In the Marylander Cleveland Has Evidently Stirred Up the Wrong Passenger.

**GORMAN FIGHTS BACK** 

CALLS THE PRESIDENT A COWARD

White House Letter Placed Him in a Position Where He Must Tell the Story.

MAINTAINS THE SENATE WAS BETRAYED

Cleveland Promised the Finance Committee to Support the Compromise Bill.

LVERY AMENDMENT HAD HIS SANCTION

Calls Upon Senators Vest, Harris and Jones to Bear Him Out in This Statement-Senate Bill Was the Best that Could Pass.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- Perhaps no more remarkable scene was ever witnessed in the United States senate than that which occurred there today, when for two and a half hours Senator Gorman, the democratic leader on the floor, delivered his speech against the president and in defense of the senate tariff bill. The galleries were packed to the doors and so great was the interest in Mr. Gorman's speech that the members of the house flocked to the senate end of the capitol, and the house being unable to hold a quorum, adjourned.

Mr. Gorman, with a frankness that amazed those present, discussed party secrets, opened the door to party caucuses and flashed his searchlight into the dark corners of party history. The president was assailed with keenness and vigor by the leador of his party on the floor of the senate. He defended the senate tariff bill and its preparation and charged that both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland were not only aware of the concessions made in that bill to procure its passage through the senate, but that Mr. Carlisle has been con-sulted at every step and that Mr. Cleveland had sanctioned all that was done. Mr. Gor-man is a cool, easy talker, but he gives tone and gesture a dramatic turn that thrills the auditor. Today he was at his best. One by one he called Senators Vest, Jones and Harris as witnesses to the truth of his statements. Then having freed himself from all restraint, he told the inside history of the conference over the tariff bill. He even went back and told the secrets of the Mills bill and the St. Louis and Chicago platforms and the demands made upon the national democratic committee by the sugar senators in 1892. His personal attack on the president was full of the most sensational charac-terizations. He told how he had dared, then other men faltered, to walk with Claveland through the "filth and slime of the cam-paign of 1884;" how he and his colleagues had fought for tariff reform "when cowards in high places would not show their heads"; how Mr. Cleveland had tried to "gibbet the senate before the eyes of the country"; and said his action must be attributed to "consuming vanity"—an action that was echoed by those who "chirped when they talked." His references to the president created so much commotion in the galleries, sometimes that the presiding officer was obliged peatedly caution them to preserve better order. He was listened to with rapt at-tention throughout his speech, a deep feeling of excitement being printed on every face Among those who listened most earnestly was Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minis ter, who was in the diplomatic gallery. In conclusion Mr. Gorman practically warned his colleagues that on the material points it

Mr. White of California was the only other speaker of the day. While personally in favor of free coal and free iron ore, he for the democrats to stand together for the senate bill. After he concluded the senate adjourned, with the situation seemingly in chaotic a state as ever.

After the expiration of the preliminary

must be the senate bill or nothing.

routing business at 1:22 Senator Voorhees called up the conference report on the tariff bill and then the storm broke. Mr. Gorman immediately arose. He hoped he ap-preciated the gravity of the situation, he gan. Ordinarily the situation would be sy of solution. There would ordinarily no difference of opinion about sending the bill to conference where the differences between the two houses could be adjusted. He drew a graphic picture of the anxiety with which the country awaited the fate of th b ill, the idle factories, the closed work shops and the unemployed. Further suspense was neither to the best interests of the country or the democratic party. He hoped the senators would meet the situation as became patriotic Americans and duty-bound senators. It was idle for him to add arything to what had been said last Friday the senator from New Jersey (Mr.

In the house there was an overwhelming democratic majority. Here in the senate the democrats were at the outset con-fronted with the fact that there were but forty-four democrats. A bill must be framed which would secure the support of all these menators, all of whose votes save one were necessary to pass it. That one was lost. GORMAN'S DEFIANCE.

The senator from New York (Hill) had from opening opposed the bill openly and man-ly. The democrats faced with such a condition had gone manfully on to harmonize the differences and had accomplished it by many sacrifices—almost at the sacrifice of princi No legislative body in this country had ever been confronted with such a condition.

The representative of the states of New York. New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland at the outset announced that the house bill was no radical, so destructive of the interests of the people that they would not support it. paid a high tribute to Senators Vest, es, Vorhees, and Harris-those brave men whose laborious work had accomplished the feat of adjusting these differences and had made the passage of the bill possible. Then in dramatic tenes he delivered his defiance. The infamous calumnics heaped upon the heads of the senate forced from his lips. he said, a plain, unvarnished statement the facts. He would make it, he said, wi malice toward none, but he would look L's colleagues and the American people in the eye and tell the truth.

in patrotism the democrats of the senate had gone to work to save the country and keep their party in power when suddenly in midst or the struggle came the presi

was the most uncalled for, the most extraordinary, most unwise communication." said he, in bitter tones, "that ever came from a president's hands. It places this body in a position where its members must

see to it that the dignity and honor of this chamber must be preserved.
"It places me," said Mr. Gorman, "in a The limit of endurance has been

history of the tariff bill after it reached the senate and the manner in which to meet the objections and secure the support of certain dissaffected democrats the changes had been agreed upon. He stated emphatically that during the process of this work Messrs Vest and Jones had frequent conferences with Secretary Carlisle and oftentimes with Mr.

himself. COMPROMISE WITHOUT SACRIFICE. No material sacrifices of principle were The result was as he had declared I the charges, under the imputation so fully

on a previous occasion, a democratic measure which in his opinion leaned toward the radi-cal tariff reform sentiment and which he cal tariff reform sentiment and which he thought would receive the support of a democratic house, senate and president. He believed then as he believed now that he had authority for that statement. He charged directly that every one of the senate amendments had been seen by Secretary Carlisle and had been scanned by him before they were agreed upon. He drew from his desk and had read an interview with Secretary Carlisle on April 30, in which the sec-retary gave the same bill his awceping

endorsement.

After the reading of the Carlisle interview, Mr. Gorman led up to one of the most dramatic episodes of the day (the summoning of Messrs, Vest, Jones and Harris ac witnesses to his statement that the presi-dent approved the senate compromise) by making the following remarks:
"Such was the declaration of the secretary of the treasury, and that statement from him had probably a wonderful effect. It softened the hard places with

which we met when we came to confer and to act. It was accepted; it did much to enable us to bring together forty-three sena-tors in this body. I repeat that but for it I don't believe we should have ever succeeded in getting together. But it did not stop there. It was not alone with the secretary of the treasury, who necessarily speaks for the president in matters concerning his department. The president was not ignorant of what we proposed to do; nothing was con-cealed from him. The papers announced on the day following the interview with Mr. Carlisle that the president concurred with his great secretary. So we understood, and if it is not true, then forty-three senators on this side of the chamber have been misted. Every prominent amendment to the bill was as well known to him as to me. While neither the president nor his secretary was in love with all the amendments to this bill, aye, sir, I may say in fairness that there were many of them to which they were opposed, as the senator from Missourl and the senator from Arkansas and the dis-tinguished chairman of the committee on finance were opposed to many of them, and as it was a compromise measure, it was not setisfactory to a single solitary human being of this side of the chamber in all its details, but I assert that as a whole the struc-ture as presented and scanned by these gentlemen was satisfactory and was recognized as the best it was possible to pass through this body, and that from no quarter, high or low, neither from the president through his cabinet nor by any member of this body, was it ever suggested or intimated that there was any violation of democratic principles in anything we did. Now, Mr. President, this is a very broad stateme call upon the two gentlemen who had the immediate control of the bill, the senator from Missouri (Vest) and the senator from Arkansas (Jones) and I ask them if they have a statement which varies a hair's breadth from this. It is due to the senate, it is due to themselves, it is due to me, it is due to

HAD CLEVELAND'S SANCTION. Mr. Vest arose. He began by saying that he had not himself seen the president since the repeal of the Sherman law loss summer, but with the recretary of the summer, but with the scientify of the treasury he had frequent conversations. Mr. Carlisle had repeatedly and distinctly stated to him that the greatest possible calamity that could happen would be the failure of any bill. He had distinctly stated to him that no difference of rates should be let stand in the way of the consummation of some form of tariff reform. His colleague, Mr Jones, had been seen by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland, and they had both declared that the bill was acceptable to them. The bill did not suit him (Vest). He knew it must have the support of the administration to pass it and he asked Mr. Jones if the president would throw the weight of his influence in favor of it. Mr. Jones reported that the president had said to him: am willing to do anything to pass the bill through congress.

the country, that the truth shall be known. Let the people have the truth. I pause for

reply from my friend from Missouri,

"If we go into this fight the president must be behind us," Mr. Vest had said.
Mr. Jones replied that he was.
"Thereupon," said Mr. Vest, "I gave up my personal opinions and resolved to support it. The president's letter was the first intimation to me that he was against us." When Mr. Vest sat down Mr. Jones of Ar-kansas, who was in charge of the bill in the senate, took the floor. He was pale as death. He realized, he said, when the bill came to the genate, that it could not be passed in its then form, and had gone to passed in its then form, and had gone to work with infinite labor and pains to inter-view every democratic senator. He ascer-tained every objection they held and had carefully noted them all. He had talked with Mr. Carlisle about his plan and the president endorsed it as wise. Then (Jones) had said to him: "I will not go tep further if the administration is not be

JONES WAS SURE OF IT.

"I requested him to explain everything to the president. said Mr. Jones. 'I saw the president. He teld me Mr. Carlis)e had explained all and he (Cleveland) said he thought we were doing the wise and proper thing. Among the amendments thus prething. Among the amendments thus pared were those placing coal and iron on the dutiable list. Until I read Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Wilson," said Mr. Jones, emphatically, "I believed he cordially appearance. proved of our action. I had expressed to either be thus modified or fail, and he had eplied that in the alternative he favored the odified measure."

As Scuator Jones sat down Mr. Gorman arose to resume, but Mr. Vilas interposed with a series of questions to Jones. "In your interviews with the president," asked Mr. Vilas, "were the subjects of coal

and from ever mentioned?"
"Yes," replied Mr. Jones with positive vehemence, "at every conversation between the president and myself coal and iron were specifically mentioned." There was a burst of applause from the gallery which the presiding officer had diffi-

ity in checking. "And," continued Mr. Jones, with meas ured comphasis on each word, "the president never once uttack one solitary word about

not going ahead with the coal and iron in the bill as then in the senate."

"One more question." said Mr. Vilas.
"Did not the president express the hope at all times that iron and coal should be on the free list?"

the free list?"

"At all times, yes," said Mr. Jones. "But it was the expression of that hope that circumstances would permit its realization."

Senator oGrman next summoned Senator Harris, who left the presiding officer's chair for the purpose as a witness. Senator Harris stated that in conversations with Mr. Cleve-land he (Harris) had been led to conclude that the president favored the passing of the compromise bill, not because he approved it, but because it was the best that could be

Mr. Gorman then resumed. "Now, Mr President, my distinguished friend, the chair-man of this committee, the distinguished senator from Indiana, has had intimate con-nection, of course, with this measure throughout. I happen to know that he is not feeling very well today and expects himself o make his own statement before the close of the discussion. Therefore, I shall not ask him today to give the country the benefit of his statement, so that all the truth in connection with this matter may go to the people. As I have said, sir, this is a most extraordinary proceeding for a demo-crat, elected to the highest place in the govrument, to join the commune, to traduce he senate of the United States, to blacken the characters of senators who are as patrictic as they can ever be, who have done as much to serve their party as the men who are now the beneficiaries of your labor and mine, to taunt and jeer us before the ountry as the advocates of trusts, as being guilty of dishonor and perfidy. It is time to speak. The limit of endurance has been reached. The senate owes it to itself. Every snator here who is a part of this democra ic majority owes it to himself. There is no power, no matter how great, in this country, not even the president, with his patron age, that would keep me silent longer under

made from such distinguished quarters. I huri it back to him and say this treatment of his fellows is infamous. It is destructive to the government that men in high posi-tions should attempt to lower this body, a body conservative, consisting of eighty-eight great representatives of states. No man

great representatives of states. No man can reach here by devious ways and remain long. It is composed of men who represent the best thought of the country, men who have stood and battled for tariff reform when the cowards in higher places dared not show their heads-(applause in the galleries)-men who when another place was overrun and they had not the courage to stand and fight a tyrant, stood here at the risk of health, at the risk of fortune, of all that is dear, and saved the liberties of the country when these cowards could not be safe. We will not be traduced longer, Mr. President, the facts must come. We have seen how this bill passed the senate, how only it could pass the senate. No man when in this place or another place, no matter what his position may be, who styles himself a democrat, who believes in his party, can change materially this measure without defeating it. Who dare take that responsibility? I can imagine no man who could do it unless he was conenmed with vanity and desired to set his judgment above that of his fellows, or a

desire to keep an issue before the people that he might ride into power rather than give ontent and peace and labor and prosperity to his fellow countrymen. As Mr. Gorman made each reference to the prisident there was a commotion in the gal-eries which compelled the presiding officer to interpose constant cautions against fur-ther demonstrations.

Mr. Gorman next turned his attention to Senator Hill's speech on Friday indorsing President Cleveland's letter.

President Cleveland's letter.

"This letter." said Mr. Gorman, "was a Godsend to the senator from New York. It was the only comfort he has had from this administration." (Laughter).

As the laughter continued, Mr. Hill rose and said good naturedly: "On the last proposition I will say the senator from Maryland is entirely correct." entirely correct.

Mr. Gorman proceeded to criticize Mr. Hill's course, and asserted that he New York senator had throughout attempted to York senator had throughout attempted to thwart his party. Never before, since the declaration of independence, Mr. Gorman went on, had a president of the United States been guilty of such a violation of the spirit of the constitution as had Mr. Cleveland in writing his letter to Chairman Willom. He handed to Mr. Blackburn and the street was the surgery and the syractic read the syractic read the syractic property. had the Kentucky senator read the extract from Washington's farewell address about the encrouchment of the executive on the powers of congress as subversive of the principles of the republic.

He referred to the great political ex-citement attending the Hayes-Tilden con-troversy and the fear of the concentration from the army in Washington. Forms of law had averted that catastrophe. There should be, he went on, no further concentra-tion of power. Conference committees should be free from outside influences. "The liberty of the senate should not be invaded," he said in thunderous tenes, "though a thousand hirelings write us down and traduce

The president, he continued, had said it would be dishonorable to tax coal and iron. The house, parrot like, repeated the cry. "Men who set up high standards," said the enator, "should come to us with clean

hands, "FREER" RAW MATERIALS. He urged that the house, if it had been nsistent, would have placed all raw materials on the free list. He enumerated other raw materials which the house had made dutlable. He denied that it was either democratic doctrine or in conformity with democratic declarations to place coal and iron on the free list. He enumerated and iron on the free list. He the amount of the tax on coal placed by different democratic congressmen.
"The same bills you speak of," interrupted

Mr. Hill, "placed coal and lumber on the dutiable list." "They did," replied Mr. Gorman. He proceeded to declare the democratic platform did not demand a free raw material. He grace of God and a great deal of hard work. It did not provide for free materials. The bill prepared by his distinguished radical friend (Mr. Mills) placed 75 cents duty on

conl.
"I was in the same situation then," interrupted Mr. Mills, "that I am now. I was in the hands of a half dozen men who forced a duty on coal. It was not my choice."
"I was not attacking you," said Mr. Gorman, deprecatingly.

"You sa'd I prepared a bill with taxed coal in it," replied Mr. Mills hotly. Mr. Gorman then gave the history of the convention of 1888, where, he said, the radicals were in the saddle. A resolution was adopted endorsing the Mills bill taxing coal. Mr. Cleveland ac-cepted it and stood on it. He referred to the platform declaration of 1892, prepared by Mr. leveland's friends, commending the house,

"for going in the direction of free raw ma-The radical resolution sprung in the convention was pushed by those who desired to defeat his nomination. But it did not defeat his nomination. No one expected Mr. Cleveland to stand on that radical plank. Mr. Cleve'and's letter was looked forward to with anxiety. In it Mr. Cleveland de-clared specifically against the destruction of any industry and in favor of "freer" raw

Reverting again to the duty on coal, Mr.

Gorman argued that 40 cents a ton was purely a revenue duty. Free coal, he said, yould give to a single foreign corporation all the coal trade from Boston north. Free coal would not help any man or woman in the country. Who demands it? he asked. The professional, the theoretical tariff reformer said it would cheapen the cost of manufacturing. Yet, mathematically, free coal would not give the New England manufacturer more than three-quarters of 1 per cent of manufacturing. There was but one great concern on the face of the earth that wanted free coal. In Nova Scotia there was a deposit of coal as broad and as rich as any on the earth. The government of Canada had control of it. Five years ago the dominion was induced to change its policy. The small leases were wiped out, The Canadian Pacific, that great artery of Great Britain, together with men from the United States, associated themselves together and secured a ninety-nine years' lease of this coal field on condition they would pay into the Canadian treasury 12 cents a ton royalty. If coal were free, the coal of Nova Scotia would displace that of the United States in New England, and the treasury of Canada would be enriched by money that ught to go into the treasury of the United

States. "God knows we have enough trusts," said Mr. Gorman, "I will never consent to allow this mammoth foreign corporation to invade cur territory and take the substance away from our people."

TOUCHED UPON SUGAR Mr. Gorman's reference to the sugar tion was in the following words: "Mr. President, there is only one other serious proposition, as I understand it, involved in this controversy, the subject of sugar. Our friends on the other side, with great generalship, saw the weak point in our line from the beginning. In the construction of the McKinley bill they made free sugar the pivot so they might increase the duty on their wares, and the output of their own factories. They attempted to secure free sugar by fighting us when we attempted to reverse their McKinley act, outwitting us by going back and putting upon the dutlable list an article which they put upon the free o stir up the animosities and the feelings which are natural with us against duties on anything whatever. They used the press of their party to charge all sorts of bad motives against the men who were in favor of putting sugar on the dutiable list. They twitted us upon the floor and you found it upon the street. You had scarcely gotten into the consideration of the bill before they wanted to investigate us and see whether we were not selling out to the trust. men who made the trust became suddenly virtuous for the purpose of killing our bill They managed it so astutely that the bil really lost many honest men inside and out

(Continued on Third Page.)

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1894.

Hickory-Shirt Majors Bilking the Republican State Central Committee.

STORY OF A MISSING SUBSCRIPTION

The Man Who Beats His Way Through the Lines with Monumental Cheek and Plays a Confidence Game with a Lost Check.

The republican state convention, which assembles in Omaha on August 22, is likely to be prolific with sensational events. Of course, there will be the long expected battle for supremacy between the rival candidates for governor. But aside from the regulation battle of the ballots there is likely to be some sharp preliminary skirmishing among these preliminary skirmishes some defensive | but there seems no hope of a pacific settlearmors are likely to be plugged full of holes. Among other incidents which are likely to distract the attention of the delegates from demand for a personal examination from Hon. Thomas J. Majors regarding some of his unfulfilled pledges to the state central committee, as well as regarding one or two private transactions of a pecuniary char-

It is no secret that the Honorable Thomas J. Majors has neglected in the past cam-paigns in which he was personally interested o pay his campaign assessment. It cannot e said that his failure or refusal to pay his share of the legitimate campaign expenses resulted from the fact that the amount was beyond his resources, for he fixed the amount himself, and the figure was far below the sums subscribed by the other candidates on the same ticket. The story, as related to The Bee by Brad D. Slaughter, chairman of the republican state central committee, is as

follows:
Within a few days after the adjournment of the state convention at Lincoln two years ago A. E. Cady, chairman of the state central committee, called the executive com-mittee together and discussed with them the financial necessities of the campaign. It was agreed that a certain sum of money would be required to pay the legitimate expenses With this sum in mind, the amount was di-vided among the several candidates in what seemed to the committee to be reasonable

proportions. In the meantime, Rev. J. G. Tait, who had been nominated for lieutenant governor, dis-covered that his citizenship had not been completed according to the due forms of law, and he was thus compelled to retire from the ticket. The state central committee was called together, and, after an exciting session, which will long be remembered, Thomas J. Majors was placed on the ticket as the republican candidate for lieutenant governor. Then another meeting of the executive committee was held, at which all of the republican nominees were present. Chairman Cady brought up the subject of campaign expenses, and all the candidates expressed their will-ingness to pay in o the treasury such amounts as the chairman of the state com-mittee assessed against them. Chairman Cady presented a subscription paper and asked for voluntary contributions. HOW A "SUBSCRIPTION" WAS MADE.

Governor Crounse headed the list with \$1,000. He was followed by Treasurer Bartey, who subscribed a similar amount. The amounts, none of them contributing less than \$500. In the meantime Majors had studiously refrained from any participation in the discussion. When the subscription paper had been presented, he asked to be passed until last. Finally, when all of the candi dates but himself had designated the amounts they were willing to contribute, the subscrip-tion list was handed to the blue-shirted statesman. He received it with evident embarrassment, and, af: 7 come nemming and considerable hawing, asked Chairman Cady about what amount he would be expected to contribute. Chairman Cady replied that so far the contributions had been entirely voluntary, but that since his opinion had been asked, he believed that a man like Majors who was known to be worth \$150,000, ought to feel able to contribute to the necessities of his parties about \$500. Majors at once asserted that \$500 was more than he could afford to contribute. He pleaded that the office for which he was a candidate was one to which no salary was attached and that there was "nothing in it" for him anyway. Cady told him, then, to put down whatever further hesitation, Majors signed his name

Although he contributed less (on paper) than any other candidate on his ticke', Majors failed, neglected and refused to pay any part of his contribution. All of the other candidates, without a single exception, paid their assessments in full. Majors was

requently requested to do so, but he ignored every request. After the election had been held Majors, who had successfully deadheaded his way through the campaign, had been elected by a large plurality, the state central committee found itself in debt to the amount of about \$300. This amount had to be made up, and Mr. Majors was repeatedly requested by personal letters to pay his campaign as-sessment. He ignored every request. The amount had to be raised from other sources

and thereby hangs ano her story. In some way or other the deficiency was raised and the campaign debts cleared off without assistance from the lieutenant governor. As the months rolled around another campaign was commenced. In this campaign Mr. Majors, fortunately for the financial resources of the state central committee, was not a candidate. Still, in spite of the fact that he had no campaign assessment in the year 1893 to repudiate, the state central committee had a small deficiency. The money was contrib-uted by gentlemen who had benefited by the proceding campaigns, most of the superintendents of the state institutions making

voluntary contributions in small amounts. STRANGE STORY OF A CHECK. Among the gentlemen connected with the state institutions who came to the assistance of the state central committee was Prof. Ebright of the Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City. When the matter was called to his attention Prof. Ebright cheerful'y vol-

unteered to make a contribution and promised to send a check for \$25.

Several days after he had promised to send the check for \$25 John Peters, a mem-ber of the finance committee, happened to be in Nebraska City, and Prof. Ebright men-tioned the fact that he had sent the state central committee a check for \$25, but that he had received no acknowledgment of its receipt. He merely wondered whether the committee had received the check. Mr. Peters at once wrote to Chairman Brad slaughter and referred to the matter, asking that Prof. Ebright be sent a proper ac knowledgment. Chairman Slaughter at once replied that no check had been received

from Prof. Ebright. Then it transpired that Prof. Ebright had made out and signed a check for the amount stated and had handed it to Thomas J. Maors, lieutenant governor of the state of Ne brasks, and today an ambitious candidate for the nomination of governor of this state, with the request that he hand it to the officers of the commmittee at Lincoln, to which place Majors was destined. Majors agreed to

Now, it is barely possible that Majors intended to hand the Ebright check for \$25 to Chairman Slaughter of the republican state central committee. Or, it is barely possible that he got the check mixed up with his own private accounts. In either event, the check never reached the state central committee, and a few days later it was cashed it the bank at Nebraska City, with the enorsement of "Thomas J. Majora" on the

ack in due commercial form.

This is one of the things that Majora will e called upon on the floor of the republican

THE PERENNIAL CANDIDATE state convention for an explanation. He will also be asked to explain why he refused or neglected to pay his campaign assessment in the year before. Of course, it is not absolutely necessary that Majors shall al-ways pay his assessment. The other candidates on the ticket can divide his share among themselves, or it can be made up from superintendents of state institutions. The republican party has won victories in the past without pecuniary assistance from Thomas J. Majors, and that is probably the reason why he imagines it can do so again. Incidentally, it may be remarked that a careful scrutiny of the records of the treasurer of the republican state central commit-tee will disclose the fact that the name of Thomas J. Majors does not anywhere appear, neither on the ledger, cash books, receipt

### REPORT WAS PREMATURE,

books or reports.

War Between China and Japan Has Not

Likely Commenced Yet. LONDON, July 23 .- The following dispatch was received from Shanghai this evening: The telegraph between Pekin and Shanghai has been restored. The rumor that war the friends of the several candidates, and in has been declared has been denid officially, ment. Apparently war can be avoided only by the interference of the European powers to protect theor commerce and the lives of the real battle of the convention will be the their subjects from the injury which Japan's action will cause them." It has been learned from a high source in London that the relations between China and Japan have grown more serious in the last forty-eight Japan insists emphatically upon certain re-forms in Corean International administration, while China opposes Japan's demands with equal determination. Under no stances will China allow Japan's claim of

the right to interfere.
The Berlin Vossische expresses confidence that Japan will be backed up by the Euro pean powers in her dispute with China. Wa between the two countries, the Zeitung pre-dicts, will inevitably result in the extinction of Corea as a state

SHANGHAI, July 23 .- Communication with Pekin, which was interrupted by the floods, has been restored. The report that war had been declared between China and Japan was premature, although the outlook is more

LONDON, July 23 .- The senior consul, representing the foreign consuls at Shanghal, has been officially notified that the government is preparing to block the Yangtze-Kiang river at the bar near Woose Sung at any moment in case of need.

Dispatches were received at the Chinese legation from Tientsin today showing that war between China and Japan has not yet been declared, but it is admitted that the ituation is most grave. The opinion expressed in official circles here is that war is inevitable. The Chinese and Japanese ministers today had long and separate conference at the feeting office with the official conference at the feeting office with the office of the conference at the feeting of the conference at the feeting office of the conference at the conference of forences at the foreign office with the officials of that government. In official circles here there is reported to be no change in the Corean situation. No confirmation has been received of the alleged private dispatch sent out by a news agency that Japanese gunboats had begun the bombardment of Corean ports. The morning papers of Lon-don either denied the report altogether or

discredited it SHANGHAI, July 23 .- It is believed here that Japan does not desire a pacific settle-ment of the Corean dispute. As evidence of this attention is called to the fact that so soon as one difficulty is overcome Japan im-mediately raises another. The late t atti-tude of the king of Corea in the crisis is upposed to be due to China's decided measures to insist upon her claims to sov-ereignty over the Carea penincula. The reports that France and Russia will support Japan against China are pronounced to be absolutely groundless.

Nicaraguans Capture Bluefields. NEW YORK, July 23 .- The World's San Jose dispatch says: The Nicaraguan general, taken Bluefields, but he was compelled to ask British aid in order to succeed. Mr. Gosling, the British minister, arrived here and through the British consul, he induced the Jamalcans to lay down their arms Chief Clarence's forces were driven from the bluff, but they are holding the lower coast, Clarence is mustering a force in the interior and has officered his men with Americans.

French Cabinet Sustained. PARIS, July 23 .- Premier Dupuy today asked the Chamber of Deputies, as a mark of confidence in the government, to reject all amendments to the government's press bill aimed at the suppression of anarchism. In spite of protests, all the amendments were promtly rejected, the government majorities ranging from 82 to 127. The chamber then adjourned.

Rogers Threat ned to (ut Her Throat. LONDON, July 23 .- The action for divorce brought against Minnie Palmer by her husband, J. R. Rogers, was resumed today. The respondent testifies at length in her own be-half. She left Rogers, she said, because he threatened to cut her throat. The hearing was adjourned.

New Sultan Enters Fez. FEZ. July 23.-The sultan, the members of his court and an army of 60,000 men entered the city today in solemn procession and concluded the ceremonies connected with

the accession of the new ruler. The sultan was greeted with hearty manifestations of loyalty. Khedive of Egypt is Engaged CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23 .- The khe dive of Egypt is engaged to Ermine, youngest daughter of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, who was murdered in 1881. Ermine is 16

years old and the khedive is about 25 years American Convicted of Forgery LONDON, July 23 .- Eugene Tourbette, an American who refused to give an account of himself, was sentenced to three years prisonment today in the central criminal

court, after having been convicted of forgery. HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 23 .- The cableship Scotia, laying a new Anglo-American cable, reports as follows: Noon, lat. 52.7; long. 30.2, 1.046 knots of cable laid. Fresh southerly winds.

German Warship for Corea BERLIN, July 23 .- The German warship Wolf will leave Shanghal tomorrow for Che promotory, within easy distance of Corea.

Caught an &merican Bride. LONDON, July 23 .- The newspapers announce the betrothal of James Daniel, eldest son of Legoyet Daniel, and the widow of Robert Paul Hastings of San Francisco. Dows' Coat Not Accepted.

BERLIN, July 23 .- The government has

finally decided not to accept Herr Dow's so-

called bullet-proof culrass for use in the German army. Evicted Tenants Bill Progressing LONDON, July 23 .- The evicted tenants bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons this evening by a vote of 259 to

Storms and Floods in India. BOMBAY, July 23 .- Storms and floods in western India have caused much damage to the crops. Many lives have been lost.

Santo's Trial Postponed. PARIS, July 23 .- The trial of Santo Sesario, the murderer of Carnot, has been leferred until August 2.

Earthquake in Italy. ROME, July 23 .- The town of Pontremoli was shaken by an earthquake yesterday. No lamage done.

Vaucalamso.

TOUCHED THE LOWEST POINT. Shipment of Gold Yesterday Brings the

Gold Reserve Down to Fed Rock. NEW YORK, July 23.-Baring, Magoun & Co. will ship to Europe \$500,000 in gold, which was engaged at the subtreasury today. This, with the \$1,500,000 taken from the gold reserve last Friday, reduces it to the lowest point in its history, something over \$60,500,000. In commenting upon this condiion, a prominent banker declared today that while there was no use in urging another bond issue until the tariff muddle was straightened out, a serious condition is threatened. It is possible, he said, if the gold reserve fell a few more millions, for a combination of capitalists to make heavy loans with the banks, chil for bills and make such a draft of gold in the treasury as to force up the price. He did not consider such a thing probable, but it was possible, unless the administration took some action soon. Foreign exchange went up today and further gold shipments are expected

### ENDED IN A ROW.

this week.

Warden of the Kansas Penitentiary Assaults an Investigating Committeeman TOPEKA, Kan., July 23.-A dispatch to the Capital from Lansing says: The in vestigation of charges against the populist officials of the Kansas penitentiary was a mere farce, though it came near ending in a tragedy. When the penitentiary board pened the investigation Judge McDonnel for the complainants, asked for a continu for the complainants, asked for a continuance. While the board was deliberating on this point Warden Chase appeared in Judge McDonnel's room and they ended a brisk conversation by calling each other liars. At this Chase grabbed McDonnel by the collar and struck him nine vicious blows on the back of the head. Friends rushed in to separate the combatants, when a general mixup occurred, and knives and platols were drawn. The guards and employes friendly to Chase were very ugly and after the assault on Judge McDonnel Chase's opponents were terrorized and refused absolutely to have anything to do with the investigation. In the afternoon the board waited two hours for the prosecution to appear, and en Dr. English coming forward and swearing that Judge McDonnel was seriously hurt and could not leave his bed the pressecution was declared closed, without a word of testimony in, and the defense was called. Six witnesses testified for Chase, and they made a good showing against the charges, The investigation will be concluded in the morning. Judge McDonnel stated tonight that he intends to prosecute Warden Chase on the charge of assault with intent to kill and also sue him for damages. The judge is 62 years old. ance. While the board was deliberating of

#### LADY WITH RARE NERVE.

Drove the Stage in After Robbers Had Killed the Driver, PORTLAND, Ore., July 23.—The stage which left Mount Hood early this morning for Portland was held up by two masked men, who shot one of the horses and shot and killed Richard Bamfield, the driver When the stage reached the foot of Laurel Hill, about six miles west of Government Camp, two masked men rprang into the road from ambush and shouted to the driver to halt. The command was delivered in such a loud tone that it frightened the horses, which became unmanageable and began running. The robbers, seeing that they might be thwarted by the running away of the horses, fired at them, bringing down one of the leaders, thus entanging down one of the leaders, thus entanging the horses and bringing them to a full stop. A gun was also discharged at the driver, the ball passing into his heart, killing him instantly, and he fell from the box. Mrs. Julia E. Caldwell, one of the three lady passengers, exhibited unusual presence of mind and rare horsemanship by cutting the dead horse out of the team and driving the stage to Salmon station, the Hill, about six miles west of Government cutting the dead horse out of the team and driving the stage to Salmon station, the next watering place, where she gave the alarm, and soon afterward a posse started out after the murderers and highwaymen.

## CHARGES AGAINST A CAPTAIN.

Against Captain Mackey. WICHITA, Kan., July 23.-J. C. Moore mayor of South Enid, Okl., the scene of the disturbances between the citizens and the Rock Island railway, has prepared and forwarded to the secretary of war charges and specifications under the articles of war and specifications under the articles of war against Captain Mackey, who is in command of the federal troops in that city. The specifications allege that at the dead hour of night Captain Mackey and his men went to the home of Charles L. Sheerer, took him out of bed and, showing him a rope, threatened to hang him if he would not divulge the names of the party who fired at a corporal in Mackey's command in a recent row. He also alleges that Captain Mackey and his men dragged A. R. Elliott, another citizen, out of bed, presented their rifles to his breast and threatened to kill him if he would not divulge the identity of parties implicated in burning bridges. They kept him under torture until Mrs. Elliott, who ran through the streets in her night clothes, awakened the citizens by her screams. Mayor Moore has notified the secretary by telegraph that the charges again Captain Mackey are enroute.

## MINNESOTA FOREST FIRES

Nothing but Heavy Rains Can Prevent Im

mense Damage to Property. DULUTH, Minn., July 23 .- Forest fires are getting worse and now threaten to destro the crops and buildings of hundreds of farmers scattered about in the woods near this city. Yesterday the fire department was called out to protect farm property and many years has there been such a dry sea many years has there been such a dry sea-son as this. Heavy and continued rains are the only thing that will save hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property of farmers in this district. Farmers, many of whom are in their first year, are losing their all, and will have no provisions for winter.

their all, and will have no provisions for winter.

VIRGINIA. Minn., July 23.—Forest fires have been raging in this violaity for the past twenty-four hours. Virginia was partly surrounded by the fire yesterday and barely escaped destruction. The forest is still on fire today, but fire companies are using every effort to keep the fire out of town. All the Mesaba range towns are located in the forests, and unless it rains soon serious damage will result.

## ARRESTING THE FOND CREEKERS.

Deputies and Regulars Arrest Prominen Citizens for Bridge Burning.

WICHITA, Kan., July 23.-A special to the Eagle tonight from Pond Creek states that nearly 200 of the citizens have been arrested for train wrecking. Sheriff Hago was the first man taken and Mayor Frankthe second. The arrests were made by seven deputy marshals, backed by load of federal soldiers. At first the Pond Creek lookouts, stationed on the top of buildings, saw twenty soldiers marching from Pond Creek station, and so reported. The citizens took their Winchesters in high glee to give them battle, but while they were waiting, drawn up in line, two unexpected companies of soldiers rolled off a train that had just come from another direction in great haste. The citizens then grounded arms and surrendered. It is said that when the soldiers were putting the citizens under arrest other citizens, with vengeance in their hearts, rode out of town hastly, and it is expected they are scattered along the unprotected line of road, applying the torch to bridges and culverts. load of federal soldiers. At first the Pond

Attempt to Wreck a Pay Car LIMA, O., July 23 .- An attempt to wreck and rob the pay car on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad was made to-day. As the special train hauling the pay day. As the special train hauling the pay car was approaching Chillicothe, on the Norfolk & Western branch, the engine col-lided with a number of freight cars which had been run on the main track. The en-gine was partly wrecked and Engineer Sweetman and Fireman Kitcher were lad-ly injured. It is generally believed that the freight cars were run down on the main track by some miscreants who desired to PARIS, July 23.—A death from cholera is reported from Avignon in the department of however, and very little money remained on hand when the attempt was made.

# DEBS NOW ON TRIAL

Filed His Answer in the Contempt Case Before Judge Wood.

DENIES BEING GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

Injunction Order Did Not Prevent Him from Using Persuasion.

WAS NOT ACCUSED OF USING VIOLENCE

Debs Therefore Asks that the Case Against Him Be Dismissed.

ARGUMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN CONCLUDED

Officers of the Union Disclaim Responsibility for Violence Committed by Others Which They Had Not Authorized or Countenanced.

CHICAGO, July 23 .- What is considered by labor leaders and their counsel one of the most important legal battles in the nation's history was begun in the United States circuit court today when President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secretary Kelther and Director Regers of the American Railway union, by their attorneys, W. W. Erwin, S. S. Gregory and A. S. Darrow, filed their answer to the contempt rule i sued by the court against them last week and came themselves into court to make a return to the writ. The defense proposes to carry the case to the supreme court of the United States in the event of an adverse decision here, and if defeated there

o appeal through congress to the people. The policy of the defense will be to quesion the right and power of the court to ssue injunctions like that obtained by the ailway companies against Debs and his issociates and then imprison those enjoined if the injunction be violated. It will be entended that what the court has done amounts to a usurpation of power not given to the federal judiciary either by the constitution or the law. The defense will follow closely the lines of the report of the Boatner committee of congress which investigated the injunction and centempt pro-

cedings by Judge Jenkins. Labor organ zations throughout the counry will contribute money to defray the expenses of this legal struggle. The American Federation of Labor has given \$1,000. Other associations will follow, and the conest will be carried to the bitter end. If he circuit court declares the injunction and contempt method to be good law congre s will be asked, local labor leaders say, to amend the statutes and curb the power of the courts, and every candidate for congress will be asked to pledge himself for

such reform.

The Debs answer filed today is as fol-In the circuit court of the United States, Northern district of Illinois. United States of America, complainant, against Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, L. W. Rogers, Sylvester Keiher et al., defendants.

Now come the said defendants and first saving and reserving unto themselves all and singular the advantage that may to them accuse. themselves all and singular the ad-vantage that may to them accrue by reason of the many and manifold insufficiencies in the bill of the complainant herein and in the injunction issued thereon by reason whereof the defendants say as herein and in the injunction issued thereon by reason whereof the defendants say as they are advised that the said injunction is in all things wholly void and without effect, they jointly and severally make answer to the information of the said complainant and in that regard do respectfully show to the court as follows:

They admit that on the 2d day of July, 1894, the United States of America required to be filed in the office of the United States elerk of said United States court, for said district, a certain complaint or bill in equity, and allege that said complaint or bill, together with the affidavit verifying the same, was and is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

They admit that on said day a certain writ of injunction was issued by the order of said court upon said bill, and that a copy of the order of said court directing that such writ of injunction be issued is attached to the complainant's information herein.

They admit that the American Railway union is a voluntary association of which many thousand employes were at the time of filing said bill, and still are, members; that the defendant, Eugene V. Debs, is president of said association, and George R Howard vice trestident. Sylvester Keli-

that the defendant, Eugene V. Debs, is president of said association, and George R. Howard vice president, Sylvester Kell-her secretary and treasurer, and L. W. Rogers one of the directors of said American Railway union.

PURPOSES OF THE UNION.

PURPOSES OF THE UNION.

They allege that the purpose of said American Railway union and the purpose and intent of the organization and maintenance thereof was the protection of all its members in their rights and interests as employes of the various railway systems of the United States and to procure by all lawful and legitimate means fair, reasonable and adequate compensation for all its said members for the service performed by them; that membership in said American Railway union was open to every employe of good personal character and reputation engaged upon the railway systems of the United States and that to better secure and effectuate the purpose and objects of said American Railway union, as hereinbefore set forth, it was the desire and one of the purposes of the said American Railway union to procure all such persons to become members of such organization.

They deny that it was at any time the purpose and object of said American Railway union or of the officers or directors thereof, or of these defendants or either or any of them, to concentrate the power and jurisdiction of said American Railway union role official management and direction, with power to order strikes or a discontinuance of the service of such employes at any time the board of directors of the American Railway union should elect to do as alleged in said information, or otherwise, and they allege that by the organization of the said A. R. U. strikes could only be declared or discontinued by the vote of a majority of the members of such American Railway union employes in the service affected by such strike, and that the only power, authority or office of the said officers or directors of said American Railway union, or of these defendants or either of them, in respect to said matter, was to noilfy the members of said American Railway union, or of said American Rai the said officers of directors of said Ameri-can Railway union, or of these defendants or either of them, in respect to said matter, was to notify the members of said Ameri-can Railway union in the service concerned in such atrike of the action taken by such residerity.

can Railway union in the service concerned in such strike of the action taken by such majority.

They deny that on the 26th or 27th day of June last past, or at any other time, the American Railway union, or its board of directors, or other officers or these defeadants or either of them, had directed and ordered the members of said American Railway union in the service of the Illinois Central Railroad company to leave the service of said company to leave the service of said company as alleged in said information or otherwise, or that at any time any orders were issued to the employes of the railroads mentioned in the complaint, or any of them, to leave the service of such companies, but they allege that on or about said time a majority of the members of the said American Railway union employed upon said Illinois Central railroad and upon said other companies referred to, decided for themselves without any order, direction or control of the said American Railway union or its officers or directors, or either of them, volutarily determined by their votes that they would strike or leave the service of said railway companies, and that in pursuance of such vote said employees did on or about said time I save the service of said railway companies freely and voluntarily of their own accord, without any order, direction or control os the part of the said American Railway union, its officers or directors, or of these defendants or any of them. Upon information and becers or directors, or of these defendants or any of them. Upon information and be-nef the defendants dony that said em-ployes so leaving the service of said rail-way companies as aforesaid did so for the purpose of hindering, preventing or delays