SUGAR TRUST CONTRIBUTED

Havemeyer Makes an Acknowledgment to the Senate Committee.

MADE IN STATE CAMPAIGNS

Fells of Meeting Senators in Washington and Talking Sugar to Them, but Says He Does Not Know President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON June 12 .- H. O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar refinery, has responded to the summons of Senator Gray's investigating committee and apepared before the committee today to give testimony.

Mr. Havemeyer denied the published statements upon which the ivestibation is based both as to contributions to campaign funds and the demands of the trust that it should have protection in the tariff for past favors. He talked quite freely about his visit to Washington while the tariff bill was pending before the finance committee and said that he had talked with sevsenators in the interest of the proper protection of the refining interests, among them Senators Hill, Gorman and Smith. The two latter, he said, had promised to help him, but Senator Hill had given him no satisfaction at all. He said the present tariff bill was an unsatisfactory one to the refiners, because the differential of one-eith of a cent was not sufficient to afford all the protection which their interest should have received. He confessed that be had advicated the ad valorem system, and was gratified that it had been adopted to the extent that it was, but even with this concession he declared the schedule was far from satisfactory.

Mr. Havemeyer denied all knowledge of

speculation in sugar stocks by United States

senators.

NEVER SAW MR. CLEVELAND. Mr. Havemeyer was asked about the pub-lished statement that he had either on Mr. E. H. Benedict's yacht or at Greenwich, Conn., been in consultation with Mr. Cleve-land and Mr. Benedict in 1892, after Mr. Cleveland's election for the presidency about the sugar interests as affected by the Hawaiian treaty. To this Mr. Havemeyer said there was "not one word of truth." He also declared no such consultation had ever occurred at any time or place. He added that he did not know Mr. Cleveland and had never seen him. Furthermore, he had never exhanged a word with Mr. Benedict on the subject or any other business matter. He said he had come to Washington early in March after the tariff bill had passed the house, with the hope of getting a hearing before the finance committee and had gone to Sen-ator Vest to ask if it would not be possible to secure a hearing. Mr. Vest said no, but agreed to allow him to explain the sugar question to him (Vest) individually, and he had done so. He then explained his interview with Senator Jones at Senator Camden's rooms and with Senator Caffery at Senator Brice's house. He had talked with Jones about three-quarters of an hour about the different systems of levying duty and about the cost of refining sugar in this and other countries. He said he had been in-vited to Senator Brice's and asked by the senator to meet Senator Ceffery, and when he met him merely went over the argument for an ad valorem duty. Mr. Havermeyer said he had gone to the capitol with Terrel, but not for the purpose of seeing senators or representatives. "We were idling around," he said, "sort

MADE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS. Mr. Havemeyer made some startling state ments toward the close of his testimony. He was asked about the contribution of the Sugar trust to the campaign funds of po-litical parties, and said the records of the trust showed that such contributions were made, but they were made to the state com-

He was asked if the contributions of the were given to both parties in the same state and replied: "Oh, no."

"How do you arrange it?" he was asked. "Well, New York is a democratic state and we give to the democrats there and to the republicans in Massachusetts. We never

give to the minority. "Did you contribute to the anti-snappers?" asked Senator Lodge. "Oh, no; I am quite sure on that point

nothing to the anti-snappers."

Mr. Havemeyer could not remember the contributions by the Sugar trust to the dif-ferent campaign funds, but he promised to furnish them if he could get them.

had finished. He gave little or no informa-WESTERNERS PUSHING IRRIGATION.

Ask Speaker Crisp for Three Days to Discuss

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- Western members of the house have held a caucus to map out a plan of campaign on the irrigation question and have resolved to spare no labor to secure action by this congress. Representatives of thirteen state and territories, inthis week. Representative Sweet, who called the meeting, was elected chairman and the matter was thoroughly discussed. In accordance with the instructions of the meet ing a committee consisting of Representa-tives Sweet of Idaho, Coffin of Wyoming, and Baker of Kansas called on Speaker Crisp to-day to ask that the committee on rules set apart three days for the consideration of a bill which is to be agreed upon by the western men. The speaker suggested that a res olution should be introduced in the regulaorder and asked to have copies of the submitted, but made promises. An caucus will be held this week by the west-

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL.

He Modified. WASHINGTON, June 12 .- There is some prospect of important changes in the in ternal revenue part of the tariff bill and of further modifications of the income tax fea ture. The finance committee has been con sidering a suggestion looking to the dropping of all the administrative part of the bill, which would result in leaving the pres ent administrative low on the statute books. The question has been in further consideration today, the long speeches made on the floor of the senate rendering it unnecessary for the members of the committee to b present, but no decision has been reached. The committee is also undecided what, if any changes, will be made in the income tax, but is considering propositions for its modification, which it is believed will make the bill acceptable in this respect to demo

cratic senators who oppose the tax. WASHINGTON, June 12 .- J. S. Coxey and Carl Browne were at the capitol today and arranged with Senator Kyle, chairman of the committee on education and labor, which has the good roads bills in hand, for a meet-ing Friday morning at 9 o'clock. They also called on Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, to which their bill for noninterest bearing bonds was referred, to ask to be allowed to present their arguments before that committee. Senator Voorhees told them that while the tariff bill was before the senate it will be impossible for the committee to grant them a hearing. After the tariff bill should be disposed of the committee might give attention to their request for a formal hearing.

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- Senator Squire of Washington today introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver. It provides that

the owner of silver bullion may deposit it

at the mints, receiving in payment standard silver dollars equal to the value of the bullion on the day of deposit, the difference to be retained by the government as seignlorage retained by the government as seigniorage as a reserve fund and used by the secretary of the treasury in maintaining the parity of siver dollars. The coinage of silver dollars shall not exceed \$4,000,000 each month. When the aggregate amount of money in the country reaches \$40 per capita further silver coinage shall be discontinued and shall be resumed when it falls below that figure. Provision is made for coining silver half dolars of the present manner and maintaining their parity in the same way as other legal tender. They are also made legal tender.

SENATE DISCUSSES SPECTACLES.

Senator Hoar Asks to Have the Present Duty Retained.

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- At the opening of the senate today Mr. Chandler, republican, of New Hampshire made some brief observations in support of the resolution he introduced just before adjournment last night, calling on the secretary of the treasury for all information in his possession reparding the extent to which the "padrone" system prevails. Mr. Chandler expressed the opinion that one of the most potent agencies in the annihilation of the padrone system would be the enlistment of a sentiment adverse to it among the better and wealthier classes of Italians. The resolution was adopted.

Several bills of minor importance were taken up from the calendar and passed, including one to provide for the fees and com pensations of the circuit and district courts of the judicial districts of North Dakota and o amend the act dividing that judicial dis-

The consideration of schedule K, wool and manufactures of wool, of the tariff bill, which was reached when the senate adjourned last night, was taken up. Mr. Peffer offered an amendment transferring wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like ani-mals on the free list in the bill to the dutiable list, restoring the McKinley bill classi fication, but scaling down the rates prac-

After Mr. Peffer had offered his amendment, under an agreement made yesterday, the senate went back to paragraph 98, impos-ing a duty of 40 per cent on spectacles, gog-gles, opera glasses and other optical instru-ments, which was passed over at the re-

uest of Mr. Hoar. Mr. Hoar moved to increase the rate to 60 per cent (the present rate) and took the door in advocacy of his amendment. After some general remarks Mr. Hoar de-After some general remarks air, hoar de-scribed the economic conditions of the town of Southbridge, Mass., whose 8,000 inhabit-ants are for the most part dependent upon the large works there of the United States American Ostical company. Speaking of the operatives in this town, he said that they received twice the wages and consumed they received twice the wages and consumed twice as much as persons performing the same labor abroad. "I do not claim," he said, "any special pre-eminence for South-bridge. It is a fair type of an American bridge. It is a fair type of an American community. Massachusetts has sixty-four others much like her. What I say of her I say of all. She has her national banks, her savings banks, her town hall, the state house of her little republic. I cannot constant and the state house of her little republic. I cannot constant states. ceive any good reason why American states-manship should not be directed toward fosmanship should not be directed toward fos-tering and encouraging communities like this. The junior senator from Texas vis-ited that neighborhood two or three years ago and promised to be the Moses that should lead them into the promised land of paradise flowing with milk, honey and free

"The senator from Texas professes to be personally in favor of keeping his promise. But he tells us he is between the devil and the deep sea, I suppose the devil of dem_cracy and the deep sea of popular indignation. I do not think he is in any danger of drowning. I think, from the wail of anger and rage which he uttered when the word 'sugar' was pronounced the other day in his ears that it is quite manifest who is getting him d that all the use he will be able to make of his good intentions is to make a pavement

for his future dwelling place."
"You promised," continue "You promised." continued the senator, "that as a partial equivalent for the damage which you would do you would give them free coal, free wool, free lumber and free I do not understand that this promise is to be kept. Senators who have been profuse in their promises for free raw material tell us that they cannot keep their promise to put coal on the free list because they cannot pass the bill if they do. Why not? Do you pretend that the bill would not pass the house? It has come over from that body with coal on the free list and the party majority unanimous in its support. Are you going to lose any democratic votes here? If so, who are they? Both the senators from West Virginia, a great coal-producing state, the senators from Alabama and I think both senators from old Virginia have almost indignantly disclaimed this im-putation. Who is it that is constraining the somewhat ostentatious virtue of the senator from Texas, the senator from Arkansas and the senator from Mi-sourt? son is not that you are afraid of losing the measure here for which you say a majority of the American people declared itself in 1892, but because you are afraid of losing the votes of West Virginia at the polls hereafter if you keep your promise. I wish to call attention to the fact that these democratic principles are not violated, the democratic pledges broken, the alleged command of the American people not disbeyed for want of lemocratic votes in the senate. fear of public indignation expressed in the elections. You are ready enough to strike at the industry of any northern state from which democracy has no hopes in the

In conclusion the senator said: "The power which is to pass this bill is a coalition be-tween the aristocrat and the populist; but the spirit is that of the other slave master and the spirit which would make war on property, on fregality, on honest labor, on honest, moderate earnings. The alliance is between the spirit of sectionalism of the muth and that spirit at the north which never has known the impulse of a true naionality. It protects by enormous duties, ipon which it piles enormous bounties, the adustry of the south and the ill-gotten gains of the trust. Its warfare is upon the sav-ings banks, upon the life insurance, upon the yeoman, upon the farm and upon the workman in the mill. The power which is be-hind it may seem to secure for itself a brief victory, but the men who are wielding it know well that it is doomed. will be as short-lived as it is mischieveus. It may last for a day, a year and perhaps for a presidential term. But in the end the issue of this contest cannot be doubtful. The stars in their courses fight against it. spirit of the American people is against it. The spirit of honest labor, the spirit of American liberty, are on our side. And in the future, as in the past, God gives to lib-

erty nothing but the victory." Mr. Chapman, the Wall street broker who refused to answer questions, was reported as ontumacious to the senate by the senate avestigation committee and a resolution was atroduced to bring him to the bar of the enate for contempt. At 6 o'clock the senate

House Passes One Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- Two hours were ensumed today in the house over a bill reported by Mr. Outhwaite setting aside \$100,-900 from the fund belonging to the estates of deceased colored soldiers of the civil war for the purpose of erecting in the District of Columbia a national home for aged and infirm colored people. The bill was passed. The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, but the house adjourned without completing its consideration.

One Nebraska Nombustion WASHINGTON, June 12 .- Among a batch nominations sent to the senate today is that of John W. Wehn, jr., for register of the land office at Alliance, Neb. Franklin G. Holbrook has been nominated

for postmaster at Minneapolis.

Postmasters—Michigan: John D. Murray, at Port Huron; J. A. Jones, at Marellus; Charles M. Topping, Fenton; Charles E. Thomas, Battle Creek. Cash in the Treasury. WASHINGTON, June 12.-The cash bal-

of which \$69,386,188 was gold reserve.

ance in the treasury today was \$116,037,372,

NEITHER SIDE IS SATISFIED

Result of the Columbus Conference Not at All Reassuring.

MINERS AND OPERATORS STILL KICKING

Columbus Compromise Will Be Adhered To, but Many Men in the Ranks of Both Parties Don't Much Like It.

COLUMBUS, O., June 12 .- President John McBride and Secretary-Treasurer Patrick McBryde and other officials at miners' headquarters are preparing a letter to be sent to the miners in the respective districts.

Telegrams from Pittsburg and other places today state that the settlement of the coal strikers at Columbus was received with great satisfaction among all classes of people, aithough some operators and miners are not pleased with the compromise. Many operators who opposed the compromise say they will not abide by the result, but it is the general opinion among friendly operators that the agreement will put an end to the importation of nonunion men by the operators in the thick vein district for the reason that the biring of deputies will be too expensive when coal begins to de-

Organizer Harris says the settlement is a disappointment to the miners, and, while he does not expect them to refuse work at the new rates, they will regard the move-

nent as unsuccessful.

NELSONVILLE, O., June 12.—The coal perators here are pleased with the terms of settlement of the mining troubles. They vanted to reopen the mines immediately, wanted to reopen the mines immediately, but the miners declined to receive informa-tion from any source except headquarters. Some of the miners say they will not ac-cept a 60-cent basis, but will hold out for 70 ST. LOUIS, June 12.-T. B. McGuire, a

Labor, says: "The prices are not as good as expected, but under the circumstances I think they are good. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that the men who have been making all this trouble and inciting these riots were put there by the opera-LA SALLE, Ill., June 12 .- The miners

here do not take kindly to the scale agreed upon at Columbus. The new price for La Salle is equivalent to a 10 per cent reduction, and they declare they will not accept it. KEWANEE, Ill., June 12.-Nearly the whole force of miners has gone to work here. The settlements at the Columbus con-

vention will be accepted here as final, FARMERSBURG, Ind., June 12.—The out-come of the conference at Columbus is regarded here as certain to bring about a settlement of the strike. The miners at Farmersburg went to work this morning. Those at Shelburn are still idle, but will re-turn to work within a few hours.

JUDGE TAFT TAKES A HAND.

Orders the United States Marshal to Swear

in Deputies. CINCINNATI, June 12.-The dissatisfaction over the compromise agreement between the operators and officers of the United Mine workers at Columbbs has caused apprehension in some quarters, especially railroad circles. United States Marshal Henry Bohl was attending court at Columbus when summoned here by Judge Taft of the United States circuit court today and ordered to his efforts in swearing marshals to enforce the court's injunction against interfering with the running of trains, especially on the Baltimore & Ohio system. Judge Taft was very emphatic in his orders to Marshal Bohl to suppress all violations of the order of the court and stated that if the marshal could not secure enough deputies for that purpose, the court would immediately call on President Cleveland for government troops. It is stated that the commandants at Fort Thomas and Columbus garrison are advised to be in readiness. Marshal Brown swore in fifty deputies at once and expects to have several hundred before he leaves at 6 o'clock for Columbus. He will get recruits along the way, stopping at Columbus from 9:30 till midnight, where recruits are to rendezvous and be in waiting for swearing in. Marshal Bohn will then leave Columbus at midnight with a large force of deputies, to be stationed at different points from Cambridge to Bellaire, and es-pecially at Wheeling Creek and Bridgeport. Marshal Bohn swore in many old soldiers and railroad men, the latter being very in dignant over the situation today. Judge Taft's order is not alone preventative, but

interfering with trains. Western Miners Ready to Settle. DENVER, June 12 .- A conference between the cost operators and miners of Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming will be held at Pueblo on the 20th for the purpose of settling the differences now existing. They wish a settlement on a bas's of a uniform rate of wages, varied slightly by local circumstances, the rate to be taken from the best paid and operated mine in each district. Representation to be one vote for 100 miners, and in the conference with the owners, one miner to one operator.

Iowa Miners Resume Work. BOONE, Ia., June 12 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The miners in this county all resumed work this morning at wages paid

Strike Notes.

The coal supply at Ashland, Ky., is ex-Miners at Sullivan, Ind., will accept the Columbus settlement. Miners at Pomeroy, O., are satisfied with the settlement and will resume work. The Columbus conference will have no effect on the strike conditions at Panana,

Landers in southern Illinois say the Co-imbus settlement in nowise affects that The miners of the Pekin, Ill., district are greatly pleased over the settlement at A train with ten carloads of coal was stopped by strikers at Monongahela City,

Pa., yesterday. The miners near Ironton, O., are dissat-isfied with the settlement and say they will not abide by it. Jack Smith, who was the military leader of the Cripple Creek miners, has gone to Mexico to avoid arrest. There is considerable doubt whether the ourth pool miners or operators will abla-by the Columbus settlement.

by the Columbus settlement.

It is not thought the result of the Columbus conference will have any effect on the strike in the Kanawha valley.

The miners in the block coal districts in Indiana are satisfied with the Columbus settlement, but the operators are not.

Miscos in the Danville III districts are Miners in the Danville, Ili., d they will stay out until their made at East St. Louis are gran Eight thousand miners in Hocking and Muskingum counties, Ohio, have met and resolved not to accept the Columbus settle-

Drunken miners caused considerable trou-ble at Martius Ferry, O., yesterday, Mis-siles were thrown at the troops, but no one was hurt. one was hurt.

Freight traffic is no longer safe on roads in the vicinity of Birmingham, Ala. Seven treaties were fired within a week, one of which was burned yesterday.

Men in the Black Diamond mine at Pittsburg, Kane, have struck for a raise of 5 cents a box. The operators offered a raise of 2 cents, but would concede no more.

A committee of McKeesport citizens called on the managers of the tube works to try to settle the strike, but the managers say they are satisfied to let them remain tidle.

Reports from all over the safe on roads

Reports from all over Ohio show that he miners are greatly dissatisfied with the settlement made at Columbus and in

many places they say they will not accept it.

The sheriff arrested three of a gang of strikers at Lonaconing, Pa., for interfering with men at work. Mine owners want the militia called, but the sheriff is indisposed to call for troops.

The miners near Kewanee, Ill., are not working and are greatly dissatisfied with the Columbus settlement, which is a 10 per cent reduction for them. They say they will stay out until they get their old wages.

Some unknown persons fired several random shots into the militia camp at Wheeling creek, but no one was hurt. It will require several days to replace the Minyale bridge that was burned by the strikers.

ers.

The funeral of John Morkaff, the striker who was killed in the riot at Uniontown, Pa., was attended by fully 5,000 persons. Strikers destroyed the tools at the McCormick mine yesterday, but new ones were secured and the mine is being worked.

The news of the failure to reach a set-tlement at Altoona was received with dis-appointment at Punxsutawney, Pa., and it is feared it will not be possible to hold the foreign element among the miners in check, as they are growing very restless. The miners of the Washington, Ind., district are much dissatisfied with the settlement, as irdetuces the wages 10 cents a ton. Operators are trying to get an expression from the men as to whether they will accept it, but have been unable to do

The miners at Centralia, III., had a meeting yesterday and decided not to return to work unless they receive 62½ cents, or 6½ cents more than they received before the strike. The operators declare they will not pay it and the men say they will stay out until they get it.

MOROCCO IN A TROUBLOUS CONDITION Death of Muley Hassan Likely to Be Followed by a Fight for the Succession.

TANGIER, June 12 .- The remains of the ate sultan, Muley Hassan, have been sent under military escort to Rabat for burial. The succession of the late sultan's younger son, Abdul Aziz, has been accepted at Casa Blanca, but a hostile feeling prevails at Fez. where Muley Ismail, a brother of the deceased sultan, has been acting as the sultan's representative. Muley Ismail is personally a popular faverite, and trouble is

fenred. The Spanish cruiser, Conde Vendito, has irrived here.

LONDON, June 12 .- The news of the dispatch of a French fleet to Morocco, and of the preparations being made to reinforce it if necessary, is attracting considerable attention here. The news from Morocco is far from being reassuring, and civil war is anticipated.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, referring to the jealousy of the powers in regard to Morocco, says that the danger to European peace is due to the fact that M. Dupuy is premier of France, and that he may take this opportunity of striking a blow at English prestige. It adds that a policy of aggression would be popular in France and Spain. The Globe and the St. James Gazette apprehended that civil war will be the only way of settling the succession to the

A dispatch to the news agency from Tangler says, according to the certificates of the doctors who attended him the cause of

the doctors who attended him the cause of the sultan's death was dysentery. TOULON, France, June 12.—Four war ships, under Admiral Le Bourgeois, have started for Tangler. The ironclads, Magenta, Admiral Duperre and Alger, under Admiral Gadaud, have also been ordered to place themselves in readiness to sail for Morocco at the shortest notice.

EARTHQUARES IN SPAIN.

Several Persons Killed and Many Buildings Wrecket MADRID, June 12.-An earthquake shook several districts of Andulasia. In the towns of Granda and Almeria many houses were destroyed and several persons were killed.

At Nacimiento several people were killed and a number were wounded by the collapse of buildings. A church and some school buildings are a heap of ruins.

ROSEBERY QUITTING THE TURF.

His Winning Horse Lastas Struck from All Ascot Engagements. LONDON, June 12 .- Lord Rosebery's Ladas, the winner of the 2,000 guineas, the Newmarket stakes and the Derby, has been struck out of all engagements at Ascot.

American Seed Men at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., June 12 .- A large number f American and Canadian seed men are in the city today attending the twelfth annual meeting of the American Seed association. The chief officers are W. A. Burpee, Phila-delphia, president; D. I. Bushnell, St. Louis, first vice president, and A. L. Don, New York, second vice president and treasurer. The city council tendered the delegates a reception and treated them to a drive around the city this forencon.

DENIAL FROM BRECKINRIDGE.

Declares the Report He is Going to Retire is Without Foundation. LEXINGTON, June 12 .- There is a rumor here that Colonel Breckinridge will retire

from the race. WASHINGTON, June 12,-Colonel Breckinridge emphatically denied today the report that his friends had induced him to withdraw from the race for congress. He characterized the statement sent out from Lexington as false, and expressed his usual onfidence in an outcome favorable to him self. He said:
"The story is utterly without foundation.

I have entered in the campaign for renomina-Nothing but death will take me out of the

Smallpox on Chicago Board of Trade. CHICAGA, June 12,-Theodore Nevins, on of the doorkeepers of the Board of Trade was taken off in the smallpox ambulance today. He was attending to his duties as today. He was attending to his duties as usual, unaware that the reddish eruption on his neck and face, had any connection with the dread disease. He must have spoken to and been in contact with dozens of the members before the true nature of the eruption was discovered. Those who had been compelled to rob up against him in passing in and out are feeling rather uncomfortable. Some wild talk of the Board of Trade having been quarantined was premature, no action of that sort having been taken. The gallery at the time that Nevins taken. The gallery at the time that Nevins condition became known contained about fifty visitors, who fied, thoroughly alarmed. It is said that Nevins has been ill with the disease three weeks, and all that time on

Fraser River Falling. VANCAUVER, B. C., June 12 .- Reports from the flooded district of the Fraser valley are very encouraging. The flood is gradually receding throughout the valley. The steamers are still ective engaged in delivering supplies to the cettlers. Funds are scamers are still scales engaged in delivering supplies to the rettiers. Funds are coming rapidly. The Winnepeg Board of Trade has wired a contribution of \$1,200. A meeting will be held this afternoon of representatives of the provisional government, boards of trades and municipal councils to arrange a system of grilefs and also to conararnge a system of erliefs and also to co a scheme for effectually dyking the low lands.

Is a Trust Association a Bank? KANSAS CITY, June 12 .- Judge Broaddus in the United States circuit court at Liberty has rendered an important decision regarding the liability of trust associations. in the case of ex Banker John Reid, charged with fraud in receiving deposits after he knew that the Western Trust and Savings association was insolvent. The court holds that a "trust association" is not a bank, and therefore cannot be prosecuted under the state banking laws. The case has been ap-

ALL HARMONY AT LINCOLN

Nebraska State League of Republican Clubs Indicate Party Policy.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER NOT DISCUSSED

Platform Adopted Reaffirming the Principles of the Last National Convention-John M. Thurston and Congresman Grosvenor Speak.

LINCOLN, June 12 .- (Special to The Bee.)

-Although the program said 10 o'clock, it was not until nearly II o'clock that President Lansing of the Nebraska State League of Republican clubs called the 1,500 delegates to the state convention to order. The Lansing theatre was packed, even the stage being crowded with several hundred delegates. Rev. Byron Beall of the Third Presbyterian church of Lincoln asked divine blessing for the deliberations of the convention, and then the big gathering set up a cheer as President Lansing stepped forward and delivered an address of welcome. It was full of enthusiasm, sprinkled with spice and frequently interrupted by cheers and laughter. In closing President Lansing made a most pertinent suggestion in regard to the deliberations of the convention. "This convertion is called for but two distinct purposes," said he. "First, we are to renew our allegiance to the undying principles of the republican party. Second, we are to se-lect delegates to one of the grandest aggregations of republicans this country has ever seen. We propose to send a delegation to Colorado that will simply paralyze the part of the state that Governor Walte has neg-

lected to paralyze.

"But farther than this I hope and trust that this convention will not seek to go. I hope no ism or schism will arise, or that no question will be brought here that properly belongs to another convention. We are not the platform making business. We are not here for the purpose of suggesting planks or making resolutions for the nominating convention. We should have it understood that any republican who now wants to surrender to the opposition or who wants to adopt the principles of either of the other parties must be ready to confess that as a republican he has been wrong for the past thirty years."

There was no mistaking the quality of the enthusiasm which greeted the appearance of Hon. John M. Thurston, who was to respond to the address of welcome. Mr. Thurston's address was frequently in-terrupted with cheers, but the culminating point in the interest in his remarks was not reached until he neared the point where

he took up the financial discussion. declaring that he was in favor of an honest, candid, courageous expression of the sentiments of the convention on the silver ques MR. THURSTON ON DEMOCRACY.

"There is something grander and greater in politics than success. I would rather go down to defeat with the flag representing my principles nailed to the masthead than to sail triumphantly into the parbor of success under false colors or under the com-mand of a demagogue. I attended a preliminary gathering of republicans in Omaha a few weeks since and in the course of a few remarks which I made upon that occasion I made the assertion that the democratic party had gone into examp fifteen miles away from the knowldge of God. That as-sertion has been denied by a prominent democratic editor of this state and upon further investigation I find that I was mistaken. The democratic party did go into fifteen miles from the knowledge of God, but they soon found that even there their position was unsafe and so they broke camp and have taken to the woods. years ago the country turned over to a demperatic administration this country, which had enjoyed an unparalleled era of pres-perity, a prosperity that had excited the wonder, the admiration and the surprise of the civilized world. Today that prosperity is shattered by the very men who had promsed to cherish it

Men talk about prosperity. That country only is prosperous in which every honest man who desires to work can find a day's work for every day in the year at a fair price for his labor. The sole and only ques-tion which is to be settled in this country in the future is how to provide within the United States the opportunity to labor. It is not the opportunity to buy things cheap that makes a country prosperous. The dem eratic party in 1892 told us that they would make the country prosperous by making things cheap, forgetting that China was the cheapost nation on the face of the earth, and that in China were to be found the cheapest men. The price of men depends upon the price of things. The cheaper you get the price of the pair of pants the bigger the patch you are compelled to sew upon the seat of those worn by the man who has cheap.

"I will admit that we are here simply t and to testify to the fact that Nebraska I cured of her ills and redeemed from her errors and is ready to again roll up the old ime republican victories. Here in Nebraska e believe in the republican party and never wavered from her principles. We be lieve that the republican party possesses within its ranks the genius of statemanship the capacity to grapple with every issue, the nerve to meet every emergency, and by leg-islation inspired by republican thought and republican action to again restore the terial prosperity of this grand country. ire republicans because every act now upo the statute books of the United States for the protection of the individual, for the upbuilding of home, for the freedom of men and for the protection of labor is the result of republican thought, republican courage and republican action. The republican party has contributed the great names that thrill the hearts of men and lend luster to his-tory. The genesis of American liberty is to be found in the declaration of independence but the theme of the new testament of free-dom was written by Abraham Lincoln, and the magna charta of that liberty reaffirmed by Ulysses S. Grant under the shade of a Virginia apple tree. * * * ON THE EAST AND WEST ISSUE. "In the present times the man who seeks

to array the producing west against the manufacturing east or to array the gold standard east against the bimetallic stand ard west is a traitor to his party and his people. The great producing west cannot live without the scaboard east. The seaheard needs the great producing Neither can stand without the other. so long as the east, with its extreme views, finds itself arrayed by the democrats and populists of the west, all attempts to restore the prosperity of the whole country by needed legislation will cease. Relief from existing conditions can only come when the republican east binds itself to a republican west in a grand majority in congress. In the present emergency I will stand where Abraham Lincoln stood in the dark days of the war. Then there were two classes of patriots. One class wanted to save the union and keep the negroes in slavery and the other class wanted to save the union and free the slaves. Lincoln said he would free none of the slaves and save the union. He would free some of the slaves, but he would save the union. So say I today. Let's save the country first from the blight of the present administration, which I arraign administration, which I arraign for its treason to American interests, for its Ha-wailan policy, for its treachery to the honored union veteran and the widows and orphans of his dead comrades. No country ought to live and presper which forgets the debt of gratitude it owen to the soldier who saves its existence. As republicans we stand upon this platform: First, the fact of en-Second, helplessness and necessity today are absolute proof that this great and grand government should take care of the soldier "And now, finally, this convention should

not attempt to make a platform for the state convention. But where three, six or a hun-dred republicans are gathered together they should not hesitate to express their courage, aggressiveness and progress. For my part, speaking for myself alone and with no desire to force my views upon this convention. I do not hesitate to declare my own senti-ments. We are face to face today with a great, unreasoning demand in the United States to make this country the dumping ground for all the silver nations of the ground for all the silver nations of the world. We must meet and resist this demand in some way or other. For one I believe that we must provide for the coinage of all money with equal debt paying and purchasing powers. This country should not loan the Goddess of Liberty and the American eagle to increase the value of the product of foreign mines, but I am in favor of such legislation as will practed American of such legislation as will protect American farms. American mines and American fac-

teries from the pauper labor of all the rest of the world." At the close of Mr. Thurston's address the Davis City Glee club entertained the audience with several amusing selections, over which the crowd fairly went wild. Then the list of delegates prepared by the execu-tive committee during the morning was adopted as the regularly accredited list of delegates entitled to scats in the convention.

GOT DOWN TO BUSINESS. The first practical business of the day came when A. E. Cady of St. Paul moved that a committee of seven be appointed to which all resolutions should be referred

vithout debate. Ben Baker of Omaha moved an amendment Hen Baker of Omaha moved an amendment to the effect that Hen. John M. Thurston be made chairman of the committee. This amendment proved satisfactory to Mr. Cady and it was made a part of the original

H. M. Bushnell of Lincoln then arose H. M. Bushnell of Lincoln then arese with a copy of the Ohio platform sticking out of his vest pocket and warned the convention that the appointment of the committee proposed by Cady might possibly be a trap into which all resolutions night be carght and held. He wanted the committee instructed by the convention to not only re-ceive the resolutions, but to prepare from them a report to be presented back to the convention. Mr. Bushnell's remarks were made in an earnest tone of voice, but before the convention could applied G. W. E. Dorsey of Frement get up and moved that each congressional district be entitled to a member on the committee. This the committee agreed to without dissent. In the menntime Mr. Bushnell's warning had been forgotten.
The convention then took a recess until 3

o'clock in order to give the delegations from cach congressional district time to meet and select their representatives to the na-

tional convention.

The recess was not entirely uneventful. Nebraska is entitled to but thirty delegates to the big national convention at Denver, but something like 300 men are willing to sacrifice their time and go. Probably the most exciting session was held by the delegates from the First congressional district. The caucus chamber was packed with hot and excited delegates and for nearly two hours the contest waged with wavering energy.

The first scrap was inaugurated by Bud Lindsey and others of his friends, who sought to force Tom Benton as the delegateat-large. At no time was Benton in the race, but his backers made an ugly fight in his interest. His name was withdrawn and that of John C. Watson of Otoe county sub-stituted. Lancaster county put up S. E. Low, and after a hot fight Low was elected. Church Howe was named as one of the delegates, and after that there was no trouble

in selecting the others.

Douglas county had an equally exciting time and the selection of delegates was not exactly in the nature of a harmonious proceeding. Henry D. Estabrock had wired his friends from California that if selected in the companion of extending the franchise to women was mentioned.

At 8 o'clock the convention took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

The night session was devoted to raising money for the campaign and the transaction of routine business until 10 o'clock. as delegate-at-large he would attend the Denver convention, but he was not chosen, John L. Webster being the lucky man. Jim Kyner and Dick Smith both drew prizes and other iominations went to Timme of Douglas county and L. W. Osborne of Blair. The other congressional caucuses had not much difficulty in selecting their representatives. sembled shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Vice President Robinson, who has been called upon to preside in the absence of President Lansing, announced the following committee: John M. Thurston of Omaha, C. A. Atkinson of Lincoln, L. W. Osborne of Blair, R. D. Schneider of Ere-

nont, W. H. Edgar of Beatrice, W. J. Dolar f Red Willow and A. E. Cady. The announcement of the committee caused sigh of relief, for a majority of the members were known to be opposed to any resolution touching the silver question at the present convention. There was no disposttion on the part of any of the delegates to shirk a discussion of the silver question or to avoid an expression, but it was perti-nently urged that the present convention represented hardly one-eighth of the repub icans of the state, and that it would be manifestly unfair for the delegates at this convention to attempt to decide an issue which properly belongs to the delegates will represent all the republicans in the convention which is to assemble in Omaha

GROSVENOR ON THE SITUATION. Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio was then introduced and for nearly two hours he discussed the issues of the campaign in the clear, concise and eloquent manner for which he has long been reputed. The general theme of his address was the prevailing in-dustrial distress. His strictures upon the administration were especially severe and they excited the most enthusiastic applause of his hearers.

"On November 2, 1892," said Mr. Grosve-nor, "this country was in a better condition financially, commercially and industrially history. Its foreign commerce in that year reached the enormous sum of \$2,000,000,000 greater than in any year in the history of the country. There was a balance of trade in favor of this country of \$200,000,000. There was not a dollar of unemployed capital n the United States. There was not an dle man in the United States who wanted o work. In 1892 the democrats met in Chicago and demanded the repeal of the Sherman act and denounced the McKinry bill as the concentrated essence of vil-alny. The country elected a democratic administration and then came the crash. Some of the largest manufacturing companies in the east reduced wages 10 per cent within forty-eight hours after Cleveland had been elected. New the music of the spindle had become a remini-cence, the chimneys of the factory are the homes of the owl and the bat, and the only industry that is flourishing

is the free public soup houses."

Mr. Grosvenor denied that the Sherman
act was responsible for the financial panic of last year, and claimed that the demo-cratic jugglery with the tariff was responsi ble for the industrial depression. He was especially severe upon the Nebraska popu-lists in congress who voted to strike down the sugar industry in this state on the mis erable pretense that they were benefiting the people of the whole country, denouncing he action of Congressman Bryan as the cowardly, sneaking act of an assassin." I was 5 o'clock when Congressman Grosvenor The following delegates to the national onvention at Denver were elected.

LIST OF THE DELEGATES. First District-Sam E. Low, Lancaster, at large; Orlando Tefft, Cass; Church Howe, Nemaha; S. W. Grinstead, Richardson; A. Second District-John L. Webster, Doug-iss, at large; L. W. Osborn, Washington

Herman Timme, James H. Kyner, Richard S. Smith, Douglas. i. Smith, Douglas.
Third District—W. E. Peebles, Thurston, at large; H. W. Gillis, Burt; H. D. Kelly, Madison; W. A. Needham, Knox; B. S. Fourth District-Peter Jansen, Jefferson, t large: Samuel Rinaker, Gage: John Maat large:

taker, Fillmore. Fifth District-James McNally, Clay, at W. H. Austin, Franklin, C. H. Bablarge; W. H. Austin, Franklin; C. H. Bab-cock, Red Willow; H. C. Miller, Hall; L. W. Hague, Kearney.
Sixth District—J. N. Paul, Howard, at large; Alfred Bartow, Dawes; A. L. Towle.

(Continued on Third Page.)

LEWELLING WAS ENDORSED

Kansas Populists Meet in Convention at Topeka Yesterday.

CHEERS FOR SUSAN B. ANTHOMY

Actions of All the Kansas Populist Officials Receive Their Sanction-Money for Election Expenses - Omaha

Platform is Reaffirmed.

TOPEKA, June 12 .- The 610 delegates to the populist state convention appeared to be on hand this morning ready for the opening session. The anti-Lewelling element seems to be confined to these cutside of the list of delegates except the delegation from Wyandotte county. Lewelling will head the ticket unless some new deal is agreed upon. It is being stated today, though, that Congressman Harris may possibly be named for governor and Lewelling given the nomination for congressman-at-large.

But the conditions point to the renomination of the entire ticket with the exception of Lieutenant Governor Daniels, who is not a candidate, and Secretary of State Osborne, who it was understood would decline a nomination but now expresses a willingness to accept.

Governor Lewelling said in an interview today: "I do not yet know whether I shall accept the nomination or not, but if it comes to me with enthusiasm and the utmost unanimity I shall necept. If I find that the unanimity I shall accept. If I find that the opposition is serious and that it will injure the chances of the party at the election in November I shall decline the nomination."

When the convention met at II o'clock temporary organization was perfected by the selection of Ben S. Henderson of Winfield as temporary chairman and Charles S. Davis of Junction City as secretary.

After the reading of a telegram from Mrs. Jerry Simpson, saying Jerry would be on deck when needed, the convention took a recess until 2 p. m.

recess until 2 p. m.

The afternoon session was taken up with the selection of the various committees, and addresses by Miss Susan B. Anthony and addresses by M'ss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Chapman Catt in behalf of a woman suffrage plank in the state platform. At the conclusion of Miss Anthony's address a delegate demanded to know whether she would take the stump and urge all friends of woman suffrage to vote the populist ticket. Miss Anthony's response was in the affirmative, and was greeted with prolonged annianse. applause.

applianse.

The committee on permanent organization reported amid great applianse the name of J. M. Dunsmore as permanent chairman and Ben Rich as secretary. Dunsmore was speaker and Rich clerk of the populist house, declared to be illegal by the supreme court at the time of the legislative trouble in the winter of 1892-93. The report of the committee was adopted.

There was considerable sparring between There was considerable sparring between

the woman suffrage and anti-suffrage forces over a motion to refer all resolutions to the committee on resolutions. Ex-Speaker Elder was the leader of the anti-suffrage forces and Judge Doster of the suffragists. There was much enthusia m whenever the ques-tion of extending the franchise to women

The night session was devoted to raising money for the campaign and the transaction of routine business until 10 o'clock, when the convention adjourned without reaching any nomination.

The committee on resolutions made a re-port reaffrming the Omaha platform, endorsing the populist state officers grossmen, and declares the evils predicted by their party were now upon the country. The minority report favored female suffrage.

IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Congressional Committee Meets and Arranges for the Approaching Convention. LINCOLN, June 12 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The republican congressional committee of the First district met in Hotel Lincoln at 2 o'clock this afternoon. C. T. Boggs of this city presided and R. M. Taggart of Nebraska City was made secretary. The first question presented was as to the location of the coming convention and the date. August 14 at 7 o'clock p. m. was chosen as the time. C. A. Atkinson presented the claims of Lincoln, A. N. Sullivan those of Plattsmouth and Ed Brown those of Nebraska City as the place. The latter was selected by a vote of 6 to 2, each

of the other points receiving one vote.

The vote for Allen W. Field in 1892 was selected as the basis of representation, each county being allowed a delegate at large and one for each 100 votes or major fraction

This will give a convention of 143 delegates, of which Lancaster county will be entitled to fifty-one, Cass twenty-one, Otoc sixteen, Nemaka twelve, Johnson twelve, Pawnee twelve, Richardson einefeen. It will require seventy-two votes to nominate.

R. M. Taggart of Otoe was made secretary, instead of Frank McCartney, who has removed from the district.

removed from the district. SOUTH DAKOTA POPULISTS.

Congregating at Mitchell to Attend the State Convention. MITCHELL, S. D., June 12 .- The delegates to the independent state convention have been coming from all directions, overland and by train, and profesty 700 or 800 are now here. Loucks, Payne, Fish, Kennedy and other notables are on the ground. There is as yet no talk of candidates. J. Ward, chairman of the democratic state committee, occupied the day with an eye to fusion possibilities. The convention met for temporary

organization at 4 p. m. and adjourned until evening. The nominations will be made to-

WEATHER FORECAST. Generally Fair in Nebraska, with Local Thunder Storms in Eastern Portion WASHINGTON, June 12 .- The indications for Wednesday are:

For Nebraska-Generally fair; followed in the afternoon by local thunderstorms in the eastern portions; cooler, south winds, becoming northwesterly.

For Suoth Dakota-Unsettled weather: coler; variable winds. For lowa-Generally fair, with severe local

the afternoon; continued high temperature; south winds. For Kansas-Generally fair; south winds; indications of severe local thunderstorms in the northern portions in the afternoon; con-tinued high temperature, followed in the evening by slightly cooler in the western

For Missourl-Generally fair, with severe local thunderstorms in the northwestern por-tion in the afternoon; continued high temperature; south winds.

Movements of Scagoing Vessels June 12. At Liverpool-Arrived-La Bradere, from Montreal; Numidian, from New York; Catalonia, from Boston. At Bremen-Arrived, 11-Saale, from New York: Weimar, from Baltimore. London-Arrived-Italia, from Mont-

At Philadelphia-Arrived-Lord Gough, from Liverpool. Baltimore-Arrived-Montana, from Amsterdam-Arrived-Chester, from

Tory Island-Passed-Greeian, from

the Lizard-Passed-Menantic, from Battimore; Paris, from New York. San Francisco-U. S. S. Marton arrived today from the Asiatic station via Honolulu-