# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## PASSED THE HOUSE

All of the Senate Amendments to the Tariff Bill Concurred In.

ONLY TWO HOURS ALLOWED FOR DEBATE

Determined to Get Action Before the Senate Could Vote on the Bill Resolution.

COCKRAN REFUSES TO TAKE THE DOSE

Made a Speech Equalling His Famous One at the Chicago Convention.

REED STRIKES SOME TELLING BLOWS

**Under the Gag Rule, the Majority Carries Through the Bills for Free Sugar, Iron Ore, Coal and Barbed Wire.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The long struggle over the tariff bill came to a close at 6 o'clock, when the house by a vote of 182 to 105 decided to discharge the house conferees from further consideration of the bill, recede from its opposition to the 634 senate amendments and agree to the same. It was a complete victory for the senate. The house made an absolute surrender. The result grew directly out of the sensational course of events at the senate end of the capitol, participated in by Senator Hill on Friday. Up to that time the house conferees had stood firm against the senate amendments, and especially on the three disputed schedules of coal, iron ore and sugar, and the temper and voice of the house was for war—war to the end. But the indications that the democrats of the senate might be unable to longer hold a majority of votes in line for even the senate bill and that the bill was in desperate jeopardy, forced the house democrats to immediate action. The conferees of the house at last admitted they were beaten, and that another vote could not be risked in the senate—that it must be either the senate bill or no bill.

The whole question was precipitated at the caucus, held just before the house convened today, at which, after a thorough review of the situation and speeches in favor of receding by Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and others, it was decided to take the senate bill, and immediately afterwards passed separate bills, placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire on the free list, and by so doing place the house on record and at least partially overcome the humiliation involved in its defeat. The program arranged in the caucus was carried out to the letter in the house, after an ironclad special order had been adopted. The scene in the chamber throughout the day and evening was at times sensational. The galleries were packed and the members applauded and cheered their respective leaders to the echo. Under the terms of the order but two hours were allowed for debate on the main proposition to recede and agree to the senate amendments to the tariff bill. A parliamentary skirmish preceded the pitched battle, but points of order raised by the republicans were swept aside. The speaker ruled the house with an iron hand. The principal speeches for and against the main proposition were made by Chairman Wilson and Speaker Crisp on the one hand and ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Burrows on the other. There was no time for preparation and all the speeches were hot from the forge of the brain and were greeted with round after round of cheers and applause.

DENOUNCED THE HOUSE SURRENDER.

Bourke Cockran of New York and Mr. Tarsney of Missouri, both democratic members of the ways and means committee, delivered scathing and sensational speeches denouncing the surrender of the house as cowardly and indefensible. The speaker replied to Mr. Cockran, whose effort was a brilliant one, with such temper that the latter took it as a personal affront, although the speaker disclaimed such intention, and made a vicious lunge at Speaker Crisp. There was no attempt on the part of the democratic leaders to claim a victory. They all admitted they were accepting the inevitable, justifying their action on the ground that the senate bill was infinitely better than the McKinley bill.

The most startling feature of the day, perhaps, was Mr. Cockran's eloquent appeal to Chairman Wilson to name the democrats in the senate who threatened the defeat of all tariff legislation if the dispute between the two houses were persisted in, but Mr. Wilson made no response. When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock, thirteen democrats, Messrs. Bartlett, Cockran, Hendrix, Dunphy, Warner and Covert of New York, Davey, Meyer and Price of Louisiana, Everett of Massachusetts, Gorman of Michigan, Johnson of Ohio, and Tarsney of Missouri voted with the republicans against the resolution. The democrats then put through one after another what the republicans derided as the "popgun bills," placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list, and which in the brief debate on each of the bills they maintained would be passed only to go to their death in the senate.

Under the rules, Mr. Heard, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, pending action by the committee on rules, claimed the day for the consideration of business reported from the committee on the District of Columbia.

At 2:30 p. m. the meeting of the committee on rules ended and Mr. Catchings, democrat, of Mississippi immediately entered the hall with the special order in his hand. Mr. Heard yielded to him and Mr. Catchings presented the rule.

The full text of the special rule is as follows:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order in the house to move that the order heretofore made requesting a conference with the senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on H. R. 4,864 be rescinded; that the conferees heretofore appointed on the part of the house be discharged from further duty in that behalf and that the house recede from its agreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross and agree to the same.

That after two hours' debate on said motion (which shall be admissible) the vote shall be taken without delay or other motion.

REPORTED THE RULE.

Resolved, Second, that any time after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to present for consideration, without reference to a committee, separate bills placing upon the free list sugar in all its forms, coal, iron ore and barbed wire, each of said bills, when presented, shall be allowed fifteen minutes debate and at the end of such debate the previous question shall be considered as ordered thereon and without delay the vote shall be taken.

During the reading of the resolution there were jeers on the republican side, Mr. Burrows calling out, "Silly, silly." When that portion of the rule relative to free coal, etc., was read Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question, but Mr. Reed rose to a point of order and the battle was on. Mr. Reed's point of order was that the tariff bill was not in the possession of the house and that therefore the action proposed in the report could not be taken. He maintained that in case of an agreement of congress on a bill either house could act on a report, but in case of a disagreement the bill went back to the body first requesting the conference. The bill could not be in possession of both houses at the same time, neither could either house act except on papers before it. The papers could not be in the possession of both houses at the same time. It was a parliamentary as well as a physical fact that the papers could only be in one place at one time, otherwise both the senate and the house could recede at the same time. What bill would then be law? It would certainly puzzle those who were not in the habit of cutting gordian knots. At the present time, he said, getting down to the existing situation, the senate was proposing action, and the house was proposing action at the same time. The house had no report on the bill, Mr. Reed said, and the senate had repented of its bill. Both were ashamed of their offspring (republican applause), yet the house was now proposing to grab the senate bill before it could be repudiated by that body and swallow its nauseous meat. Such a spectacle, he declared, had never before been witnessed.

"I do not expect my argument to have any effect," said Mr. Reed in conclusion, addressing the democratic side, "but you are like the heathens who have listened to the Christian missionaries. You have no chance of redemption."

SPEAKER MADE A RULING.

The speaker announced that he was ready to rule. After a careful statement of the situation and the declaration that by a special order changing or suspending the rules of the house temporarily the accepted doctrine of Jefferson's manual were carried out, and after citing a precedent in one of Speaker Carlisle's rulings the speaker overruled the point of order. The previous question was then ordered without division. This gave fifteen minutes on a side for the discussion of the special order.

Mr. Catchings, democrat of Mississippi, did not desire to debate the rule and Mr. Reed took the floor and made a very sarcastic speech. "You are going to give the country free sugar," said he in his most ironical vein, amid shouts of republican laughter—"in your minds," he added, with renewed shouts of derision, "and free coal and free iron ore. You are going to be bold and manly, as you have been in this backdown, without a reference to the committee that stands between you and the noble purpose that thrills you."

Representative Turner of Georgia replied to Mr. Reed and was greeted with applause by the democrats. He said the gentleman from Maine had built up a parliamentary system which now reacted against him. There was no right or justice in the assumption that the act of the senate in sending the bill back to the house was wrong. He asked Mr. Reed what right he had to make this assumption.

Mr. Reed said he did not make any claim; he had been informed that the irregularity occurred, but he had no personal information.

Mr. Turner proceeded to show that the present action of the house was strictly regular.

DEMOCRATS VOTE SOLID.

The question then being put on agreeing to the resolution Mr. Reed demanded a division. The entire democratic side rose en masse, but when the negative vote was called for the republicans sat calmly in their seats, hoping to break a quorum.

When the speaker announced the vote, 188 to 3, twelve more than a quorum, the republicans were disconcerted. Mr. Reed, however, quickly demanded the yeas and nays. Before the clerk began calling the roll, Mr. Wilson republican of Washington, brought down a round of republican applause by innocently asking the speaker if it would be in order before the roll was called to have the president's letter again read. The speaker rapped him to order with his gavel and the roll call proceeded.

The house order was adopted, 176 to 95; not voting, 11. Among the democrats voting in the negative were Davey and Robertson of Louisiana. Covert, Price, Gorman, Warner and Kilgore answered present, but did not vote. In other respects the vote was strictly on party lines.

Upon the announcement of the vote Chairman Wilson immediately submitted in writing the motion provided for in the resolution adopted. Mr. Reed made the point of order that the bill was not before the house; the bill had been brought in, however, during the roll call, and the speaker pointed to it.

Mr. Wilson took the floor. He spoke calmly but eloquently, the democrats crowding about him and listening intently to his every word. Again and again the applause broke forth.

WILSON NOT PLEASED.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "I have made the motion, which I have sent to the clerk's desk, not on my own responsibility, or from my own volition, but as the official organ of the caucus of my associates on this side of the house and by their direction. I shall say very little myself on this occasion in advocacy of the motion and I shall be sincere and frank in what I shall submit to the house.

"I do not pretend that I am gratified at the outcome of this prolonged controversy. I do not pretend that up to the very last moment I had not cherished the hope and the faith that we would reach another and a better and more satisfactory conclusion of this conflict between the two houses of the American congress. I had hoped and believed, until there seemed to be no ground, scarcely, for hope and belief, that in such a contest this house, backed by the American people and enthusiastically sustained by the democratic party, would be able to achieve some honorable compromise between the two houses which we could have accepted, not from a sense of duty, but with a sense of satisfaction and a feeling that we had responded to the mandates of the American people.

"But, Mr. Speaker, we have simply realized in this great fight the fact so well stated by the great leader of the tariff reform fight in Great Britain—that when the people have gained a victory at the polls they must have a further stand-up-and-knock-down fight with their own representatives. And we have realized, if nothing else, the salutary lesson of the intrenchment of the protective system in this country under thirty years of class legislation, until the mere matter of tariff schedules is a matter if insignificance, and the great question presents itself, is this to be a government by a self-taxing people, or a government by trusts and monopolists? (Applause on the democratic side.) If we have taken out of this fight no other lesson than that, it has been to us a great and inspiring and a valuable lesson. If we have not been able to get all the mandates the people told us to get, all the high enthusiasm of the people expected us to get, we have this dangerous fact, face to face with American freemen, and we have made some breach in the protective system through which the hosts of American freemen will continue to march. (Applause on the democratic side.)

"I shall not attempt, as I said at the outset, to explain the merits or to dwell upon the demerits of the 600 odd amendments to this bill, which this house is about, of necessity, to concur in. Perhaps I could not do justice to the merits of the amendments. My attention has necessarily been so constantly and so steadily directed to their demerits that it would require some experience to learn what the merits are. (Laughter and applause.) But whatever the measure of shortcoming of this bill in its present form, whatever be its demerits in mere schedules, this I do know—that it is better than the McKinley bill. (Loud democratic applause.) This I do know, that in a part of it, it does afford some relief to the taxpayers of this country and does clip the wings of the gigantic monopolies that are now oppressing them and blocking legislation. (Applause on the democratic side; derisive cries on the republican side.)

SUGAR TRUST ALL POWERFUL.

"Take even those positions on the bill over which the contest between the two houses has been waged; take iron ore and coal, upon which we have confronted, and to a certain extent unsuccessfully confronted, the great railroad syndicates; yet we have reduced them both nearly 50 per cent below the McKinley bill. (Applause.) Take the sugar schedule, over which the greatest of all the contests between the two houses has been waged. Vicious as it may be, burdensome to the people as it may be, it is less vicious, less favorable to the trust, less burdensome to the people, than

(Continued on Second Page.)

## HOUSE CAUCUS BACKS DOWN

Democrats Give Up the Fight for a Compromise on the Tariff Bill.

SWALLOWED THE WHOLE BITTER DOSE

**Made a Little More Palatable by an Agreement to Pass Separate Bills for Free Sugar, Coal, Iron Ore and Barbed Wire.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—As the result of the action of the house caucus today, barring a presidential veto, the McKinley law will on September 1 give place to the Wilson bill as amended by the senate.

In addition to deciding to recede from the disagreement to the senate amendments the house democratic caucus this morning resolved to press forward with the greatest possible dispatch separate bills to place sugar of all kinds, iron ore, coal and barbed wire on the free list.

As it stands now the senate bill, which has been endorsed by the democrats of the house, provides the following rates of duty upon the great staples which have been the bones of contention:

All raw sugars, 40 per cent ad valorem; sugars above No. 16 (refined), ⅛ per cent additional; sugars produced in bounty-paying countries, one-tenth per cent additional to these rates. Hawaiian sugar is still free under the reciprocity treaty.

Iron ore, 40 cents per ton, pigs $4 per ton; iron or steel, rails, 7-20 of 1 per cent per pound. Lead and dross, ¾ of 1 per cent per pound; silver lead bearing ore, the same duty on the lead contained therein.

Tobacco for wrappers, $1.50 per pound unstemmed, $2.25 stemmed; cigars and cigarettes, $4 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Coal, bituminous and large slack, 15c per ton.

Precious stones, cut and unset, 25 per cent ad valorem, set, 30 per cent, uncut, 10 per cent; glaziers' and miners' diamonds, free.

Logs and sawed lumber and timber (save tropical woods) and wool are free.

Tin plate, 1 1-15 per cent per pound after October 1.

Marble, rough, 50 cents; dressed, 85 cents per foot (cubic). White and red lead, 1½ per cent per pound.

Under the internal revenue sections of the bill, playing cards are taxed 2 cents a package. An income tax of 2 per cent on incomes above $4,000 is provided for; also a tax on corporations of 2 per cent. Whisky is taxed $1.10 per gallon and the bonded period fixed at eight years.

WILSON AT THE CAUCUS.

An hour before 10 o'clock, the time set for the caucus, members began to arrive at the capitol today, and hasty consultations were held on the course to be pursued. Speaker Crisp was joined in his private office by Chairman Wilson and Representatives Turner, McMillin and Montgomery, making the full membership of the house democratic conference committee.

Representative Breckinridge of Arkansas, an advisory member of the committee, was also present. It was a final consultation on the line of action to be presented by the house leaders to the caucus. The meeting lasted until it was time for the caucus to convene.

In the meantime there was a scene of animation on the floor of the house. Representatives Tracy, Strauss, Warner and others passed among their associates and stiffened up the sentiment of loyalty to the conferees. It was apparently up-hill work, however, as the current of feeling among the rank and file of members seemed to be setting strongly in favor of accepting the senate bill without further delay.

At 10:15 Speaker Crisp and all the conferees filed out of the speaker's office and took seats in a body in the forward part of the democratic side.

There was an ominous silence as they came in. At that time 153 democratic members were on the floor. As Mr. Wilson passed through the corridor of the house he was asked as to the result of the conference in the speaker's room, but answered: "I cannot make it known."

Chairman Holman called the caucus to order promptly, and the call for the meeting was read. The roll call, which followed, took some time, and members shifted uneasily for the decisive action ahead.

Chairman Wilson took the floor immediately after the roll call, and made his statement of the situation. He spoke calmly and dispassionately, and received the closest attention. Members left their seats and crowded eagerly about him, listening intently to every word. It is seldom that such eager interest has been shown in a caucus. Mr. Wilson began with a recital of the difficulties that have been encountered. He went over each stage of the situation with much detail. He said that each step had been pursued with an ardent desire to support with honor the desires of the house to resist what was regarded as the unreasonable demands of the senate.

Mr. Wilson concluded by saying that he had now become satisfied it was either the senate bill or no legislation.

IN THE GRIP OF THE TRUST.

Mr. Wilson did not confine himself to generalization. He took up the contested schedules, particularly sugar, coal and iron ore, and reviewed the differences in conference on these items. He took up each proposition on sugar and spoke of the vast profits to the Sugar trust which would result from these propositions. He did not indulge in the sharp criticism that was expected on the motives of the senate conferees.

While Mr. Wilson was speaking the word was passed among the members that the conference in the speaker's room had resulted in a decisive action and that Speaker Crisp himself would move that the house would recede and accept the senate bill. At first the information was so startling that it was doubted, but as member after member heard it and made inquiry the opinion became general among the best informed men in the house that the report was correct, although it could not be positively verified by Speaker Crisp.

Mr. Wilson spoke of the fight made by the house conferees for a special duty on sugar on the ground that under an ad valorem system it would be impossible to tell, on account of the invoice methods, the exact advantage which would accrue to the Sugar trust. He made the remarkable statement that he had ben creditably informed and believed that the Sugar trust had, anticipating the enactment of the senate sugar schedule, purchased $112,000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this was true, he said, the profits accruing to the trust for this investment in advance of the enactment of the senate schedule would be at least $40,000,000. Mr. Wilson also pointed out at length the embarrassment attending the efforts to adjust the coal and iron schedules.

"The great battle," said Mr. Wilson warming up, "is between the American people and the Sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat and it will never end until we throw off the grip."

There was an enthusiastic applause at this. He proceeded to state that the house conferees had been willing to concede almost everything except these vital items of sugar, iron and coal; that the senate conferees had also seemed willing to concede much and held much the same views, but were apparently dominated by the knowledge that if they conceded what the representatives were willing to concede the bill could not pass and the agreement would be useless.

CRISP'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Wilson closed at 11:05 o'clock, having talked just an hour. It was understood, however, that Mr. Wilson had not yielded the floor permanently, but would resume later, after his conference associates, Messrs. Montgomery, McMillin and Turner, had corroborated his statements as to facts. Mr. Montgomery then took the floor and substantiated what Mr. Wilson had said as to the details of the conference.

Speaker Crisp followed Mr. Montgomery. He spoke with much spirit and earnestness and soon the caucus was in a tumult of enthusiasm, round after round of applause greeting his remarks. He spoke of the critical situation and of the apparent need to accept the senate bill, and then if need to be, to secure separate bills for free sugar, free iron and free coal.

Mr. Crisp followed in the line of Mr. Wilson, saying that it was either the "senate bill or nothing." He said that as long as there was a desperate chance of securing the concession the house demanded, he was in favor of standing out, but he was now satisfied the time had come when further insistence by the house was useless. He closed his remarks by offering a resolution instructing the house conferees to recede.

The text of the resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the order heretofore made requesting a conference with the senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on house roll 484 be rescinded; that the conferees heretofore appointed by the house be discharged from further duty in that behalf, and the house recede from its disagreement to the amendments to said bill and agree to the same.

Resolved further, That the house shall at once proceed to the consideration of separate bills placing the following articles on the free list, viz.: Sugar in all its forms, iron ore, coal and barbed wire.

A great burst of applause greeted the reading of the resolution, but half a dozen democrats were on their feet demanding recognition, prominent among them being Bourke Cockran of New York.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the rule was adopted limiting further speeches to five minutes. Then Mr. Cockran delivered a vigorous and eloquent speech against surrendering to the senate. "Better no tariff legislation than the senate bill," he said.

COCKRAN OPPOSES SURRENDER.

Mr. Cockran declared that there was no necessity for the house to surrender as yet and challenged Chairman Wilson's statement that four democratic votes in the senate would be lost to the bill if the fight proceeded. He demanded the names of the four senators, but Wilson refused to give them.

The previous question was demanded on the Crisp resolution and ordered by a vote of 112 to 21. Among those who voted against the previous question were the Louisiana members, Cockran of New York and others. Fifteen minutes was then given to the opponents of the resolution to state their position.

Mr. McMillin followed in vigorous style. He repudiated the statement made by Mr. Cockran that the senate bill was worse than the McKinley bill.

Mr. Robertson of Louisiana objected to the resolution of the free sugar provisions and generally protested against the treatment of Louisiana. As the hour of 12 o'clock approached, when the house was to meet, the cry of "Vote! Vote!" went up from the impatient members.

Mr. Robertson of Louisiana continued to urge that it would be bad faith to cut off the Louisiana planters from the bounty on this year's crop, on which they had recently reckoned when they put it in.

During the fifteen minutes debate Chairman Wilson rose and pleaded with the caucus not to take action today. He said that whatever was the mind of the senate there was no necessity for hurried action.

Mr. McMillin also made a speech. He declared in favor of the Crisp resolution, saying that the senate bill was much better than the McKinley law.

VOTING IN CAUCUS.

The resolution to recede was adopted by 130 votes to 21. A division on the Crisp resolution was demanded so as to have a separate vote on the first part to recede from disagreement to the senate amendments and the provision for separate bills. The first part of the resolution was adopted by a rising vote, 130 to 21, and the second part without division.

Among those who voted against the resolution were: The Louisiana members, Warner of New York, Straus and Tracey of New York, Tarsney of Missouri, Cockran and Covert of New York, Dunphy of New York, Cooper of Indiana, Johnson of Ohio and Kilgore of Texas, the Maryland delegation (Rayner, McCalg, Rusk and Talbot), Breckinridge of Arkansas, a member of the ways and means committee, and Williams of Mississippi. Most of those who voted against the first part of the resolution were in favor of the second part.

The committee on rules was requested to present an order providing for the prompt consideration of the proposed bills. This was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the nays being almost insignificant.

Representative Tucker of Virginia then offered a resolution thanking and commending the house conferees for their loyal service. This was adopted with a shout of approval and the caucus adjourned.

NO TIME WASTED.

Immediately after adournment the house conferees went into session in the room of the committee on ways and means. Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas, who has been advising the conferees, said that another meeting with the senate conferees would not be necessary and that the house conferees could bring a report receding from the agreement to the senate amendments and concurring in them, which would pass the bill. The democratic managers of the house were determined to finish up everything today. The bills for free sugar, coal and iron had already been prepared, and though not reported from the ways and means committee or in regular order, it was explained that these preliminaries could be dispensed with under a special order from the committee on rules.

Speaker Crisp and Representative Catchings went into session shortly after the house met, and messengers were sent in every direction for Representative Outhwaite, the other democratic member of the rules committee, as his vote would be necessary to carry out the program. It was understood that Representative Outhwaite was at Cresson Springs, but at 2 o'clock he put in an appearance. The republican members of the rules committee had been called in at 12:30.

The committee on rules had another short session. The republicans listened to the terms proposed by the democratic members and refused to accept them. The democrats proposed allowing an hour for debate upon accepting the senate amendments and fifteen minutes on each of the other bills which it was proposed to bring in as two separate measures, and to allow no amendments to be offered to the bills.

WILSON'S PRIVATE VIEWS.

Chairman Wilson, author of the Wilson bill, prepared for the Associated press at the close of the caucus today a statement of his views on the tariff situation. The statement is in Mr. Wilson's handwriting and gives distinctly his position on the action of the house in accepting the tariff bill. It is as follows:

"I cannot see where we failed to do anything we could do to bring about a better result. When I have done the best, according to my capacity and judgment, I must fall back on the consciousness of duty done. The difficulty which the country must recognize is that on the tariff question we did not have a democratic senate, and that whatever has been gained has been wrested from a protective body. I have been willing to take any, even the most desperate chances that gave the least hope of success in getting rid of the most objectionable senate amendments and would have fought until the 4th of March if I had any ground to stand upon and any following to sustain me.

"We have been confronted by a senate with closed ranks, while we have had divisions from the beginning that have been fermented from the senate and growing impatience of the members to get back to their districts with anything that might be called a tariff reduction bill, and made them unwilling to stay unless promise could be given of assured or probable victory. We could not honestly give such promises and a man cannot continue a battle with his army ready and eager to break away."

M'MILLIN LOOKS ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Representative McMillin, one of the democratic house conferees gave a statement, more in detail, as to the effect of the tariff bill which would be enacted as a result of today's action. He said: "The effect of

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## EARLY DATE IS NOT DESIRED

Democratic State Convention Will Be Held in Omaha September 26.

LITTLE CONCESSION TO BRYAN WING

**Business of State Central Committee Last Night—Some Debate Over Basis of Representation—Martin Makes Denials—A Little Local Politics.**

The democratic state central committee met at the Paxton hotel last evening, nearly all of the members of the organization being present, either by proxy or in person. There was nothing in the deliberations of the committee to attract especial notice. There was no clash between the Bryan and the anti-Bryan factions. There were no strictures upon the administration and no criticisms upon the course of democrats who have recently evinced a disposition to wander into strange fields and to fall in worship at the feet of strange democratic gods. It was simply a quiet meeting of a few gentlemen who recognized the fact that they had to call a convention and then go home.

It is true that the two factions of the Nebraska democracy were present. The white wings were in the majority and they used their majority for their own purposes. But the few gentlemen who use only the brand of democracy dispensed by William Jennings Bryan accepted the situation with good grace and swallowed their disappointment, if disappointment there was, without a grimace. There have been two factions in the democratic state central committee ever since Bryan led the democrats to the fork in the road and pointed the way down a broad and easy descent to success—for himself. The Bryan men on the committee wanted an early convention. The administration democrats who preferred the straight and narrow way to the smiles of the president wanted a late convention. A canvass of the committee revealed the fact that the administration adherents lined up as follows:

J. J. McIntosh, H. Gilkerson, J. B. Sheehan, J. F. Crocker, Jacob Bigler, C. M. Hubner, C. McHugh, T. J. Shelbley, H. C. Phelps, T. W. Smith, C. V. Pitcher, A. J. Sawyer, J. W. Farrell, D. W. Cook, F. C. Marshall, A. S. Campbell, Euclid Martin, John Dern, M. J. Hughes, C. J. Furer, R. E. Dunphy, T. Bradshaw and F. E. Dearborn.

The minority was made up of the following: Robert Clegg, F. J. Morgan, C. V. Gallagher, C. W. Pool, J. J. Holland, R. P. R. Millar and C. E. Starrett.

When the committee met last evening most of the names above given were on the secretary's roll marked present. There were a few proxies, Jim North coming in as a representative from his district and J. H. DeVinney representing C. W. Pool of Tecumseh. Secretary Sheehan was not present, and his place was filled by the election of Albert Watkins, who held a proxy for A. J. Sawyer.

MARTIN MAKES DENIALS.

Chairman Martin made a personal statement before he requested the secretary to call the roll. He stated that the press (he used the noun in its collective sense, although he referred to but one newspaper in Omaha, and that was not The Bee) had persistently misrepresented him in asserting that he was actuated by personal motives in declining to call the committee together in order that an earlier convention might be held. He stated that the press had asserted that he had received hundreds of letters from democrats asking him for an immediate session of the committee. The facts were, he said, that he had not received a single letter from any democrat who did not belong to the state central committee. It had also been asserted that he was holding back the committee meeting because he was a candidate for the Missouri river commission. He denied that he was a candidate or that he had been a candidate. He also denied the statement that the committee had been packed by the anti-Bryan convention which met in Lincoln last fall, and said that the committee was appointed by the convention two years ago. After making this statement the chairman directed the committee's attention to the real business of the evening.

WILL MEET IN OMAHA.

The real business of the committee was transacted quickly and with little friction. The first thing was the designation of a date for the state convention, and in order to get the matter before the house Dan Cook of Beatrice moved that the state convention meet on September 26. After Cook's motion had been duly seconded Robert Clegg of Falls City, one of the Bryan representatives, offered an amendment calling the convention for September 6. Evidently the amendment was offered in the vain hope that some of the administration democrats had relented. But there had been no backsliding among the faithful. The unlucky amendment was voted down by a vote of 19 to 6, and the original motion carried. The Bryan winglet of the committee was accorded recognition to the extent that it was graciously permitted to fix the hour for the assembling of the convention. On motion of C. V. Gallagher of Omaha the hour was fixed for 2 o'clock in the afternoon. But after this generous concession the white-wingers declined to encourage any further demonstrations of magnanimity. E. C. Marshall moved that the convention be called to meet in Omaha. DeVinney, Mr. Pool's proxy, offered an amendment designating Lincoln as the place, but the amendment was quietly laid away beside the one offered by Clegg earlier in the proceedings. The convention will meet in Omaha.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The basis of representation was not agreed upon without some few exhibitions of oratory. Campbell of the McCook land office moved that the several counties in the state be entitled to representation in the convention on the basis of one delegate to every 100 votes cast for J. Sterling Morton for governor in 1892. Dan Cook suggested that there were a number of counties in the state that cast but five or six democratic votes, and he added an amendment giving these minority counties each a delegate. Then O'Neill thought that Campbell's proposition would not give a large enough convention, and so he tacked on an amendment giving each county a delegate at large.

All of this was unsatisfactory to Jim North. In the first place he wanted the apportionment based on the vote cast for Frank Irvine last fall. Then he wanted several other things which the committee did not seem to understand. Finally O'Neill moved as a substitute for all motions and amendments that each county be entitled to one delegate at large and one delegate for each eighty votes or major fraction thereof cast for J. Sterling Morton in 1892. This satisfied everybody, and the matter was settled on that basis. This will give the democrats a convention of 560 delegates.

There being nothing else to do, the committee adjourned.

### KICKED ON THE CAUCUS.

**Dissatisfied First Ward Republicans Propose to Modify the Ticket.**

The Grand View Republican club of the First ward met at Schrotte's hall at Second and Pine streets last night for the purpose of adding a few frills to the caucus ticket. The club was organized Saturday night as a result of some dissatisfaction among the residents east of Seventh street with the action of the caucus of the preceding evening and last night the plans of the malcontents were consummated.

Pete Back, as president of the new organization, called the dozen or so of dissenters to order and A. R. Hensel was called on to state the object of the meeting. He proceeded to say that he thought there was something of the cut and dried order about the caucus and that the club should go to work to show the politicians of the ward that they had some strength in that vicinity. He averred that the action of the caucus in appointing a committee of seven to recommend a slate of delegates was against his notion of political propriety, and he also took exception to two or three of the men who were nominated by the caucus.

The first of these mentioned by the speaker was David Cole, who was characterized as a man with prohibition affiliations. Frank M. Woolley had been selected to fight for his place on the congressional delegation. C. S. Elgutter, according to Mr. Hansel, was a good man, but he lived at the Bachelors' Quarters and was not a resident of the ward. This was sufficient reason why Henry Bowman should be selected to take his place on the state delegation. John Parson, he said, had been thought the right party to go against Frank Rosicky, although he failed to assign the reason why Mr. Rosicky was not acceptable to the club.

Pete Back, Johnathan Edwards and one or two other members added their support to the speaker's sentiments, and then the secretary produced a petition which had been prepared in anticipation of the favorable consideration of the club. A proposition that the members sign the petition naming the candidates as proposed by Mr. Hensel had no opposition, and after that had been successfully accomplished a committee was appointed to place the petition in the hands of the secretary of the county central committee by 8 o'clock this morning.

**For Entertainment of Delegates.**

The committee from the Hamilton, the Young Men's Republican and the Garfield Swedish clubs held a joint meeting last night for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the republican state convention, to be held in this city.

Reports from all of the hotels were received, the managers and proprietors agreeing to give reduced rates to the delegates.

It was decided to print a folder showing the location of the different hotels and the prices which they will charge. These folders will be placed in the hands of boys and distributed at the trains as the delegates arrive in town during the day before and on the morning of the convention. The rooms of the Hamilton Republican club were made the headquarters of the committees and also the headquarters of the visiting delegates, so far as gathering information is concerned. When they arrive in the city the intention is to have them visit these rooms, where they will be given information regarding hotels, prices and the number of men that each of the hostelries can accommodate.

### *REVIVING PLACER MINING.*

**Much Activity Along the Creeks of the Black Hills.**

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 13.—(Special to The Bee.)—Placer mining along Whitewood and Deadwood creeks is being carried on this year to a greater extent than during any season since the placers of those creeks have been "worked out." Almost every claim on those streams is represented, and a string of sluice boxes are to be seen on every hand. It is a mistaken idea, as the cleanups of many parties have proved, that the gold has been all washed out of these streams, and, in the shallow diggings especially, good pay is being taken out. Near Crook City, on Whitewood, work is being prosecuted on an extensive scale. J. A. Chute, an old and practical miner, has put in a flume 2,000 feet long, capable of handling all the water of the creek, and is working ground which years ago had been abandoned as worked out. That he is being well paid for his work cannot be doubted, as he lately increased his force. Just above him, on the same creek, are others doing considerable work, and claiming to be taking out from 12 cents to 14 cents to the pan, which is good enough pay even in a new country. Old times are recalled by the activity now going on along the creeks, when placer gold was the only circulating medium and quartz mining was in an embryotic state.

**Collapse of a Yankton Building.**

YANKTON, S. D., Aug. 13.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A two-story brick building on Third street, owned and occupied by John Novotny, dealer in harness and fire arms, collapsed at noon today, the mass of brick and timbers sliding into a new cellar on an adjoining lot. A photographer and his wife in the upper story escaped miraculously and no one was hurt. Loss, about $5,500.

### *CRUSHED BY TONS OF ROCK.*

**Four Workmen Killed in Granite Canon by a Premature Explosion.**

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Aug. 13.—E. P. Gallagher, N. F. Watts, William Angove and John Henrickson, workmen engaged in constructing a flume for floating ties in Granite canon on Tongue river, thirty-five miles northwest of Sheridan, were crushed to death under fifteen or twenty tons of rock which rolled upon them after a blast had been exploded.

**Defaulter Known in Wyoming.**

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 13.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Harry A. Gardiner, the defaulting cashier of the Altoona, Pa., bank, who eloped with a woman of that town, leaving a wife and three children in destitute circumstances, was formerly a resident of Cheyenne. About six years ago he was employed in the banking house of M. E. Post & Co. of this city, and he and his family had a large circle of acquaintances here.

**Unknown Boy Killed.**

HILLSDALE, Wyo., Aug. 13.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—An unknown boy in trying to get on a brake beam of a moving train was killed almost instantly this morning.

### *HEAVY MINING SUIT DECIDED.*

**Property Valued at Over Four Million Dollars Involved.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—A decision in a mining suit involving millions of dollars was rendered in the United States circuit court today. The case is that of the Consolidated Wyoming Gold and Silver Mining company against the Champion Gold Mining company. Judge Beamy delivered the decision, though it was rendered by Judge Hawley of Nevada. The action was for an injunction and an accounting of very valuable mining property which has been in litigation in the state and federal courts of Nevada for many years. Complainant and respondent own adjoining mining locations. The point in issue was the ownership of a valuable lead or ledge of ore running underground from the Wyoming mine into the Champion property. In his decision Judge Hawley grants the accounting and injunction as prayed for. It is alleged that the amount involved in the suit is some $4,000,000 or more, and the Champion company has already paid some $2,000,000 out in dividends which largely came from the disputed ore.

**Navy Will Try Washington Coal.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The United States monitor Monterey sailed from Mare island navy yard today for Astoria, Ore., whence she will go to Puget Sound to make practical tests in her furnaces of coal from several Washington mines. Until very recently all of the coal burned by the Pacific squadron has been purchased by the Navy department from British Columbia mines, though strong protests have repeatedly been made by the commercial organizations of several Puget Sound cities.

**Settled With the Eleva or Men.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The members of the Board of Trade today, by a close vote, decided to accept the concessions offered by the elevator men in settlement of the difficulty existing between them and the general membership.

**Movements of Sea-Going Vessels August 13.**

At New York—Arrived—Mississippi, from London.

At Gibraltar—Arrived—Necker, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Cephalonia, from Boston; Mongolian, from Montreal.

## REVIEWED BY THE KAISER

Twelve Thousand Red Coats Pass in Line Before the German Emperor.

BRILLIANT ARRAY OF BRITISH OFFICERS

**William Wore the Uniform of the First Royal Dragoons and Led Them Past the Reviewing Stand.**

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Aug. 13.—Emperor William of Germany crossed over the Solent from the southwest to this port on board the royal yacht Alberta. His majesty was received at the dock yard by Admiral Sir Howell Salmon, knight commander of the Bath, Victoria cross, and staff, and all the commanding officers of the garrison. The ships in the harbor were dressed with bunting and guns from the forts and war vessels boomed forth salutes as the emperor landed.

After a short inspection of the dock yards the emperor was escorted to a special train which conveyed him to Aldershot camp.

At Aldershot his majesty was received by the duke of Connaught, in command of the district, and by General Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers H. Buller, knight commander of the Bath, Victoria cross, the adjutant general and by General Sir Francis Grenfell, grand cross of St. Michael and St. George, and a large and brilliant staff.

Also in waiting at the railroad station was a squadron of the First (royal) dragoons, of which regiment the emperor is honorary colonel. The First dragoons had been ordered specially from Ireland in order to act as escort to his majesty.

Major General the Duke of Teck acted as the German emperor's personal orderly.

Great crowds of people cheered Emperor William and his party as they rode toward Laffam's place in order to review the troops.

ALDERSHOT CAMP, Aug. 13.—The review was the most successful affair, over 12,000 troops, including 3,000 cavalrymen, turning out to do honor to Emperor William. The latter wore the uniform of the First (royal) dragoons and led that regiment past the saluting point.

The emperor then stationed himself beside the duke of Connaught and closely followed the movements of each corps as it passed.

### GETTING RID OF THE RABBITS.

**Australia Proposes to Dispose of Her Surplus to England.**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—The following Australian advices have been received here: The government of New South Wales intends to introduce the Australian rabbit on the English markets by shipping them in a frozen condition. They hope to thus get rid of the pest.

The New Zealand House of Representatives has passed a motion limiting the time of speech to half an hour for each speaker and none are allowed to speak in committ