Exhaustive Discussion of the Question in House of Commons.

SIR CHARLES DILKE MAKES CRITICISMS

Doubts Honesty of Powers in the Matter of Autonomy.

CURZON STATES GOVERNMENT'S IDEAS

Calls Harcourt to Account for His Speeches Outside the House.

HARCOURT REPLIES WITH GREAT V.GO.

Balfour Takes a Hand and Laboucher is Defeated on a Motion Not to Adlourn-A Lively Session.

LONDON, April 12 .- In the House of Commens today Sir Charles Dilke said he believed the majority of the nation supported the liberals in the eastern question. A clear whether the other powers were equally honest in this matter. Both the sultan of

The speaker pointed out that the concert of the powers did not come into existence lation of international law, for the purpose of dealing with Crete, but So far as the blockade itself was confor the purpose of dealing with the Armenian question, with which the powers had been struggling for two years, when they were stirred out of sluggish action by the dispatch of Prince George of Greece, with the Greek torpedo flotilla, to the island of Crete, and by the landing of Greek troops there. He concluded with commenting upon the imbecility and helplereness of the concert until

the king of Greece forced their hand. The parliamentary secretary for the for-eign office, Mr. Curzon, replied for the gov-ernment. He said no one could rightly com-plain at the lack of opportunity to discuss the conduct of the government. There had been many discussions on the said of the been many discussions on the subject and on the speeches of the marquis of Salisbury. Although it was true there had not been a vote of censure, the government having failed to persuade the liberal leader. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, to repeat in the House the martial oration so much admired at Norwick, while in the six debates on Crete in the louse of Commons, the matter had been raised twice, and in the French Cham-ber of Deputies only once.

POLICY REITERATED. Continuing, Mr. Curzon said that in Aus-

Continuing, Mr. Curzon said that in Austria, Italy and Germany, the statements of the government's policy had been reflexated so frequently as to become tedious. Sir Charles Dilke had complained that autonomy as proposed for Crete was not clearly defined, but Mr. Curzon pointed out the proclamation, stating that it implied freedom from all control of the Turkish government in the all control of the Turkish internal affairs of the island. He could, therefore truthfully say that there was no ground whatever for the suspicion of Sir Charles Dilke that this autonomy, which the government desired to make ample and clear was regarded from any other point of view other powers.

Referring to the negotiations which are said to have taken place between Greece and Turkey direct for the settlement of the Cretan question, Mr. Curzon said that if there had been negotiations on the subject between the sultan and Greece her majesty's government knew nothing about them.

Touching upon the question of the with-

drawal of the Greek troops from the island of Crete, Mr. Curzon asserted that this would open the door leading to an almost immediate and pacific settlement of the question. Since the blockade, Mr. Curzon pointed out, many thousands of helpless and defenseless people have been protected by the forces of the powers, and their admirals have done in estimable work in the relief of the be-leagured and the saving of life. In the face of explicit warnings, however, the insurgents had persisted in their endeavers to starve out the Turkish garrisons at outlying posts and obtain command of the outpasts com-manding the towns occupied by the forces of the powers. They had also tried to cut off the water supply and had even engage in fighting with the European troops. Mr Curzon was glad to be able to add that dur-ing the last few days the situation had be-come calmer. In the meantime, active discussions were proceeding between the powers relative to the question of appointing a gov-ernment for the island of Crete and insti-tuting a militia on the basis of the autonomist legislation promised.

POSSIBILITY OF WAR. Mr. Curzon then turned to the question of the possibility of war between Greece and Turkey. He insisted that the governmen had strained every nerve to prevent an out break of hostilities, which, he claimed, the government would only regard as calamitous to Greece and as constituting a grave men ace to the peace of Europe. The govern ment of her majesty, he continued, had shown the utmost forbearance and regard for the susceptibilities of all concerned and had taken part in the joint declaration at Constantinople and at Athens to the effect that the aggressor would not be allowed to profit by such action.

As to the Greek raid in Macedonia, Mr. Curzon assured the House that from information which the government received, the raid was entirely unauthorized by the Greek government and was not participated in by the Greek regular troops. Furthermore, it had been disavowed by the Greek government and the government of Turkey had an-nounced that if the raid was not repeated Turkey would not treat it as a casus bell as she might bave done.

After making these statements, Mr. Cur zon again paid attention to the leader. He said that in his speech at Mou-mouth, in October last, Sir Wil-liam Vernon Harcourt advocated friend. other powers, ted the gover with row he attacked the government for adopting his suggestion. Mr. Curzon denied that the concert of the powers had been helpless. During the past few months from a general war had prevented grea bloodshed in Crete, and had localized the disturbances on the Graeco-Turkish frontier He thought no one would deny that the policy of the government, peace in Europe and the liberation of Crete, was a good on but if the opposition had an alternative, let

the house hear it HARCOURT REPLIES. In reply Sir William Harcourt said that al

though the government declined his challenge he would not decline its challenge nov made, although he was of opinion that the matter was of so great importance that it ought to have been discussed on a defin

Mr. Balfour, Sir William continued, con plained that his motion was not sufficiently censorious, but if the motion had been carried it would have turned out the govern-ment. What more did her majesty's gov-symment want? Why did not the government substitute for it a vote of confidence? The reason was, Sir William Harcourt said. that the government would not face the question of the forces of the crown being employed against Greece. Never before, he asserted, had a government declined to meet such a motion or shrunk from such an marck is much improved in health.

ENGLAND AND CRETE sissue, and it was now the duty of the opposition to regard the views of the united

government, continued Sir William, claimed its principles were liberty for Crete and peace for Europe. But, he asked, what sort of liberty for Crete? Was it the kind the Cretans desired? The explanations given. Europe. the speaker insisted, were not given in the House of Commons, but at smoking concerts, and it seemed to him that this showed a desire to disparage the House of Commons Therefore, be regretted that the government had undertaken to stiffe the discussion the House, as no government had ever done

In the present concert of Europe, said Sir William, Great Britain seemed to be giving everything and getting nothing. The concert was started to protect the Armenians. Now the House was told by the government that the Armenians must be abandoned, because f the Turks were not allowed to massacre the Armenians, then the Christian powers would massacre each other. In Crete Great would massacre each other. In Crete Great Britain had been backing the wrong home and bombarding the wrong people. The powers had invaded a country not theirs and were trying to impose a form of government which the Cretans did not desire. The only difference between the actions of the powers and of Greece was that the latter had been invited by the Cretans and the powers had not. If the powers should assent to annexation there would be peace within twenty-four hours. Suppose autonomy were refused, did the powers propose to fight to compel its

acceptance? BALFOUR REPLIES.

Mr. Balfour, replying, defended the gov-ernment's refusal to give a day for the discussion of a resolution so ambiguous. As to the right honorable member's (Sir Wil-liam Vernon Harcourt) accusations that the government was enacting a parliamentary blockade of the Piracus, he contended, though it might upset the king and the kingdom of who could make the Norwich speech outside it might upset the king and the kingdom of Greece, could not restore order in Crete. While the government's policy of granting autonomy to Crete was honest, it was not he (Mr. Halfour) had never known a response sible statesman to entertain before. The leader of the opposition had said many hard Turkey and the king of Greece had stated that they were negotiating in regard to the future of Creic, when they were brought to the verge of war by the action of the powers.

The speaker pointed out that the concert.

The speaker pointed out that the concert. of the Porte. There was, therefore, no via

cerned, the leader of the opposition was better fitted to discuss that as a member of the government which in 1866 set the first example of a blockade like the present. When the right honorable gentleman, Mr. Balfour continued, made use of the phrase "integrity of the Turkish empire." he always spoken as though he meant the retaining of all the cylls incident to Ottoman rule. but none knew better than he that the principle of integrity carried no such sequence. The central question was whether Great Britain had done more in the interest of peace and freedom by associating herself with the other powers than she could have done had she remained in isolation. The answer to this would be the judgment which should finally be passed upon the govern-

ment's policy CRITICISES GLADSTONE.

Proceeding to defend the government's ac-tion in Armenia and Crete, Mr. Balfour said if Mr. Gladstone had stood aloof, the result if Mr. Gladstone had stood aloof, the result would not have been the offer of autonomy would not have been the offer of autonomy to Crete, as autonomy, he was absolutely confident, would result. He thought it unbecoming in the leader of the opposition, himself an ex-minister of the crown, and in all probability a minister of the future, to charge friendly powers with selfishness and with caring nothing for freedom or good government. If the powers gave a free hand to Greece they could not refuse it to hand to Greece they could not refuse it to Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro or Roumania. No one attempted to disguise the danger inherent in the committee action of six such different powers as divided Europe, but while harmony ! ernment would be disregarding every tradition of the country, every tradition of henor, every tradition of sound policy and every tradition of humanity if it refused to bear its share of a difficult but not inglorious task. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere said that in view of the thorough distrust felt in the government and of the scrious situation, he did not think the eye of Parliament ought to be closed for a fortnight. He, therefore, moved that the House do not adjourn.

49, and Mr. Balfour's motion to adjourn over Easter was carried. Only the radical members supported Mr. Labouchere's proposition. The front oppo-sition benches and the other liberals ab-

This motion was rejected by a vote of 210

GARRISON CUTS ITS WAY OUT.

from Narrow Quarters. LONDON, April 12 .- A special dispatch from Trikhala says that the Turkish garrison of Baltino, numbering about 800 men, which was besieged by the Greek insurgents, has cut its way through the Greeks, with a loss of thirty men killed. It is added that the fighting was stubborn. It was only at the fourth attempt that the Turks were able to issue from their bar-

The insurgents, the special dispatch fur ther states, continued their march into Macedonia and have captured the town of Krania, Further, they pursued the Turks close to Cipria, which is only two hours distant from Grevena.

Throughout the operations, which have hitherto been so successful for the inurgents, the latter lost only three chiefs killed and four men wounded, according to

the special dispatch.
It is reported that the Turkish frontier detachment yesterday fired on and killed a Greek private and a peasant who were carrying dispatches to Calcolivri.

TRIKHALA, Thessaly, April 11 .- (Midnight)—The plan of the insurgents was to occupy Baltino, on the frontier of Macedonia, in order to prevent the Turks from taking up a more advanced position. Directly the Greeks crossed the frontier their leaders issued a proclamation calling upon the Macedonians and Epirotes to rise for freedom. There is an unconfirmed rumor here at this hour that the insurgents are continuing their advance unchecked by the Turks. Twenty-five of the Italian volun-teers have returned here, being unable to stand the cold weather.

Appeal for Liberty.

LONDON, April 12.—The Dally Chronicle's orrespondent at Athens says that the main body of the irregulars expected to fight a decisive battle at Grevena. Pollowing is the text of their proclamation:

"Brothers and Soldiers of Christ and Lib-We hoist the flag of liberty for the Greek countries. Under its shadow let us unite, having as a watchword 'Liberty or death.' The justice of our cause is recogus push onward, brother Greeks. God is

ROME, April 12 .- It is semi-officially anounced that Turkey and Greece have each addressed to the powers statements of a pa cific character in regard to the encounters on the Macedonian frontier, which are deeribed as "mere frontier incidents," Ger-many, Russia and Austria, it is further reorted, have approved the arrangements of he admirals in command of the foreign

Approve Plans of the Admirals.

Expectancy at Vienna.

a in Cretan waters for the blockade of

VIENNA. April 12.—The diplomatic situaion here is one of expectancy. The proposa to blockade the Piracus is now in abeyance and the diplomats consider it wholly improb-able that the powers will agree to restrain the Greek army in the event of war between

Bismarck's Health Improves. FRIEDRICHSRUH, April 12 .- Price Bis-

WEAK SPOTS IN THE LEVEES

New Orleans People on the Lookout for Dangerous Places.

TAKE PROMPT ACTION AND STOP BREAKS

Crest of the Flood Wave Nearing the Crescent City and People Are Getting More Uneasy Over the Situation.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.-Each day now few days. In the meantime the anxiety is it is received by the Northwestern train. increasing all along the line, for more weak The Great Northern and the Northwestern spots are developing.

From north Louisiana comes the news that the Biggs levee, below Vicksburg, sustained a terrific attack and nearly succumbed, but relief was prompt. Just above New Orleans comes the news of three weak spots almost in a row, one in St. Charles parish, and the other two at Hansons City and Camp Para-pet. A break at either of the latter two fallen a fcot since yesterday morning. points would involve considerable Illinois Central property and send the water knocking at the door of New Orleans. However, there is a protection levee just above the occurred: Risen: Parkersburg, 2.0; Cincincity, reaching clear across from the river lake, so that the water would run into the latter body. The city is protected

from the lake by a system of levees.

Another weak spot is on the opposite bank I the river, just below the city, but large forces have been at work there for three days and nights. A section of the levee at the eld Ames crevasse, just below Gretna, is also showing weakness, but the Texas & Pacific is helping to hold the line, while Gretna, by voiunteer citizens' movement, is building a wall around itself. The danger is increasing daily, but that is only an incentive for harder work and the Louisiana line is still intact.

KEEPING REFUGEES OUT OF TOWN.

that End. WASHINGTON, April 12,-Secretary Alger thinks the worst of the flood dangers have passed in the Mississippi valley and that with the force of the War department, which is in the field, co-operating as it is with the local relief committees, there is small danger that great sufflering will be permitted to go unchecked and unrelieved. One danger to be avoided from now on, in Secretary Alger's opinion, is the possible concentration of the destitute laborers in the cities and towns in order to secure the relief which the government holds out. It is highly important, in the estimation of the secretary, that this concentration be averted as far as possible, n order to make sure that the farm laborers will not permanently desert their old homes and perhaps become charges on the towns. Also, it is felt that the labor of this class of refugees will be very necessary to restore the plantations and farms to workable condition and ensure the making of crops this year. Some of these dangers were strongly set out in a telegraphic report received by Secretary Alger last night from Lieutenant Bowan, one of the inspecting officers in the field, based on representations of leading citizens of Helena and Greenville. Accordingly Secretary Alger this morning sent the following telegraphic order, through Adjutant General Ruggles, to Captain Davis, the commissary officer at Memphis, with instructions war directs you to make every possible effort to prevent people who are receiving aid from the government from gathering in the cities, for as soon as the water subsides their services will doubtlessly be required to work upon the levee, and till the fields, and besides it would be a great expense to trans-port them back to their former homes when needed, even if they should desire to do so.

LOWER LEVEES ARE BREAKING. Davis Island Said to Be in Danger of

Reing Flooded. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.-The mighty sweep of the waters south of Vicksburg has at last had its effect upon the lower levees and tonight a telegram from Talialah. La., reports that the levee which protects Davis island has given way and that the island will in all probability be flooded. Twenty-five hundred people inhabit Davis island, which consists of about 5,000 acres

of land. The place is situated in Warren county, Mississippi. Throughout the upper delta the flood situation shows little change since last ports. The work of government relief has been actively inaugurated. Many people are being fed and housed at Greenville, Rosedale, Helena, Friars Point, and other points

along the river. The relief steamer is now plying up the St. Francis river with food and forage for man and beast. At Helena the river has fallen two-tenths of a foot in the last twenty-four hours. The weather observer at that point says tonight that a steady fall will be noted in the river, despite the rise at Cairo and upriver points The Williamson crevasse has widened considerable, but the velocity of the water

has been checked and no further breaks are At Greenville the river is stationary to light. Captain H. C. Martin, representing the secretary of war, arrived at Greenville today and is now thoroughly investigating the needs of the sufferers in that territory, and will base his report as to the amount of rations to be distributed in Washington county upon the result of his observations. Fully three thousand negroes in Washington

county alone are penniless and must be taken care of. At Memphis the river is still falling slowly. The river at Cairo and points north

RED RIVER IS FALLING SLOWLY Money Needed by the People Rendered

ST. PAUL, April 12 .- A Grand Forks, N. D., special to the Dispatch says: Grand

Forks has just passed through a genuine flood, the record of which exceeds that of all previous ones, reaching forty-six feet seven inches, the highest point above low water mark known in the history of the Red river valley. Since 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon to noon today the waters have fallen only ten inches. The fortunate location of the city has rendered impossible the amount of damage which Fargo sustained, yet this city has sustained damage that cannot at this time be computed. Many families have been made temporarily homeless and destiute, which will create an immense amount of work for relief organizations which the people of this city favor, and will gladly aid any measure to succor the distressed. Grand Forks has taken the initiatory teps to secure a share of the congressional appropriations for the suffering farmers and their families, who have been made sud-denly homeless and their property, their stock and much of their seed wheat destroyed. It has rained heavily since o'clock this morning and still continues.

MISSOURI RIVER RISES RAPIDLY

Decatur.
DECATUR, Neb., April 12.—(Special.)— The third annual rise of the Missouri for this year began yesterday afternoon. The river rose eight inches in the first ten hours. The total rise for the twenty-nine hours is thirty-seven inches. The river is now higher

An unusual amount of wreckage is floating down. No imminent danger is apprehended, although the inhabitants on the island are

NEBRASKA CITY, April 12 .- (Special.) The Missouri river at this point rose nearly two feet last night and is still rising rapidly No damage has been done as yet, but all low bottom lands on the lows side will be inun-dated if the water continues to rise at the same rate for forty-eight hours longer.

JAMES RIVER RISES AT VANKTON

Iron Wagon Bridge is Threntened by n Large Frame lee House. YANKTON, S. D., April 12.—(Special Tele gram.)-The James river rose about twelve inches today at the railroad crossing, partially due to backwater from the Missouri which also rose about one foot. A large adds a few inches to the river's height, and frame ice house has lodged against the the long expected crest of the flood wave is so the move. It ought to reach here in a and the bridge threatens to topple over. Mail now goes east via boat to Volin, where have no locomotives on this side of the washouts and are unable to do work of repair-ing the track from this end of the line. HURON, S. D., April 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Rain has been falling over this section of the state during the past twentyfour hours, greatly discouraging the farmers, who are anxious to begin seeding, but are delayed by the excessive moieture. The

> Changes in the Rivers. WASHINGTON, April 12,-The following changes in the rivers (in feet and tenths) have nati, 1.9; Cairo, 0.2; Omaha, 1.2; Davenport, 0.5; Vicksturg, 0.4; Little Rock, 2.7. Fallen; 0.5; Vicksburg, 0.4; Little Rock, 2.7. Fallen;
> Nashville, 1.6; Helena, 0.2; Kansas City, 0.3;
> St. Paul, 0.4; La Crosse, 0.2; St. Louis, 0.1;
> Memphis, 0.2. They are above the danger
> line and rising, at Cairo, 9.0; Vicksburg,
> 9.9; Dubuque, 1.9. Above the danger line and
> failing, at Nashville, 0.4; Helena, 11.2; St.
> Paul, 3.1; La Crosse, 3.4; Memphis, 2.8; New
> Orleans, 2.0; The following heavy precipitations (in Irches) were reported: North

Platte, 1.2; Sidney, 4.0. River Falling at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, April 12.-At 3 a. m. the river ST. LOUIS, April 12.—At 3 a. m. the river lism, was a staunch supporter of Mr. Bryan stood at 28.8 feet, a rise of 0.2 during the and the Chicago platform. He and Senator past twenty-four hours. Both the Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers show a decline, and, according to Local Observer Franken field, the river at St. Louis will fall slowly

tions (in Inches) were reported: North

Further Evidence that Money Was Used to Infinence Fotes. TOPEKA, Kas., April 12.—Further evi-dence of bribery was developed before the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad legislative it vestigating committee this afternoon. Senator Campbell of Labette county said he had been approached in the senate cloak room by a man who offered him several hundred dollars to vote for the Hanna stock yards bill. He refused to give the of the syndicate of gentlemen who built the man's name. He was asked if it was not cup-defending yachts Puritan, Mayflower Legislator Walters of Labelte county. Campand Volunteer. It is a fact not generally bell refused to say, saying it would come out later. He was willing to say, however, that State Senator Hanna had sent a note that State Senator Hanna had sent a note to a member of the house asking him to see that he went abroad with Senator to a member of the house asking him to vote for with the understanding that he was to be made a member of the commission.

too, was approached with a similar proposi-

"Was that the only time you were offered

"I decline to answer that question."
"Did you not once say to a friend that you had been offered a certain proportion by a certain man, naming that man?"

Dr. Marks refused to give the man's name That conversation was over some champagne after we had passed a certain bill. Ravenscraft, Simmons and other members were present and we were feeling pretty good. We had no expectation of an investi-gation at that time."

Ontcalt endeavored to get Marks to admit

that the proposition was made by W. L. Johnson, a druggist of Atchison, but he steadfastly refused. D. J. Harna, a brother of State Senator Hanna, denied the statements made last week by Representative Mitzler and reflect-ing on him. Hanna said that Mitzler had told him he was ready to be bought by the railroads and asked Hanna to look out for

any chance to pick up \$100 or \$200.

Jemes J Hill's Slate NEW YORK, April 12 .- A railway presilent of national prominence said to an Associated press reporter today: "Whether J. J. Hill will succeed in being the power behind the throne in the Northern Pacific railway company's affairs, or whether he will be beaten now as he was two years ago, when he tries to consolidate the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern systems, I can only surmise. This I do know, Mr. Hill's slate, as successors next June to the Winter regime in the Northern Pacific, is Daniel S. Lamont, ex-secretary of war, for president; Marcus Daly, the multi-millionaire and well known horse breeder, for general manager of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie railway, for general manager. This was the slate canvassed in London with the Deutsch bank stockhold-

Indian Kills Three Men.

MOJAVE, Cal., April 12.-Varying rumors ome from Panamit, a mining camp in the lesert, 120 miles east of Mojave, regarddesert, 120 miles east of Mojave, regarding a triple murder there. The reports from Garlock, the most westerly station from which communication can be had by wire, say that three men have been killed by "Panamit Tom," an off Indian chief, Later reports verify the killing of one man named Langton of Les Angeles and the fatal wounding of two other men, whose names cannot be learned. The quartel arose over mining property claimed by the Indian and which the white men had jumped.

France's Nury.
PARIS, April 12.—The minister of marine, Admiral Besnard, in the Chamber of Depuies today, explained the naval construction bill to the naval committee. He said the pavy department proposed, as far as possible, to restrict the number of vessels in distant seas. Without disputing the value said it meant the expenditure of 200,000,000

ST. PAUL, April 12.-Frank Hense was charge of the sheriff today, charged with the embezzlement of \$1,690.12 from

Mary A. Borst McKee of Lewis county, Washington. A requisition from the gov-ernor of Washington was presented to Governor Clough, who declined to recognize the document Sustain the Government. ROME, April 12.-The Chamber of Deputies today, by a vote of 273 to 132, adopted

a resolution expressing confidence in the Movements of Ocean Vessels, April 12. At New York—Atrived—La Normandie, from Hayre: Massdam, from Rotterdam. Sailed—Zaandam, for Amsterdam. At Christiana—Arrived—Hekia, from New

Boulogne-Arrived-Spaarndam, from New York for Rotterdam. At Hamburg-Arrived-Palatia, from New than it has been for many years. Down near Holman's island six inches more of water will overflow the banks. A high wind is blowing and the river is very rough.

PROMOTE BIMETALLISM

Fresident McKinley Announces Names of the Commissioners.

WORK FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Senator Wolcott Heads the List, Followed by Charles J. Payne and Ex-Vice President Adial E. Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, April 12.- The president tonight announced the appointment of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Hon. Charles J. Payne of Boston and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson as commissioners to an international monetary conference. These appointments were made under the act approved March 3 last, "for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetallism," and by its provisions do not require confirmation by the senate.

It has been generally conceded that Senator Wolcott would be made a member of the commission. He has been an active leader in the movement for a monetary agreement and widely known as an advocate of the silver cause. His trip to Europe recently was generally conceded to be at least semi-official as the representative of the new administration. His tour extended over several months and embraced the leading European capitals. He had audiences with the more noted financiers and ministers and it is believed then laid the foundations for the international conference which the commis-sion appointed tonight will endeavor to bring to a conclusion. Senator Wolcott is now serving his second term in the senate, having been elected to that body in 1885. While a pronounced bimetallist, he was a staunch supporter of the St. Louis ticket.

Ex-Vice President Stevenson, the demo-cratic member of the commission, though generally known as an advocate of bimetal-Wolcott, however, are said to be in accord on the money question.

General Charles J. Payne, who may be

termed the minority member, is a republican, and was a McKinley man. He is one to about 28.4 feet by Tuesday morning and to twenty-eight feet by Wednesday morning. The Missouri will also continue to fall. The upper Mississippi will fall slightly south of Hannibal and change but little to the north. BRIBERY CHARGES IN KANSAS. based on international agreement, he is regarded as allied with the sound money faction. He is a graduate of Harvard, being a member of the class of '53. General Payne is largely identified with railroads and other large concerns, and a director of the Boston Institute of Technology; was an intimate friend and associate of Prof. Walker, the financial author and authority. He is a man of large wealth, and probably known that General Payne accompanied Senator Wolcott on his European trip and as-

the Hanna bill. At another time he had been approached by one Corning, but nothing definite came of it.

With the made a member of the commission. It is not yet known when the commissioners will meet and organize. When an organize will meet and organize when an organize of the commission of the commission. envoys the assistance necessary in the con-

summation of their mission. APPEAL TO DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

Clubs Issues an Address. WASHINGTON, April 12 .- The first meeting of the new executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs took place here today at the Ebbitt house. There was a very full attendance of members say of the committee, and in addition some of the officers were ex-officio members of the committee, those present including the following: Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, Representative Benton McMillin of Tennessee, Re tive Benton of Missouri, proxy for Governor Stone; George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, William J. Bryan of Nebraska, proxy for James C. Dahlman; Representative Ma-guire of California, proxy for Senator White of the same state; Representative Lewis of Washington state, Senator Chilton of Texas, proxy for Governor Hogg, and W. S. McKean,

assistant secretary. Mr. McMillin was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the com-The members of the committee say the meeting was more fully attended and the interest displayed was greater than at any previous gathering of a committee after defeat in a previous campaign. The reports of the officers showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs of the association. During the campaign there were in existence 15,000 democratic campaign clubs, 9,000 of which lapsed after the election. There are approximately 6,000 clubs still in existence. The report of the treasurer shows a small indebtedness, which was promptly provided for and a new fund for carrying on the work in hand was created. There was a very general discussion of the work that bad been done during the last campaign, and the methods and measures to be adopted for

the future. A committee consisting of Messrs. Black. McMillin and Maguire, was appointed to prepare an address to the democratic voters of the country, which the committee unanimously adopted. The address, after announcing the object of the session as set forth in the constitution and declaring that they are the principles of Jefferson and the democratic party, never surrendered abandoned and essential to the preservation of the republic, proceed as follows:

of the republic, proceed as follows:

But as members of the executive committee, assembled at a time when these fundamental principles are about to be disregarded by an administration recently installed, and by a large majority of the house of representatives proceeding almost avowedly to exert their fortuitous power to lay the country and all the industrial classes under tribute to a vast combination of monopolles, in utter contempt of constitutional limitations, of republican principles and of popular rights, we feel it our duty to call your attention to the peculiar situation and to urge you to that vigilance which has ever been and must be the price of liberty.

to call your attention to the occuliar situation and to arg your to that vigiliance which in his ever been and must be the price of the people was counted out of the ballor of the people was counted out of the ballor boxes hat year in favor of the republicant convinced that no possible relefe could be afforded by the party so returned to power we were more train willing to afford the agents every opportunity to demonstrate whether or not their policles were added the republicant including the profess and with serious misgivings as to the feedball of the provides whether or not their policles were added with serious misgivings as to the ferture, the recessaries and with serious misgivings as to the ferture, are released to the ferture, and the feedball of the policies of the people by rushing into a provided in a rational manner, and that the responsibility would see the necessary and the serious misgivings as to the ferture, are resolved to stant no decay in the exact of the property of the provides of the

threats by the heard against the freedom of debate, by the of executive patronage reserved

them."

Federalist administrations have uniformly run into excesses not unlike those we are witnessing at present, but hever before in the history of the republic have they been so candidly avowed or so coolly justified, as a party policy, rendered necessary by campaign contracts in order to secure the power thus to be abused. The administration and congress having taken this attitude and again thrown down the gage of battle to the ailied hosts of American freemen who supported the democratic candidates hist year—casting their millions of unpurchased votes for liberty regulated by law—we of the democratic party are left no alternative but to take it up. Our cause is far stronger today than ever before. We have only to organize, to bring right-thinking and right-feeling people together in democratic societies—where the designs of the monopolist party in power may be discussed and exposed and where each good citizen, encouraged by his neighbor, will resist the seductions and resent the threats of the common enemy—to sweep up a great majority of representatives of the masses in the next house and to carry nem. Federalist administrations have uniformly up a great majority of representatives of the masses in the next house and to carry the elections of 1900 as triumphantly as our democratic forefathers carried those of

our democratic forefathers carried those of 1890.

We respectfully suggest that democratic societies constituted after the manner of those which Mr. Jefferson described as "very nurseries of republican principles" be established in every district, and that the democratic state, county and city chairmen throughout the country take immediate steps to secure the institution of such organizations. These when united in state associations and with this great national organization will constitute an irresistible force in the contests before us. To insure a popular victory which will incaugurate the new century with a sure promise of liberty, peace and prosperity, as Jefferson's election inaugurated the last, we require only the means of constant discussion and the means of polling our henest vote in spite of corruption or intimication. This a thorough club organization clation. This a thorough club organization will accomplish.

BRADLEY WILL DEFEND HIMSELF.

Assail Him. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.- A special to senatorial situation is sensational in the exrecent bribery charges which have been brought against Dr. Hunter. The latter's friends openly charge that Governor Bradley are now being sifted by the Franklin county grand jury and that in this last move he allowed his venom to get the better of his judgment and that it will work his downfall. This rumor reached the ears of Governor Bradley this morning and the scene about the state house was sulphurous for a time he had any connection with it say that if such a resol is introduced that Governor Bradley will at once go upon the floor of the house and make a speech that will be full of sensations from end to end. It is said that an effort will be

speaker who minces no words when angry in lebate,
Ex-Congressman Wilson and E. T. Franks, the Hunter republicans who are implicated with their leader in the alleged attempt at bribery, were summoned before the grand jury this norning on the recommendation of Attorney General Taylor, who said that he did not want to see the grand jury become a mere engine for political persecution. Rep-resentative Baird, a sound money democrat not been offered money by the Hunter man-agers. The situation here is grave. The feeling runs high and personal altercations are looked for at any time.

There was a murmur of surprise when the

senate filed into the house for a joint session. The redoubtable Jack Chinn, who figured so extensively in the session Captain Thomas Lanner, who testified be-fore the grand jury against Dr. Hunter and his lieutenants, stood just behind him. The republicans were nonplussed for a time, but as no offensive move was made the incident was soon forgotten. When the roll was called the Hunter re

publicans answered answered promptly to the gold democrats, b bolting republicans publicans declined to answer, thus breakng a quorum. Representative Burnam of Madison county, a Hunter man, denounced the tactics of the opposition in round terms, saying that there were 125 mem-bers of the general assembly on the floor, and only forty-five had answered, the continuation of which tactics, he said, was a disgrace to the state. A ballot was or-dered, which resulted in 44 votes being cast for Hunter. No quorum being present, the assembly adjourned.

The Hunter men were busy this afternoon collecting their scattered forces for a final effort tomorrow. They announce that they will win on the next joint ballot unless all signs fail, and every means known to the politician is being used by them not only to keep their men in line but to secure the necessary additional votes from the outside. Many legislators are of the opinion that matters have reached a crisis and that the tension which has been tightly

RECOMMENDS A SCAB

Howell Has a Nonunion Man Appointed Engineer at the State House.

ENDORSED BY THE FUSION DELEGATION

Appointes "Scabbed" in Union Pacific Strike Four Years Ago.

CLAIMS OF ORGANIZED LABOR IGNORED

Representative of the Machinists' Union Insulted by the Ambitious Senator.

REFUSES TO ANSWER UNION'S LETTER

Fails to Keep Appointment with the Unionist Sent to Wait Upon Him in the Matter and Declines to Make Any Explanation.

If Edward E. Howell expects to get the support of the workingmen of Omaha in his candidacy for mayor he is likely to find that he has been counting his chickens before they are hatched. Organized labor is practically up in arms against him, and is preparing to resent the insults he has offered it and its representatives.

When the new fusion state administration took charge last January a man named Ed Crane of Omaha was appointed engineer at the state house by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. Four years ago Crane was working in the drawing room of the Union Pacific shops, in this city. A strike was ordered by the machinists' union, and the machinists, boiler makers, pattern makers and blacksmiths went out. The strike began April 17, 1893, and lasted eight days, when it was adjusted by arbitration, without prejudice to any of the men who had struck. During those eight days Crane went from the drawing room to the machine shop and 'scabbed" against the machinists.

UNION MEN INDIGNANT. When the machinists learned that the man who had "scabbed" against them had been rewarded for his misconduct by an appointment to a position of trust at the state house they were naturally incensed, and at once began a correspondence to learn who was responsible for that action. All that could be learned was that Land Commissioner Wolfe had voted for a populist and had been overridden by the votes of the other members of the board for Crane, who was said Threatens Reprisals if Hunter Men to have been endorsed by the entire delegation from Douglas county.

the Evening Post from Frankfort says: The Harry E. Easton as a special committee of Finally the machinists' union appointed one to go to Lincoln and investigate the mattreme and rumors of such a damaging nature ter more fully. Mr. Easton went down to have followed so fast upon each other since the state house last Thursday and inquired Saturday that the scene is almost kaleido-scopic. The latest rumor that has gained at the office of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings for the papers that were on file currency is that within the next forty-eight hours a sensational resolution will be intro-Dr. Marks, representative from Jefferson deflected, however, it is believed county, said he was approached by two men and that one of them sate first in the Harkst, as a member of the conference committee, would block the text book bill he would be would be would be given \$2,000. Senator Lanfer who also were General Smyth. Mr. Smyth being out of the as well as the silver democrats had a hand them or to learn whether or not they were in the instigation of bribery charges which preserved for public reference. The fact, however, that the appointment was made on the written recommendation of the whole Douglas county delegation was established

beyond a doubt. HOWELL'S SPECIOUS PROMISE. Having secured this information, Mr. Easton called on Senator Howell and laid the matter before him. Howell admitted having endorsed a scab, but claimed that he had done so at the request of Representative Liddell, and finally agreed that he would do anything that he might be asked to rectify

After considerable parleying, Mr. Howell promised Mr. Easton that he would have a letter written revoking the endorsement asking the Board of Public Lands and Buildings to remove Crane and give the place to some union man in good standing, and have the letter signed in duplicate by all the other members of the Douglas county delegation so that Mr. Easton could take a copy back with him to the machinists' union. Mr. from Davies county, was also served with a subpoens and it was stated that he was to be questioned as to whether he had or chamber while he secured the signatures to chamber while he secured the signatures to

the promised letter. Mr. Easton returned as requested and secured a seat in the senate chamber a little behind Senator Howell, and stayed there from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until after 6 o'clock in the evening. Senator Howeli passed him winter, occupied a seat at the door, while | half a dozen times, but refused to speak to him or even recognize him. Mr. Easton called at the hotel in the evening, but received the same icy treatment at the hands of Senator Howell, who turned his back on him and ignored him completely.

SENATOR GETS A LETTER Last Friday evening Mr. Easton made his report to the machinists' union at its regular meeting, and his account of the affair aroused general indignation. By a vote of the union the secretary was instructed to ask for an explanation, and the following letter was written and immediately sent to the menator:

OMAHA, April 9.-To the Hon. Edward Howell: Sir-I am instructed by Omaha odge, No. 31, International Association of Machinists, to call your attention to the faci that Harry E. Easton, a representative from this lodge, was sent to Lincoln to inquire into the appointment of Mr. Ed Crane is engineer of the state capitol building. This delegate waited upon you, as well as others, and he reports your treatment of him in this matter was most discourteous and not in keeping with the dignity of a state senator, and besides we look upon

your action as a direct insult to this branch of labor organization. Yours,
G. H. LEWIS, Secretary,