THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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HILL STANDS ALONE

All Other Democratic Senators Said to Have Been Placated.

NO INCOME TAX FOR DAVID B.

Necessity First, Principal Second, the Democratic Caucus Motto.

SIX SENATORS WERE NOT PRESENT

Democrats Are Confident of Having Forty-Three Votes.

SENATOR JONES EXPLAINS THE BILL

Vilas, Palmer and Gorman Urge the Necessity of the Party Getting Together if They Wish to Accomplish Anything.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—By a vote of 37 to 1, six of the forty-four democrats being absent, the democratic senators in caucus today adopted a resolution agreeing to support the tariff bill of the finance committee, including the compromise amendments that have been agreed upon by the many conferences of the democrats during the past two weeks. The resolution was presented by Senator Gorman of Maryland, the chairman of the caucus, and discussed at some length, as the session lasted from a few minutes after 4 until nearly 7 o'clock. The six absentees were Mills, Murphy, Lindsay, Irby, Butler and Gibson. It was claimed they were all accounted for and assurances were given that they would support the tariff bill. The only persons in whose absence there might be any significance are Senators Murphy and Mills, the understanding being all others were in accord with any bills supported by the majority of the democratic senators.

Senator Mills was not at the senate during the day and the call for the caucus was sent to his house. It is believed he has some objections to the concessions that have been made, but he had previously announced he would support any bill that provided for reductions in the present tariff. Senator Murphy's caucus notice was also sent to his residence, as he was absent from the capitol. His position has all along been one of doubt, but several democratic senators assert he will support the bill and he is counted in the forty-three who are claimed as certain to vote in favor of the bill. The other absentees are either out of the city or failed to receive notice in time. None of them have been counted as against the bill, and it was said they would endorse the action of the caucus. In presenting the resolution and stating the object of the caucus Senator Gorman made a conciliatory speech. He said it was necessary to make concessions in order to secure the united support of the party, and he further asserted that it would need a democratic majority to pass the bill. He stated that preparations had been made on all sides and it was believed the measure with the proposed amendments would now meet the support which was absolutely necessary to pass a democratic tariff bill.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, the member of the finance committee who has taken the most active part in the preparation of the amendments known as the compromise bill, made a speech in which he explained at length the proposed amendments and told why they were necessary. He did not discuss or read all of them, but selected the most important and those affecting the greatest interests. Senator McPherson spoke in support of the resolution and dwelt at some length upon the concessions which northern and eastern democrats had been obliged to make and what they had to give up in order to meet the demands of the south and west. He claimed that the concessions that were talked of by the other senators were not wholly on one side.

Senators Palmer and Vilas made long and vigorous speeches urging party harmony and the necessity of early action. Great interest centered in the speech of Senator Smith of New Jersey, and his remarks were received with a great deal of satisfaction, for while he said he was not satisfied with the bill and was unalterably opposed to the income tax, he was ready to support the measure with the amendments which had been agreed upon, although he claimed what were called concessions by the southern and western men were but small compared with the concession which eastern senators made in supporting the bill with the income tax provision.

Senator Hill was not placated. He spoke only a short time, but it was long enough for him to convince the caucus that his vote would not be for the bill if the income tax remained in it. He said his position was well known; he had made his statement before the country and there was nothing to add to what he had said. Whatever the so-called concessions might be, they could not compensate for a rider in the bill which neither the needs of the country nor the party demanded. Without saying so in direct terms there was none who listened to him who believed he would support the bill. The vote showed what those who had called the caucus expected. The conferences that have been going on among the democratic senators for two weeks have given the leaders the information as to how the different senators stood, but they wanted official caucus action upon what had been agreed to in the conference room. The roll was called in order to place all on record and thirty-seven senators voted in favor of the resolution and one senator (Hill) against it. The vote was received with genuine gratification, as many of the senators believed it signified the tariff bill would pass.

The senators present were: Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Bankhead, Brice, Caffery, Call, Camden, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hill, Hunton, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, McLaurin, McPherson, Martin, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan, Palmer, Pascoe, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh, White of California.

The two principal speeches made during the caucus were those of Senator Jones explaining the reason for and the origin of the compromise and giving some of the details of the amendments, and by Senator Hill in opposition to the bill as it was proposed to amend it. Senator Jones said that the sugar schedule had been changed so as to provide for an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent, and an additional duty of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar, with a penalty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on sugar; repealing the bounty clause in the present law, with the bounty to stand until the 1st of January next. He said that the ad valorem tax was not materially different from the sugar provision in the pending bill. He also stated that a large number of other amendments had been made, but did not mention them in detail or make any explanation of them except to say that in no case were the rates of duty fixed as high as in the McKinley law. He said in conclusion that an earnest effort had been made to harmonize all interests, that many concessions had been made to the eastern and northern democrats by changes from ad valorem to specific duties, and that it was hoped that when the new bill should be presented it would command the solid democratic vote in the senate.

Ticket Brokers to Meet at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The fifteenth annual convention of the American Ticket Brokers association will be held in this city on May 9, 10 and 11. Several hundred members are expected to attend the gathering. The officers of the association are: H. A. Guinseburg, St. Louis, president; Charles H. Gentry, Chicago, first vice president; G. E. Beekman, Boston, second vice president; W. H. Cooper, third vice president, and E. C. Poage, fourth vice president. The executive committee is Gustav Lansing, chairman; George M. McKenzie, Chicago; L. Salomon, Chicago; Thomas H. Webb, Peoria, and the president ex-officio.

BENJAMIN HARRISON A CANDIDATE.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette Makes an Official Announcement.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Commercial Gazette printed today an interview with ex-President Harrison, in which he refused to deny the interview with Harry S. New as to his candidacy for renomination. This is deemed significant, but the editor of that paper spent some time with General Harrison, and tomorrow that paper will contain the following editorial:

"The Harrison presidential boom appears to have been well and permanently launched by the visit of that distinguished gentleman to Cincinnati. There is no use to beat about the bush any longer. The popular hold of General Harrison upon the American citizens makes palpable the fact that they may as well begin to use his name in connection with the nomination in '96. The close relations of Manager Perry S. Heath and Editor J. H. Woodward to Harrison and the fact they spend most of the day with the ex-preident, leaves no doubt about this being an official announcement. Mr. Woodwad, in fact, stated that it was.

HEAVY GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Large Amounts of the Precious Metal Being Taken to Europe.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Disquieting news was received at the treasury today from New York concerning gold exportations. Rates of foreign exchange continue high and firm and in consequence large shipments are looked for. The reports that at least $5,000,000 will be withdrawn for shipment from New York next Saturday, with the probabilities that this amount will be greatly increased. These shipments alone will reduce the gold reserve to about $92,000,000. Of course the gold withdrawn will not diminish our cash resources. On the contrary, as United States treasury notes are given in exchange for the gold each withdrawal adds so much to the treasury available cash balance.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Lazard-Freres shipped $1,000,000 in gold on the steamship Augusta Victoria today. An additional $250,000 has been engaged for shipment on the Lucania Saturday.

Of the $1,500,000 gold taken by the Augusta Victoria, $1,470,000 came from the subtreasury. The drain upon the reserve in the United States treasury has led to a suggestion that the banks of this city redeem some of its $32,000,000 clearing house certificates which are now withheld and furnish the gold exporters with the specie they require.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Thomas Benedict's Nomination for Public Printer Passed Upon Among Others.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The senate has made the following confirmations:

Thomas E. Benedict of New York, for public printer.

Daniel C. Gowan of Arkansas, to be agent for the Indians of Tullalip agency in Washington.

Harry E. Briggs of Wisconsin, to be attorney for the United States for the western district of Wisconsin.

Registers of Land—Ahaz N. J. Crook, at Guthrie, Okl.; William E. Cox, at Helena, Mont.; David Hilger, at Lewiston, Mont.; Charles S. Wright, at Miles City, Mont.; James F. Moore, The Dalles, Ore.

To Be Receivers of Public Moneys—James G. Ramsay, at Miles City, Mont.; James P. Barnes, at Lewiston, Mont.; Jeremiah Collins, at Helena, Mont.; Luke C. Strider, justice of the peace for the District of Columbia.

Postmasters: California—John O. Miller, at Bakersfield; George Roe, at Vallejo; Fletcher A. Cutler, at Eureka.

FRANK HATTON'S FUNERAL.

Laid at Rest in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The funeral of Editor Frank Hatton of the Washington Post took place this afternoon from his residence in Hillyer Place. The Episcopal church burial service was read by Bishop Hurst of the Methodist church, and the interment was at Rock Creek cemetery. The honorary pall bearers were Secretary of State Gresham, Senators Allison, Teller and Chandler, Admiral Grear, Theodore C. Noyes, Jesse B. Wilson, Hon. H. B. Boynton, Colonel Fletcher, Major John M. Carson, B. Y. Warner and Chris L. Magee. The active pall bearers were members of the staff of the Post. There was a large attendance, among those present being Hon. J. S. Clarkson, Nat Goodwin, members of the Gridiron club, of which the deceased was president, members of the Press club and the staff of the Post. Among the floral tributes were pieces from the Gridiron club, Loyal Legion, National Rifles, trustees of Princeton college, Press club and many friends.

HOUSE TAKES IT EASY.

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—No business was transacted in the morning in the house, the regular order being demanded when it was sought to obtain consideration of a bill. The time of the house from 12:04 until 4 o'clock was taken up in the consideration of the river and harbor bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cannon of Illinois, Weadock of Michigan, Ellis of Kentucky, Hepburn of Iowa and Ray of New York.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Catchings sought to have general debate close at 5 o'clock. Some opposition was developed among the republicans when Mr. Catchings moved to close debate in twenty minutes, and on this demanded the previous question, which was ordered and his motion was agreed to.

Discussion was resumed and Mr. Boatner of Louisiana opposed the improving of Red river in Louisiana, according to the present plan.

At 5:30 p. m. the house adjourned.

So Near and Yet So Far.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The senate committee on commerce today decided on an adverse recommendation upon the nomination of D. B. Browne to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana and Idaho. He was first nominated for office over a year ago.

Cattle Plague in Hayti.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The murrain or cattle plague, which according to a recent report exists in Hayti, is now said by the United States consul to be of a mild form. There has been very little contagion and no cause for alarm.

Mining that Pays in Colorado.

LAKE CITY, Colo., May 3.—One of the largest and richest mineral bodies ever found in Colorado has been uncovered in the Golden Fleece mine here. It is an eight-foot vein of solid tellurium and ruby silver that will run at least $5,000 to the ton. For a long time thirty miners have been taking out of this mine from $30,000 to $50,000 worth of ore monthly.

CHANDLER GETS SARCASTIC

Comments on President Cleveland's Contribution to Democratic Clubs.

PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES COMPARED

Senator Harris Objects to Having the Clerk Read a Portion of Senator Quay's Speech—More Ways of Gaining Time Than One.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The republicans started their program when the senate met today. Although it was evident a quorum was not present no republican made the point and the senate proceeded immediately with its preliminary routine business. The house bill authorizing the wearing of a distinctive army or navy badge on public occasions was passed on motion of Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin.

Mr. Hunton asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to remit the penalties on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. Mr. Chandler objected.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the house bill to authorize the commissioner of the general land office to issue a patent for Mace Clemment's survey, 386 in the Virginia military district in Ohio, was passed. At this point Mr. Morgan refused to allow morning business to proceed further. He moved in conformity with the special order that the senate go into executive session to consider the Chinese treaty.

The doors were opened at 12 and on motion of Harris the tariff bill was taken up. Mr. Allison suggested that the pending amendment to change the date when the bill should go into effect from June 1 to June 30 should be passed over. Mr. Harris agreed to pass over the amendment in order to make progress.

Mr. Quay, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. Chandler, who gave his idea of what the tariff bill should have been had the democrats been true to the Chicago platform, and criticised the bill in its present form as a long way removed from that declaration of principles. In concluding, Mr. Chandler read with sarcastic comment the letter of President Cleveland addressed to President Chauncey F. Black of the League of Democratic clubs, inclosing a contribution.

CHANDLER GROWS SARCASTIC.

Mr. Cleveland, he said, was willing to pay for the dissemination of his noble and lofty sentiments, and he hoped that the democrats of the senate, taking counsel of their eminent leader, would put aside their scramble for protection to local or perhaps personal interests and make their bill conform to the democratic platform.

When Mr. Chandler took his seat Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania resumed the speech which he has been delivering in serial form for the last two weeks.

At 3:30 p. m. Mr. Quay asked the clerk to read a portion of his speech. Mr. Harris, who has been alertly watching, raised a point of order against the clerk reading a senator's speech. Mr. Quay said he was somewhat fatigued, and thought a short respite would relieve him. He had no desire to violate the rules.

Mr. Harris replied rather sharply that he was glad to afford Mr. Quay any relief in his power, but when the senator from Pennsylvania insisted upon making a speech by day and by week he would have to insist that he make it himself.

"Oh, very well," retorted Mr. Quay, good humoredly, "I will proceed."

But there is more than one way of obtaining a breathing spell in the senate. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon blandly suggested the absence of a quorum. The bells rang. The senators came into the chamber from the cloak rooms and coat rooms, and the roll was called. Forty-six senators responded. The senators were getting ready to return to the place from whence they came when Senator Quay moved to go into executive session. Most of them halted at the doors and answered to their names, and Mr. McHugh of Alabama stretched himself out on one of the sofas against the wall. When the roll was called he answered without arising from his comfortable position there.

TAKING LIFE TOO EASY.

"That won't do," said Senator Hunton of Virginia, in a voice loud enough to be heard in the press gallery opposite. "Every senator who answers to his name in a recumbent position is subject to a fine of a basket of champagne."

The senators nodded approval.

Mr. Quay's motion was lost—32 to 12. The hour of 4 o'clock, the hour set for the democratic caucus, having arrived, the senate, at 4:03, on motion of Mr. Harris, adjourned until tomorrow at 11 a. m.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Representative Holman Submits a Lengthy Review of Past Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Representative Holman's report on the Indian appropriation bill brings out a number of interesting features in connection with the Indian service. Mr. Holman traces the gradual increase in the cost of caring for the Indians in the last seventeen years. In 1877 the total cost was $4,500,000 in round numbers. In 1883 it passed the $5,000,000 mark for the first time. In 1888 it passed $8,000,000. In 1892 it touched the highest point, viz: $16,000,000. Then it fell back to $7,000,000. The bill reported by Mr. Holman carries $6,550,141, which is less than any appropriation since 1888.

Mr. Holman presents a letter from Indian Commissioner Browning giving the reasons for making Chicago the center of warehousing goods for the Indians. After stating that the change from New York to Chicago would effect a saving in rentals, etc., of $10,000, Mr. Browning adds: "As to the comparative prices between New York and Chicago for certain classes of goods it is difficult to form an opinion. I am led to believe, however, upon inquiry and from representations made to me that prices would be about as low in Chicago as in New York upon almost everything. There can be no doubt about this in a large number of cases because many articles have been and now are delivered in Chicago fully as cheap as in New York and often cheaper. Such articles as agricultural implements, wagons and wagon fixtures, glass, oils, tinware, stoves, hardware of all kinds, are almost invariably offered by bidders delivered in Chicago in preference to other cities and at cheaper prices although they have the option of delivering in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha or Kansas City. The goods about which there might be a question are such things as sugar, coffee, rice, clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc., which, with some few exceptions, have heretofore been delivered in New York. But in regard to even these recent experiments have led me to think there will be little, if any, difference between New York and Chicago. Whatever difference there might be will be more than offset by the difference in the cost of transportation, which, on an average, is about 30 cents per hundred pounds cheaper from Chicago to the various agencies than from New York. As about 6,000,000 pounds of freight are annually shipped from New York the saving in the cost of transportation would approximate $18,000."

There are a few legislative provisions in the bill, most of which have been recommended by the commissioners of Indian affairs, also in some instances modified by the committee. The most important of these legislative provisions are the ratification of agreements made with the Yankton Sioux, the Yakima, Siloiz and Coeur d'Alene Indians of the cessions of lands.

The report shows that twenty-three army officers are now living as Indian agents under the authority given by the president of assigning army officers to this civil service.

In closing the report Mr. Holman foreshadows "valuable improvements and positive reforms in the Indian service" as a result of the recent Indian census and the recommendation of the census agent that a number of Indian agencies be abolished.

CLEVELAND CONGRATULATES HIMSELF.

Thinks the Silver Movement in Europe Vindicates His Predictions.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The agitation in Europe, and notably in England, for the rehabilitation of silver as a money metal is being observed with the greatest satisfaction by the administration, for it is regarded as a strong confirmation of the correctness of the principle to which President Cleveland has so steadfastly adhered through thick and thin, and sometimes at the risk of his own popularity with his party. The president has contended that a true and stable equality of gold and silver could be brought about and maintained only by an agreement between the great financial nations of the world. With this conviction he has been obliged to resolutely oppose all attempts at individual action by the United States. When the extreme silver men have declared that there was and could be no hope of consummating the desired international agreement the president has replied that a firm and steadfast adherence to the line of policy initiated by the repeal of the silver purchase sections of the Sherman act must inevitably bring about the desired result. One of the purposes in view then was to relieve the United States from the loss and danger to which it was subjected by the efforts to maintain unaided by any of the great financial powers the integrity as a money metal of a vast silver circulation. Europe had prospered under the old conditions, and was well satisfied to allow the United States to bear the burden. The president's theory was that by suspending further efforts in that direction the United States would cause the European nations to feel the need of a larger circulating medium, and to share at least with us the hardships of the monetary stringency. Therefore the movements now in progress in England and Germany and France are regarded by the administration people as evidence of the successful working of the president's policy.

Great importance is not attached to the attempt initiated by Mexico to secure another conference, though it is not true that the president has refused to join in the movement, for as a matter of fact the Mexican government has not yet made any tangible proposition, and has confined its efforts to sounding other governments to learn how a formal invitation would be received. And, notwithstanding the rosy promise held out by European agitation, our government is not yet satisfied that a satisfactory international agreement can be reached at present, or even in the near future. The pressure has not yet become so severe as to warrant the belief on our part that such nations as Great Britain and Germany are ready to abandon their long-cherished convictions and take up the double standard. Probably some kind of an agreement might be reached now, but according to the view taken in financial quarters here it probably would not realize our desire to put silver on a perfect equality with gold, and it is thought would postpone indefinitely that restoration. Therefore it is probable that our government will pursue a conservative course, declining to take the initiative again in view of the fruitless conferences already held, and bide its time until the European powers, and particularly Great Britain, are prepared to invite the United States to join in a conference which shall have before it some distinct proposition looking to the rehabilitation of silver and with sufficient power lodged in the members to insure a practicable outcome.

BUILDING STONE STATISTICS.

Hard Times Cause a Heavy Falling Off in Production.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A report on the valuation of building stones produced in the United States during 1893, has been compiled by Dr. William C. Day, special agent of the United States geological survey. It shows an aggregate valuation of almost $22,000,000, a decrease of over $15,000,000 from that of 1892. The valuation during the first half of the year was even larger than for the similar period of 1892, owing to pending government and private contracts. The large decrease which in the latter half took place is attributed to the financial depression. The valuation of blue stone is estimated at $1,000,000. The marble product was valued at $2,411,092. Vermont alone had a product valued at $1,621,000, more than six times that of any other state. The states having the next largest product were Georgia, $261,666, and New York, $206,926. The production of granite in the country was valued at $8,815,934. Of this amount that produced in Massachusetts was valued at $1,631,204; Maine, $1,274,954; New Hampshire, $442,424, and Vermont, $778,450.

The slate produced during the year was valued at $2,523,173, of which $1,472,275 is credited to Pennsylvania. The product of Vermont was valued at $535,732, and of New York, $204,982. The valuation of the product of other states is given as follows: Georgia, $11,250; Maine, $139,200; Maryland, $37,884; New Jersey, $3,653; Utah, $850, and Virginia, $117,347.

The sandstone production had a valuation of $5,195,151. Of this amount $2,101,932 was from Ohio, and $622,552 from Pennsylvania.

The limestone production was valued at $13,920,223. The states having the largest products were: Illinois, $2,305,000; Ohio, $1,985,063; Indiana, $1,474,695; Maine, $1,474,695; Pennsylvania, $1,552,336, and New York, $1,103,529.

Abandoned Vessels in the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The growing importance of the subject of derelicts or abandoned vessels in the north Atlantic manifested by the press, and the probability of an extra arrangement with the British government for concerted action in reporting and destroying these menaces to navigation has caused the publication by Commander C. D. Sigsbe, the naval hydrographer, of a pamphlet giving a history and much valuable information of these wrecks and derelicts in the north Atlantic from 1887 to 1893. Some of the figures are startling, showing as they do the great number of the wrecks that are floating in the course of ocean traffic, constituting perils sometimes impossible to avoid. In seven years there were seen as many as 1,628 of those derelicts. During the past five years the number has been constantly increased, and while in 1887 they numbered eighty-two, last year they reached the number of 312. The recorded increase is probably not so much due to the actual increase of derelicts as to the better efficiency of the system adopted in reporting them. Most of these derelicts are sighted in the gulf stream off the United States coast, north of 30 degrees and west of 60 degrees, the number gradually decreasing to the eastward along the transatlantic routes; and a number of those which remain afloat the longest time make the circuit of the Sargasso sea. The average period of drift is about thirty days, so there is an average of nineteen derelicts constantly afloat.

Peanut Flour No Good.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Consul General Edwards at Berlin reports that the officials of the German army and navy after an exhaustive set of experiments have decided against the use of peanut flour as food for the troops and sailors or as horse food. During the experiments no immediate health injuring symptoms were noticed, but the men showed an unconquerable dislike to the food prepared with peanut flour or grits. Its frequent use cannot be regarded as healthful or nourishing and the food has been discontinued.

Denver Wants a Mint.

DENVER, May 3.—The committee on mines and mining of the Chamber of Commerce has decided that it is unwise to ask for the removal of the mint at Carson City, Nev., to Denver, as to do so would antagonize the Nevada people and the plant is too small anyway. Congress will be petitioned, however, to establish a mint in Denver.

KELLY IS ACCOMMODATING

Willing to Get Out of Des Moines by Means of Transportation.

ANXIOUS TO REACH THE MISSISSIPPI

Then He May Go on by Water—Governor Jackson Tells Citizens' Committee He Will Try to Get the Industrials Off.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 3.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—At this hour (6 p. m.) nothing definite has been decided on regarding transportation for Kelly's army, though the prospects are considered good for some arrangements that will permit the army to move tomorrow. According to arrangements made at the mass meeting held at Trades Assembly hall last night a delegation of about 300 marched to the capitol at 9 o'clock this morning and presented a "petition in boots" to Governor Jackson.

General Weaver started the ball rolling by explaining that nothing of an incendiary nature was intended and there would be no demonstration of that kind. He said there was nothing actuating them in the movement but a humane purpose, newspaper statements to the contrary notwithstanding. "There are 1,300 men among us now, out of employment, with no means of support and the only thing that can be done is to feed them. It is to relieve the people of this city of this burden that we have come this morning to confer with you," said the general, addressing himself to the governor. "We have come to confer as to whether there are any means within your power or whether with our co-operation there is any way by which transportation can be secured for this army, that we are now compelled to feed so that some other community shall be obliged to share the burden. We come to make no accusations, no complaints. The people of Des Moines have done well. They have done nearly as much as can be asked of them and the problem now before us is to get the great army of the unemployed out of the city and send it on to some other place. We must either feed or transport them, and of the two the latter seems now to be the only thing that can well be done, and that is by no means easy. Is there, governor, any power in the executive that you know of that can be brought to bear on this matter that will afford us relief? Any power that can provide transportation and move the army? We don't want it disbanded here. That would be a blow to our own industry, would imperil our own labor. No member of this committee would countenance any violation of law; neither would General Kelly, and I do not believe that his men would wish to resort to any such extreme measures as to even savor of a violation of the statutes of the state. We are all united in a Christian sympathy and will unite in aiding the executive in keeping the peace and maintaining the dignity of the state. We pledge to stand by the governor in protecting the property of the state. Mr. Kelly said to me, in a personal talk, that he would under no circumstances countenance a violation of law. The people are ready to stand by the governor. The condition of these men is not self-imposed, but is the result of things over which they have no control."

President Van Horn of the Trades assembly, Chairman Lowery of the citizens committee and others spoke in a similar vein. Governor Jackson listened attentively, and in response, said: "Gentlemen of the Committee and My Fellow Citizens: I believe that I have looked at this question in almost every light. It has been upon my mind longer than it has been upon the minds of the people of the city of Des Moines, and I believe that I have done all that I could all along to relieve the people of this state from the burden the army imposes upon them."

He then recounted the arrival of the army at Council Bluffs, April 15, and his efforts there to secure transportation by rail or water. In regard to the latter, he said: "I communicated with a boatman at Sioux City, and he agreed to transport the men from Council Bluffs to the vicinity of St. Joseph for $400, to Kansas City for $500. I then told Mr. Kelly, and asked if he would accept the transportation, which I agreed to furnish free. I had arranged to draw a check for the money would be repaid. Kelly said he would take the proposition under advisement. As yet I have not heard from him. The other members of the executive council are not in the city today, but I will lay your request before them as soon as they return and we will see what we can do. To have paid the way of the army at regular rates from Council Bluffs to Chicago would have required $13,000, and there is no way that I know of in which such a sum can be raised or appropriated, if it was thought to be advisable at present."

GOVERNOR WILL KEEP ON TRYING.

He did not say that the army would be glad to go down the river now, though in fact Kelly had practically said as much in conversation with him, and he doubted if a train would be secured to carry the men to Keokuk and a boat from there, that they would leave immediately. Governor Jackson said this would open up to him a new field and he would telegraph the railroad companies to ascertain whether or not they would furnish a train.

The committee then withdrew to consult with Kelly as to whether he would accept such transportation and leave the city. It was 1:30 when the committee returned and informed Governor Jackson that Kelly had consented to leave via any railroad selected, that he was sanguine upon arriving at the river of getting transportation via steamer to St. Louis, then south to Cairo and thence up the Ohio to Cincinnati or Wheeling, which would place them within marching distance of Washington. Therefore the governor consented to make an effort which he was sanguine would terminate successfully to secure transportation for the army to a point on the Mississippi, probably Keokuk. Later, in conversation with an official of the Des Moines & Kansas City road, a reporter was informed that Superintendent Sherwood was willing to accept a low rate for the men and was in telegraphic communication with General Manager Goodrich of the Keokuk & Western to induce him to rescind his telegram of yesterday withdrawing the $2 rate and again put it in effect. This gentleman expressed confidence that the governor could negotiate transportation via the proposed route, in which event the army will leave Des Moines some time tomorrow afternoon.

Good fresh air was the most substantial thing that the Kelly men got until about 11 o'clock today. The air was delicious, the sunshine invigorating, but "the inner man" yearned for such commonplace articles as bread and meat, and these were just what were not forthcoming. Finally, however, the bread came in sufficient quantities to give the promise of a breakfast. General Kelly himself sent out for coffee and soon its aroma filled the air and the spirits of the men were correspondingly high. The men bore the delay with remarkable patience; not a murmer was to be heard, though their faces materially brightened when the cans of coffee were passed around. The prospects were good for a second meal this evening in which more substantial things would figure.

Thomas Smith, a Bohemian member of the army, attempted suicide last night by slashing his throat with his pocket knife. He was discovered before he had wounded himself seriously and was removed to the county jail. It is thought he was crazed by hunger and exposure.

General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor says the report is false that he declared he would tie up the Iowa railroads. He denies saying anything of the kind. He says he could not do it if so inclined, which he is not, unless the proposition was submitted to a vote of the various organizations that compose the American Railway union. He did say that he believed the American Railway union and Knights of Labor could co-operate in the effort to secure transportation for the army.

State Labor Commissioner O'Blennes has been making a close study of the army for all facts that would be of benefit to him in connection with his department. He says there are many good, conscientious men in the army and they are full of enthusiasm in support of their mission in going to Washington. There are many men in the army who would work if they had a chance. A test was made in this respect and the men who were offered work scorned the idea of working for less than the one whose place they were to take or the one with whom they were to work. They believe in protecting the workingman and positively will not work for less than standard wages. Mr. O'Blennes said that this was the way in which all the men felt in the matter.

Governor Jackson at 10 o'clock tonight stated that he had been this afternoon endeavoring to negotiate with the Iowa Central railway for transportation for Kelly's army from Newton to the Mississippi river, but had not been able to make the terms, because General Superintendent McNeill is on his way to New York, and the under officials were not prepared to quote a satisfactory rate. He will continue his efforts tomorrow, and hopes to get the army away by Saturday.

DUFF'S LEGIONS ARRIVE.

Sheltered at South Omaha—Last Night's Jefferson Square Meeting.

Company A, First regiment, of the Lincoln Industrial army, arived at South Omaha last evening, under command of General Duff and Lieutenant A. A. Conlon. There are twenty-nine men in the company. Police Captain Van Wie engaged the Metropolitan dance hall, Twenty-eighth and R streets, and, meeting the Industrials on the outskirts of the city, conducted them thither.

The general came on up to Omaha, where he delivered an address before about 2,000 men who were gathered at Jefferson square to hear speeches from local labor leaders. General Duff was not expected, nor was he on the program, but he received a hearty welcome, and recited the details of his trip from Lincoln to Omaha. He is a printer, about 35 years of age, has a full beard, wears spectacles, is neatly dressed, with a frock coat, on the shoulders of which are two red, white and blue epaulets, designating his rank in command. He had not fully arranged his plans, but would remain either here or in South Omaha today, and maybe tomorrow, and then he expected to move ahead as quickly as possible as he wanted to join Kelly's army before it had proceeded much further. He said that he either wanted to join the Omaha contingent or be joined by them here, but if the local army was not ready to march in two days he would not wait.

General Duff said he had fooled the people of Lincoln and slipped unnoticed out of the city at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. They got into Ashland yesterday and were coolly received by the mayor, who wished them to move on as quickly as they could. After a short rest they moved forward to Gretna, where they were well received, fed and teams furnished which hauled them to Papillion, a distance of twelve or fifteen miles. At Papillion they took lunch and a team was furnished to haul their baggage to South Omaha and the army marched into that place, covering the distance in less than three hours. The general said that he started from Lincoln with forty men and arrived in South Omaha with twenty-nine as some of them became tired and were forced to drop behind, but he looked for the stragglers to catch up today.

After speaking for a few minutes at the Jefferson square meeting, Duff was introduced to George W. Harvel, one of the recruiting officers here, and he asked him about the Omaha army. Harvel said he thought that an army of 200 could be raised inside of forty-eight hours to join the Lincoln contingent.

Before 8 o'clock last night about 2,000 people had gathered on the south side of Jefferson square to listen to speeches, but the speakers did not appear until nearly 9. The recruiting officers put in the time by getting new signers, and about thirty more men joined the army. James Taylor made a short address and urged the people present to come forward and sign the roll of enlistment, but only a few availed themselves of the opportunity.

Mr. Harvel considered that the arrest of Coxey and his aides was an outrage, but if they would send enough people to Washington and keep sending them there would not be enough soldiers and policemen to arrest them all, and they would then force congress to listen to them.

D. Clem Deaver then sang a song of his own composition, entitled: "All On Account of the Tariff." He then made a speech.

There will probably be another meeting tonight at the same place to take steps toward organizing an Omaha army to join that of General Duff. They have as yet selected no leader, but it is tactically agreed that T. C. Kelsey is the man for the place. He was asked plainly yesterday if he would undertake to lead the men to Washington, and said that he was undecided. The enlisting officers will be at the Knights of Labor hall all day from now on until a brigade has been organized and is in readiness to march.

Grayson Still Coming by Wagon.

OGALLALA, Neb., May 3.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Captain Grayson's army left this morning, going east. The soldiers were well fitted up here and had provisions to last to Sutherland, on the Union Pacific. Seven wagons hauled the outfit, most of the men riding. There are ninety men in the company.

Captain Hudson, who is now in charge of the army, polled the camp to ascertain the feeling of his supporters as to the advisability of quitting the Union Pacific tracks and going over to the Burlington. But the men decided to stay by the Union Pacific for the reason that they thought food was more plentiful. At Omaha the army anticipates a rousing reception. Sheriff Camp expects to reach the west line of Lincoln county before night. From this point the men will be expected to resume their walk and the wagons, furnished by Keith county, will return to Ogallala.

W. L. Greene's Great Scheme.

KEARNEY, Neb., May 3.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—W. L. Greene, who has long had a strong desire to represent this state in the United States senate, has taken the cue from Coxey and proposes to organize a cavalry campaign this fall in the interests of the pops. He offers his services as commander in chief and believes he can get 500 mounted men throughout the state to follow him. He says he will give his time for thirty days and can make twenty-six speeches in as many towns in the state during that time. It is expected that the farmers along the route will supply the men and their horses with provisions and entertainment.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels May 3.

At San Francisco—Cleared—Costa Rica, for Nanlamo; Monawai, for Honolulu and Sidney. Departed—Glory of the Seas, for Nanlamo; City of Florence, for Queenstown; Wilna, for Nanlamo; schooner Spokane, for Hilo.

At Redondo—Sailed—Barkentine Arago.

At Tatoosh—Passed, 30th—Thermokyle, from Victoria, for Shanghai and Mercury; Port Blakely, for San Francisco.

At Baltimore—Arrived—Dresden, from Bremen.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Germania, from New York, for Liverpool.

At London—Arrived—Maine, from Philadelphia; Mobile, from New York.

At Hull—Arrived—Marcello, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Trave, from Bremen.

At Dover—Passed—Sorrento, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Maasdam, from New York.

At Bremen—Arrived—Lahn, from New York.

At Scilly—Passed—Ofnello, from New York.

Benedict's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of Thomas E Benedict to be public printer.

TRYING TO SETTLE

Mine Owners Counsel Together on the Prospects of Ending the Strike.

VICTORY FOR THE MEN IS IN SIGHT

Operators Willing to Adjust Matters with the Union Representatives.

MORE MINERS QUITTING IN THE WEST

Southeastern Iowa Workers Vote to Join the Lockout and Adjourn.

ILLINOIS MINES NEARLY ALL CLOSED

St. Louis' Supply of Coal About Cut Off—Cleveland in the Mobs' Hands—Militia Sent to Mesaba—Other Troubles.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—There is a possibility that the great miners' strike may be settled. A conference is being held at the office of Mr. Francis Robbins, a large operator, at which two authorized delegates from the Hocking Valley district, one from the Brazil, Ind., field, one from Illinois and representatives of the Pittsburg mines are in attendance. They are discussing the advisability of holding a conference with the miners' officials with a view of settling the strike.

In anticipation of the conference National President John McBride of the United Mine Workers Union of America, National Secretary McBryde, District President Nugent of Ohio and National Organizer O'Malley are in the city. President McBride was very mysterious when approached and said he was here on a visit. It was learned, nevertheless, that the expected conference has been hatching for several days.

J. T. Morton, one of the largest coal producers in Ohio, accompanied Mr. McBride to Pittsburg. He stated that the western operators were willing to pay the advance if the Pittsburg operators could be induced to do so. A number of Pittsburg operators, who have refused to abide by any agreement in the past, are present at the conference, but W. P. Dearmitt of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company was absent. He said that his works were in the possession of the strikers and until they were surrendered he would not talk of settlement. Unless they can be induced to enter the conference a settlement can hardly be arrived at.

As a result of the meeting today a conference of operators and men has been called to meet in Cleveland on the 15th instant.

IOWA MINERS WILL JOIN.

Convention at Albia Votes for a Strike—Nine Hundred Affected.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 3.—The miners' convention at Albia today, by a vote of 65 to 55, ordered a strike.

This will take out 900 men.

DES MOINES, May 3.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Stephen Price returned this afternoon from the miners state convention at Alba. He states that the convention decided to obey the national call and suspend work. He stated that the convention was the largest ever held in Iowa, delegates representing nearly 6,000 miners being present. The first vote on a strike resulted in a tie, 60 to 60; the second vote was against suspension by a majority of two votes; the third vote, taken this morning, stood 65 to 55 in favor of quitting work. No other business was transacted except the appointment of an executive board, consisting of Moses Slack of Des