THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION

Will Be Settled at the General Election Next Week.

CAMPAIGN IS GROWING VERY BITTER

Vote Likely to Be Exceedingly Close, but the Nonsectarian System is Expected to Win.

ONTARIO, Ont., June 21.—The general elections which take place throughout Canada next week involve an issue which has agitated the country for the past five years. The election is the nature of plebiscite in which the one question, Shall Parliament pass the remedial bill forcing schools on the unwilling province of Manitoba, or shall it not? By separate schools is meant a provision for two systems of schools, one for Roman Catholics alone and both maintained by public funds under a double system of taxation.

Manitoba in 1890 declared for a single nonsectarian system for which all were taxed alike and from which all might derive equal benefit. In Quebec the government has reason to hope its policy of remedial legislation will be held as the province is overwhelmingly Catholic. There are sixty-five constituencies in the province and with the exception of two or three, they have hitherto been regarded as a corporate vote on any question involving religion.

In Ontario a religious feud has been waged since the campaign opened. The parliamentary champions of noninterference and national schools are D'Alton McCarthy and Clark Wallace. In the province there are ninety-two constituencies, nearly all of which are controlled by Protestants. In the other provinces the Catholic and Protestant population is more evenly divided, but much the same condition prevails, Catholic constituencies running candidates pledged to the government's policy of remedial legislation and the Protestant counties bringing out candidates the majority of whom are pledged against the policy of coercion.

The tariff policy in this campaign is not a material factor. The conservative party still adheres to the policy of protection. The liberals favor closer trade relations with Great Britain and the United States and a modification of the tariff laws. D'Alton McCarthy goes between the two policies. He would have the freest possible trade with the mother country and a tariff for revenue against the rest of the world.

GATHERING OF FIREMEN AT LONDON

Absence of the New York Contingent Causing Much Comment.

LONDON, June 21.—There was a large gathering of firemen and the public today to meet the foreign deputations to the international fire brigade tournament, which is being held in London. From the Charing Cross station they were conducted with bands and a banner to the tournament hall. France, Portugal, Italy, Germany and the United States are represented. The tournament is held under the auspices of the National Fire Brigades union of Great Britain and Ireland. It was intended to have the New York fire department represented by a picked team, whose drill and work with the apparatus, it was expected, would be a principal feature of the tournament. The Americans, however, will not take part in the tournament, and much dissatisfaction is expressed on this account. Commissioner Louth, who went to America to arrange for the Canadians and Americans to take part, said on the matter: "I am sorry to say that through no fault of their own the Americans have not come, their reason being jealousy on account of a breach of etiquet on the part of the London fire department, which prevented the American department from having space for its apparatus for its particular work. I cannot say more except that all the best fire companies regret its absence."

Colonel Stevenson of Montreal hoped the meeting would prove the efficacy of modern appliances. "I am sorry," said he, "that the conditions did not allow our brethren from New York, whom we highly esteem, to come." Captain Symonds, chief of the London firemen, expressed regret at the absence of the New York representatives.

SPAIN SEES NOTHING BUT WAR.

St. Louis Convention Sentiment Felt to Forecast an Early Conflict.

LONDON, June 22.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Daily Mail says: The platform adopted in St. Louis causes great uneasiness in Spain and it is feared a conflict with the United States has now almost a fixed date. The government has hastened to buy two 100-ton ironclads at Genoa, whose price a few days ago was thought to be excessive. A great part of the loan of 100,000,000 pecetas made by Rothschild on the Almaden quicksilver mines will probably be immediately applied to such war ships as are now for sale. The government, responding to the undoubted national sentiment and trusting probably to the help of other powers, seems resolved to resist American imposition.

EMPEROR OF CHINA IN MOURNING.

Mother of the Ruler Dead After an Eventful Life.

PEKING, June 21.—The mother of the emperor died Friday. The dowager-empress of China, Tsou-Hsi, was born in 1834 and became the wife of the emperor, In-Tschou, reigned from 1850 to 1861. His son, Emperor Tsai-Tchou, reigned from 1861 to 1875. Upon his death the present emperor succeeded with the title of Kuang-Hsu, being then 3 years old. He is a nephew of Emperor I-Tschou, and was adopted by the latter's widow, Empress Tsou-Hsi, upon his succession. He reigned under his adopted mother's regency until 1889, when he assumed the sovereignty. The dowager-empress nevertheless continued to be a power in China and so continued up to the most recent information.

REBEL MASHONAS GROWING BOLD.

Looting and Murdering by the Wholesale and Trouble is Feared.

LONDON, June 21.—The Times will publish tomorrow a dispatch from Capetown, which says: The rebel Mashonas around Salisbury are burning and looting wherever they go and are killing all the natives who have worked for the whites. Unless the rising is promptly checked it will develop into a general uprising of all Mashonaland. It is rumored that the Mashonas around Victoria have risen and are massing.

Small Skirmishes in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 21.—As a result of skirmishes in Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara provinces, the insurgents have sustained a loss of nineteen killed, eleven wounded and four prisoners, while the troops had three killed and five wounded. In the districts of Las Minas, Callego and Bacuranao, near Havana, the insurgents have been making raids to secure horses. On account of alleged outrages committed throughout the country, many families are moving into the towns.

Would Settle the Venezuelan Affair.

LONDON, June 22.—The Daily News (liberal) has an article this morning in which it again strongly urges upon the government a prompt settlement of the Venezuelan question.

Many Armenians Massacred.

LONDON, June 21.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Chronicle says a fresh massacre of Armenians is reported to have occurred near Van. Sixty persons were killed.

TALK OF TURKISH ATROCITIES.

Advices Indicating that Some Terrible Massacres Have Occurred.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Advertiser tomorrow will say: Information received in this city today direct from the scene of the Cretan revolution against Turkey by Solan Vileo, editor of the Greek newspaper Atlantis, shows the Turkish troops are resorting to atrocities which equal in point of bloodiness their terrible barbarities in the Armenian war. According to these advices the Cretan revolutionists, who number about 15,000 men, all well equipped, are daily gaining in strength and with the aid they are receiving from Greece the probabilities are that the Cretans will be successful in gaining their independence. The last massacre occurred May 22 in Canea, the principal city of Crete. In this fanatical crusade against Christianity an attache of the Russian consulate and another of the Greek consulate were murdered by the Turks, although they were in no way connected with the war. The massacre began at noon, when a false rumor was spread by the Turks that a Turkish family had been murdered by the Cretans. This rumor caused a panic and the Christians closed their shops and ran home for safety.

The firing could be heard outside of the town. The gates were closed to prevent the escape of the inhabitants and a military patrol was at once established by the Turks and in the massacre which followed it is estimated 1,000 persons fell.

BRIEF PANIC IN BRITISH GUIANA.

Suicide of a Bank President Starts a Run on the Bank.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The World today publishes the following correspondence, dated Bridgetown, Barbadoes, June 10:

"Hugh Sproston, jr., the leading figure in business circles of British Guiana, drowned himself by jumping from a steamer into the Demerara river. He was largely concerned in gold mining, and was chairman of the British Guiana bank. The rumor that as chairman of the bank he had accepted overdrafts to a large amount, and that his financial affairs had been left in a most unsatisfactory condition, caused a run on the bank and the panic became so great people sold British Guiana $5 bank notes for $3. To restore public confidence the government summoned the legislature, which, after discussing the matter with closed doors, agreed to sanction a government guaranty of all bills of exchange drawn or accepted by the British Guiana bank, payable by October 31. Mr. Sprotson's liabilities are said to have been between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Both the British Guiana bank and Mr. Sproston have large business transactions with the United States.

Factory Hands on a Strike.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—There are 4,000 factory hands now on a strike. They are quiet and peaceable, but determined to obtain their demands. It is stated that 10,000 workmen in the province of Tver have resolved to go to the railway when the czar returns to St. Petersburg and stop the train and throw themselves on their knees to induce the emperor to receive a memorial of their grievances.

English Education Bill Abandoned.

LONDON, June 22.—The Times says: The government on Saturday decided to abandon the education bill in its entirety, as it is obvious that the scheme proposed to hang up the bill till next session would prove unworkable.

Would Censure the United States.

MADRID, June 21.—The liberals have introduced into the senate a motion censuring the United States and its attitude toward Cuba.

RACED WITH AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Three Men Killed and One Injured at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—Three men were instantly killed and a fourth probably fatally injured in a grade crossing accident at Abscon today.

The dead:

GEORGE HUBER, aged 60.

FRED HUBER, his son, 32, of Germania, this county.

HARRY HENBELER of Philadelphia.

The injured man is George Sahl of Galloway.

The men were crossing the tracks in a wagon drawn by a pair of spirited horses when the accident occurred. Nearing the tracks the driver attempted to beat the approaching Camden express train across the track. The train was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The wagon was partly across the tracks when the train struck it. The Hubers were thrown under the wheels and ground to pieces. Henbeler was thrown against the station with a horse on top of him. Sahl fell upon his side upon the platform, breaking an arm in two places, fracturing three ribs and punching a hole in one of his lungs.

TURNERS IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Three Days' Session Called to Order at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—The North American Turnerbund society, which met in this city for a three days' session today, held its annual business meeting this morning. National Speaker Braun of St. Louis called the meeting to order and delivered the annual address in which he stated the number of societies as 505, representing a membership of 38,851. The value of halls owned by the society is estimated at $3,500,000, and other real estate at $1,500,000. Adolph George of Indiana was then elected permanent chairman and Otho Jansen of Lake Erie secretary. The meeting adjourned until tomorrow morning after the appointment of the usual committees. The day was spent at Phoenix Hill, where a monster picnic was held. Societies from all the larger cities of the country are represented.

TWO WOMEN AND A MAN DROWNED.

Skiff Capsizes in an Ohio Stream and Three Lost.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 21.—Grant Harvey, Miss Emma Collins of South Zanesville and Miss Luella Evans of Maysville avenue, this city, were drowned in the Muskingum, south of the city, this afternoon. After walking down the river on the west side for about two miles they attempted to cross the stream in an old skiff. It began to fill with water so rapidly that when they were in the middle of the stream Mr. Collins, who accompanied them, jumped out to push the boat, while Mr. Harvey rowed the boat. The ladies became frightened and rushed to Mr. Harvey, capsizing the boat. Mr. Collins being unable to lend assistance swam ashore and called for aid. The three drowned, clinging to each other.

SOUTHERN MOB HANGS A NEGRO.

Guilty of Kidnaping a Child and Criminally Assaulting Her.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 21.—A special to the Times from Birmingham, Ala., says: On Friday night last, Bessie, the 9-year-old daughter of Gwynn Puckett, a prominent farmer living near Hartselle, Ala., was kidnapped by Leon Orr, a negro farm laborer. She was found later in the woods, where the brute had assaulted her and left her in an unconscious condition, fatally injured. Orr was captured near Danville and confined in the court house. At an early hour this morning a mob broke into the building, strapped the negro to a horse and took him to the scene of his crime, where they hanged him and riddled his body with bullets. Orr confessed his guilt.

Brook's Periodical Comet Located.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—A cable message received from the European Union of Astronomers, by Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie, announces the discovery of Brook's periodical comet on its return by Javelle of the observatory at Nice.

WHITNEY ON WHITE METAL

Declares a Free Coinage Declaration Will Disrupt the Party.

BUT IT LOOKS INEVITABLE TO HIM

Indicates Where Sound Money Members of the Party Must Turn if the Chicago Convention is Unsatisfactory.

NEW YORK, June 21.—William C. Whitney today made public a statement in which he defines the political situations, makes his position clear as regards his decision to remain in this country instead of going to Europe and concludes by saying that he is not a presidential possibility; that he "would not run if nominated, and would not serve if elected." The full text of the statement is as follows:

"I find it necessary to make a public statement embodying my views on the situation, to correct misconceptions and save time now occupied in arguing questions. Far too much importance has been attached to my decision to go to Chicago.

"I have been practically out of politics for four years and there are now many eastern democrats who can do much more than I can for the party. I shall not assume any position of leadership. My decision to stay was simply based on the duty of every person who believes in the party and for its principles to stay by and lend his aid and take his chances when the great crisis is upon the party. Fundamental differences of principle exist inside the party, marked almost by sectionalism.

ASK THE GREAT QUESTION.

"The great question to my mind is whether the party meets in convention now, as in 1889, with issues and differences that are for the moment irreconcilable. For the past fifteen years leaders of public opinion in the south and west have been advocating as the great remedy for existing ills the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, with or without the co-operation of other nations. It has come to be believed in by these quite generally and conscientiously. A large majority of the delegates to the coming convention have been elected by the people for the purpose of incorporating that doctrine into the platform of the democratic party.

"Our people, on the other hand, entirely disagree with these views and believe almost generally that it will bring general ruin to the business and prosperity of the country. It is deemed a new doctrine when proposed to be incorporated into the platform of the national democracy. It is true that in no previous platform of the party can it specifically be adopted. Consequently, no party obligation heretofore assumed oblige them to subscribe to it.

"Under these circumstances, if the results of the democratic convention should be to establish as the issue of their campaign the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, independent of other nations, in the intensity of feeling likely to arise it is to be seriously apprehended that a disruption of the party might occur. Certainly a substantial following would be secured for this doctrine among the eastern democrats. They might not vote the republican ticket for other reasons (believing that the republican party stands for other issues that are detrimental to the country), but the democrats in the east would not, in my opinion, vote for it.

"This movement for free coinage purports to have for its object the establishment and maintenance of gold and silver as the money of the country on equal terms with each other and at a parity of purchasing power. If by the proposed measure that object could be secured, there would be no substantial disagreement in the party. Every national democratic platform that has heretofore spoken upon the subject has declared for both gold and silver money. It is our traditional policy. But the maintenance of the double standard at the present time is not a question of desire; it is a question of ability.

IT IS A HOPELESS TASK.

"The commercial value of silver has declined greatly in the markets of the world. Whatever the causes are and whoever is to blame, the fact is that silver has declined and free coinage now at 16 to 1 is the same as our offering for all the silver in the world about twice what it is selling for in the market. International exchanges have to be paid in gold. And it would seem plain that if we, under these conditions, open our mints to the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of comparative value which is largely at variance with the commercial value of the two metals we must take the entire silver surplus ourselves, maintain its parity with gold or else we shall drop to a silver basis.

"France in 1873 closed her mints against silver and abandoned this experiment, deeming herself unequal to the task alone, and at that time it was much less difficult, for silver was then at par with gold, at the ratio in use, and even England's mints in India were open to the free coinage of silver. If the experiment of maintaining the parity of the two metals at a coinage standard was difficult then, it would seem to be positively hopeless now without international agreement. Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Austria believe in a double standard and desire to establish it, but no one, two or three of them deem themselves able to maintain the double standard, even with the co-operation of the United States.

"If the result of the measures proposed would be to carry us to a silver basis, it is not felt that such a proposal would be in line with the principles of the democratic party.

"It is not the joint standard with the purchasing power of the dollar at parity with each other, but it is changing from one standard to another and that change being due to a depreciated coin. And it is also felt, aside from the absence of any democratic principle to sustain it, that you cannot have a double standard of value as would come from a gold to a silver basis without such shock to commerce, the hoarding of gold and contraction of our available circulating medium as would bring, in the opinion of our principle, the panic and distress we have ever seen in the country. The creditor class is prepared for it.

"The obligations, mortgages, railroad and otherwise, are quite generally payable in gold. Debts would still have to be paid in gold, but wages in silver, the sufferers, as usual, being the poorer classes.

"This movement, purporting to be in the interest of the joint standard, comes at a most inopportune time, in my opinion. There has never been a time when the prospects of international action favorable to the joint standard were at all as promising as at the present moment. But an ill-advised, unsuccessful attempt here would discredit the cause the world over. From the discussion of the past twenty years it has come to pass that among the persons in Europe who are trained, recognized scientists upon monetary and economic questions, scarcely one is not at the present moment advocating the advisability of the joint standard as the solution of the monetary difficulties of the world. This includes every professor engaged in teaching or lecturing on these subjects to the subjects of Great Britain. They are agreed upon the desirability of it and that it is entirely practicable, if established and maintained by agreement with the principal commercial nations. It would be expected that with such a general consensus of scientific opinion as is to be found abroad upon this subject it would come rapidly to be the generally received opinion of the nations, to be effected by a wise settlement of the problem.

CONVENTION OF NATIONS.

"Of the convention of nations Germany was the one that in 1892 practically broke up the conference which met at the suggestion of the United States. She instructed her delegates to meet and talk but to state to the conference that she would not change her imperial standard. As her standard was gold, that announcement ended all possibility of any practical results from the conference. Since that time and within the last year her legislative assemblies have specifically, by votes of instruction to her ministers, changed her attitude upon that point; so that the specific objection of Germany encountered by the conference of 1892 has been since considered and withdrawn.

"At the present moment Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Holland, Belgium and the United States wish to co-operate for the establishment and maintenance of the joint standard by international agreement and (a most important circumstance) Great Britain has recently, within three months, in fact, made a most important concession.

"She has said: 'We will do for you as much as you can do for yourself. We will make this great contribution to a bimetallic system. We will go back upon our deliberately arranged methods of providing a currency for India; we will reopen the Indian mints; we will agree that they shall be kept open and we shall, therefore, provide for a free coinage of silver within the limits of the British empire for a population greater in number than the populations of Germany, France and America put together.'

NO ROOM FOR CHOICE.

"Into this intense, and now just about to be successful struggle for the establishment of the joint standard, it is proposed that we should intervene by assuming to establish it alone. Against this proposed action on our part earnest workers for the cause strenuously protest. They say to us, you cannot succeed and your failure will discredit the cause.

"The recent article of Dr. Ahrendt in the North American Review shows very clearly the view taken by our friends abroad upon this subject. He has done much and probably more than any living man to advocate and bring to its domination in Germany this cause. He is entitled to be called one of the leaders of public opinion in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. He says that the position of Germany has been modified within the last year. He expresses the opinion that free coinage undertaken by the United States alone would simply end in silver monometallism and discredit and put back the cause of the double standard the world over.

"It is not a question as to what we wish, but what we are able to do. A strong man may undertake a task too great for his strength and break down. It cannot be denied that the feeling among our people is that this free coinage by the United States alone will not give us the gold and silver money at a parity with each other, which is the assumption upon which it is taken, but will bring us to silver monometallism and a silver standard of value, and that change, it is believed, means immediate ruin to our industries and no permanent good to any one. This feeling is general and intense.

"Whether these differences can be reconciled it is impossible to anticipate. The democratic party stands for principles desirable to be maintained for the good of the country. Most any sacrifice might be asked of democrats for the sake of the party and they would cheerfully make it. But if the delegates from this locality should go to that convention and represent that the rank and file of the party would follow the lead of our southern brethren and vote for the free coinage of silver, by the United States alone, they would be misrepresenting the state of public opinion here. Whether it is so or not, it is considered a proposition to debase the existing standard of value.

"And the same feeling of indisposition to compromise the matter for votes or anything else is as active and dominant here in our party as it was found in the republican party when it broke down and overpowered the McKinley machine.

HIS PERSONAL OPINION.

"Personally, it is my opinion if the democratic party goes on that platform at this time it will meet with the most disastrous defeat that any party has ever had in this country. I understand it is honestly believed in and people think it will bring relief from their present troubles, but between now and election day it will be pretty thoroughly sifted and the people of the country will not face the disturbance of values, the loss of confidence, the general distress and ruin which would come to their business interests as would arise from such a change. It will overwhelm the persons who undertake it. It ought not to be necessary for me to say anything of a personal nature.

"I find myself, however, spoken of here and there as a possible candidate; not very seriously or prominently, but sufficiently to attract attention, if I should fail to notice it. It sometimes affects one's influence in cases like the present. I have no personal motive in entering this fight. I have said that I would not be a candidate. I will add, copying the emphatic language once used by the late General Sherman (I think I remember it correctly), 'I will not run if nominated nor serve if elected.' I am not foolish enough to suppose that any eastern man could be nominated by this convention, much less that I could. I sympathize thoroughly with the feeling in the south that has caused this uprising and will find its expression at Chicago, but as to the principles which the uprising has brought forth and the issues being framed, I entirely disagree.

"WILLIAM C. WHITNEY."

DEMOCRATS TALK OF TELLER.

Might Support Him at the Chicago Convention for President.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 21.—Some of the silver delegates to the state democratic convention which meets next Tuesday arrived in this city. They stated that individually they were not at all averse to the endorsement of Teller by the democrats; that as the issue of the campaign was to be on silver and gold they believed all factions, irrespective of party lines, would affiliate to win the battle; that Teller would poll a strong republican following, and that if the democrats endorsed his canvass and supported him that he would undoubtedly be the next president. The address issued by the populists in St. Louis yesterday endorsing Teller is learned and caused many of the silver democrats who arrived to say they would work in the state convention Tuesday for an endorsement of Teller, and that they believed they would secure the Chicago delegation for him. The sound money convention, which also meets here Tuesday, will, of course, endorse Cleveland and Carlisle.

LATEST MOVE OF SILVER'S FRIENDS

Organizing a Propaganda for Work Among Laboring Men.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Western silver men are organizing a propaganda movement for work among the laboring people of the east. The first delegation has reached Chicago and will give the next six weeks to agitation among the trades unions of the city. It was sent out by the Trade and Labor assembly of Butte, Mont. Its leader is M. J. Elliott, a member of the executive committee of the American Railway union, who spent three months in jail with Debs and his fellow officers at Woodstock. The other members of the propaganda are Daniel McDonald, B. M. Lindsey and M. J. Geiger.

SAYS PROTECTION IS THE ISSUE.

Garrett A. Hobart Says that is What the People Are Calling For.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The World this morning says: Hon. Garrett A. Hobart told a World reporter: "I think the issue will be protection on an equal footing with sound money. The masses do not understand the money question. The hard money plank of ours, while very important, of course, is not the most interesting declaration of principles. From what I have gathered of the general drift of sentiment in this country, I can see nothing but McKinley and protection."

Speaking of his own candidacy, he was very modest, and said with a laugh, I am no more than a fly on a big wheel, apparently. McKinley represents the big issue.

FORAKER RECITES FACTS

Tells How Senator Teller Failed to Bolt Years Ago.

DETAILS OF THE PLATFORM CONSTRUCTION

Claim of Gold as Compared with Silver Discussed in Detail and Evidence Favorable to the Yellow Metal Adduced.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—In view of Senator-Elect Foraker's relation to the making of the platform at St. Louis and his relations with Senator Teller four years ago in a similar capacity, his utterance on the subject of gold and silver last night in the ratification speech becomes of at least popular interest. He said:

"I want to take advantage of this opportune time to say a word about the effort being made to make it appear that the republican party declared in its money plank for something new at St. Louis. That is not true. The declaration of the republican party, as embodied in its financial plank, defines exactly what has been the position of the republican party through all the years with respect to this silver question. Silver was demonetized in 1873 and ever since then we have been on a single gold standard. About the same time several of the leading nations of Europe demonetized silver and ever since that time every effort has been made to get back to the standard. We have seen international conferences, the object of them being to agree with the nations upon an international ratio according to which we could have the free coinage of silver. But all these efforts have failed.

"It has been constantly and repeatedly declared by both parties that bimetallism was desirable in preference to gold or silver monometallism. Both parties have agreed that we could maintain the parity of the two metals and bring about bimetallism again by an international agreement. Some have insisted in the meanwhile that if we could not do it in that way, we could do it alone without regard to what other nations might see fit to do. The republican party has constantly, consistently and persistently stood against that idea.

DEMANDS OF FOUR YEARS AGO.

"Four years ago, when we held the convention at Minneapolis, it was my fortune to be chairman of the committee on resolutions, as it was at St. Louis, and it was my fortune to be associated in that committee with Senator Teller. He and his associates from the silver states came to that convention and before the committee asking us to insert a plank pledging the republican party to the free coinage of silver. We refused to do it; we declared that we were in favor of international bimetallism, but until that was brought about it would be our policy to maintain silver at a parity with gold by issuing no more of it than could be maintained at a parity with gold.

"They accepted the result and remained in the republican party. That declaration was simply a declaration, as the one adopted the other day, that we would stand precisely where we were until we could do better.

"We were annoyed that we could not safely undertake to have bimetallism by international agreement; we were unwilling and refused to attempt it by free and independent coinage. They did not feel called upon to go out of the party then. Their consciences did not seem to trouble them so much as now. They remained in the party four years longer. When the last session of congress commenced, as a result of this democratic free trade experiment, the government was found to have deficient revenues—not enough revenues to meet its current expenses. A bill was prepared in the house and passed that body without partisan division almost, providing for an increase of revenue.

HISTORY OF THE DINGLEY BILL.

That bill was known as the Dingley bill. It went to the senate. The national credit, the national honor, the national life was at stake. These gentlemen said the bill was unobjectionable, but they refused to vote for it (that is, six of these gentlemen from silver states did) unless the great majority, who did not agree with them, would sacrifice their own convictions and vote for the free, unlimited and unrestricted coinage of silver. The great majority in the senate would not be coerced by that minority.

"That action upon the part of these people directed the attention of the country to that subject as it had not been before. And, therefore, when we met at St. Louis, we were not for a different stand to be taken by the republican party, but for more explicit declarations of our principles than we had heretofore made and inasmuch as they had thrown down the gage of battle by demanding free silver and seeking to coerce us to accept, we concluded that that was a good time to meet them half way, join issues and let the battle come on. They appeared before the committee and were part of the committee, just as they were four years ago. They made the same demand, we made the same answer we did four years before, but when we came to write the platform we said we would make it so plain all would understand, and so we declared that we were unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until we can have an international agreement, and in the meantime we will preserve the existing gold standard.

BOLTERS ACTED TOO LATE.

"To conclude with a word, when Senator Teller and his associates bolted the party at the St. Louis convention they had no cause for it whatever that did not exist four years before at the Minneapolis convention, and when the republican party made the declaration it did make at St. Louis it did not change its position one particle, but simply made it absolutely certain in order that there could be a settlement of that question that the proposition for free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver be not entertained. We did not entertain it because in our judgment it does not, as Senator Teller and his associates claim, mean bimetallism, but simply silver monometallism.

"We go into this, therefore, with our gallant standard-bearer representing to the people of America protection to American industries and American labor and an absolutely sound dollar with which to do our business. An absolutely sound dollar, not simply for the merchant and the banker, but for the wage-earner as well. When a man does a full day's work he is entitled to have a full 100 cents in the dollar with which he is paid, and we propose that he shall have it. We propose that the dollar we put into circulation—the metallic dollar—shall be worth 100 cents in gold all over the world, no matter whether it carries the eagle and superscriptions or not.

"Take a silver dollar and pound it into bullion and it is worth 54 cents; take a gold dollar and pound it into bullion and it is worth 100 cents all over the world. Nobody is cheated by that dollar; nobody is misled by it; no distrust is excited; everybody has confidence in it and when Governor McKinley shall have been elected prosperity will at once come again, because that will insure a sound tariff, reciprocity and a sound currency."

Democratic Presidential Possibilities.

WICHITA, June 21.—Hon. David Overmeyer, democratic candidate for governor of Kansas two years ago, arrived here tonight. He is a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention. At a meeting of democratic lawyers attending the federal court he sprung the names of Allen W. Thurman and John R. McLean, both of Ohio, as available candidates for vice president. The suggestion was so well received that it was tacitly agreed that influence would be brought to bear on the Kansas delegation to go to Chicago to boom Thurman.

MAJOR M'KINLEY ATTEND[illegible] CHURCH.

Greeted in the Building [illegible]ere He Formerly Taught a [illegible]ss.

CANTON, O., June 21.—[illegible]day has brought temporary peace an[illegible]et to the citizens of Canton. Aside fr[illegible]e profuse decorations that greet the [illegible] on every hand, there has been no sig[illegible]he stirring scenes of the past week. [illegible] bright and beautiful this morning wh[illegible]overnor McKinley and Mrs. Russel[illegible]ngs, accompanied by Captain Heisl[illegible] the major's right hand man, drove to the First Methodist Episcopal church, a handsome structure two blocks from the public square. Governor McKinley, thirty years ago, was superintendent of the Sunday school of this church, while his wife was Sunday school teacher in the First Presbyterian church, two blocks west, in which they were married twenty-five years ago. The church was crowded and Governor McKinley's fellow church members gave him a warm greeting. Fifty newspaper reporters were present. The pastor, E. P. Edmunds, chose for his text, "Make Your Calling and Election Sure, for if Ye Do These Things Ye Shall Never Fail."

Dr. Edmunds made his sermon personally applicable and he referred, in a happy manner, to the result of the St. Louis convention last week.

In his sermon were these thoughts: "We have just passed through a week whose significance none are disposed to underestimate. The highest attainment of free government was illustrated and the sacred privilege of American citizenship exercised in the choice of men and measures representing a vast number of our fellow citizens.

"As one of the first conditions of having a sure election, we must announce our candidacy. No man would be credited with political sagacity who hopes for the suffrages of his fellow citizens in attaining office, yet allowed no announcement beyond the unexpressed desire of his heart.

"A second requirement of a sure election is to have a platform and then stand upon it. It is your privilege; it is your necessity to be absolutely fearless in this world of everything save the disfavor of God. True courage comes from right being and right doing. Two other conditions of successful Christian candidacy I group under one head. They are caution and enthusiasm.

"Owing to his position as a candidate there rests upon him a responsibility of carefulness which he is in duty bound to regard. Men put forward as standard bearers by all political parties recognize this obligation and with studied care, guard word and act that their cause may not suffer. What on the part of other men would be inconsequential, from him would be startling and disastrous. You have yet in mind a party which attributes its presidential Waterloo to three words untimely spoken, but the doctor did not utter the words "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

At the conclusion of the services Governor McKinley gave his arm to his aged mother, who, at 87, is a regular church-goer, and escorted her to her modest carriage at the church door. His wife's health does not permit her attendance at church. Today, however, she listened to the services by telephone.

This afternoon Governor McKinley and wife, accompanied by General and Mrs. Hastings, took a short drive. They just escaped a terrific wind and rain storm, which destroyed many handsome decorations, blew down trees and burned out trolley motors.

HIS MAIL IS IMMENSE.

Postmaster Monnott has had a large drawer, as large as several ordinary compartments, set apart for the presidential nominee's mail. Today, when Fred, the colored attendant at the Market street home, went for the mail, he found more than he could carry and had to hail a carriage to come home in. As he undertook to gather the tightly tied bundles of letters in his arms and step from the carriage to the stone curb, his strength failed him. A thousand of the letters and more went to the pavement and he had to make two trips to carry them into the house, and when they were sorted among them was this one from the other Ohio statesman who has been a presidential candidate several times himself, but who is a devoted friend of Governor McKinley, who stood so loyally for him and refused to stand as a candidate in the convention in 1888:

MANSFIELD, O., June 20.—To Hon. William McKinley, Canton: My Dear Sir—I have not hurried to sending my congratulations for your nomination as the next president of the United States, but they are not less hearty and sincere. I will gladly do all I can to secure your triumphant election. Give to Mrs. McKinley my good wishes, in which Mrs. Sherman joins. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, who withdrew as a presidential candidate the day of his state's republican convention, also wrote from St. Paul, saying:

Hon. William McKinley, Canton: Dear Sir—Permit to add my congratulations to the many you are receiving. Your nomination is a fulfillment and realization of republican principles decreed by the people themselves. I feel sure that history will date from that nomination the greatest epoch of prosperity for the American people they ever enjoyed. Sincerely,

C. K. DAVIS.

Other notable congratulations were read. J. L. Dobbins, president Union Veteran league, Minneapolis, wired: "Your comrades of the Union Veteran league of this city tender you their hearty congratulations, pledge their earnest support and say our north star state will give you next November 50,000 majority."

The son of Abraham Lincoln's political opponent in olden days in Illinois, Stephen A. Douglass wired: "McKinleyism, originated as a term of reproach, has become the only slogan of success."

The Covington, Ky., Republican club sent congratulations.

It is reported that Mark Hanna, the chairman of the republican national convention, accompanied by his wife, will arrive in Canton tomorrow.

Colonel and Mrs. Fred Grant, it is said, will also arrive to pay their respects to Governor McKinley.

HANNA ENJOYS A BRIEF REST.

Quietly Entertaining a Number of Political Friends.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—Mr. M. A. Hanna spent Sunday at his home here, enjoying a much needed rest. Among his guests were: Colonel Fred Grant, Hon. H. C. Evans of Tennessee, and General William M. Osborne of Boston. Mr. Hanna was asked this afternoon where the headquarters of the committee would be established. He said he had not given the matter much thought as yet. He said, however, that he might spend some time in New York during the campaign. When asked if he knew what Governor McKinley's plans for the campaign were, Mr. Hanna said he had not yet consulted the governor. He did not know whether Governor McKinley would make any speeches or not. Mr. Hanna will go to Canton tomorrow morning to see the governor.

Sound Money Wins at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—The democratic county convention resulted in an overwhelming victory for gold. The silver men, however, claim that this result was largely due to the misleading heading of the gold ticket, and they will go to the state convention at Columbus with a protest.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, June 21.

At Havre—Arrived—La Touraine, from New York.

At Southampton—Arrived—Saale, from New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Lucania, for New York.

At Southampton—Arrived—Paris, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Cufic, from Liverpool.

At Boston—Arrived—Cephalonia, from Liverpool. Sailed—Peruvian, from Glasgow.

At Palermo—Sailed—California, for New York.

At Bremen—Sailed—Munchen, for New York.

At New York—Arrived—Tauric, from Liverpool.

J. C. WILLIAMS GOES TO JAIL

Blue Springs Bank Wrecker Fails to Secure Bail.

HIS CONVICTION HAD BEEN LOOKED FOR

Gage County People Believed Him Guilty of Falsifying the Books of the Bank and Deceiving the Public.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—J. C. Williams, the Blue Springs bank president, whose conviction of falsifying the bank's books was exclusively reported in this morning's Bee, failed to secure bonds and was taken to jail shortly after midnight.

The verdict seems to give general satisfaction, as Williams was generally looked upon as guilty of the fraud, although there was quite a strong feeling that a verdict of guilty would not be obtained. Williams will probably receive his sentence when court reconvenes the last of the week.

WHY AUBURN HAS NO POLICE.

Deadlock Between the Mayor and the Council Over a Chief.

AUBURN, Neb., June 21.—(Special.)—From the beginning of the present municipal year in May, Mayor J. W. Darrah and the city council have been in a deadlock over the appointment of chief of police. So far the mayor has appointed successively W. H. Lorance, A. W. Hutchinson and L. D. Wheeldon, and the council has refused to confirm either one of them. The council met again last night and the mayor plainly told the councilmen that he appointed three good men for that position, and he would appoint no more. The council is just as set as the mayor, and the city is left without police protection.

Licenses to sell liquors were last night granted to Adolph Kuhlman and Andrew Knipe and now the thirsty ones in Auburn can get something stronger than water.

About two years ago the council passed an occupation tax of $250 in addition to the regular license on all saloons and made the getting of a license contingent upon paying this occupation tax. Now the Board of Education is demanding from the city some $1,200 taken in by the city as such occupation tax since the ordinance was passed. There is likely to be a legal battle to determine which department is entitled to the money.

Sunday at the Beatrice Chautauqua.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Today has been an exceedingly lively one in Beatrice, the first Sunday of the Beatrice Chautauqua assembly, bringing large delegations of Gage county farmers and their families, besides a goodly number who came by the railroad excursion trains, two of which were run by the Union Pacific and three by the Rock Island. The crowd from the south over the Union Pacific was somewhat disappointed, owing to an immense rain along the line. The morning sermon was delivered by Rev. John DeWitt Miller of Philadelphia, who never fails to impress his audience with his superiority as a preacher. This evening, after a musical prelude, participated in by Prof. Case's splendid chorus, assisted by Mme. Bailey and other talent, Dr. W. L. Davidson gave a half-hour scripture reading with stereopticon illustrations. The management promises many good things for the coming week and as the attendance is steadily increasing those financially interested feel greatly encouraged.

Sale of the K. C. & O.

YORK, Neb., June 21.—(Special.)—All the property of the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad company, including the lines of railroad running from Fairfield, through the counties of Clay, Fillmore and York, to Stromsburg, and also the lines running from Fairbury to McCool Junction, and the line from McCool Junction to Alma, a total of ninety-three miles, and all of the appurtenances belonging thereto, will be sold at public auction in this city on the 8th of July. The sale is the result of a foreclosure and decree of the property in the circuit court of the United States in Omaha on the 4th day of March last. In the notice of sale, published in one of the local papers here, it is provided that no bid for the property shall be of a less amount than $150,000, and that in order to have a bid recognized there must be deposited by the bidder, with the special master, Edward Simonton, the sum of $150,000 or a certified check on a national bank for that amount, all to be approved by the special master.

Deluge at Roca.

ROCA, Neb., June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—A heavy rain began falling here at 3 o