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Neb. State Historical Society

OUTVOTED THE GOVERNMENT

Opposition Had a Majority of Seven on a Minor Division.

MAY RESULT IN A DISSOLUTION

Member of the Cabinet States They Will Ask Parliament for a Direct Vote of Confidence—Liberal Unionists Jubilant.

LONDON, June 21.—The government was defeated today on the motion of Hon. William St. John Broderick, conservative member of the Guilford division of Surrey, to reduce the salary of the secretary of war by £100 on account of an alleged deficiency in the army stores and munitions of war, chiefly cordite. The motion was adopted by a vote of 132 to 125. Progress was immediately reported.

The general belief expressed this evening is the defeat of the government means a crisis. The cabinet held a short session, and it is believed that the ministers will decide upon a dissolution at the earliest possible moment. The result of the division was so unexpected that the paper was handed to the opposition whip, Mr. Akers-Douglass, to read the figures. He turned it to the government whip, Mr. Ellis, who had about read them, when he saw it was a defeat and returned it to Mr. Douglass, who, as the opposition had won, was entitled to report the figures. Mr. Douglass announced them amid vociferous applause.

The conservative leader, Mr. Balfour, then asked what course the government proposed to take, and the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, announced that the government would proceed with a noncontentious bill, and the House proceeded to discuss the naval work bill.

The unionists are jubilant at such an unexpected victory. The opposition whips only issued an ordinary "whip," but there was an immense amount of private canvassing done to bring up their supporters. The greatest excitement prevailed in the lobbies of the House of Commons this evening and the members eagerly discussed the expected dissolution.

The House adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, without any further incident. It is reported that Mr. Campbell Bannerman, secretary of war, said to a friend in the lobby that this was his last night as a minister in the present cabinet. The ministers only counselled together as Lord Rosebery, the premier, was at Epsom. A formal cabinet council will be had tomorrow. The fright among the liberals abated before the House arose, and the opinion was expressed that the government would ask for a vote of confidence, which would be certain to be given by the normal government majority. Thus the crisis would be averted.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman was engaged in conversation with liberal members in the lobby at the time of the division. He feels the defeat is a personal affront and resents its instigation by the opposition bench, to whom he had promised to give the information sought it expressly called on to do so. They avoided the responsibility of making the demand, yet voted against him.

Lord Rosebery came down tonight and the cabinet meeting began in Sir William Harcourt's room in the House of Commons and was continued at Lord Rosebery's residence until nearly midnight. It is understood that the cabinet discussed the possibility of reversing today's vote in the report stage of the bill.

Although it is doubtful whether Mr. Campbell Bannerman could be persuaded to remain in the cabinet, that body meets again tomorrow for a decision. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, secretary of war, is believed to have resigned.

CUBANS FEEL CONFIDENT.

Olney's Demand on Spain Will Seriously Hamper that Country Financially.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The news that Secretary Olney has instructed the American minister at Madrid to notify the Spanish government that the money due on the Mora claim would have to be promptly paid over has caused the profoundest gratification to the Cuban colony in this city. One of the leaders said today:

"We accepted the order of the State department that no overt act against Spain must be committed by Americans or others upon American soil very complacently, as we have always endeavored to so conduct ourselves as to disarm complaint on that score. It has been our care to avoid entangling the United States, the home of our adoption, with Spain and the fact that we have been very circumspect is best shown by the fact that with all the watchfulness of their agents in this country there have been so few complaints with any substantial basis made against us in this particular and Secretary Olney's demand that Spain shall pay over the $1,500,000 is one that Spain cannot construe into an act that is done to favor us, though it is most timely in our interest."

"How do you expect to profit by the order?" he was asked.

"Because," was the reply, "Spain is already pressed to the utmost financially, and every dollar she is forced to take or withhold from the suppression of the right in Cuba would directly help us in any case, but there is ground for the belief that Spain will play her dilatory game again, and that in such case the government will seize Havana, as she would be justified in doing, and hold it until she pays herself the amount due. In that case the moral effect in Cuba would be such that Spain can never again resume control of the island.

"The revolution has been from the start a winning one for us. You do not get half the truth here. Even so apparently well settled a thing as the death of Jose Marti, our president, is not at all an absolute truth. On the contrary, he is on his way to this country, alive and well. In fact, many of the best informed leaders here will be deeply disappointed if Jose Marti does not in person address his fellow countrymen in this vicinity in the course of the next week or ten days."

NEW YORK, June 21.—A special to a local paper from Tampa, Fla., says:

Captain General Martinez Campos has been shot by a Cuban spy named Puerta Sanchez. This is currently reported in Havana, and has just reached this point through passengers on the Mascotte. Sanchez, it is reported, after having shot the captain general, jumped overboard and swam to shore amidst a shower of bullets from the man-of-war.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Minister Depuy de Lome of Spain today received an official telegram from General Arderus at Havana saying that Martinez Campos, commander of the Spanish forces, is quite well at Santiago de Cuba, and that the reports about his being shot are untrue.

MADRID, June 21.—It is reported here that the Cuban insurgent general, Gomez, has been captured.

Gladstone Stands by the Ministry.

LONDON, June 21.—Mr. Gladstone has telegraphed to the Westminster Gazette a reply to the statement made by the London Times yesterday, alleging that the ex-premier had withdrawn from his pairing agreement with Charles Villiers and saying that Mr. Gladstone's course was occasioned by his disapproval of the policy of the Rosebery government, especially in regard to the Welch church disestablishment bill. Mr. Gladstone says the statements made are wholly untrue as regarding his attitude toward the government and the Welch disestablishment bill. He believes that the government, in order to preserve its independence while the measure was in the committee stage, had cancelled his pair, but it was done without his request.

Mexican Army Will Be Reorganized.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., June 21.—The Mexican Military commission, sitting at present in Berlin, presided over by General Francisco Z. Mena, will soon complete its labors and return to this city. There will be recommended a reorganization of the Mexican army, with General Perez in charge of the artillery bureau, and General Delgado intrusted with the army and navy engineering bureau. The cavalry is to be mounted to the rank of that of European armies, with a competent tactician at its head.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IS TO RETIRE

Announcement Made in the House of Commons Yesterday.

LONDON, June 21.—The secretary of state for war, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, announced in the House of Commons today that the duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British forces, will resign command of the army on October 1. The post, he added, will not be abolished, but its functions will be modified.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman adds that future commanders-in-chief would be subject to the ordinary rules affecting other staff appointments and the office would be tenable for the usual term of years, capable of extension. Continuing, he said that the commander-in-chief will be the principal military adviser of the secretary of state for war, and with the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the director of artillery and the inspector of forts, each being personally responsible to the secretary of state for war—would form a deliberative council to advise the secretary.

Of course, the announcement of the approaching retirement of the duke of Cambridge will please the radicals who have long demanded his resignation. The duke has been roundly abused in the radical press as a fossil who was hindering reforms and who was incapable of bringing the army up to the requisite modern standard.

The Star heads the announcement with "At Last." Commenting on the announcement, the Star says: "Even George the Ranger had to go down before the force of public opinion, which found expression lately in the Times and in Punch."

The announcement that the duke of Cambridge has finally decided to retire from the post of commander-in-chief of the British army will be welcome news to very many Britons. Certain English newspapers and some sections of the political parties of Great Britain have been strongly urging his retirement for years past. Dispatches to the Associated press for months past foreshadowed the announcement made in the House of Commons today. The dispatches said that an important conference had been held at the British war office on May 1 between the duke of Cambridge, the duke of Connaught, Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Lieutenant General Sir Redvers Buller, and it revived the rumors of the approaching retirement of the duke of Cambridge, whose retention of the office which the Hartington commission advised the total abolition of meant an immense pecuniary loss to the country.

It was then stated that Lord Roberts of Kandahar would succeed Lord Wolseley at Dublin as commander of the forces in Ireland and that Lord Wolseley would take the newly created post of chief of staff at headquarters in the event of the retirement of the duke of Cambridge. A few days following, Dr. Tanner, a parliament member, caused a commotion in the House of Commons by asking if the report was true that the duke of Cambridge was retiring in order to make way for a better man. This caused loud cries of "Order," but Dr. Tanner continued, saying: "Has the time at last come, when a member of the royal family, who has been drawing the people's money too long, is going to retire?" Considerable uproar followed and the House adjourned with Dr. Tanner gesticulating wildly and trying to address the speaker.

PASSENGER ROBBED THE LOCKER

Escaped Mail Robber Passes Himself Off for a Doctor.

COLON, June 21.—(Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—News received from Veraguas, a department to the west of Panama, announces the death of two American miners, Messrs. Farthing and Cook. These parties arrived only a short time ago at Panama, having come from San Francisco with new mining apparatus, and proceeded on to Veraguas for the purpose of prospecting. They died there of fever between the 4th and 5th inst. It was but a few days ago that Mr. Farthing's nephew came here and proceeded on to some quarter in search of his uncle, whose death he heard of on his way.

The steamer Tyr of the Mobile Fruit and Trading company, arrived at Bocas del Toro lately, having on board Dr. Ross of Texas, who said he came to practice there or in one of the neighboring islands. He occupied a room in Mr. Finke's house, and had been there but a few days when he was attacked by fever, from which he recovered under the skillful care of Dr. Bunsall of New Orleans. The steamer Tyr returned to Mobile with a cargo of fruit, but when her commander, Captain Rassmussen, reached his destination, on examining his locker in which he kept his crew's money and his own, he found a large amount had been abstracted. On the captain reporting his loss to the chief of police at Mobile, and on being questioned concerning his late passenger, he found that the description tallied with that of A. C. Love, who had robbed the United States mails, and for whose arrest a reward of $200 has been offered.

Captain Rassmussen also recognized a photograph of A. C. Love as being that of Dr. Ross. The captain returned to Bocas with a photograph and warrant for the arrest of A. C. Love, alias Dr. Ross. He also brought with him a trunk which Ross requested the captain to bring for him from Mobile. The package had no mark, and on his arrival at Bocas he reported the circumstances to the United States consular agent and to the Colombian authorities. The latter having opened it, found it contained clothing marked A. C. Love. The authorities therefore held him under a $200 bond, but he subsequently escaped to Chiriqui Grande, where he is at present.

Gladstone Will Return to Politics.

LONDON, June 21.—Tomorrow's Irish Catholic will declare that the rumor to the effect that Mr. Gladstone will return to the House of Commons is correct, and will add that he will lead the liberals in the next general election. His object is stated to be the carrying of a home rule measure, and thus finally settling the national quarrel.

Harvest Yield in Hungary.

BUDA-PESTH, June 21.—According to the crop report cereals have suffered from rust. It is estimated that the yield of wheat will amount to 37,000 metre centner. The yield of rye is estimated at 9,000,000; barley at 11,000,000, and oats at 8,000,000 metre centner. Rape seed is being harvested. The yield is light.

Columbia's Steam Launch Exploded.

KIEL, June 21.—The boiler of one of the steam launches of the United States cruiser Columbia exploded today. The cylinder head was blown off and carried overboard with the smokestack and other portions of the launch. Four persons were injured by the explosion and were taken to the naval hospital.

Mexico Building Five Torpedo Boats.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., June 21.—The Universal of today will publish a report that the Mexican government is building in England five torpedo boats and ask information on the subject.

Mexico Buying Torpedo Boats.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 21.—Reports that this government has ordered five torpedo boats in England are still being circulated.

Surveying Government Land.

LARAMIE, Wyo., June 21.—(Special.)—A surveying party in charge of Deputy United States Surveyor A. T. Holmes left here yesterday for the Teton Basin, where they will finish up a contract commenced last season for the survey of a large area of government land. It is expected it will require six months to complete the work.

LAYING OF THE LAST STONE

Consecrated by the Emperor to the Honor of United Germany.

CONSUMMATION OF EIGHT YEARS OF TOIL

Before the Ceremonies the Kaiser Paid a Visit to the Russian Warships—Immense Throng Witnesses the Closing Scene.

HOLTENAU, June 21.—After visiting the Russian cruiser Rurik at 9:30 this morning Emperor William laid the last stone of the Baltic North sea canal in the presence of many thousands of spectators. The weather was brilliant and the ceremony took place in the open air and not in the lighthouse adjoining the sluice, as at first contemplated. The scene of the ceremony was embellished by handsome designs in landscape gardening and the lighthouse standing close to the spot showed the three bronze reliefs of Emperor William I., Frederick III. and William II. Under the relief medallion of Emperor William I. is a black marble tablet, on which is engraved in gilt lettering: "His Majesty, Emperor William I., laid the corner stone of the Baltic canal on June 3, 1887, and accompanied his blows with the hammer by the words, 'In honor of United Germany to her perfect welfare, in token of her might and power.'"

The lighthouse and the block of masonry into which the emperor placed the finishing stone were surmounted by enormous scaffoldings rising in a semi-circle and affording seats for about 15,000 people.

As the emperor approached the stone Baron von Buol-Berenberg, president of the Reichstag, addressed him as follows:

"May it please your majesty to consummate an enterprise the grandeur of which, from a mechanical and industrial point of view, has never been equalled on German soil. After eight years' labor it has been accomplished with God's help and without a hitch. We now see the completed structure, which has long been planned and the accomplishment of which has been ardently desired by the German hearts. This structure was at first intended to increase the defensive strength of the nation, but will now promote German trade and commerce. We may thus be permitted to indulge in the hope that the successful accomplishment of the work will permanently aid and in the fullest measure fulfill the further object of providing a profitable opening for international trade.

"May your majesty graciously deign to take the mallet I have the honor of presenting in the name of the German national representatives and give the finishing stroke by consecrating the enterprise. May God's richest blessing accompany this action."

His majesty then tapped the stone three times with a mallet, saying, "In the name of the triune God, in honor of Emperor William and to the weal of Germany and to the welfare of nations."

The most elaborate arrangements were made for today's ceremony. The enormous covered grand stands were filled to their utmost capacity. In the center of the semi-circle was a brick tower and a high flagstaff, the first surmounted by the German flag and the latter by the heraldic eagles and the German standard. Behind the spot where stood the commemorative stone was a dais upholstered in crimson and gold. By 11 o'clock all the stands were filled with onlookers and military and naval officers. The emperor, accompanied by the empress and his four sons, arrived on shore from the Hohenzollern in a barge flying the imperial standard. His majesty wore a garbe du corps uniform and the empress was dressed in a heliotrope costume and carried a primrose colored parasol. The crown prince wore the uniform of the First regiment of foot guards and Prince Adelbert wore a naval uniform.

PARCHMENT IN THE STONE.

After Emperor William had tapped the stone, parchment was placed inside of it, declaring the circumstances of the building, and completion of the canal. The chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in full official uniform, read the document aloud before depositing it in the stone. It was as follows: "The work of which the foundation was laid by our grandfather in the name of the emperor, the connecting link of the German seas, stands completed before our eyes, eloquent testimony of the German energy and national industry by which it has been achieved, attended by the joyous hopes and sympathies of all the members of the empire and under the visible protection of heaven, whose grace has warded off all disturbances of peace from the fatherland during the period of construction.

"As we this day, with supreme satisfaction, see approaching the fulfillment of the anticipation which the empire attached to the creation of this waterway, sufficing for the purpose of a naval and commercial fleet, it is a matter of rejoicing that it is surrounded by an illustrious circle of allies.

"In the presence of the representatives of the nations and with the thankworthy participation of the envoys of the foreign powers, whose squadrons we bid welcome to our first naval harbor now thrown open to them in all hospitality, we are enabled to hand over this waterway to traffic.

"Even as we regard it as the foremost duty of our imperial office devolving on us from our fathers to ensure the preservation of peace and the possessions gained to the German fatherland in the domain of national prosperity, liberty and culture, so also we hold fast to the endeavor to provide free course for the labor of the fatherland in the hot race of competition and protect it from the dangers of its calling.

OPEN TO ALL PEOPLES.

"But not only is the canal a profit to the fatherland in its trade, navigation and defensive power, but we place it at the service of the world's commerce, throwing it open ungrudgingly to all seafaring people to share in its advantages. May it be a work of peace and through all time serve only in the rivalry of nations for the benefits of peace. At the same time we wish a memorial to the opening of this new channel of intercourse to be erected and desire by this memorial to renew a portion of the thanks which the German people owe to the great emperor, who, twenty-five years ago, united the German races in eternal bonds and with wise foresight began the work now completed.

"May the rich blessing which attended the rule of the emperor of undying memory rest also upon this work."

The guard of honor was furnished by the First foot guards and Marine artillery.

The artillery soldiers were a singularly fine body of men. As the emperor, empress and the young princes, kings and grand dukes stood in their places they formed an eminently picturesque group, with the background of variegated colors, white and red plumes, glittering swords and bayonets, naval uniforms with gold epaulettes, the whole controlled with military precision, and in the distance the many thousands of holiday attired spectators, the scene thus presented was remarkably effective, and not one easily to be forgotten.

The actual ceremony for the great mass of onlookers was a mystery, and outside the inner circle not one of Prince Hohenlohe's words was audible. There was a royal salute from all the warships as the emperor gave the first tap, and other important personages, bareheaded, tapped the stone three times in accordance with German tradition. The bands played different airs as the various persons touched the stone. The emperor and the imperial party, as well as all the foreign officers and other persons, then returned to their respective ships. In the meanwhile the stone was built in with bricks by the master builders of the canal, the people pressing in as the work was going on and seizing scraps of brick and mortar as souvenirs.

REVIEW OF THE FLEET.

The review of the fleet began at 3 p. m. The imperial yacht with the imperial family, kings, grand dukes, princes and mayors of the chief cities, etc., on board, left her moorings and at the same moment the crews of all the vessels in the harbor manned the yards and rails to their full strength, presenting a grand spectacle. The Hohenzollern proceeded slowly down the line, the emperor, in an admiral's uniform, standing alone on the bridge, the crews of all the craft in the harbor greeting his majesty with loud cheers.

The great banquet, which practically wound up the ceremonies of opening the Baltic-North sea canal took place this evening in the much discussed structure representing the old German warship Niobe. About 1,000 guests participated in the entertainment, including the diplomatic representatives of the various nations. The banquet hall was a fac simile of a huge vessel of ancient construction as was in vogue in the Seventeenth century. The three masts, each 190 feet high, were taken from the hulls of of the Niobe and Ceres, the earliest two vessels of the infant German navy of 1850. The bowsprit formed part of the Moltke, another old vessel. With two topmasts added the total height of the masts were 227 feet.

The whole structure is 413 feet long and 132 feet wide. The banquet hall measured 334 x70 feet. One hundred and fifty arc lights furnished the illumination. During the whole of the festivities the Naval orchestra of the Second naval division furnished the music. The French admiral, Menard, sat on the emperor's right and the Russian admiral, Skryditoff, sat on his left.

At the conclusion of the banquet the emperor said: "It is with delight and pride I look around this brilliant festal gathering and in the name of the high allies bid you all heartily welcome.

NOT A NEW IDEA.

"We express our heartfelt thanks for the good feeling shown toward us on the completion of the work which was planned in peace and in peace achieved. It was not in our day that the idea of uniting the North sea to the Baltic by canal was first mooted. Far back in the middle ages we found proposals and plans to carry out this undertaking, and in the last century the Elder canal was built, bearing glorious testimony to the productive power of that age.

"But this was only intended for small vessels, and did not suffice for present needs. It was reserved for the newly created German empire to complete the great task. My ever lamented grandfather, William the Great, it was who, rightly perceiving the importance of the canal for the advancement of the national prosperity and the strengthening of our defensive power, was indefatigable in giving his assistance to promoting the plans for building a thoroughly serviceable waterway and removing the manifold difficulties in the way of its completion. With pleasure and full confidence the federal governments and the Reichstag followed the imperial initiative and vigorously applied eight years to the work which, as it advanced toward completion, constantly excited public interest in a greater degree. Everything that mechanical science in its highest development was able to create; everything that zeal could do; everything that solicitude for the workmen engaged in the construction, in accordance with the humane social policy of our empire could demand, was given to this work. The fatherland, therefore, may rejoice with me and with my high allies over a successful work accomplished.

"We have not, however, labored for our home in this alone. In conformity with the great civilization of the German people, we open to the peaceful intercourse of the nations one with another the locks of this canal; and it will be a source of joyful satisfaction to us if its constant utilization shall bear us out that the intentions by which we have been guided have not alone been understood, but have also proved fruitful in advancing the welfare of the people. The participation in our fetes of the powers whose representatives we see amongst us and whose splendid ships we today admired, I acknowledge the more readily, as I believe I am right in perceiving therein the complete vindication of the efforts we have always directed toward the maintenance of peace. Germany will range the work inaugurated today on the side of those accepted in the service of peace and will esteem herself fortunate if the canal, in this sense, furthers and strengthens our friendly relations with the other powers.

"I drain my glass to the welfare of the worthy sovereign powers."

At today's ceremony, the young sons of the prince regent of Brunswick were on duty with a body guard form a company of the First regiment of the guards. The emperor's fourth son was in the imperial tent, as was also Prince Henry's little son.

COMMENTS ON WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

French Newspapers Criticise the German Emperor's Talk at Kiel.

PARIS, June 21.—The newspapers generally regard Emperor William's speech at Hamburg as inspired by a desire to be agreeable rather than expressive of his real sentiments.

The Estafte declares that it is necessary for the realization of the wishes expressed by the emperor that France and Germany should be reconciled, i. e., that the question of Alsace-Lorraine should be settled.

The Soleil remarks that in spite of the pacific tone of the emperor's utterances morose persons remark that peaceful festivities have sometimes preceded terrible wars.

The Raphele, referring to the same subject, says that Europe does not believe that peace is the sole object of the building of the Baltic and North sea canal.

According to Lapaix, Emperor William desires peace, but the "republic alone can give universal peace to the brotherhood of nations."

The Siecle submits that the peaceful language of the emperor is as consistent as the dispatch of a wreath to London on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

According to the Radical, the simplest method of assuring peace is for Germany to surrender what she owes to war, apparently referring to Alsace-Lorraine.

The Petit Republique expresses the opinion that to credit the utterances of Emperor William at Hamburg vessels of commerce should have been convoked at Kiel, not war ships.

The Gaulois regrets that Germany does not admit even that there is an Alsace-Lorraine question.

THANKS TO VON BOETTICHER.

Considered Significant in View of Bismarck's Late Remarks.

HOLTENAU, June 21.—Emperor William has addressed an autograph letter to Carl von Boetticher, Prussia minister of the interior, in which he says: "After the opening today of the Baltic canal I feel myself under the necessity of expressing to you my imperial thanks and entire gratitude for the devotion and fidelity with which you have directed and promoted the development of this epoch making work of German industry in all its stages. As a mark of my good will I am sending you my bust in marble. The sight of this will ever remind you that my warm thanks are your due for the signal service you have so devotedly rendered my grandfather and father, now resting in God, which I hope may long be preserved both to myself and the fatherland."

The letter has caused much comment in view of Prince Bismarck's recent strictures in a speech to an aggregation of agrarians, in which he referred to the "burrs which stick fast to ministerial posts" and which was supposed to have been directed against Dr. Von Boetticher.

Opening New Consulates in Armenia.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Having in view the possibility of further trouble in Armenia involving naturalized American citizens, congress in its last session created two additional United States consulates there, at Harpool and Erzeroum. The Department of State has taken steps to establish these immediately, and to that end has arranged to send two experienced consular clerks to open the consulates and put them in working order in readiness for the appointment of regular consuls, who have not yet been selected.

Plot Against the Sultan's Life.

VARNA, Bulgaria, June 21.—A report has reached here from Constantinople that a state plot, directed against the sultan of Turkey, has been discovered in the Pacicaldi military college. Thirty students were arrested yesterday evening, and the arrest of others is imminent. The students declared themselves to be opposed to the present regime, which they maintained is transforming a peaceful population into hordes of savages.

ADOPTED THE COMPROMISE

Convention of League Clubs Endorse the Committee's Report Ignoring Silver.

BYRNES DEFEATED FOR THE SECRETARY

National Convention of Republican League Clubs Practically Completes Its Labors—Reception to Governor McKinley Tonight.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—The eighth national convention of republican clubs closed today. All week there were apprehensions of an embarrassing fight on the silver question, but nothing was disposed of in all the proceedings so quickly or so quietly as that matter. The committee on resolutions had settled this matter last night by deciding to report that the league had no constitutional right to adopt resolutions and its report to that effect was approved. Constitutional limitations are sometimes in the way, but in this case the constitution was considered convenient by both factions. The gold standard men were not satisfied, but they could not see any way to do anything better than to adopt the Patton substitute, as given in these dispatches last night. The silver men are elated. They say that if they could not get free silver nothing else was adopted and that it indicates that the republicans concede they cannot get along without the western states. Although it could not have been secured without a hard fight on the floor of the convention, the western delegates expected to have an anti-silver resolution adopted over their heads. They claimed to have gained more advantage than at any national republican league convention. Telegrams were received here yesterday and today from presidential aspirants and leading republicans in all parts of the country, suggesting that any action on silver would be dangerous, and these advices no doubt did much toward having the hot poker dropped for Patton's substitute.

The local papers tried today to interview delegates on the report of the committee on resolutions. The free silver men as a rule would not express an opinion. Senator Thurston of Nebraska said: "The report was entirely consistent with the league organization, but I should have preferred a disclaimer of any authority to make a platform or commit the party, followed by such resolutions as would express the views of these assembled delegates on political issues. I am in favor of improving the financial plank of the last republican platform.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE.

While many delegates were steaming over the lake this morning there was a joint meeting of the officers of the state league work and the executive committee. John L. Webster, the Nebraska vice-president, presided in the absence of General McAlpin. Mr. Churchill of Colorado said the convention had not the courage to express any opinion on anything, and it would be difficult to outline plans for organization.

Mr. Green, president of the New York league, said the convention had resolved itself into a nonentity. He insisted on the meeting hearing Prof. George Gunton of New York, who had been invited here to address the organizers and officers on plans and principles. In this meeting, as in the convention, Pennsylvania opposed New York. Although it was known that General McAlpin wanted Dowling made secretary and New York cast her solid vote of 180 for Dowling, yet Pennsylvania voted solidly for Byrnes of Colorado when the tide was turning strongly toward Dowling.

The effort to divert attention from silver to the tariff as the issue continued today. The speeches in the convention, as well as at the banquet last night and elsewhere were all in that line. When the Tippecanoes and other local clubs tonight went to the depot to meet Governor McKinley the Iowa band of Allison men headed the procession. There was every effort to make the week of silver agitation end in a big boom for the tariff as the issue of the republicans.

OPENING SESSION DELAYED.

The assembling of the convention for the third day's session was delayed until almost noon by the meetings of officers of state leagues. The new executive board, the committee on league work and other organizations engaged in routine business. The old executive committee was also engaged during the forenoon closing up its business.

Meantime, while the band was entertaining the waiting crowd at Music hall, the leading silver men were in conference on the Patton substitute for the usual set of resolutions. Many anti-silver leaders who were not members of the much abused committee on resolutions were not inclined to be bound by the compact that the committee had entered into in order to extricate itself. None were, however, able to suggest any plan that would prevent a minority report and the precipitating of a fight on the floor of the convention. The anti-silver members of the committee insisted that they had made the best possible choice of two evils and argued the delegates to stand by the Patton substitute rather than bring about a worse resolution. The silver leaders went about telling all their supporters to keep quiet in the convention and let the anti-silver men fight it out among themselves, if the silver question was reopened on the floor of the convention by an effort to adopt any resolutions or otherwise.

The Pennsylvania delegation held a meeting today and decided to stand by the platform as reported by the committee on resolutions last night. This action had its effect on the New Yorkers and others who were inclined to fight the Patton substitute.

The usual cheering of leading republicans was indulged in as they entered the hall today. Although many had gone home, Music hall was filled when General McAlpin, the new president, called the convention to order at 11 o'clock.

The silver men were displeased. They claimed that nominations for secretary closed last night. Chairman McAlpin, however, had the states called again and the name of M. J. Dowling was presented by Minnesota and seconded by other states. Numerous speeches were made seconding the nominations for secretary made before adjournment last night.

It had been thought that J. F. Byrnes, the silver advocate from Denver, would be elected. The anti-silver men were accused of holding a conference last night and agreeing on M. J. Dowling of Minnesota and they insisted that as nominations has been closed last night the ruling of General McAlpin was an arbitrary one against their favorite.

PRECIPITATED A SCENE.

P. F. Powers of Michigan precipitated a scene of some disorder by offering a resolution to have the selection of a secretary referred to the executive committee, on which each state has a representative. Mr. Powers insisted that a man of better qualifications could be selected in the deliberations of the executive board than in the contests in the convention on other grounds than the special qualifications of the man for the place.

Judge A. L. Morrison of New Mexico said Secretary A. B. Humphrey had been carefully selected by the executive committee eight years ago and re-elected every year since by the conventions without opposition and he considered it best to have an investigation by the executive committee before trying any new man.

Mr. H. R. Churchill of Colorado denounced the resolution as one intended to defeat J. F. Byrnes of his state and appealed to the convention if Mr. Byrnes were defeated not to do it in that way.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster said it was the precedent of the republican national committee and of the party to have such important secretaries selected by the executive committees and not by the conventions.

Senator Carr of Illinois, who championed Mr. Eden of his state for secretary, held that those who had made canvasses for this office were not being fairly treated by reopening nominations today and again by this resolution to refer to the executive committee. Numerous points of order were raised on the constitutionality of the resolution. All were overruled by Chairman McAlpin, who finally refused to recognize any one until order was restored. Mr. Powers of Michigan finally withdrew his resolution so that business could proceed.

Senator J. M. Thurston of Nebraska, one of the vice presidents, at this juncture took the chair and was given a rousing reception. The following names were announced for the ballot: John F. Byrnes, Colorado; W. G. Edens, Illinois; T. E. Walker, Nebraska; M. J. Dowling, Minnesota.

Although Mr. Walker's name had been withdrawn, yet he received some votes. Before the result of the ballot was announced changes were made from Byrnes and Edens to M. J. Dowling, and the latter's election was made unanimous without a count.

This ended all the silver agitation and the agreement of the contending factions to have no financial fight on the floor of the convention was carried through. The result was greeted with applause.

Messrs. Humphrey of New York, Laughlin of North Dakota, Byrnes of Colorado, Kelly of Minnesota and Edens of Illinois were appointed to escort Mr. Dowling to the platform. Mr. Dowling assumed the duties of his place without making a speech. A strong vote of thanks was tendered Hon. A. B. Humphrey, the retiring secretary. Votes of thanks were also tendered the citizens of Cleveland, ex-President Tracy and other officers.

The election of treasurer was referred to the executive committee. At 1:10 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die for an afternoon excursion on the lake and a reception to Governor McKinley.

Governor McKinley arrived from Ottawa, Kan., at 6:35 this evening. He was met at the union depot by the Tippecanoe club and the Foraker club, headed by the famous Iowa State band. He was driven direct to the Hollenden, the headquarters of the National Republican league, where he held a reception from 8 to 9 o'clock. Many of the delegates to the convention called upon him, and the stream of people passing the governor in the parlors lasted fully an hour. An effort was made to induce him to speak, but he was tired after his long journey and declined. Later in the evening he was driven to the residence of Hon. M. A. Hanna, whose guest he will be while here.

ST. PAUL, June 21.—Richard J. Dowling, the new secretary of the Republican National league, is a young man in years, but ranks well to the front among Minnesota republicans. He is a native of Massachusetts, 28 years of age, unmarried, and has resided in Minnesota since 1877, having been editor of the Renville Star-Farmer for a number of years. Two years ago he was first assistant clerk of the house of representatives, and this year was elected chief clerk by a unanimous vote of all three parties, but has never accepted any other official position.

Silver Democrats Still Active.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Twenty Missouri democrats, each one of whom was chairman of a county central committee, met in the parlors of the Planters last night and after three hours discussion adopted a resolution offered by Chairman Wilson of Lafayette. It was an acceptance of Chairman Maffitt's proposition to call a meeting of the committee when a majority of the county chairmen so requested. The free silver men will endeavor to secure enough signatures to insure a call.

ZIERHUT WILL COME BACK FOR TRIAL

Claims that He Does Not Owe the Bank Over $1,000.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—W. J. Zierhut, the decamping cashier of the Milligan State bank at Milligan, Neb., arrested here, has made a confession to a representative of the Baltimore Sun. He says: "This is the first time I have been arrested, although I will admit that I had to leave Milligan once before about trouble with the other bank. In that case every claim was paid in full, with 7 per cent interest. There is a law in Nebraska that prohibits an officer or stockholder in a bank from borrowing or loaning over 20 per cent of a bank's capital. I did borrow more than 20 per cent. I borrowed about $17,000, and did so largely by means of fictitious or accommodation notes, depositing as security $15,000 of the bank stock and a first lien on $2,500 worth of real estate. I owe the Milligan bank less than $1,000. I will go back without any fuss, and will see what they can do with me. I would rather face the music."

OMAHA'S PUBLIC BUILDING.

Bids Opened for Fireproofing of Arches and Completion of Roof.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Bids for the fireproofing of arches and floor beams and completion of the roof and skylights of the public building at Omaha were opened today in the office of the supervising architect as follows: Harmon & Maier, Omaha, $38,422; Gilsonite Roofing and Paving company, St. Louis, $38,843; Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber company, Chicago, $40,665; Benjamin Hyde, Chicago, $40,989; Empire Fireproofing company, Pittsburg, $42,450; William J. Welshans, Omaha, $44,930; John J. Herrington, Washington, D. C., $45,250; J. C. Eggers, Omaha, $45,925; Guaranty Construction company, Chicago, $49,975; Hamilton Bros., Omaha, $50,882.

Bids for the interior finish of the attic story of the building at Fort Dodge, Ia., were also opened today as follows: Groves Packett Contracting company, St. Joseph, Mo., $1,250; Hersler & Brown, Fort Dodge, $2,249; George W. Mason, Fort Dodge, $2,387.

The contracts for both these buildings will probably be awarded in the course of a week to the lowest bidders in each case.

Organized a Mining District.

LARAMIE, Wyo., June 21.—(Special.)—Thirty-five of the fifty prospectors in the Cooper creek mining camp held a meeting on Monday and formulated rules and plans for the organization of a mining district. Thomas Morgan was selected as president of the district and Carl Stratley was made secretary. The feeling among the miners is very enthusiastic over the future prospects of the camp.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels May 21.

At New York—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Britannica and Michigan, from Boston.

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

At Bremerhaven—Arrived—Saale, from New York, via Southampton.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Lucania, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Campania, from Liverpool.

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IS WAITING NOW ON BOLLN

City Comptroller Completes Checking Up Books and Prepared to Report.

WISHES TREASURER'S STATEMENT FIRST

Many Who Were Advanced Cash Have Paid It In—Bondsmen Secured by Transfer of Realty—Rush Seeks to Set Olsen Right.

The investigation of City Treasurer Bolln's official status is still on and it is now claimed that another day will be required to reach anything like an accurate estimate of the shortage in the public fund. The comptroller with three or four assistants has spent four days in going over the accounts and comparing entries with the corresponding receipts and warrants and he is now waiting on his ears while Mr. Bolln is preparing a statement of his liabilities. When this is completed the comptroller will compare that with his own figures as indicated by the duplicate receipts in the comptroller's office and then the shortage will be reached.

One result of the prolonged investigation will be a decrease in the shortage of several thousand dollars. The city employes who had been advanced money by Mr. Bolln have been hustling to square their accounts and the aggregate amount that has been paid into the treasury in this way will materially swell the cash balance. One member of the city council had drawn $1,125, which would be equal to his pay for twenty-two months or for sixteen months after his term of office had expired. He paid $1,000 of this amount the day after the shortage was discovered and yesterday he paid the balance and the memorandum was destroyed. Other city officials had drawn amounts ranging from $10 to $500, which have also been repaid. In these cases no record is left to show that the money has ever been missing, so each day's delay is in the favor of the city treasurer.

BONDSMEN ARE SECURED.

Mr. Bolln has secured his bondsmen for whatever amount they may be required to make up by deeding them all his Omaha property with the exception of the house and lot in Kountze Place where he resides. These include lots 17, 18 19 and 24 in Waverly addition, lots 8 and