Hill Compares Gorman, Vest and Harris to the Slayers of Julius Caesar.

DID NOT OFTEN DEFEND CLEVELAND

Was Willing to Sink Personal Differences When He Thought the President Right.

GORMAN WAS TOO FOXY TO BE FOOLED

Rid culed the Idea that the Occupant of the White House Had Hoodwinked Them.

CAFFERY TELLS SOME PARTY SECRETS

Sugar Schedule Was Changed After it Had First Been Agreed Upon Because the Sugar Trust Demanded It-Louisianian Will Finish Today.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-Another dramatic scene occurred in the senate today, but President Cleveland, instead of being, as on yesterday, the object of attack by the leader of his party, was defended with vigor and vim. Mr. Cleveland's champion today was his old political rival and enemy, Senator David Bennett Hill of New York. The senator spoke almost two hours to breathless galleries and a full senate. Several times the presiding officer was unable to restrain the enthusiasm his remarks evoked, notably when Mr. Hill declared personal considerations would not prevent him from d fending the president when he was unjustly attacked. He defended Mr. Cleveland's letter, his right to send it and the sentiments it contained, and made a strong point against his adversaries when he pointed out that they criticised the president for siding with the house when they admitted they had used all their in fluence to induce him to interpose in behalf of the senate amendments to the tariff bill. He took up Mr. Gorman's argument and met it point by point in a manner satisfactory to himself at least, and concluded with a piece of satire that stung those on the floor and tickled the galleries immeasurably. Mr. Gorman on yesterday compared Mr. Hill to Ingo. Today Mr. Hill likened those who had joined in the assault on Mr. Cleveland to the conspirators who stabbed Caesar to death at the foot of Pompey's statue in the Roman senate. Mr. Gorman he characterized as the lean and hungry Cassius. Mr. Jones, Marcus Brutus, the honest Brutus of the senate. Mr. Vest, who struck the first blow on Friday

but that they loved the senate compromise "And yet," he concluded, and each word rang out like a hammer on an anvil, "I can say with Antony, "They are all honorable

but earnest," and Mr. Harris as Metellus

Cimber. They had struck down the presi-dent, not that they loved Mr. Cleveland less,

as Casca. Mr. Voorhees as Trebonius

Mr. Caffery, who followed Mr. Hill with a brief speech, also gave to the country his share of the secrets of the political prison house. He detailed the manner in which the sugar schedule had been prepared, insisting it was made by and in the interest of the Sugar trust. He then gave way in order to give the democrats a chance to caucus. Altogether is was a very exciting day and the indications are that others as inter-

When at 12:28 Mr. Harris, the floor man ager of the ta. If bill, called up the con-ference report a most every seat on the floor was filled. Mr Hill was on his feet and was at once recognized for a speech. Hagreed, he said, at the outset with Mr. Gor man that the democratic party was in the midst of a great crisis. The dimecratic party after such a long struggle in the mi nority had at last been entrusted with lower. It had gone to work to redsem the pladges it had made. The greatest of those was that to reform the tariff. The house had passed a tariff bill, which aside from its income tax feature, seemed to meet with general satisfaction and approval. As it pased the senate, however, after long weary months of debate, it was not satisfactory and

violated the pledges of the party. It went to conference. The house conferees were confronted with the fact that the senate had made the bill inconsistent; had made it unworthy of democratic support. They rejected the du'y on coal and iron ore. They refused to yield and there was no hope that they would yield. If they insisted upon their attitude and the senate was obstinate all prospect of tariff legislation was at an end. His (Hills) motion that the senate recede from the coal and iron duties was in the line of an agreem nt. It would do no good to obstinately athere to the position taken when the bill was passed.

"Do you see any signs of yielding on the part of the house?" he asked, addressing his democratic colleagues.
"Hacked by the public are "Backed by the public press of the country by the democratic masses and the president of the United States as it undoubtedly is, the house will never yield. Why not yield on these two points and see whether it does not lead to an agreement?"

He was not, he said, talking about Mr. Vilas' notion to recede from the differential in favor of the sugar trust. But concesons must and should be made if the bill was to become a law.

PRESIDENT'S SENTIMENTS WERE HIS Mr. Hill said he sympathized with the president's letter to Chairman Wilson. continents were his. The president violated no clause of the constitution when he sent that letter. He had the right to do it It was a privileged communication. The question as to making it public was one to be decided by its sender and receiver. I was one with which senators had nothing do. No democrat on this floor could contro vert the position taken by Mr. Cleveland is that letter. He saw that to place a duty on coal and iron would be to violate the plat-form declarations of the party and would place the party, whose success he desired in a false and indefensible position. The democrats of the country were in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland. Democratic clubs and democratic conventions all over the country had endorsed the Wilson bill in respect t freer raw materials. On the other hand th

senate bill had been received everywhere with signs of disapproval. Even in the senate every democratic mem ber of the finance committee had announced himself as personally in favor of free coa and free tron ore. The senator from Mary-land (Mr. German), on the other hand, with "that frankness and boldness" which was his nature, boldly threw aside the mask yes-terday and proclaimed bimself in favor of a tariff on coal and from ore.

A revenue tariff," suggested Mr. German 'A revenue tariff as you will," replied Mr Hill, 'but neverthele's a tariff. You," con tinued Mr. Hill, looking Mr. Gorman straigh in the eye, "did not, like your colleagues set up the childi h defense that you has en buncoed into supporting a duty on coa

Mr. Gorman's argument yesterday that the president had only recently discovered the doctrine of free raw materials. He carefully quoted from the president's public utterances to demonstrate that Mr. Cleveland had been wedded to that doctrine since he forms to the forms that message to congress sent his famou tariff message to congress in 1887. Neither did Mr. Hill believe that Mr. Cleveland could be held responsible for the unoffical ulterances of Secretary Car-liale, but, referring to the official ulterances of the secretary of the treasury, he pointed "When Mr. Cleveland saw that the senate

ALL HONORABLE MEN bill placed a duty on coal and fron ore, the property of the rich," said Mr. Hill, "and removed the duty from wool, the product of the farmer, he would have been false to himself, false to his pledges, and false to his party had he not called attention to the discrimination and inconsistency. He spoke too candidly, too earnestly. That was spoke too candidly, too earnessly. That was why he was criticised. Did not these very senators who criticised Mr. Cleveland yesterday go to the president and plead and badger and implore him to stand by the bill they framed? Did they not reslize how tame and weak any bill would be that did not have the approval of a democratic president?"

DID NOT OFTEN DEFEND CLEVELAND "Only yesterday," he continued, "the sen-ator from Maryland read from the farewell address of Washington on the encroachment of the executive. That extract might be read by those who acted independently of all outside influences, but it came with poor grace from those who stood here and admited that they had themselves sought the interposition of the president to save them. I do not often defend the president," said Mr. Hill, raising his voice until it rang through the chamber, 'but today it is my duty to do so and I hope I am broad-minded and liberal-minded enough to defend him when he is unjustly criticised and attacked."

As he was saying this there were dem onstrations of approval in the gallery that broke finally into applause. A suggestion from Mr. Hawley that the galleries should be cleared upon a repetition of the offense was

Mr. Hill then proceeded in impassioned tones to say that in the last half century the senate chamber had witnessed great es and great debates, but yesterday, in the presence of a great crowd, a conspicuous senatorial leader of the democratic party had summon d senator after senator with the formality of a judicial proceeding to put the pre-ident of the United States on trial by impeachment. Those senators detailed private conversations with the president. They admitted the president at all times urged free raw materials. Yet they inferred r concluded or supposed that he wanted the coate bill, and with this misapprehension of the president's withes it was but natural he should write an honest, frank, manly letter to Chairman Wilson. Surely the president could never have said anything to these senators which bound him irrevocably to the senate bill, as they would have it

"I have known him long and well," continued Mr. Hill, "and whatever may have been our differences one thing I know well of him, he considers public questions slowly, deliberately, honestly, sincerely. He says but little. He weighs all carefully. "The president d d not indulge in idle and

random comment," added Mr. Hill. "These senators, therefore, had discussed a subject in general terms. They had not read the matured and well-weighed opinion of the pre ident. He had attempted to pass in deliberate judgment on propositions as they appeared to him.

Mr. Hill defended himself against the ref-

erences of Mr. Gorman and other senators concerning his position on the tariff bill. He referred to his past speeches in the line of tariff reform. In them he never failed to insist on the democratic principle of free WAS IN GOOD COMPANY.

"The senator (meaning Gorman) says I am an opponent of this bill. Then let it be so," "Yes, I am said Mr. Hill, with vehemence. in opposition to this present bill. The peo-ple are opposed to it. The house of repre-sentatives is opposed to it. If, therefore, I am opposed to it, I find myself in good com-While Mr. Hill was saying this, Mr. Gor-

the democratic side, holding whispered conferences with all his colleagues. Continuing, Mr. Hill again defined his attitude in opposition to the income tax, after which he pointed out the inconsistency of his democratic colleagues when they placed a duty on coal and iron on the ground of revenue and left wool untaxed. A revenue tariff bill must be consistent. His own idea was that all articles should bear their due proportion of taxation, except the necessaries of life, like leather, coffee, sugar, etc., unles the absolute exigencies of the treasury de-

man arose from his seat and went about on

manded a revenue duty on sugar.

Mr. Gorman had said on yesterday, in characterizing him (Hill) as an opponent of this bill, that he could dance a waltz down the aisle with the senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich). Mr. Hill said he was not aware that he had been waltzing with Mr. Aldrich but he remembered last sammer when Mr Gorman was waitzing down the aisle with Mr. Sherman in the fight to repeal the Sherman silver law. The New York senator said this with biting sarcasm, and then re called the fact that his colleagues who were now prophesying the defeat of this tariff bill were then loudly proclaiming that unconditional repeal could never pass; that the

struggle must be compromised.
The president was then the bold and un flinching champion of unconditional repeal. "You said it could not pass," said Mr. Hill, turning to the democratic side, "but it did pass, and I tell you now that while this compromise bill may pass, I do not believe it

He then referred to Mr. Gorman's asser-tion yesterday that the Maryland senator Mr. Brice and Mr. Smith had promised the Louisiana senators a duty on sugar during the campaign of 1892. He doubted their authority to construct platforms. He, one, would refuse to be delivered. thought if Mr. Cleveland's interference was complained of the best way to avoid such an entanglement in the future was "to keep way from the white house, as I do.

WERE TOO OLD TO BE FOOLED. The idea that these old political foxes had the to the white house and had misunderood what they heard was absurd. It wa accord what they heard was absurd. It was childish for them to come back here and plead that they had been overreached by an "ambitious president," "I shall vote to perfect this bill," continued Mr. Hill. "I shall vote for free coal, free iron ore and

'If the senate recedes from every amandment placed upon the bill when it comes from the house," interrupted Mr. Gorman, 'will you vote for it?" I will cross that bridge when I come t

twiff cross that bridge when I come to it," replied Mr. Hill, parrying the thrust of the astute senator from Maryland. "But you have said," he added, "that the senate will not recede and you are per-fectly safe in making that bluff."

Why don't you call it?" inquired Mr. Lindsay, naively. "The senator understands the terms of the nal game better than I do," retorted

Mr. Hill closed his speech with as kean a

iece of satire as had been heard during he debate. "The senator from Maryland has sought to erm me the Ingo of the senate," said he. I might respond with drafts upon Shakespearian characters. In that case I would term the senator from Maryland as the Cassius of the senate." (Great laughter.) "Wo all recall Cassius, the lean, hungry Cas ius (Mr. Hill leaned over and addressed himself almost directly to Mr. Gor-man), and the senator from Arkansas I would call Marcus Brutus. It is the senator from Arkansas who has labored so ear-nestly for this bill. He is the honest Brutus of the senate. (Long laughter.) And Casca is the name of the senator who struck the first blow of Friday lat (Mr. Vest). Tre-

pointus is the senator from Indiana, 'testy, yet carnest,' and Metelius Cimber is the senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris)." Having thus characterized the senators amid great laughter, Mr. Hill added: "We all remember the cabal which struck down Caesar, and when on yesterday these sen-ators sought to strike down our president they made the mistake that had been made before. Not that they loved Cacaar less, but that they loved Rome more; not that they

oved the president less, but that they loved the senate compromise more." Then pulsing for a moment, Mr. Hill closed with spreastle deliberation: "But I can say with Antony, They are all honorable men." Mr. Caffery followed Mr. Hill, first moving Mr. Cuffery followed Mr. Hill, first moving that the conferees be instructed to make the following amendment: "That the bounty provided in said act shall stand until re-pealed to the extent that there shall be paid o the producer of sugar from beets, sorg hum or sugar cane grown in the United States in the year 1894, or from maple sap

(Continued on Third Page.)

## DEMOCRATS IN CONFERENCE

Hill, Murphy and Irby Failed to Put in an Appearance.

SUGAR SCHEDULE THE STICKING POINT

Neither Vilas Nor the Louisiana Senators Inclined to Vield - Probability the Bill Will the Sent back to Conference Without Instructions.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-The democrats of the senate today decided to retire behind closed doors for the purpose of settling their differences on the tariff and trying to reach an amicable understanding. A program was arranged for a caucus, and accordingly at 3 o'clock the sena'e adjourned and the democratic members walked into the marble room and closed the doors. Senators Hill, Murphy and Irby were the only democrats present at the capitol who did not respond to the caucus call. Senator Hill was not notified of the intention to hold a caucus until the last minute, and then declined to enter because of his attitude on the bill. Senator Irby left the capitol without giving any explanation of his absence. Senator Murphy went away pleading an engagement. The caucus continued for three hours, and without reach ing any conclusion or taking a vote on any proposition, adjourned until tomorrow at 5 'clock, when another meeting will be held The discussion of some points was very warm, and especially just before adjourn-ment, when Senator Vilas was speaking. Several senators interrup ed him with ques tions and criticised the course he was pursu ing in the senate. This called forth equally tart replies from the Wisconsin senator, and there was a prospect of the debate becoming more personal, when, upon the suggestion of Senator Gorman, the adjournment took place. The caucus merely served to emphasize the two facts that the democratic senators are all auxious to pass a tariff bill and that there are still wide differences

as to the kind of a bill they can pass.

It was recognized from the beginning that Senator Vilas' motion to strike out the differential duty on sugar occupied a most im portant position in the present controversy, and several senators intimated that unless there could be assurances of its withdrawal no conclusion could be reached in caucus. Senators Blanchard and Caffery of Louis

iang were both conspicuous in the caucus proceedings. Instead of showing any dispo-sition to yield the sugar differential they that the conference committee be asked to retain that feature and 40 per cent ad valorem, and to add the one-tanth of a cent additional on sugar imported from coun-tries paying a bounty on sugar, and also to continue for this year enough of the bounty paid under the McKinley law on sugar grown in this country to make the duty equal to 2 cents per pound. The Louisiana men reminded the caucus of the result of the last conference and demanded that the agreement then made be lived up to. Senator Vilas and those who stood with Senator Vilas and those who stood with him, including Senators Mills and Palmer, expressed great concern over the passage of

bill of such a character and united in say ing that while they considered the senate bill as preferable to the McKinley law they thought the chances for the passage of a bill would be greatly improved by the elimination of the differential on account of the temper During the caucus Senator Harris, in reply

to questions, explained his views upon the parliamentary status of the bill. He stated he considered Mr. Vilas' motion out of order but indicated the motion might be changed so as to render it in order. He also stated that he did not believe that a motion to post pone would be in order, because the bill was now in the possession of the two houses, and not of the senate alone.

The only motion made during the afternoon was one by Senator Jarvis to send the bill back to conference without instructions and while nothing like a vote was taken the indications now are that this motion will prevail in the end. Almost every senator present made brief addresses during the continuance of the caucus.

SLIGHT ABATEMENT OF THE PLAGUE. American Minister in Tokio Sends Some In-

formation About China's Scourge. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Additional information regarding the black plague in China have been received at the marine hospital service through the Department of

State. Minister Dunn, writing from Tokio, under date of June 16, reports the pest to be on the increase in Hong Kong. Latest advices, he says, are that up to June 7 over 1,300 deaths had occurred in Hong Kong and several Europeans had died of the plague. A very small percentage only of those who

are attacked recover. Under date of June 22 Minister Dunn say that the latest advices from Hong Kong report a slight abatement of the epidemic He also encloses to the State department a notification by the Japanese government which requests citizens of the United States in Japan and the commanders and masters of naval and the commanders and masters of naval and merchant vessels arriving at Nagasaki, Kohe, Yokohama and Hakodate to conform to the imperial ordinance for the regulation of the inspection of the vessels

arriving from cholera infected ports. Charles Denby, jr., secretary of the lega-tion at Pekin, says the plague now prevail ing has caused great uneasiness and every precaution has been taken to prevent its ntroduction into districts not yet infected. Great difficulty arises, however, from the atter inability of the Chinese government to understand and unwillingness to comply with the most elementary principles of san

In Hong Kong the new cases have num bered between forty or fifty and fifteen or twenty per day, with about 70 per cent of deaths. At Canton it was estimated that 1,000 deaths had occurred up to the 28th of May. In that city a novel and thoroughly Chinese method of checking the disease was hit upon. A fortune teller having given out that the plague would die out with the out that the plague would die out with the approach of the spring solstice, the people of Canton, in order to deceive the gods of sickness, made the first day of the fourth moon (May 5) their new year's date. Every-ceremony by which the day is celebrated was observed with scrupulous exactitude. The local authorities assisted in this farcical performance. The new year festivities in the presence of such widespread death had a

ewhat ghastly character. Under date of July 11 the United States onsul at Liege, Belgium, reports that thir teen deaths from cholera had occurred in that city during the week ending July 7 The past week, he says, the newspapers reported four or five new cases to date. So great is the confidence of the public in the power of the authorities to suppress the death that its presence occasions absolutely no excitement. The explosion of a dynamite bomb has frightened more The explosion of a single out of town than all the choicra they have

Warrant Plates Returned. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Secretary Carlisle today, in the matter of the warrants being issued by the state of Mississippi similar n appearance to United States notes, directed the chief of the secret service to restore to the St. Louis Bank Note company the plates from which the notes were printed. The whole question will be referred to the United States attorney at St. Louis for such action under the laws as may be deemed proper.

Willis Was Too Hasty. WASHINGTON, July 24.-The cabinet spent some time today in discussing the last phase of the Hawaiian situation and the formal recognition of the new republic of Hawaii

by United States Minister Willis. It was felt the minister had been a little precipitate in so committing the government. It was reported to the cabinet that there are now on the way from Minister Willis papers set-ting out in detail what he had done, and his reasons therefor. The decision was reached to take no action in the matter until these

HARTER HAS A TARIFF BILL.

Provides for a Horizontal Reduction on All Articles Now Taxed Over 20 Per Cent. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Representative Harter of Ohio today introduced in the house the following bill, which he proposes as a compromise tar.ff measure:

On and after September 1, 1894, all tariff taxes or duties not herein otherwise provided for shall be reduced one-half, provided such reduction does not bring them below 20 per cent ad valorem, it being the intention of this act to allow a tariff tax or duty of not less than 20 per cent ad valorem to remain upon all articles now paying a higher rate. This shall not be construed as in any way changing existing taxes or duties upon articles paying a lower rate of duty at this time than 20 per cent ad valorem; nor does this section in any way interfere with the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this act. The secretary of the treasury is hereby expressly authorized and directed in all cases where this act reduces the taxes on articles which now pay a specific or a specific and ad valorem duty below 20 per cent ad valorem to charge and collect upon all such articles on and after September 1, 1894, on ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. To the taxes or duties provided for in this act there shall be added upon all articles which, if produced or made in the United States, would be subject to an internal tax or duty the amount of such internal tax or duty. Second. All tariff taxes and duties in excess of 12 per cent ad valorem shall be reduced to and collected at the uniform rate of 12 er cent ad valorem, to which shall be added internal taxes or duties as provided for in section 1; that neither sections 1 or 2 shall in any way interfere with the provisions made in sections 3 or 4 of this act.

Third. A uniform duty or tax of 1 per cent per pound shall be levied and paid upon all sugars, all tank bottoms, all sugar drainlings and sugar sweepings, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada and concrete and concentrated molasses and molasses imported into the United States from any part of the world, having 100 degrees of saccharine strength, and a reduction of cne-hundredth of a cent per pound shall be made for each degree of saccharine strength below Fourth. A uniform rate of 4 cents per

pound upon all coffee and of 8 cents per pound upon all tea imported into the United tates shall be levied and paid. Fifth. The internal doty or tax upon beer and all other malt liquers shall be \$2 per barrel of thirty-one gallons, and an internal duty or tax at the same rate per gallon as is collected upon beer and malt liquors shall be

levied and collected under rules to be pre-scribed by the secretary of the treasury ipon all wines produced or made in th Sixth. All laws or parts of laws conflict ing with this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed on September 1, 1894, and the law giving bounties to producers of sugar in the United States is also hereby

epealed and such repeal shall take effect n January 1, 1895. Regarding the bill Mr. Harter made the ollowing statement: "First, The bill if passed will provide a surplus every year, including the first.

Second, It is essentially a compromise bill and not such a one as I would make if I could frame one to suit myself. It leaves the traces fully 9 per cent higher on an average than the last republican plat-form asked, i. e., the difference between American and foreign labor cost, but they are nevertheless lower than the average rates of either the Wilson or the senate "Third, The sugar refining interest is

fusal to give reasonable information cerning that business is considered prima acie evidence that it is far beyond any "Fourth The increased tax of one-fifth of

a cent a glass on beer will be borne by the brewers and retailers out of their large profits and will not add to the price reduce the size of the glass bought by drinker, and the tax upon wine being the same as beer, will not be burdensome or oppressive to any consumer.

"Fifth. The tax upon tea and coffee is at the extremely low rate of about 1 mill per cup and may be called a pure revenue tax. "Sixth. Under this bill no income tax is required and no increase of the whisky tax is needed."

HOUSE HAS A BUSY DAY.

Bill Passed to Reinstate Railway Posta

Cler's Dismissed in 1889. WASHINGTON, July 24.-The house today by a party vote passed the bill for the reinstatement of clerks dismissed from the railway mail service between March 15 and May 1, 1889. The vote was: Yeas, 140; nays, 53.

Bills were passed to issue patents to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for land in the Omaha reservation for church purposes; to authorize the secretary of the interior to lease sites in the Hot Springs, Ark., reservation for cold water reservoirs. A bill to confirm the titles of settlers wh entered lands in California, Novada, Orego and Arizona under the timber and ston act, but whose entries have been declared invalid because the lands have "been offered at public sale according to law, but have not been cancelled;" to confirm titles to lands where citizens made homesteads of preemplion or desert land entries on unsur-veyed lands and afterward discovered these be within railroad land grants; and on permitting settlers on public lands to secu surveys by depositing the amount of the probable expense with the land office of the United Sta'es. The bill providing for the United States. The bill providing for examination and classification of lands in the grants of the Northern Pacific road in Montana and Idaho with regard to mineral deposits passed after a running debate led its author, Mr. Hartman of Montana. A bill authorizing the secretary of the in-terior to sell to railroad companies operating n public lands necessary tends for reservoirs and gravel pits passed, and at 4 o'clock the house adjourned.

NATURAL GAS WELL EXPLODED.

Ground Torn Up and Houses and Barus Wrecked.

COFFEYVILLE, Ran., July 24.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning Coffcyville experienced a subterganeau explosion strongly resembling an acretional and acretions. resembling an earthquake, which terrified the citizens for miles around and caused much damage.

Just north of town is situated a strong natural gas well. About the time mentioned several distinct explosions, rapidly following one another, awoke the startled citizens, who jumped out of bed to find the town brightly fluminaried. The earth trembled perceptibly, shaking buildings and causing china to rattle, while showers of rocks could be seen bursting from the well. The shower kept up for several minutes, causing terror among the citizens. Huge rocks were hurled high late the air and descending crashed info cottages in the neighborhood of the pit. One rock weighing fully thirty pounds fell through the roof of a house and barely missed the occupants. As far as known, however, no one was hurt. Daylight disclosed a dismal sight. For thirty acres around the well the earth was torn up as if by a volcane. Huge boulders lay about, while several holes, many of them fifteen to thirty feet deep, showed from whence they came. Houses had been shattered, barns toppied over, and masses of earth appeared where before the ground was level. The strange phenomena is unaccountable. tioned several distinct explosions, rapidly

Fraser River Receding Slowly. VANCCUVER, B. C., July 24.-The water in the Fraser river has receded very slowly from the low lands and farmers will be unable to cultivate their land this year. Where the water has receded heavy crops

## MORE OF THE MAJORS STORY

Additional Facts Concerning the Lieutenant Governor's Campaign Expenses.

WHAT THE STATE COMMITTEE BOOKS SHOW

Whatever the Aspirant Agreed to Pay is Still Outstanding - Chairman Slaughter's Card Concerning the Ebright Check Explains Something.

There are a number of facts in reference to Majors' subscriptions in the campaign funds in 1890 and 1892 which were not brought out in the article appearing in The Bee yesterday morning. In that article it was simply proven that Majors "subscribed" \$250 to the campaign fund in the year 1892 and that the records as well as the report of the treasurer show that he never paid a cent of the amount he so generously agreed to pay. Since the article was written, a further examination of the books of the treasurer of the republican state central committee has been made by a representative of The Bee. The books disclosed the fact that in 1890, when Thomas J. Majors was the republican candidate for lieutenant governor, all of the candidates on the same ticket paid every cent of their campaign subscriptions. There is no record to prove the exact amount that Majors agreed to pay as his snare of the legit mate campaign expenses, but the records do disclose the ect that whatever Majors did agree to pay, he falled to pay a ingle cent. He made his campaign and was elected to the position of licutenant governor in a campaign in which his brother candidates and their friends paid all the expenses.

In 1899, when Majors ran for lieutenant governor for the first time, his man Friday, the notorious Walt M. Seeley, drew large and frequent sums from the committee for work alleged to have been done in that cam-

With reference to the Ebright check, a further statement is necessary. As Mr. Slaughter says in his personal card, Majors did turn this check for \$25 over to Treasurer Saunders of the state central committee. The records kept by Mr. Saunders show that the check was forwarded from Peru on June 5, accompanied by a curt letter, in which Mr. Majors vouchsafed the very selfevident information that he had "neglected" to send it any sooner. The original check was dated in January, about six months previous to the time when Mr. Majors' sense of his own neglect prompted him to forward it to the party for which it was originally tended. The general public will still be doubt as to the length of time that Mr intended. Majors might have "neglected" to send in the check, had not his attention been so publicly jegged in reference to the matter at the meeting of the state central committee on May 22.

The conversation between Mr. Slaughter and the representative of The Bee tool place immediately after the meeting of the state central committee, and before the treasurer of the state central committee eceived the long delayed check from dajors. Inasmuch as The Bee representa-Majors. tive has held no conversation with Mr. Slaughter in regard to the matter since that time, this fact relieves the present chairman of the state central committee from any intentional injustice toward Mr. Majors. The facts given The Bee at the time were per-fectly true, for at that time Majors' sensor of duty had not been prodded hard enough to induce him to complete the transaction ommenced by Mr. Ebright.

CHAIRMAN SLAUGHTER'S CARD. OMAHA, July 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: I see an article in this moraing's Bee in reference to what I am credited with say-

ing to your reporter.

About two months ago at Lincoln your reporter asked me with reference to a report current that Mr. Majors had not paid his assessments during the past two campaigns I told him that I had been informed that Mr. Majors had not paid his assessments to Mr. Cady nor to Mr. Watson's campaigns but as I was not a member of the committee at that time the facts should be obtained from Mr. Cady, Mr. Watson or from the treasurer of the committee, as I had no per-sonal knowledge of the matter. With reference to the Ebright check there

is certainly a mistake. Mr. Ebright sent a check to Mr. Majors as member of the executive committee. The check was sent some time in January. At the meeting of our state central committee in Omaha, May 22, Mr. Ebright stated to some member of the committee that he had not received an acknowledgment of the money paid, and that he would not pay the balance of his assess-ment until that was acknowleded. The treasurer was called upon and stated that he had never received the amount. Mr. Ebright was asked to whom he sent the check. He said that it was sent to Mr. Majors. Mr. Majors was asked by the finance committee to forward the \$25, which he did by sending the original check to Treasurer Saunders. Mr Majora had mislaid or forgotten to forward

the same, but had never cashed it. The check was paid some time in June. I have had nothing to do with the finance of the committee, they being entirely in charge of the subcommittee on finance. iid not see Mr. Ebright or have any conversa tion with him, and have not had any con versation with your reporter with reference o these matters since he asked me for the information in Lincoln some two month

ago.
Please give this the same prominence you gave the article mentioned.
BRAD D. SLAUGHTER.

Acid Not Allowed to Work.

Dode Robinson, an 18-year-old girl, re siding with her parents on Hickory street between Eighth and Ninth, attempted to between Eighth and Ninth, attempted to commit suicide last night by taking a quantity of carbelle acid. Her condition was discovered by neighbors, who promptly summoned Dr. Henshaw, and at a late hour he succeeded in saving the girl's life, although she had a close call. The parents of the girl were out at Courtland beach spending the evening, when she became despondent over some real or imagined trouble and attempted to kill herself. Her friends cannot account for her actions, and bode will not explain why she was desirous of leaving this cold, cruel world. Daniel in the Lion's Den.

Dan Cherry, a "hasher," was arrested last night by Detectives Hayes and Hudson on the charge of stealing a book from on the charge of stealing a book from a book agent yesterday afternoon and pawning it for drinks. But Dan is wanted on a more serious charge. It is alleged that he jumped his bond which was put up for his appearance at the last term of the district court upon the charge of shooting at Charley Moore with intent to kill. Moore and Cherry had a fight one night last spring in a Fourteenth street restaurant and Cherry is alleged to have tried to give the coroner a job by shooting Moore.

Elected to Succeed Mme Ishon MONTREAL, July 24.-Mme, de Sartorius has been elected at Paris mother general of the nuns of the Sacred Heart, the place let de Sartorius for years has been one of the assistant mother generals. She is the fourth to occupy this position and is the last connecting link between the present members and Mme. Borat, the founder from whom she was the last to receive the rings and

Mov ments of Seagoing Vessels July 24. At New York—Arrived—Circussia, from Glasgow; Neustria, from Marseilles, At Southampton—Arrived—Lahn, from York. Hull-Arrived-San Francisco, from Glasgow-Arrived-Furnessia, from New York. At Philadelphia—Arrived—British Prince from Liverpool. At Santander-Arrived-Italia, from New

Drath of John C. Moulton. LACONIA, N. H., July 24 .- John C. Moul-

ton has died at the age of 83 years. He was for many years the head of the Laconia Car company. He was president of the Nashua, Acton & Brocton railroad.

THEY SAY IT MEANS NOTHING.

Suspicious Meeting of Prominent Republi-

cans with Governor McKinley ·CLEVELAND, July 24 .- Governor McKinley of Ohlo, ex-Governor William R. Merriam of Minnesota and ex-Governor Russell A. Alger of Michigan are all guests at the present time of Hon. Mark A. Hanna of this city. There is more or less gossip in circulation to the effect that the three gentlemen have met here in conference and that the meeting has considerable political significance, in other words that Governor McKiney's presidential possibilities are under con-

To an Associated press representative who alled at Mr. Hanna's residence, however, the latter declared that the presence of the three gentlemen named had no especial sig-

"Then you have not lost faith in Governor McKinley's political future?" Mr. Hanna

"Not in the least. I have every cause to hope that a republican president may suc-ceed the present executive, and I believe the rend of political events points very-strongly o Governor McKinley being the man emocrats certainly seem to be doing all

they can to help things along."
"Who do you think will be selected to fill out the ticket in event of Governor McKin-ley's nomination?"

"Oh, that's too far off to talk about. If you have ever attended a national e-nven-tion you know combinations are made on

very short notice sometimes."

Governor McKinley was next seen and when asked if his visit had any particular significance said: "Oh, no. None whatever. I have just run away from my work for a little while, that is all. It has been terribly hot in Columbus recently and I have been very busy. I needed a little rest, so I ran away for a few days."

Governor McKinley will deliver an address to the Tippecanoe club tomorrow night.

Forest Fires Reach Duluth. DULUTH, July 24.-Forest fires are doing onsiderable damage around Duluth, and have now appeared inside the city limits. At Amicon, twenty-two miles from here, a bridge on the Northern Pacific, 150 feet long and thirty feet high, was destroyed. It will delay trains for several days.

Assessing Pullman Property. PIERRE, S. D., July 24.—The State Board of Equalization today advanced the assessment on sleeping cars 32% per cent. As-sessments against railroad, telephone and telegraph lines were also slightly advanced. Peath of the Oldest Settler.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 24.-William Chaters, who died on Saturday at Nicoton, fifty miles from here, was 103 years old and was said to be the oldest settler in British Columbia.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 24.-Every pottery in East Liverpool resumed work today, after the longest strike in the history of the business in the Ohio valley.

Stage Robber Sentenced. VICTORIA, B. C., July 24.-Henry Brown, who robbed the Cariboo stage some weeks ago, was convicted Saturday and sentenced

to fifteen years. TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The thermometer at Davenport yesterday egistered 100 in the shade. The the m meter at Parry, Okl., yeaterday egistered 11) in the shade. The First Wisconsin district republicans have renominated H. A. Cooper.

Arkansas republicans yesterday nomi-nated H. L. Remmel for governor. Thomas B. Reed has been renominated for ongress by the Maine republicans. The United States marshals are now serving warrants on the strikers in Montana.

Martin V. Ward, cashier of the Valley calls, Kana, bank, killed himself yesterday.

John Fitzgerald of New Orleans has such he New Orleans States for \$100,000 dam-The trial of the case against Debs at Indianapolis has been postponed until Seprice yesterday destroyed four entire eks in Chenoa, Ill., entailing a loss of

The United States marshal at San Francisco has declined to swear in the trainmen The populists of the Sixth Missouri district have nominated Rev. A. B. Francisco for congress.

The French warship which left Victoria, B, C., yesterday was recalled and has been ordered to Corea. Clay Davis, a member of the Dalton gang of outlaws, was killed by a sheriff yesterday while resisting arrest.

The grand jury at New Orleans has re-turned indictments against three of the al-leged aldermanic boodlers. eged altermanic bootlers.

Deputy Sheriffs Duncan and Saunders at Denver had a quarrel yesterday and the former fatally shot Saunders.

John Rivers, an actor, died in the insane asylum at San Jose, Cal., yesterday. His insanity followed a protracted spree.

W. G. Kerle, enshier of the Misnouri Pa-elfic freight office at St. Louis, has been arrested. He is short in his accounts. The Santa Fe depot at La Junta, Colo., was burned last night. The fire was started by a lamp exploding in the lunch counter

By the falling of an elevator in Closson & Price's browery in New York yesterday three men were killed and three seriously The Wisconsin republican state conven-tion meets at Milwaukee today. There are ten candidates for the gubernatorial non-

A race war has broken out in Simpson sounty, Mississipple Several negroes have seen whipped and one negro woman nyched.

Christian Endeavorers are asking the rail-roads to grant a 5% round trip rate from Chicago to San Francisco for the conven-

The Hatch anti-option bill is not likely to be considered at the present session of the senate, as two of the senate committee are opposed to the bill. The witnesses in the train wrecking case at Woolland, Cal., yesterday continued the dentification of Worden as one of the men who was seen near the bridge.

who was seen near the bridge.

Queen Ann's county, Maryland, democracy in convention yesterday passed resolutions condemning Senators Gorman and Gibson for their action on the tariff bill.

J. F. Cachrane and A. R. Sayer, who wrecked the First National bank of Dal Norte, Colo., were sentenced to five year each in Jollet by Judge Hallett yesterday. The defense in the trial of Bank Cashie Sattley at Independence yesterday put i the day endeavoring to prove the receiver and underestimated the value of the bank'

The delegates to the Illinois republicar convention began to assemble at Springfield yesterday. The delegates from the country oppose the nomination of a scuator by the

A negro at Laraville, Fla., on whom reparty of his own race called with the intention of lynching him, fired at the party and killed seven of them. The lyncher By the withdrawal of Hon. E. W. Masor from the race, the field was left clear for the nomination of Hon. Joseph Medill for senator by the Illinois republicans, but Mr Medill declines the honor. then beat a retreat.

Senator Power of Montana has introduced a bill to place the revenue service along the Canadian border in the hands of the War department, as they can better patro it and provent smuggling.

it and prevent smuggling.

Frank I. Shaw, Herman Hoffman, J. J.
Lyle, S. A. May and two others bookmakers
at St. Paul have been arrested at the instance of a man who was unable to pick
the winner of a horse race.

It has just come to light that high officials
of the Bank of Bogota, Colombia, swindled the institution of a large amount of
money years ago, but had succeeded in
keeping the matter covered up until recently.

Citizens of Enid and Pand Creek, Oki., complain that federal troops are arresting them without warrants and deny them a preliminary hearing. The governor and United States attorney have gone there to

No News Obtainable as to the Extent of

the Engagement. SKIRMISNING AMO G TROOPS IN SEOUL

Instigated by Celestials but Easity Repulsed -Chinese Transport Sana by a Japanese Cruiser-Long Impending War

Now Uniter Way.

SHANGHAI, July 24.-5:40 p. m.-A dispatch received from Nagasaki, on the southwest side of the island of Kico Sico, Japan, says that a detachment of Corean troops, at the instigation of Chinece residents, attacked the Japaneze garrison and were defeated.

A later telegram says that a Japanese cruiser and a Chinese transport have been engaged, and that the cruiser sunk the trans-

Nothing is known here of the alleged private disputch, stating that the Japanese have bombarded Corean ports.

The British consul has received a telegram from the British charge d'affairs at Toklo, stating that the Japanese have undertaken to regard Shanghai as outside of the sphere of operations. The price of coal has risen 40 per cent on account of the large demand made upon these supplies for use upon war ships, transports, etc. It is the general belief here that Japan does not dosire a pacific settlement of the Corean dispute. As evisettlement of the Corean dispute. As evi-dence of this attention is call d to the fact that so soon as one difficulty is overcome Japan immediately raised another. The latest attitude of the king of Corea in the crisis is supposed to be due to China's decided measures to insist upon her claims to sovereignty over the Corea peninsula. The re-Japan against China are pronounced to be

LONDON, July 24.-The Japanese legation here has received no news of the rumored bombardment of Corean ports by their government and give the report no credence

A dispatch from Chemulpo, Corea, says that the Corean government, instigated by the Chinese residents, has withdrawn its promises of reform, already made to Japan. The guards at the imperial palace at Seoul are assuming a hostile attitude toward the Japanese troops in the capital. A conflict is momentarily expected.

The situation has grown from bad to worse during the past two or three days.

Japan insists emphatically upon certain re-

forms in Corean international administration, while China opposes Japan's demands with equal determination. 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 European powers in her dispute with China. War between the two countries, the Ze'tung predicts, will inevitably result in the extinction

OFFICIAL CABLE AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 24.-Information received at the Japanese legation here today from Tokio, is to the effect that the trouble referred to in Shanghai dispatches to the Associated press occurred at Scoul, the capital of Corea, and not at Nagasaki, as re-

ported. The mistake in locating the scene of the difficulty is due, probably to the interruption of overland communication between Seoul and Shanghia, in which case all news reaching the latter place from Seoul would have

to be sent via Nagasaki. The cablegram giving the minister the news of the difficulty which occurred yes-terday, came to hand today, and is as fol-

"Corean troops made an uncalled for at-tack upon the Japanese troops stationed in Seoul and the troops returned the fire."

The dispatch gave no particulars regarding the cause of the trouble, and nothing as to the number of persons who may have been killed. The minister's opinion, however, is that it is the result of some indiscrept action on the part of the Corean soldiers which are described at the legation as being undisciplined and hard to restrict in what they do. The minister feels sure the firing was unauthorized by the government of Corea, and he says it is very likely that it has made an apology expressing regret at the occurrence. There have be n no dispatches received at the legation showing that the Japanese have taken action with reference to the bombardment of Corean ports. Japan, it is said, has too many int rests at stake in Corea to attempt to destroy her coastwise

cities and, the minister says, certainly has no intention of going to war with Corea.

The action of the Chinese government in closing the Yangste-Klang river on account of the complications with Japan growing out of the Corean occupation is regarded by naval officers here as a most important strategic move from a defensive point of view. Shanghai, one of the most populous and wealthy citi s in China, is situated on the Woosung river, a short distance beyond its juncture with the Yangtse-Klang. The Woosung bar, at the mouth of the tributary, made navigation extremely difficult and the Chinese government has steadfastly refused to heed the off-repeated suggestions of European commercial powers that channel be improved at this point. As the sinking of a few junks loaded with stone in the narrow and crooked channel will easily and effectually close the Yangtse-King and Woosing above, thus protecting Shanghai on the Woosing and also the enormously exp usive ordnance factory near

the Yangtse-Kiang which would be simply invaluable in case of hostilities.

TACOMA, Wash., July 24.—A special to a news agency from Yokohama states that Coreans and Chinese engaged in a battle on the 12th instant with Tungsi's rebels and a large number were killed. It is reported the Corean king has been kidnapped by the Japanese. The Chinese consul at Naganaki has ordered all Chinese to leave for their homes. Eight Japanese and three Chinese inch-of-war and 20,000 troops are at Namen. Trouble is imminent at that place. Cholera

is increasing at a fearful rate. CZAR'S SON IS FICKLE

Report that His Engagement to Princess Alix Has Been Broken Off. BERLIN, July 24 -The Kreuz Zeitung states that the engagement of the czarewitch to Princess Alix of Hesse is broken.

LONDON, July 25 .- The report that the engagement of the czarewich to Princess Vilx has been broken off is not credited here. COWES (isle of Wight), July 24.—The czarewitch embarked this morning on the im-

LONDON, July 24.-The steamers Trintdad and Mount Sterling were in collision at 3:30 this morning off Folkestone. The Mount Stewart was sunk but the crew was saved. The crew of the British bark Constance, Captain Begett, bound from Dunkirk for New York, have mutinied and are confined in the forecastle of the vegets. The officers are working the ship.

Entaile Not Dwelling in Poverty. LONDON, July 24 .-- A dispatch from America represents the Infanta Eulalie of Spain as living in obscurity in London, She is living neither in obscurity nor in London. The princess paid a visit to London less than a fortnight ago and while here was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Teck and was also a guest at several fetes.

Twice Saved from Saicide. VICTORIA, B. C., July 24. The City of Glasgow, 129 days from Cardiff, with coal for the navy yard, arrived today. When three tays out Edward Kebby, a cook, cut his threat and narrowly escaped death. When iff the Horn he quietly walked overboard to the processes. at was rescued.