick (d. Mass.) Mahon (rep. Pa.) Mallery (dem. Fla.) Martin (dem. Ind.) dcAleer (dem. Pa.) McAleer (dem. Pa.) McBannold (dem. III.
McLeary (rep. Minn.) McEttrick (d. Mass
McDowell (rep. Pa.), McKatg (dem. Md.).
McGann (dem. III.), Mercer (rep. Neb.),
McNagny (dem.Ind.) Milliken (rep. Me.)
McKlejohn (r. Neb.), Morse (rep. Mass.)
Meyer (dem. I.a.) Northway (rep. O)
Moon (rep Mich.) O'Neill (rep. Pa.)
Mutchler (dem. Pa.) Page (dem. R. L.)
Oates (dem. Al.) Page (dem. R. L.) MeKatg (dem. Md.).
Mercer (rep. Neb.).
Milliken (rep. Me.).
Morse (rep. Mass.)
Northway (rep. O)
O'Neill (rep. Pa.)
Page (dem. R. L.)
Patterson (d. Tenn.)
Penrson (dem. O.)
Passhai (dem. Tev.)

Oates (dem. Ala.)
O'Neil (dem. Mass.)
Outhwaite, (d. O.)
Payne (rep. N. Y.)
Pendleton (dem. W.
Va.) Passhai (dem. Tex.) Perkins (rep. Ia.) Phillips (rep. Penns) Powers (rep. Vt.) Va.)
Pigott (dem. Penn.)
Price (dem. Ia.)
Ray (rep. N. Y.)
Reed (rep. Me.)
Reyburn (dem. Pa.) Randall (rep. Mass.) Rayner (dem. Md.) Reilly (dem. Pa.) Richards (dem. O.) Robinson (rep. Pa.) Ritchie (dem. O.) Rust (dem. Md.) Russell (dem. Ga.)

Rust (dem. Md.)
Russell (dem. Ga.)
Russell (dem. Can.)
Ryan (dem. N. Y.)
Schermerhorn (dem. N. Y.)
Sickles (dem. Mis.)
Sperry (dem. Conn.)
Sperry (dem. Conn.)
Sperry (dem. Conn.)
Stevenson (rep. Mich.)
Sperrage (dem. Mis.)
Storer (rep. O.)
Talbot (dem. Md.)
Talbot (dem. Md.)
Taylor (rep. Tenn.)
Tawney (rep. Minn.) Taylor (rep. Tenn.) Tracey (dem. N. Y.) Turner (dem. Ga.) Tawney (rep. Minn.) Thomas (rep. Mich.) Tucker (dem. Va.) Van Voorbis (rep. N. Updegraff (dem. la.) Van Voorbis (rep. O.)

Walker (rep. Mass.) Wadsworth (rep. N. Y.) Warner (dem. N. Y.) Wagner (rep. Pa.) Washington (dem. Waugh (rep. Ind.)
Weadock (dem. Mich.)
Wever (rep. N. Y.)
Wilson (dem. W.Va.)
Wolverton (dem. Pa.) Tenn.) Wells (dem. Wis.) White (rep. O.) Wise (dem. Va.)

Wright (rep. Pa.) Wright (rep. Mass.) Total—226. Owing to illness, Mr. Wheeler of Illnois did not reach the house until several votes had been cast. His name will appear among the nays on all the votes in the official list.

Disheartened the Silver Men.

Mr. Shell of South Carolina, in favor of free silver, was paired with Mr. Graham, democrat, who opposed it. Nearly as much interest was taken in the second vote, which was on the ratio of 17 to 1. The decision on the 16 to 1 ratio seemed to dishearten the silver men and in place of the attention which was paid to the first vote was substituted a listessness which spread throughout the vote. The vote resulted in the defeat of the amendment; yeas 100; nays, 240. The populist members did

not vote.

The members who voted for the 16 to 1 ratio, but against the 17 to 1 ratio, votes.

Bretz, democrat, of Indiana; were: Bretz, democrat, of Indiana; Brookshire, democrat, of Indiana; Bryan, democrat, of Nebraska; Conn, democrat, of Indiana; Geary, democrat, of California; Harris, populist, of Kansas; Holman, demo-crat, of Indiana, Latinor, democrat, of crat, of Indiana; Latimer, democrat, of South Carolina; Maguire, democrat, of California; McKeighan, populist, of Nebraska; McLaurin, democrat, of South Carolina; Post, republican, of Illinois; Strait, democrat, of South Carolina; Sweet, republican, of Idaho; Taibert, democrat, of South Carolina, and Taylor, democrat, of Indiana.

The gentlemen who voted for 16 to 1, but who declined to vote at all on the 17 to 1 amendment, were: Bankboad, democrat, of

amendment, were: Bankhend, democrat, of Alabama; Boen, populist, of Minnesota Cannon, democrat, of California; Cockrell democrat, of Texas; Davis, populist, of Kan-sas; Grady, democrat, of North Carolina; Hudson, democrat, of Kansas; Kem, populist, of Nebraska; Pence, populist, of Colorado; Simpson, populist, of Kansas, and Turpin, democrat, of Alabama.

Mr. Russell, democrat, of Georgia, and Mr.

Snodgrass, democrat, of Tennessee, who voted against 16 to 1, voted in favor of 17 The other changes on this vote as compared with the vote on 17 to 1 were as follows: Baldwin, democrat, of Minnesota, who voted for 17, voted against 18, and Hil-born, republican, of California, and Ikirt,

democrat, of Ohio, who voted against 17 Another Proposition Down.

The house then voted immediately on the 19 to 1 amendment and it was defeated; yeas, 104; navs, 238

The 18 to 1 standard was defeated by a vote of yeas 102, mays 239. Of those who had previously voted on the 16 or 17 to 1, the following did not vote at all on the 18 ratio: Allen, democrat, of M Missis sippi; Bankhead, democrat of Alabama; Bailey, democrat of Texas; Cannon, democrat of California; Grady, democrat of North Carolina, and Livingston, democrat of Georgia.

Then came the 20 to I ratio, and this was in turn defeated, though it showed more strength, the vote being: Yeas, 121; nays,

No one who voted for 19 voted against 20 No one who voted for 19 voted against 20 to 1, but there was a decided gain, as the following named members who had opposed the 19 to 1 voted for the 20 to 1 amendment: Alderson, democrat, of West Virginia; Crain, democrat, of Texas; Ellis, republican, of Oregon; Horkins, republican, of Oregon; Hopkins, republican, of Washington; Liuton, republican, of Michigan; Mallory, democrat, of Florida; Meiklejohn, republican, of Nebraska; Moon, republican, of Michigan; Oates, democrat, of Alabama; Paschal, democrat, of Texas; Price, democrat, of Louisiocrat, of Texas; Price, democrat, of Louisiocrat, of Texas; Price, democrat, of Louisions ocrat, of Texas; Price, democrat, of Louisi-ana; Tucker, democrat, of Virginia; Tur-ner, democrat, of Goorgia; Weadock, repub-hean, of Michigan; White, republican, of Ohio; Marsh, republican, of Ohio,—111. The members who voted against the 20 to 1 and not on 19 to 1 were: Kem, populist, of

Nebraska, and Maguire, democrat. of Cali-The proposition to reenact the Bland-Allison act as a provision to the repeal bill received the strongest support, but even that was defeated by a majority of 77, the vote standing, yeas, 136; nays, 213.

standing, yeas, 136; nays, 218.

The members votting for 20 to 1 and against the Bland-Allison bills were: Broderick, republican, of Kansas; Crain, democrat, of Texas; Curtis, republican, of Kansas; Funston, republican, of Kansas; Mallory, democrat, of Florida; Marsh, republican, of Illinois; Mcikiejohn, republican, of Nebraska; Moon, republican, of Michigan; Turner, democrat, of Georgia; White, republican, of democrat, of Georgia; White, republican, of

The member who voted for 20 to 1, and not voting on the Biand-Allison substitute, was Newlands, populist, Nevada. Voting for the Bland-Allison act and

Voting for the Bland-Allison act and against 20 to 1: Bretz, democrat of Indiana; Brookshire, democrat, of Indiana; Brookshire, democrat, of Indiana; Bryan democrat of Nebraska; Coan, democrat of Indiana; Doolittle, republican, of Washington; Hare, democrat of Ohio; Harris, populist of Kansas; Holman, democrat, of Indiana; Kem, populist, of Nebraska; Latimer, democrat, of South Carolina; Magnire, democrat, of California; McCreary, democrat, of Kentucky; McKeighau, nopulist, of Nebraska; McLaurin, populist, of South Carolina; Post, republican, of Illinois; Ritchie, republican, of Ohio; Strait, democrat, of South Carolina; Sweet, republican, of Idaho; Taibert, democrat, of South Carolina; Taylor, democrat, of Indiana.

Voting for the Bland-Allison act and not on 20 to 1: Baker, populist, of Kansas: Boen, populist, of Minnesota: Davis, populist, of Kansas; Hudson, populist, of Kansas; Pence, populist, of Colorado; Simpson, papulist, of

Kansas. Vote on the Wilson Bill. The vote was then taken upon the final passage of the Wilson bill and it was passed — Yeas, 240; nays, 110.

Adams (rep. Ky.)
Alderson (dem. W.
Alderson (rep. Ill.)
Aspley (rep. Mass.)
Babcock (rep. Wis.)
Avery (rep. Mich.)
Baker (rep. N. H.) YEAS.

Baldwin (dem. Minn.)Bond (dem. Wis.) Bartholt (rep. Mo.) Bartlett (dem. N. Baldwin (dem. Bartlett (dem. Bartholt (rep. Mo.) Belden (rep. N. Y. Beltshoover (dem Pa.) Berry (dem. Ry. Beltshoover (dem Pa.) Black (dem. Ill.) Black (dem. Ill.) Bingham (rep. Pa.) Blair (rep. N. H.) Brattan (dem. Md.) Boutelle (ren. Me.) Brawley (dem. S. C.

Breckinridge (dem. Breckinridge (dem Ark.) Bretz (dem. Ind.) Brickner (dem. Wis.) Brosius (rep. Pa.)
Brown (dem. Ind.)
Burrows (rep. Mich.)
Cabaniss (dem. Ga.)
Caldwell (rep. O.) Brookshire (dem. Bunn (dem. N. C.) Bynum (dem. Ind.) Cadmus (dem. N. J. Campbell (dem. N. Y Capehart (dem. W. Va.) Cannon (dem. Cal.) Caruth (dem. Ky.) Catchings (dem.

Causey (dem. Del.) Miss.) Causey (dem. Met.)
Chiekering (dem. N. Chies (rep. III.)
Y.)
Clark (dem. Ala.)
Cockran (dem. N. Y.
Compton (dem. Md.)
Cogswell (rep. Mass.)
Coombto (dem. N. Y.) Conn (dem. Ind.) Cooper (dem. Fla.) Cooper (dem. Ind.) Cousins (rep. In.) Cornish (dem. N. J. Covert (dem. N. Y. Dalzell (rep. Pa.) Davey (dem. La.) Crain (dem. Tex.) Curtis (rep. N. Y.) Cummings (dem. N. Y.) Daniels (rep. N. Y.) DeForest (dem Conn. Davey (dem. LA.)
Dingley (rop. Me.)
Donovan (dem. O.)
Draper (rop. Mass.)
Dunphy (dem. N. Y.
Edmunds (dem. Va. Dolliver (rep. In.) Doolittle (rep. Wash. Dunn (dem. N. J.) Durborow (dem. III.) English (dem. N. J.) Everett (dem. Mass.) Erdman (dem. Pa.) Fellows (dem. N. Y. Fitch (dem. N. Y.)

Florman (rep. Ill.) Gardner (rep. N. J.) Geary (dem. Cal.) Gillet (rep. N. Y.) Gillette (rep. Mass.) Fletcher (rep. M Funk (rep. Ill.) Gear (rep. Ia.) Geissenhainer (dem N. J.) Gorman (dem. Mich.) Grosvenor (rep. O.) Haines (dem. N. Y.) Goldzier (dem. III.) Gresham (dem. Tex. Grout (rep. Vt.) Hammond (dem. Ind. Harmer(rep. Pa.) Hall (dem. Minn.) Harter (dem. O.) Haugen (rep. Wis.) Hainer (rep. Pa.) Henderson (rep. Ia.) Hayes (dem. Ia.) Henderson (rep. III.) Hendrix (dem. N.Y.) Hicks (rap. Pa.) Hitt (rep. III) Hooker (rep. N. Y.) Houk (dem. O.) Hines (dem. Pa.) Holman (dem. Ind.) Hopkins (rep. Ili.) Houk (rep. Tenn.) Hulick (rep. O.) Hunter (dem. III.

Fielder (dem. N. J.

Hull (rep. Ia.) Hull (rep. Ia.)
Johnson (rep. Ind.)
Johnson (dem O.)
Kiefer (rep. Minn.)
Lawson (dem. Del.)
Lawson (dem. Del.)
Le Fever (rep. N. Y.
Lilly (rep. Pa.)
Lisle (dem. Ky.)
Loudensharer (rap. Johnson (rep. N. D.) Joy (rep. Mo.) Kribbs (dem. Pa. Laytan (dem. O.) Lester (dem. Ga.) Linton (rep. Mich.) Lockwood (dem. N. Y. Lynch (dem. Wis.) Magner (dem. N. Marshall (dem. Va. Loudenslager (rep. Mahon (rep. Pa.)

Mahon (rep. Pa.)
Martin (dem. Ind.)
Marvin (rep. N. Y.)
McAleer (dem. Pa.)
McCleary (rep. Minn.)
McCleary (dem. Ky.)
McDannold (dem. Ill.)
McDannold (dem. Ill.)
McEterick (dem.
Mass.)
McMillin (dem. Tenn.)
McNaig (dem. Md.)
McMillin (dem. Tenn.)
McNaig (dem. Inl.)
Mercer (rep. Neb.)
Meyer (dem. La.)
Meyer (dem. La.)
Montzomery (dem.
Ky.)
Marshall (dem. Va.)
McCall (rep. N ys.)
McGann (dem. Ill.)
McKaig (dem. Md.)
McMilken (rep. Me.)
Montgomery (dem.
Moon (rep. Mich.)
Morse (rep. Mass.) Morse (rep. Mass.) Northway (rep. O.) O'Ferrall (dem. Va. Mutchler (dem. Pa.) Oates (dem. Ala.) O'Neil (dem. Mass.) O'Neill (rep. Pa.) Page (dem. R. I.) O'Neil (dem. Mass.) O'Neil (rep. Fa.)
Outhwaite (dem. O.) Page (dem. R. I.)
Paschal (dem. Tex.) Patterson (dem.
Payne (rep. N. Y.) Tenn.)
Paynter (dem. Ky.) Pearson (dem. O.)
Pendleton (dem. Tex.) Pendleton (dem. W.

Perkins (rep. Ia.) Phillips (rep. Pa.) Post (rep. Ill.) Price (dem. La.) Va.) Pigott (deni. Conn.) Powers (rep. Vt.) Randall (rep. Mass.) Rayner (dem. Md.) Reilly (dem. Pa.) Richards (dem. O.) Reed (rep. Me.) Reyburn (rep. Pa.) Richardson (dem. Ritchie (dem O Robinson (rep. Penn. Russell (rep. Conu.) Ryan (dem. N. V.) Schermerhorn (dem. Scranton (rep. Pa.) Settle (rep. N. C.)

Snerman (rep. N. Y.) Sickles (dem. N Somers (dem. Wis.) Sperry (dem. Conn.) Springer (dem. Ill.) Stevens (dem. Mass.) Stone, C. W. (rep. Stone, W. A. (rep. Pa.) Pa. Stone (dem. Ky.) Strong (rep. O.) Talbott (dem. Md.) Storer (rep. O.) Swanson (dem. Va.) Tawney (rep. Minn Taylor (dem. Ind.) Tracey (dem. N. Y. Thomas (rep. Mich.) Tucker (dem. Va.) Turner (dem. Ga.) Turpin (dem. Ala.

Ray (rep. N. Y.)

Rusk (dem. Md.)

Mich.)

Voorhis (rep. Van Voorhis (rep. O. Wadsworth (rep. N. Y. Updegraff (rep. la.) Wanger (rep. Penn.) Warner (dem. N. Y.) Washington Waugh (rep. Ind.) Tenn.)
Weadock (dem. Mich.) Wells (dem. Wis.)
Wever (rep. N. Y.) Wheeler (rep. Ill.)
White (rep. O.) Whiting (dem. Mi Wise (dem. Va.)

Dinsmore (dem. Ark

Total-110.

Wheeler (rep. Iil.) Whiting (dem. Mic Wilson (dem. W. Va mer (rep. Pa.) Wright (rep. Mass.)

Wright (rep. Pa.) Total—240. Abbott (dem. Tex.) Aitkin (rep. Mich.) Alexander (d. N. C.) Allen (dem. Miss.) Arnold (dem. Mo.) Bailey (dem. Tex.) Baker (pop. Kan.)
Bell (pop. Colo.)
Bell (dem. Tex.)
Blanchard (dem. La.)
Bland (dem. Mo.) Bankhead (dem. Ala. Bell (dem. Tex.) Boatner (dem. La.) Bower (dem. N. C.) Boen (pop. Ming.) Bowers (rep. Cal.) Branch (dem. N. C.) Broderick (rep. Kan. Burnes (dem. Mo.) Bryan (dem. Neb.) Burnes (dem. Mo. Caminetti (dem. Cal.) Cannon (rep. III.) Cobb (dem. Ala.) Coffee (dem. Wyo.) Clark (dem. Mo.) Corkreil (dem. Tex.) Coffee (dem. Wyo.) Cooper (dem. Tex.) Cox (dem. Tenn.) Crawford (dem. N. C.) Cutberson (dem. Tex.) Curtis (rep. Kan.) DeArmond (d. Mo.) Davis (pop. Kan.) Denson (dem. Ala.)

Ellis (dem. Ky.) Enloc (dem. Tenn.) Ellis (rep. Ore.) Fithian (dem. Ill.) Fyan (dem. Mo.) Goodnight (dem. Ky. Trady (dem. N. C.) Hainer (rep. Neb.) Hail. (dem. Mo.) Hartman (r. Mont.) Heard (dem. Mø.) Harris (pop. Kan. Henderson (d. N. C.) Hermann (rep. lepburn (rep. Ia.) opkins (rep. Pa. ludson (dem. Kan.) Ikirt (dem. O. Kem (pop. Nel Hutcheson (d. Tex. lones (dem. Va.) Kilgore (dem. Tex.) Lane (dem. Ill.) Kyle (dem. Miss.) Latimer (dem. Loud (rep. Cal.) Livingston (d. Ga.) Lucas (rep. S. D.) Maddox (dem. Ga.) Mallory (dem. Fia.) McCulloch (d. Ark. Maguire (dem. Cal.) Moses (dem. Ga.) Neill (dem. Ark.)

Dockery (dem. Mo.)

darsh (rep. III.) McDearmon (d. Tenn.) McKeighan (p. Net McLaurin (d. S. C.) McRae (dem. Ark.) Meikiejohn (r. Neb.) Money (dem. Miss.) Morgan (dem. Mo.) Murray (rep. S. C.) Newlands (p. Nev.) Pence (pop. Colo.) Richardson (d. Tenn Pickier (rep. S. D.) Robbins (dem. Ala.) bertson (dem. La. Sayers (dem. Tex.) Sibley (dem. Pa.) Simpson (p. Kan.) Snodgrass (d. Tenn.) Stockdale (d. Miss.) Esmith (rep. III.) Stallings (dem Strait (dem S. C. Sweet (rep. Idaho) Tarsney (dem. Mo.) Talbert (dem. S. C.) Tate (dem. Ga.) Taylor (rep. Tenn.)
Wheeler (dem. Ala.)
Williams (d. Miss.)
Woodard (dem. N. C.)
Total 100 Wilson (rep. Wash.)

Voted for Unconditional Repeal. The members who stood by silver under The members who stood by silver under the Biand-Allison act, but who finally voted for unconditional repeal, were: Alderson, democrat, of West Virginia; Black, demo-crat, of Georgia; Bretz, democrat, of Ohio; Brookshire, democrat, of Indiana; Bumin, democrat, of North Carolina; Coun, Bumm, democrat, of North Carolina; Coon, democrat, of Indiana; Donovan, democrat, of Obio; Doolittle, republican, of Washington; Edmunds, democrat, of Virginia; Hare, democrat, of Obio; Holman, democrat, of Indiana; Hunter, democrat, of Georgia; Linton, indiana; Hunter, democrat, of Georgia; Linton, republican, of Michigan; Marshail, democrat, of Virginia; McCreary, democrat, of Kentucky; McMillin, democrat, of Fennessee; Meredith, democrat, of Virginia; Montgomery, democrat, of Kentucky; Oates, democrat, of Alabama; O'Ferrall, democrat, of Virginia; Paschal, democrat, of Texas; Paynter, democrat, of New York; Pendleton, democrat, of Texas; Post, republican, of Illinois; Price, democrat, of Louislana; Richardson, democrat, of Michigas; Ritchie, democrat, democrat, of Michigas; Ritchie, democrat, democrat, of Michigas; Ritchie, democrat, democra

crat, of Ohio; Russell, democrat, of Georgia; Stone, democrat, of Lentucky; Swanson, democrat, of Virginia; Taylor, democrat, of Indiana; Tucker, democrat, of Virginia; Turpin, democrat, of Alabama; Tyler, democrat, of Virginia; Weadock, democrat, of Michigan; Whiting, democrat, of Michigan; Whiting, democrat, of Missouri, gave notice that he would ask the house to consider the rules tomorrow and then the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Allen of Washington and Mantle of Montana Are Unseated.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The senate today, by the vote of 32 to 29, decided Mr. Mantie of Montana and Mr. Allen of Washington are not entitled to seats and that a governor of a state has not the right to appoint a sonator to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of a regular term, not happening by resignation.

The house bill to repeal the Sherman act was laid pefore the sensie and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Voorhees announced there would be prompt action by the committee tomorrow. Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would address the senate on silver Wednesday, and Mr. Wolcott gave notice of a speech for Thursday.

Mr. Platt reported from the committee on Indian affairs a bill to allow certain Chero-kees having equities in the Chero-kee Strip to purchase their holdings at the same price as white settlers. Passed.

The bill allowing the banks to increase their circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited by them was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Cockrell for the redemption of such 2 per

Cockrell for the redemption of such 2 per cent bonds as may be made and the payment therefor received in a new issue of treasury notes. The tote was taken without discussion and the amendment was rejected. Yeas, 23; nays, 29.

Mr. Cockrell then offered an amendment authorizing the holders of any United States bonds to deposit them and receive in exchange legal tender notes equal to the face value of the bonds. The bonds are to be held in the treasury subject to redemption held in the treasury subject to redemption in the same sum in legal tender notes which are to be destroyed. No interest is to be paid on the bonds while they are held in the treasury, but when they are again withdrawn the interest is to be paid, less 1/2 per cent per annum. cent per annum

Lee Mantle Unseated. The discussion on this amendment was interrupted at 2 o'clock, when the bill was laid aside and the Lee Mantle case was laid before the senate, the question being on Mr. Vance's motion to lay on the table Mr. Manderson's motion to reconsider the vote whereby the senate decided last week that Mr. Mantle was not entitled to the seat. The vote was taken and resulted: Yens, 31; nays, 28. So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to. The vote was then taken on the original resolution as amended and it

was agreed to. Yeas, 32; mays, 29.

The effect of the vote is a declaration that
Mr. Mantle is not catilled to the seat. The vote was then taken on the right of Mr. John B. Alien to a seat from the state of Washington (claimed under similar circumstances), and it was also decided in the neg-ative by exactly the same vote—32 to 29. No action was taken on the third case, from the state of Wyoming, Mr. Beckwith having resigned.

The consideration of the mational bank circulation bill was then resumed, the question being on Mr. Cockrell's amendment, permit-ting the deposit of United States bonds and the withdrawal of their face value in greenbacks. Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the com mittee on finance, advised the friends of the bill to vote down all amendments, and said that tomorrow the senate would be engaged in old business, and ten this bill, as a minor feature of the extraordinary session, would have to take a sub-rdinate place, and give way to the great and major proposition that had brought congress together. He intended that the country should understand that he pressed the national bank bill and asked a vote upon it and deployed the del that had taken place. If it fell, its should not be laid at his door.

Action on the Wilson Bill. While discussing the subject, the clerk of the house was announced with a message that the house had passed the bill to repeal part of the Sherman act. The bill was immediately, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, referred to the committee on finance, who stated what would be, he said. to the country, that there would be a meet ing of the finance committee tomorrow, when there would be prompt action in connection with the house bill and with the measure already repealed from the finance com-

The discussion of Mr. Cockrell's amondments was resumed, but without action on it the senate proceeded to executive business and soon adjourned.

LIVE ST. CK EXHIBIT.

It Still Attracts Big Crowds to the Fair Grounds-Meeting of Congresses. CHICAGO, Aug. 28 .- The live stock pavilion was the center of attraction at the World's fair today, the judging of animals for award continuing.

The labor congress assembled in the Art institute today, with prominent delegates present, including Bishop Fellows and Herbert Burrows, representing the English Social Democratic ederation; Dr. Hirsch, representing the Jewish congress, and others.

Kate Field read the first paper before the abor congress today. It was written by Lady Amelia Dilke of London, telling of the frightful condition of women in the labor market of the United Kingdom.

Herbert Burrows, representative of the English Social Democratic federation, led the discussion which followed. He told of women who worked twelve hours a day for \$1.25 a week in the raft and chain forges of Cradleigh Heath, and said they hung the cradles containing their babies over the forges to prevent them from freezing or starving at home for want of care. He de-manded equal pay for women who do the same work as men, and declared the woman question must be settled in labor circles be-fore the labor question can be satisfactorily settled. He was vigorously applauded. Tonight the chief speakers were Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn of New York and Samuel

Gompers, president of the American Federa-tion of Labor.

Advocates of the economic theory of single

Advocates of the economic theory of single tax met today in a world's congress at the Art disstitute. While the gathering was styled a "world's congress," all but two of the delegatesa re from different parts of this country and their mames indicate, as a rule, either American or Irish nativity. Most of the noted single tax advocates of the United States are on the program for addresses during the week's session, notably Henry George and Dr. McGlynn. Today's work was largely preliminary. preliminary.
The Jewish denominational congress was mainly occupied today in hearing papers by Rabbi Mielzioner of Cinninnati, Sale of St. Louis, Berkowitz of Philadelphia and others. Dr. Berkowitz discussed "A Jewish Department of the Chantanqua" Miss Henrietta

Szold of Philadelphia read a paper on "A Jewish Publication Society."

Total admissions today were 160,669, of which 129,488 were paid. Movements of Ocean Steamers, August 28. At New York-Arrived-Spaardam, from Rottendam: Alaska, from Liverpool.
At Queenstown—Arrived—Lord Gough,
from Philadelphia.

New York.
At Glasgow—Arrived—State of Cartingia. from New York. New York Eichange Quotatio NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEL.]—Exchange was quoted as follows today: Chicago, & discount; St. Louis \$1.50 discount bid; Boston, 75@50c premium

At Havre-Arrived-La Normande,

Made the Trip Safety. New York, Aug. 28 .- Four millions in gold coin arrived here from San Francisco today and was deposited in the subtreasury vaults. SILVER'S FATE IS SETTLED

Most Conservative Advocates of the Metal Rendered Breathless by the Vote.

EVEN ITS OPPONENTS WERE SURPRISED

No Filibustering or Unusual Methods to Be Employed Upon the Democratic Side in the Senate to Defeat Repeat.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Aug. 28

Silver as a money metal received a stun ning blow in the house of representatives today. Not only did that body pass a bill unconditionally repeating the silver purchasing act of July, 1800, by 129 majority, but it refused a free coinage amendment by an overwhelming majority and defeated a number of amendments increasing the ratio of silver as a money metal compared to gold by an equally large majority, and buried forever the Bland-Allison act of 1878, which one of its authors sought to revive.

No one anticipated anything like the majority given unconditional repeal, the highest estimate placed upon the majority just before the roll was called upon the first vote being sixty. Mr. Bland and his followers were almost breathless with surprise when the result of the vote upon free coin-age was announced. All of the republicans, excepting about a dozen, voted against free coinage upon any ratio and for repeal. The bulk of the free coinage votes came from the democrats, as also most of the opposition to unconditional repeal.

Effect in the Senate.

The votes of the house have had a very strong effect upon the senate, where the free coinage advocates have for some time hinged their hopes. Four or five senators have already announced a change of heart, among them, Ransom of North Carolina and Gordon of Georgia. A leading demogratic sena-tor is authority for the statement that there will be no filibustering or any unusual methods employed upon the democratic side to defeat a fair and square vote upon the bill that passed in the house today. He says that so far as the democratic free coinage senators are concerned they will speak and vote against unconditional repeal and for the amendments which will be offered and then let the bill come to a vote. The free coinage senators openly acknowledge that they are in the minority in the senate, and that it is now next to an impossibility to defeat unconditional repeal by any method. Their hope of defeating it by a prolonged debate and avoiding a direct vote seems almost blasted. It is believed by almost every one that the bill, which passed the house today, will become law before many days. Then silver as a money metal, further than that already in use in this country. than that already in use in this country, will have to depend upon the success of an international agreement.

international agreement.

The Nebraska delegation, during all of the voting, was consistent with the positions heretofore assumed by the members. Mr. Hainer voted against all of the amendments offered to the unconditional repeal and for the bill. Mr. Mercer voted against all but unconditional repeal. Mr. Bryan voted for the ratio of 16 to 1 and against 17, 18, 19 and 20 to 1 and against repeal. He is for free 20 to 1 and against repeal. He is for free coinage at the present ratio. Mr. Kem voted the same, Mr. McKelghan ditto, and Mr. Meiklejohn voted against all amendments

and for 20 to 1. How Republicans Are Discharged. At no time prior to the enactment of the civil service law were changes made with greater frequency or in a more sweeping

nanner than have taken place in the ffices of the various executive departments during the past three months. especially true in the Treasury and Interior departments. It would seem that Secretaries Carlisle and Smith were pledged to exercise most vigorously the use of new brooms. Scarcely a week day has passed within three or four months that the local news-papers of Washington have failed to chroncle the displacement of from ten to fifty clerks in these departments. The past few days have been fruitful harvests for the

spoilsmen. An impression abounds that when once a man or woman secures employment in the executive departments of Washington through the Civil Service commission and the competitive examination processes that clerk is secure from displacement for parti-san reasons. Most people believe that department employes within the classified service—those whose salaries range from \$900 to \$1.800 annually—are secure against removal if they only properly perform their duties and commit no personal offense. This is a mistake. There are two direct methods of getting rid of any clerk or other employe. The first is to discharge him or her for the

essary. The second is that the clerk is inefficient. Other Ways to Work It.

alleged reason that the service performed is

Again, the head of the department can reduce the salary of the clerk or employe to a point below the minimum of the civil service classification or promote and in-crease the salary to a point above the classified list and then dismiss without givin any reason. Still another way to dispose of a clerk within the classified list is to simply dismiss, and then when cause is demanded, to say: "You were offensive in the discharge of your duties."

Not one of the thousands of republican employes of the federal government who have been summarily dismissed from service since the advent of President Cleveland has ever thought for a moment of making com plaint to the Civil Service commission or de-manding a reinstatement. There is probably not a case on record where an effort at reinstatement was successful. Efforts have been made, but a sufficient excuse was given by the head of the department who directed the dismissal. A large number of tests were made during President Cleveland's first term, but it was soon learned that efforts at reinstatement were so much good labor lost. A popular method of getting rid of repub-licans under this administration has been to order a "reduction of forces" in this and that department. Some time after the wholesale ismissals the head of the department will begin to promote democrats to fill the vacancies in the higher grades, and in many instances democrats under the classified list have been pushed up within classification. When ex-Governor Thompson of South Carolina was assistant secretary of the treasury during President Cleveland's first term, he invented the scheme of reducing or raising republican clerks, so as to get them outside of the classified list, with the view to sum-mary dismissal. He then got democrats into their places by the same process. Repeated attention was called to this work, but the Civil Service commission was impotent. Governor Thompson was rewarded for his disr gard of civil service principles by being made a civil service commissioner.

His Merit Recognized.

O. H. Parker of Brookings, S. D., has finally accepted the tender by the commissioner of Indian affairs of the position of superintendent of schools for the district of Colorado and will repair to Denver to enter upon his duties. Mr. Parker was superintendent of Indian schools for North and South Dakato and Wyoming during the last administration until the position was administration until the position was abolished. Since he is a strong republican and the position which he accepts was tendered solely upon his merit his friends here regard it as quite a compliment. Mr. Parker is an intimate, personal and political friend of Senator Pettigrew, who secured his appointment as superintendent of Indian schools under the last adminis-

Nebraska Public Buildings Bills. Senator Manderson today reintroduced bills of last congress making appropriations for a number of public buildings in Nebraska cities as follows: Hastings, \$200,000; Grand Island, \$100,000; South Omana, \$150,000.

Plattsmouth, \$150,000 and All of these bills were ado by the scrate at its last session and will again, but it is not probable will pass any of them, as the first committed against partic buildi. Senator Kyle of South Da troduced a bill making Lavo today in:

Miscellaneous.

Senator Ailen to THE BEE ! Senator Ailen to The Bee a sepondent today gave it as his opinion that the Voorhees bill increasing national bank circulation to the par value of bonus deposited would be passed in the senate. There was a less yote on the bill this afternoon which indicated a majority of sixty in that body. The over whelming majority which was given the unconditional repeal bill in the house to the unconditional repeal bill in the house to the consideration of the consideration of the national bank circulations bill and it is believed that stromlen) bank circulations bill and it is believed that the measure will pass the house as well as the senate. The only trouble in the house as

senate. The only trouble in the house as well as the senate seems to be to get the measure to a vote.

A. M. Stuck of Omaha, formerly connected with the engineering department of the Elkhorn railroad is in the city. He has been in the employ of that company for nine years. The road was forced to make a reduction of force and he was one of the discharged.

Colonel and Mrs. Guy. V. Harry, have re-Colonel and Mrs. Guy V. Henry have re-turned to Fort Meyer from Ocean City, Md.

where they have been the past mouth A half dozen applications were made today by suspended national banks for authority to resume business, they having made good their capital. The only failure reported was that of the First National bank of York,

Daniel G. Campbell of South Dakota has been appointed to a \$1,000 position in the War department. PERRY S. HEATH.

In the Hands of a secciver. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Comptroller Eckels as appointed Stewart Rice receiver of the Washington National bank of Tacoma. Wash. This bank had gone into the esserts to endeavor to get out of the hands of the comptroller of the currency, when life or Saturday night he took it out of the hands of the bank examiner in charge and placed it in the hands of a receiver, thus stealing a march on the bank officials. The affairs of this bank were not in a condition satis-factory to the comptracter.

Will Coin the co d Bullion. Washington, Aug. 28 -Secretary Carlisle has ordered the mints at Painstelphia and San Francisco to be fully migned and the full capacity of both mints be utilized in the coining of gold bullion. The Treasury de-partment possesses from \$83,000,00 to \$95,-000,000 gold bullion, which is a part of the reserve of the \$100,000,000. Gold bars can-not be used as currency, so it has been de-cided to coin the bullion on hand.

KILLED BY A CYCLONE.

Forty People at Savannah, Ga., Said to

Have Met Death in the Storm. New York, Aug. 28. - A cyclone is reported o have occurred at Savannah, Ga. Forty people are said to have been killed and \$10, 000,000 damage done. Telegraph wires are all down and further information is difficult

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 28 .- This city has been cut off from communication with the outside world since 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The cyclone which the weather bureau fortold last Saturday struck Jacksonville about daybreak yesterday morning and rapidly increased in force and fury up to 4 o'clock p. m. It traveled in a northwesterly direction from the West

It first struck the Florida coast at a point south of Jupiter.

CHICAGO'S UNEMPLOYED.

They Held Another Meeting on the Lake Front-An Incident of the Affair. CHICAGO, Aug. 28 .- Another meeting of the unemployed was held at the foot of Columbus monument, on the lake front, and was attended by 3,000 men. The police, who were present in force, quietry arrested one man who urged the men to go armed and fight the police. Then the crowd surged in an aimless way down Van Buren street until Sirel & Cooper's big general store was reached. A number of the crowd were suddealy seized with the idea of entering the store, and made a rush for the door, yelling and shouting. The people in the store were badly frightened and were hur rying for other doors when Inspector Shea and Assistant Chief of Police Kipley at the head of fifty officers in plain clothes charged the mob. The crowd scattered like geesc and the police while attempting to make m arrests vigorously thumped those mob who were slow in getting out of the

way. Would Not Agree to a Reduction St. Paul, Aug. 28.—The publishers of the daily papers in this city made a proposition to the typographical union that it accept a reduction of 10 per cent on scale, to be in force for six weeks. The union yesterday voted on the proposition, refusing to accede to it by a large majority! Compositors on hand work on the morning papers are now receiving 42 cents per thousand. The publishers insist on the small reduction and the outcome will be awaited with juter est. The publishers will meet tomorrow and consider what steps to take in order to carry out their views.

Locomotive Engineers in Session. St. Louis, Aug. 28.-The annual meeting of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the Missouri Pacific system convened here this morning. M. Cadle of Sedalla, Mo., presided and H. Grover of Kansas City acted as secretary, with twelve members present. This morning's and the early afternoon's sessions were occupied with the dis-posing of preliminary matters and no business of importance was done. The commit tee will be in session the entire week.

DROWNED IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Sad Aceldent to a Pleasure Party-Five People Drowne i. WHITEHALL, N. Y. Aug. 28.—George P.

Witherbee of Port Henry, and six young companions who were sailing on Witherbee's yatch, the Alpha, were capsized in Lake Champlain at 11 o'clock today. Witherbee and five boys were drowned. Their names were:

GEORGE P. WITHERBEE, WILLIAM GILDE, 13 years, WILLIAM BRADNER, 14 years, EDDIE JUBERT, 13 years, JOHN WHITMAN, 12 years,

Witherbee was graduated from Cornell college in June, 1891, and was elected captain of the 'Varsity crew. He was a competent yachtsman, but the boat was ballasted heavily with iron ore and when a stiff squal struck her she went over without warning Witherbee gled in an effort to save the life of one of his campanions.

MURDEROUS HIGHWAY MEN JAILED. Arrest of a Gang of Desperate Youngi Thugs

at Danville, Iti. DANVILLE, Iti., Aug. 28.—The highway rob-

bers who killed Henry Helmick in his buggy while he was returning from church last Friday night are in jail. One of the gang, Charles Harris, a young painter, 17 years of age, recently of Chicago, has confessed that he, Harvey Pate. Frank Starr and Elias McJenkins of this city made up the plan at a saloon in this city. Pate formerly worked for Heimick and knew he had money. The

CHAirs OF CAMP LOGAN

tendance braska Veterans in At-Thousands of a legal

> COMMANDER CHUTCH IN FULL CHARGE Official Orders Read Last Night-Some Lively Campure Speeches to open the Session-Tremendous Crowd Proceed rected -Plans for Its Entertainmen

t the Reunion.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 28 .- [Special elegram to THE BEE. |-The fifteenth ancal reunion of soldiers and sailors of Nobraska was formally declared opened today, The official recognition of the fact was when Camp Logan was turned over to Department Commander Church by the citizens reunion ommittee.

At So'clock Commander Church and staff, ogether with the committee, assembled upon he platform. Chairman Dean of the comnutee in a few words turned over the camp. which announcement was greeted with a salute of fifteen guas. Commander Church, in a neat speech, accepted and assumed command. Charles E. Burmeister, senior aide-de-camp and chief of staff, read the orders. Comrade G. H. Caldwell was appointed assistant adjutant general, and Comrade George P. Dean provost marshal of the camp. All the bands were ordered to report to Comrade Burmeister and remain

a camp until Friday. Scorehing Smith.

Then followed camptire speeches, some of them tinged somewhat by partisanship, and the democratic administration was given several drubbings. Hoke Smith was the target all aimed at, and he was dubbed Hocus Pocus. The speakers were Colonel John E. Lee, postmaster at Oxford, Dr. Tiffany of Grand Island and others. Colonel Lee dared Hoxe Smith to stop pensions of veterans. If he did the time would come when all would be reissued. He hoped the veterans would return to the

fold and again unite.

Dr. Tiffany made the chief address. His army reminiscences were interesting. He gave the democratic party a few raps. That gave the democratic party a few raps. That party had twisted its platform until it resembled the remnants of a tornado. He said the action of congress reminded him of a board of supervisors that wanted to build a court house and resolved that the "new one be located where the old one stands and the old one be not torn down until the new one is erected." This, he said, was the way in which the demohe said, was the way in which the demo-eratic congress is handling the silver ques-tion. The allusions of the speakers to

democracy and Cleveland were applauded. The campure broke up at a late hour. Receiving Distinguished Guests. The first demonstration of the day was the

The first demonstration of the day was the arrival of Judge A. H. Church, commander of the Department of Nebraska. He came in at 2 o'clock from North Platte, and was received at the depot in befitting manner. He was met by the Boys Cornet band of Hastings and the members of the reunion committee. Later in the afternoon other distinguished veterans came. They were given a proper reception at the depot. At 4 o'clock Adjutant General Evans, Chief of Staff Burmeister, Adjutant General Gage. Staff Burmeister, Adjutant General Gage, W. B. McArthur, colonel commanding Sons of Veterans, and Colonel Brau Cook arrived-

The first band to arrive was the Boys Cornet band of Hastings. The Edgar Cornet band soon followed, and there was music galore in the camp. Both organizations remembered de-partment headquarters with a serenade Fully 4,000 people were on the ground all afternoon, wandering hither and thither. Beyond the music provided by the bands and the arrivals of distinguished people, there were no attractions, barring, of course

the merry-ge-round, the festive fakir, the side show, etc. At the quartermaster's office it was given out that nearly all the tents had been taken. There was a constant stream of people there and the supply will soon be exhausted. linest of weather is favoring the reunion. The sun sheds its brightest rays and the

temperature is pronounced perfect. Looking for a Crowd.

The indications today are that the reunion The indications today are that the reunion will be bigger and better than ever before. At no time since Grand Island has had the gathering of the veterans has there been such a demand for accommodation. Inquiry from almost every post in Nebraska has been made and quarters have been provided.

The veterans seem to regard the Columnate of the col The veterans seem to regard the Columbian year as a year of patriotism, and whatever in that line is undertaken is marked by astounding success. Such is the reason for the belief that this reunion will eclipse all others. Whenever there is any patriotism to be shown in its truest colors it takes a veteran to do it every time. He has had it instilled into his blood from the cradle up and the facing of the enemy on a battlefield, the roar of musketry and cannon and the scent of powder has served to temper it with the characteristic of steel, so far as trueness

is concerned. Concerned. The tented field of Camp Logan is inspiring. Today it is alive with hundreds hur-rying here and there. Everybody is getting into camp and with the greatest of celerity. There are no drones about the camp. The grizzly veteran of three score years is as spry and as lively as the handsome young son, with his trim uniform, who will live after him. Age and infirmity have been left behind and as one wanders about the avenues of the tentea field there is everything that indicates active life and wholething that indicates active life and whole souled fellowship.

Camp Logan, named in honor of "Black cack," whom the veterans loved dearly and whose name is revered by them, is an ideal camping ground. It lies beautifully and is always admired. Situated midway between the city and the Nebraska Soldiers' home, comprising 300 acres of even ground, it is especially adapted for the occasion to which it has been dedicated, in rows upon this beautiful tract are 1.335 tents, furnished to those who have applied. by the reunion committee. There is uni-io mity to the plan in which they are laid out. All border upon either a street, avenue or lane. Running from north to south are six blocks of tents, and from east to west nineteen. In addition to this number 200 extra have been provided on the north of the camp as originally laid out. This was made necessary by reason of the increased de-mand for privileges. While every available tent, 200 more than were in use a year ago, is occupied or assigned, the reunion committee could use 500 more. This demand indicates that a greater crowd is to come than anticipated. The committee, however, is composed of hustlers and will take care of all who do come, and do it in a satisfactory

mauner. Where They Are Located.

The main thoroughfare is known as Sherman avenue. Its course is from east to west, and it is 100 feet in width. On either side are stretched the tents of state headquarters, department officers, the press, the Woman's Relief corps, the Sons of Veterans, and Daughters of Veterans. These are located on the east half of the avenue, while the west half is turned over to knoths which the west half is turned over to booths which the west half is turned over to booths which are occupied by the customary venders on such occasions. North of the avenue lies the tented homes of the veterans for the coming week. Probably one half of them are now occupied, and by tomorrow a vacant tent on the grounds will command a premium. Still north of the tents is the parade ground, comprising several acres. It is here that all parades will take place and the in-teresting sham battle of Friday will trans-

Located south of Sherman avenue is the portion of the grounds set aside for the several companies of the Nebraska National guards that go into camp arrests are very important, as the gang has committed robberies all over eastern lilinois. Farmers from the region where Helmick lived are in the city emmasse today and armed to the teeth. There may be a temorrow. The companies are from both the First and Second regiments and include companies from Kearney, Ord, Central City, Scromsburg, Juniata and York, Adjutant