THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1897. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

AFTER REED AGAIN

Jerry Simpson and Richardson of Tennessee Take the Warpath.

ATTEMPT TO GET THE SPEAKER'S SCALP

Make a Great Noise Over the Method of House Proceedings.

SAY MEMBERS ARE "BUCKED AND GAGGED"

Turn the Laugh on the Statesman from the Sunflower State.

HENDERSON AND GROSVENOR MAKE REPLY

Ohio Member Puts the Republicans in Good Humor by His Facetious Remarks—House Adjourns Till Thursday.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—There was a lively session of the house today, at which the policy of Speaker Reed and the republican majority were again made the subject of attacks by members of the minority. Mr. Richardson, democrat of Tennessee, and Mr. Simpson, populist of Kansas, led the onslaught for the minority. The majority position was ably defended by Mr. Henderson, republican of Iowa, and Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio. The appeal of Mr. Lewis, democrat of Washington, taken last Thursday, from the decision of the chair that a resolution relating to foreign affairs did not constitute a question of privilege, was laid on the table and after the skirmish over the methods of proceedure three special orders were successively adopted, by two of which the senate bills making a special appropriation for the government printing offices and for granting the secretary of the navy authority to contract with any two vessels to carry contributed supplies to India were passed. The other provided for the consideration of the Frye bill to prevent collisions upon harbor, rivers and inland waters of the United States, connected with the ocean. But Mr. Payne, in charge of the latter bill, was forced to abandon it for the day to avoid the point of no quorum. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was adopted. The compromise report to the revocation of President Cleveland's forest reservation excited some comment, but the opposition was not carried to the point of a division.

RICHARDSON OPENS UP.

Mr. Richardson opened the attack on the inaction of the house and protested vigorously against the present method of doing business. "Here we are," he said, "with our hands tied, with no committees, none of the conveniences or none of the necessities of legislation; nothing on the committee on rules, which dictates what we shall do and shall not do. The house never was in such a dilapidated and disorganized condition for such a length of time."

"How long was it before the committees were appointed in the Forty-second congress?" asked Mr. Dalzell, republican of Pennsylvania.

"Congress met on the fourth of March and the committees were appointed in December," replied Mr. Richardson, "but congress was in session only four days."

"That is the fact I wanted to bring out," said Mr. Dalzell.

Mr. Richardson proceeded to recall the time which had elapsed in each congress before committees were appointed, showing, as he said, that the period had varied from fifteen to thirty days.

Mr. Simpson, populist of Kansas, remarked upon the spectacle presented by the house "because of the refusal of the speaker to obey the rules and appoint the committees. We must come," he continued, "to the committee on rules as supplicants. Over 3,500 bills have been introduced at this session, 1,665 for the relief of the old soldiers. The republicans claim to be the special guardians of the old soldier. Why don't they consider these measures? Then there is the bankruptcy bill, for the passage of which there is a great demand throughout the country."

"Is there any greater demand now than there was in the last congress?" interrupted Mr. Watson, republican of Pennsylvania.

"There is," retorted Mr. Simpson, "because the prosperity you promised has not materialized and the people now seek the relief you promised the tariff would give them through the bankruptcy courts." (Laughter.)

Mr. Terry, democrat of Arkansas, contributed some brief remarks to the debate, in which he described the majority as having lain down and been "bucked and gaged" by the speaker.

HENDERSON DEFENDS REED.

Mr. Henderson then came forward with a rather elaborate defense of the speaker and the course of the majority generally. He said that the majority stood ready to finish the work it was called here to perform whenever it came from the other end of the capitol. Gentlemen seemed to forget, he said, that a new congress assembled March 4, called together by a patriotic president to meet the condition in the treasury. In nine days the house had sent a bill which would furnish ample revenue and give an ample balance annually to the treasury. The majority had discharged its duty, which was perhaps, the chief reason it did not meet the approval of the minority.

"Why this hell in a teapot?" he asked; "this boiling over from the realms of Kansas?"

In reply to the criticisms of Mr. Simpson he said it was in a sense true that the members of the committee on rules were the speaker's creatures. But, said he, every rule was submitted to the house for its sanction. If the house was "bucked and gagged" it was bucked and gagged by itself. He inveighed against the abuse hurled at the speaker, which he declared was neither honorable nor consistant with high dignity. He defended the speaker in not appointing committees. "It takes time to ascertain the predilections and capabilities of members," said he. "Take the gentleman from Kansas. Imagine trying to pick out a place where he could be useful to his country, when every time he opens his mouth he makes the problem more difficult." (Laughter and applause on the republican side.)

In conclusion Mr. Henderson said the house was waiting to finish the work it came here to perform. Meantime, he said, it would transact such business as might become urgent.

Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, followed in a similar strain, putting the republicans in an excellent humor by his witty comments on the minority leadership. The other side, Mr. Grosvenor said, was treating the majority with great unfairness.

GROSVENOR FACETIOUS.

"Every now and then," said he, "they spring something new on us in the shape of a new leader (laughter). When the talented young Texan (Bailey), who inherited his leadership rather than earned it, was in command, a little flattery and a few kind words was sufficient and we got along very well (laughter). Of course," he continued, "we had some trouble with the disappointed leader from Tennessee, who grumbled a good deal. But we got used to that. But when the great leader from Kansas (Simpson) suddenly flashed upon the horizon and swung the minority into a solid phalanx, I thought perhaps God Almighty had decided to wreck the democratic party under his leadership. But he dropped out. I never knew exactly how. Perhaps his time was out. (Laughter.) Then came the gentleman from Washington (Lewis). I have not examined his credentials yet and don't know whom he represents in this contest. I don't know whether he will be supported, as his leadership has not yet progressed enough to get a vote."

Branching into the subject of criticism of the speaker he said he had nothing but contempt for a man who would abuse the speaker, who in virtue of his position could not defend himself. "Fire gun paper balls over here at us," he cried, "we can answer them."

Mr. Grosvenor spoke of the words of the "wild, senseless, imbecile," going to the country from a certain quarter (evidently referring to Senator Morgan's speech in the senate). He said it ought to be rebuked. The idea that because a majority of the house saw fit to adjourn three days at a time congress was not in session, he characterized as ridiculous and referred to the author of this "discovery" as one whose voice sounded "so sweet to him that he filled the air with it by the month."

Mr. Simpson, replying to Mr. Grosvenor, said there was no need of leadership of the minority side, as "they were all leaders over here." They were not like sheep who had to be led over the fence every day by the "leading billy goat."

Mr. Simpson attempted to read from Senator Morgan's speech but the speaker would not permit him to do so. Comment on the proceedings in the other house, the speaker said, would lead to disputes and interfere with the harmony that should prevail between the two houses.

At 4:30 the house adjourned till Thursday.

SENATE WORKS ON THE TARIFF.

Adopts Crockery, Glass, Stone and Slate Schedules with Little Debate.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The senate made good progress on the tariff bill today, advancing to the important metal schedule. During the day the paragraphs covering marble and stone, china, glass, brick and tiles were completed with a few minor exceptions. Messrs. Vest and Jones or Arkansas in behalf of the minority of the finance committee, proposed numerous amendments which were defeated by majorities of eight to fourteen. The votes were on party lines in the main, although Messrs. Rawlins and White, democrats, voted with the republicans to increase the rate on onyx and Mr. McEnery, democrat, voted with the republicans against Mr. Jones' proposition for a reduction of the rates on china.

As a sequel to the recent sensational speech of Mr. Tillman, Mr. Smith of New Jersey rose to a question of personal privilege, while the tariff debate was proceeding, and made a brief but pointed denial of all speculation in stock, either recently or at any time when sugar was the subject of legislation. Mr. Tillman was among those who heard the denial, but he made no comment.

The new senator from South Carolina, John L. McLaurin, who succeeded the late Senator Earle, was sworn in at the opening of the session today. This establishes the personnel of the senate as it will remain for some time, viz: Republicans, 43; democrats, 34; populists, 7; silver republicans, 5; vacancy, 1, (Oregon); total, 90.

Mr. Mason, republican of Illinois, submitted a petition from the National Business league urging immediate and effective action on the pending tariff bill and stating that this was the general sentiment of business interests.

The tariff bill was taken up immediately after the disposal of the routine business, the proposed committee amendments to paragraph 90, china, etc., leaving the rates as reported by the house, viz: decorated 60 per cent ad valorem, undecorated 55 per cent, being under consideration. Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved to reduce these rates to 35 and 30 per cent respectively. Without debate a vote was taken and the proposed amendments were defeated—yeas 23, nays 34.

Messrs. McEnery and Cannon voted with the republicans in the negative, and Messrs. Harris (Kansas) and Heitfeld, with the democrats in the affirmative. In other respects the vote was on party lines. The paragraph was amended to omit clock cases and was then agreed to.

Before leaving the paragraph Mr. Vest of Missouri stated briefly that the effect of the rates will be absolutely prohibitory on the grades of china and crockery in ordinary household use.

The committee amendments were withdrawn also on the paragraphs covering "all other china, not specifically provided for," leaving the house rates at 60 for decorated and 55 for undecorated. Mr. Jones again offered an amendment similar to his former one. He supported it in a speech, stating that the producers claimed to be doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Sewell, republican of New Jersey, answered, reading a statement showing that many potteries had failed and a large number of pottery workers were out of work as a result of the present low rates.

The Jones amendment was disagreed to, yeas 21, nays 32. Mr. Heitfeld voted in the affirmative with the democrats, and Messrs. Cannon and McEnery in the negative with the republicans.

The committee offered a substitute, which was agreed to, on the paragraph covering tiles, glazed or unglazed. It is practically the same as the house paragraph.

Paragraph 92, covering articles composed of earth and mineral substances, was taken up and Mr. Caffery of Louisiana offered an amendment reducing the rate from 35 to 20 per cent on undecorated ware. The Caffery amendment was defeated, 19-26.

Mr. Heitfeld voted with the democrats in the affirmative and Mr. Jones of Nevada with the republicans in the negative.

The committee amendments to the paragraph were then agreed to.

The paragraph covering gas retorts, lava tips, etc., heretofore passed over, was agreed to as reported.

On paragraph 94, covering plain green flint or lime bottles, Mr. Vest proposed an amendment reducing the rate on bottles holding more than one pint from ⅞ cent per pound to ¾ cent. Mr. Vest said in support of his amendment that the American producers controlled the market and could export goods without a duty. Mr. Vest's amendment was disagreed to, yeas 21, nays 29. The paragraph was then agreed to as reported.

The consideration of the bill proceeded from the point reached at the last session, viz: Paragraph 105, relating to spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, etc.

Mr. Vest opposed the proposed rates, saying they ranged from 65 to 180 per cent on articles of necessity.

POOR FOREIGN GOODS.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut urged that the low priced foreign goods were so poor that they should be excluded outright by duties up to 300 per cent if need be.

Mr. Aldrich argued that low priced spectacles from abroad were so poor that it would be of advantage to exclude them from use in this country.

Mr. White of California said this was the first time the "sanitary" argument had been used in support of a high tariff, and Mr. Caffery declared that the American people did not ask that their spectacles be tried by Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. White offered an amendment substituting the rates of the present law. Mr. White's amendment was defeated and the paragraph was agreed to as reported.

At this point, 2:30 p. m., Senator Smith of New Jersey rose to a question of personal privilege and made the following statement, reading from manuscript:

He said: "Mr President—During my absence from the senate the other day I ascertained from the record that in a very remarkable deliverance by the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) he became sponsor for a newspaper clipping in which my name was mentioned in connection with the schedule in the pending tariff bill.

"It is only necessary for me to say that the statement in the newspaper clipping in question is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. I have not during this session of congress bought or sold directly or indirectly a single share of sugar stock nor at any time prior to this when any legislation affecting the value of sugar or sugar stock was pending."

Mr. Tillman sat at his desk while the statement was being made, but made no move toward replying.

The consideration of the tariff bill was quickly resumed. The remaining paragraphs

(Continued on Third Page.)

SITUATION STILL CRITICAL

Cheyenne Indians Continue Ugly Out in Montana.

SIOUX BRAVES COMING IN FROM DAKOTA

White Bull's Little Band of Warriors Camped in the Hills on Tongue River—Settlers Are Very Poorly Armed.

HELENA, Mont., June 1.—Specials from Miles City, the nearest town in Montana to the Cheyenne Indian troubles, say the situation at the agency continues critical. Families who resided near the seat of the trouble continue to flock to Miles City. It is reported that Sioux Indians from Dakota have come to the agency, and that runners have been sent to invite more Sioux to join them on the war trail.

Senator Carter will ask President McKinley that Indian Agent Stouch be instructed not to interfere with the sheriff's posse and that the military authorities support them in case the Cheyennes resist the arrest of the Indian, "Little Whirlwind," known also as Stanley, a graduate of Carlisle, who admits the murder of Sheepherder Hoover.

Sheriff Gibbs and Deputies Smith and Winters should arrive among the Cheyennes Tuesday morning with warrants for the three Indians and the agent, which they will attempt to serve.

White Bull's band of warriors, numbering 125, who escaped from the agency Friday night, are in the hills on the Tongue river, near Ashland, and this will be the scene of the first bloodshed, should there be any. The settlers are not as well armed as the Indians, though arms and ammunition are being forwarded as rapidly as possible.

MIGHT EASILY PROVOKE TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The official report of the troubles among the Cheyenne Indians in Montana, dated May 25, reached the Indian bureau today from Captain Stouch, in charge of the Tongue River agency. It confirms the Washington dispatches of the Associated Press yesterday, attributed the trouble to the murder of a sheepherder, and indicates that the motive of the murder was to prevent the herder from giving testimony as to an alleged slaughter of beef which he witnessed. An investigation will be made immediately. The agent reports that intense excitement exists among the settlers and that there is a liability of further trouble. He says there are a great many bloodthirsty young men among these Indians and that if the settlers and the young Indians should meet trouble would be the result.

For the peace and safety of all concerned he advises the stationing of two troops of cavalry in the neighborhood. A request was made to the adjutant general of the military department for a detachment of artillery. If a mounted party could be seen frequently on different parts of the reservation it would be of great benefit, in the opinion of the agent.

The report says that on May 6 the agent was informed of the disappearance of a sheepherder in the employ of Mr. Barringer, whose ranch is on the Tongue river. A search party was organized by a cousin of the herder on May 22, and general help asked. The settlers on the Rosebud and Tongue rivers constituted the search party. On May 24 Indian police were sent to search, and the body was found three-quarters of a mile from the camp of the herder and about three miles north of the reservation. The murder undoubtedly was committed by Indians, and it has exasperated the settlers throughout the country and they are crying for justice and retribution. The man was an inoffensive hunchback and he has been an object of sport for the Indians. The carcasses of the slaughtered beef were discovered near by. In this connection, it is stated that only a few cattle belonging to the settlers have been killed by the Indians during the past winter and spring; two near the agency, a few on Tongue river and two near Stebbins creek; total, not nearly so large as hertofore.

REQUEST FOR CAVALRY.

The Interior department will make a formal request to the War department to station cavalry at the camp and the agent will be instructed to use every effort to secure the punishment of the perpetrators of the crime.

Senator Carter has been appealed to in behalf of the settlers' alleged rights, but he has replied, counseling moderation among the whites. County Attorney T. J. Porter wired the senator from Miles City that Agent Stouch ought to be suspended immediately for resisting state officers serving processes and for driving the sheriff from the agency. It was stated that the situation was serious, and that bloodshed would result. If the agent is instructed not to resist the sheriff's posse, he added, a conflict will be avoided, though the county attorney regarded an outbreak as certainly imminent.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—News from the Cheyenne agency is meager. The arrest of Indians by civil authorities will be attempted today, but the result will probably not be known before tomorrow. A genuine scare no doubt exists among settlers in the valleys contiguous to the reservation. State officials believe the situation exaggerated, but it is believed preparations should be made to guard against an outbreak by hotheaded young Indians. Sensational reports in regard to the killing of settlers sent out by correspondents are entirely without foundation.

MEN WHO FOUGHT AS OFFICERS.

Quadrennial Conference of the Loyal Legion Opens Today.

DETROIT, June 1.—Men who distinguished themselves as army officers during the civil war are arriving to attend the quadrennial conference of the Loyal Legion, which begins its sessions tomorrow. The members of the conference consist of six representatives from each of the twenty state commanderies. Rear-Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N., will preside. The admiral arrived at 9 o'clock this evening with a company of members from Pennsylvania, New York and other eastern states.

Among the important questions to be acted upon will be that of deciding the date of the ending of the war. According to the laws of the Loyal Legion the war ended in 1865 and an application for membership is treated from that standpoint. The supreme court, however, in a decision in an army payment case, decided that the war ended August 20, 1866, and it is proposed to change the order's laws to conform to the decision. Such a change, affecting eligibility of many persons to membership, will be made with caution, but many of the states have instructed their representatives to favor the change.

Two other important changes propose the wiping out of class distinction in the membership, and the admission to the order of other than the oldest sons of army officers. At present the membership is composed of companies of the first and second classes, the latter being chosen from the eldest sons of those entitled to membership as companies of the first class.

Besides the regular sessions there will be several social functions and excursions. Wednesday evening there will be a banquet, on which occasion it is expected over 400 guests will be present.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, June 1.

At Philadelphia—Sailed—Pennsylvania, for Antwerp.

At Gibraltar—May 31—Arrived—Werra, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Cephalonia, from Boston.

At New York—Sailed—Nomadic, for Liverpool; Lahn, for Bremen.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—Aller, for New York.

At Gibraltar—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York.

BUSINESS MEN GET TOGETHER.

International Commercial Congress Meets at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The International Commercial congress was practically opened this morning with a meeting of the national advisory board at the rooms of the Philadelphia Commercial museum. The official and formal opening of the congress will take place tomorrow at the academy of Music, when an address will be made by President McKinley. The members of the president's cabinet and other distinguished government officials will also then be present.

At today's meeting the visiting delegates were welcomed by Mayor Warwick. Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia, Henry W. Peabody of Boston, Dr. W. P. Wilson and William Harper also spoke. Upon adjournment of the session the delegates inspected the many industrial exhibits of the museum and shortly after 1 o'clock a luncheon was served.

At 2 p. m. another session of the advisory board began, at which reports of the foreign delegates were presented.

Paul Zilling, director of the commercial museum of Stuttgart, Germany, explained the workings of that institution. Carlos Rogers, delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Chile, told of the exports of Chile to the United States, and of the commerce between the two countries, and Carlos Lix-Klett, delegate of the Union Industrial Argentina and Museum of National Products in Beunos Ayres presented a paper detailing the resources and international commerce of Argentina. Colonel Dr. Fernando Mendes de Almeida, delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Rio de Janeiro, entertained the company with a paper on the geographical, commercial and political relations of Brazil, as well as its productions and means of communication.

This evening there was an informal reception.

INDIAN AGENT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Had Just Received Notice of His Removal from Office.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Joel T. Olive, special agent of the Indian department, is reported to have committed suicide at St. George's, Utah, a small place in the southwestern part of the state. The information comes in a private message received here and aside from this the Washington authorities have been unadvised. No mention of the date of the affair is given and the circumstances are unknown. The news was a complete surprise to the officials. His health is supposed to have been good and he is not believed to have been given to fits of depression. The only clew to the cause of the affair that is suggested is his removal from the service. Alfred G. Hawley having been appointed to succeed him last Friday. The departments notification probably had depressed him and his suicide, it is thought may have been due to the change.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 1.—Indian Agent Olive, who is reported to have committed suicide in Utah yesterday, is well known throughout Georgia, having been prominent in state politics for several years before his appointment to a position in the Indian service by Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith. He represented Oglethorpe county in the general assembly and became widely known as the author of "The Olive" bill, which was intended to prevent the consolidation of competing lines of railway and which provoked a bitter fight in the legislature several years ago. Mr. Olive was highly respected in his own county and state, and the news of his self-inflicted death has created a profound sensation.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

Director Preston of the Mint Gives Out Some Figures.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Mr. Preston, director of the mint, has about completed his figures of the gold and silver production in the United States during the calendar year 1896. He finds the production of gold to have been about $53,000,000, an increase of over $6,250,000 as compared with 1895. The production of silver is given at 57,700,000 fine ounces, an increase of 1,900,000 ounces over 1895. The principal gold producing states, with their product last year in ounces, as compared with Mr. Preston's figures for 1895, are given as follows:

California, 721,600; decrease, 571. Colorado, 708,006; increase, 64,372. Montana, 189,066; decrease, 9,339. Arizona, 125,980; increase, 30,908. Idaho, 104,265; increase, 18,177. Utah, 97,076; increase, 31,487. Alaska, 97,445; increase, 19,305.

The production of silver is given in ounces as follows: Colorado, first, with 22,573,000; decrease, 825,500. Montana, 14,432,000; decrease, 3,137,300; Utah, 8,100,000; increase, 632,000. Idaho, 4,550,000; increase, 1,439,300. Arizona, 1,705,000; increase, 718,100.

These figures will not be materially changed by the final revision which is now being made.

WHAT PETTIGREW WANTS TO KNOW

Desires Information at the Next Election for Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Senator Pettigrew today introduced a bill to provide for the submission to a popular vote at the congressional election of 1898 of the following questions:

Shall congress at once enact a law providing for the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1?

Shall the constitution of the United States be so amended as to provide for the election of senators and the president and vice president by direct vote of the people?

It is made the duty of the secretary of each state to forward the result of the vote to the president, who is required to transmit the statements to congress.

Calhoun Coming Home This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—While no official communication, either letter or report, has come to Washington as yet from Mr. Calhoun, the special consul sent by the president to Cuba in connection with the Ruiz case, private advices received here from him indicate that he expects to leave Havana for Washington next Thursday or Friday. He will go directly to New York, by steamer, instead of coming back from Tampa by rail, as he went, and it is expected that he will reach this city about next Sunday. It is said at the department that no official report upon Cuba is to be expected from Mr. Calhoun, that all he will have to submit officially will bear upon the Ruiz case, which was the subject of his official appointment, and anything he will have to report respecting the general condition in Cuba respecting the war will be in the shape of a verbal report to the president.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

State Department—William Heywood of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation and consul general of the United States at Honolulu, Hawaii; William L. Penfield of Indiana, to be solicitor of the Department of State.

Interior—John K. Thompson, marshal of the United States for the district of West Virginia; J. J. DeHaven, United States district judge for the northern district of California.

Spreckels Sues for Libel.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Claus Spreckels commenced suit today to recover $1,000,000 damages from William R. Hearst, proprietor of the Examiner for alleged libel. The libelous matter complained of was contained in an article commenting upon the recent visit of John E. Searles to this city, and the deal by which the Salinas and Watsonville sugar factories passed into the hands of a combine.

Plate Glass Works Resume.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 1.—The American plate glass works, the largest cut of the trust, has resumed operations at Alexandria, in all, 500 skilled men are being put to work. The starting of this factory will cause a fluctuation of plate glass prices, which the trust increased when the fire occurred.

WORK IN MISSION FIELDS

Seventy-First Annual Meeting of the Congregational Society.

RESUME OF A YEAR'S WORK IN NEBRASKA

Rev. Harmon Bross of Lincoln Submits His Annual Report—Financial Condition of the Organization.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 1.—(Special.)—The seventy-first annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary society began its sessions here today. A meeting of national secretaries and state superintendents was held this afternoon. The report of Rev. Harmon Bross, Lincoln, superintendent, on "Congressional Home Missionary Work in Nebraska" was made public this morning. It was as follows: Ninety-three workers in all have labored under the auspices of the society within the state for a part or all of the year. These have supplied 128 churches and forty-three out-stations, making nearly 200 communities in all reached by the laborers of this society. While two or three fields have been pastorless throughout the year because they could not raise a sufficient amount, even with what aid could be granted to support pastors, nearly all the churches, except three or four, practically extinct, have had more or less service.

The most strenuous efforts have been made during the year to keep the work within the volume of our apportionment. Our limited apportionment forbade any provision for general missionary work in the state, and Rev. W. J. Paske, our missionary for northern Nebraska, closed his services early in the year and has had no successor. As only a small estimate was available for evangelistic work our state evangelist, Rev. C. S. Billings, terminated his relations with the society in June and no efforts have been made to fill his place; nor can there be until there are more means at our disposal.

Constant and earnest efforts have been made to secure all possible combinations of churches so as to lessen the number of fields and to require the smallest possible outlay. The state board and the superintendent have been compelled to do more planning along this line than to encourage aggressive movement. One of our pastors who has a family of children, with the support of only $625, preaches three times every Sunday, driving with his own team twenty-five miles over a difficult road to meet these appointments. Another, who receives the same moderate support, has developed a circuit of outstations, six in all, surrounding the home church, to some of which he preaches Sunday afternoons and to others on weekday evenings. The field of another pastor is seventy-eight miles in length and as broad as his time and strength can make it.

CHURCHES GAIN.

Nearly all of our churches have made gains in membership, and as a rule our Sunday schools and Endeavor societies are in a hopeful condition. While it is greatly to be regretted that we have not more means to aid our needy churches and especially to support an evangelist, the churches are doubtless learning needed lessons of self-help and of fuller dependence upon spiritual influence and support.

While the total of our offerings from the state has not reached the hoped for amount, it is gratifying to know that nearly every church in the state has had part in this expression of interest. With the exception of a few churches that have been pastorless part of the year and two or three where a change in the schedule of benevolences throws the contribution of the present calendar year over the line of the closing home missionary year, it may be said that every living church in the state has had part in this work. Every effort has been made in the closing weeks of the year to make this result possible, and it is gratifying to record the hearty responses of pastors and people to this appeal.

The society's missionaries have organized in all 6,446 churches, about 1,600 of them being Presbyterian, planted in the early years when that denomination did its home missionary work through this society. During the seventy-one years of its existence, it has received $17,373,571 in cash. The work for the past year was as follows: Home missionaries employed, 2,026; states and territories occupied, forty-four; Sunday schools under missionary care, 2,638; scholars in these Sunday schools, 17,784.

General O. O. Howard, as president, tonight formally opened the annual meeting in the Washington Street Methodist church. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. Frank S. Bayley of Denver.

United Brethren Conference.

DUBLIN, Ind., June 1.—The United Brethren conference today was the scene of a sharp debate over some proposed changes in the discipline. The word "obey" in the marriage ceremony was discussed, but it was not stricken out, although a large number of women requested that this be done. The committee on education recommended that the proposed new college at Huntington be called the Central college, and that a theological department be opened. This college is now worth $75,000, the result of gifts.

CONVENTION OF TRAVELING MEN.

Largest Gathering of Protective Association in Its History.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—The National Travelers' Protective association met in the hall of the house of representatives today. The attendance is the largest in the history of the organization. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Alonzo Monk, national chaplain, after which addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor McCarthy, Major A. W. Willis, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and W. R. Johnson, president of the tenth division. The responses were by John A. Lee, national president of the association; Joseph Wallerstein, first national vice president, and Hon. J. M. Dean of Nashville. Addresses were made by Jerry M. Porter of Kentucky, Rev. Homer T. Wilson of Dallas, Tex., and Charles R. Duffin, national director of Terre Haute, Ind. No business was transacted by the association, the first business session being tomorrow.

League of Press Clubs.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The seventh annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs began today at the New York Press club, with eighty delegates present, besides 300 visitors, including the families of delegates. Those present include Mrs. Ellen M. Cromwell of the Woman's National Press association, Frank C. Roberts of the San Francisco Post, T. J. Keenan of the Pittsburg Press, Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue of Washington, Robert B. Cramer of Philadelphia, Henry W. Wack of St. Paul, Louis M. McGeorge of Philadelphia, Mrs. Sarah E. Bierce of Cleveland, Richard A. Foley and Leland M. Williams of Philadelphia, Mrs. A. H. E. Nesbitt of the Pennsylvania Woman's Press club, Philadelphia, and others. Mr. Roberts of San Francisco read a paper on the work of the league. Mr. Wack and others spoke in favor of the establishment of an organ for the league. The matter was referred to a committee.

Californian Fatally Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The fatal shooting this evening of Isaac Hoffman, a member of the firm of Hoffman, Alexander & Co., clothing manufacturers, is shrouded in mystery. There are conflicting theories of murder and suicide, and the police as yet know nothing, except that Hoffman is dying in the receiving hospital, with two bullets in his head. He was found in his office by his night watchman, who, discovering the door unlatched, entered and stumbled over his employer's body. No reason is apparent for suicide, and there was at first no seeming probability that a murder had been committed.

BLOODY RACE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Negroes and White Men Fight with Terrible Results.

ATKINS, Ark., June 1.—A terrible race war is in progress in Lee township, Hope county, five miles [illegible] of Atkins, in which two or three men have already been killed or fatally wounded and the community is in a state of great excitement, with a more serious outbreak to occur at any moment. The [illegible] or fatally injured, so far as can be ascertained, are:

WILL GAYLE, colored, whipped to death by a mob of whites.

JESSE NICK[illegible] terribly cut with knives by negroes, will probably die.

WHITE MAN [illegible] unknown, fatally shot by gang of negroes.

Reason Edgge, white, shot by deputy constable, extent of injuries not known.

Constable C. E. Edgge, badly cut.

DEDICATION PLEASING TO BOTH.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Davis Send Acknowledgments to Author.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A poem entitled "Our Boys," by Alice S. Mitchell, author of "The Liberty Bell," has been dedicated to Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. The letters giving permission for the mingling of the two names follow:

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mrs. Grant desires me to say in reply to your letter just received that she thinks it would be very appropriate and a graceful act to associate her name with that of Mrs. Jefferson Davis in the dedication of your song, "Our Boys." Mrs. Grant sends thanks for the copy of the words of the song sent her. Sincerely,

M. C. C.,
For Mrs. U. S. Grant.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Accept my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me by dedicating your "Memorial Message" in part to me. That my friend, Mrs. U. S. Grant's name, is associated with mine in the dedication gives me additional gratification. Yours,

VARINA JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SILVER DEMOCRATS IN KENTUCKY.

Friends of the White Metal Hold a Convention Today.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 1.—Delegates, candidates, congressmen and politicians are here tonight for tomorrow's silver democratic convention. Tonight the expressions all show a strict 16 to 1 Bryan affair, with scarcely a gold man among the 1,100 delegates. It is a foregone conclusion that a platform reaffirming the Chicago platform and lauding W. J. Bryan will be put through with a whoop. Gold men stand out of the county conventions that elected delegates. It is conceded that State Senator Goebel of Irvington, who is already being groomed for governor by the silver democrats, will be temporary chairman by acclamation. There will be a hot fight, there being six candidates for appellate court clerk, the only state official to be elected. Some already here, who will have a hand in the preparation of the platform are: J. S. Blackburn, P. Watt Hardin, ex-Congressman J. B. McCreery, Congressman Berry, ex-Congressman W. J. Stone.

Elects a Democrat.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Estimates based upon returns received up to midnight from the first Missouri congressional district indicate Lloyd, democrat, elected over Clark, republican, by a plurality of 5,000. The total vote cast is about 80 per cent of that cast last November. Lloyd carried Hannibal, Clark's home, by 241 plurality, a democratic gain of 205 over the November election.

THIEVES TAP THE AMALGAM BOX.

Bind the Watchman and Secure a Nice Little Sum.

NEVADA, Cal., June 1.—At midnight two masked men bound Peter Seith, who was in charge of the mill at the Providence mine, broke open the safe and stole a large quantity of amalgam. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Peter Seith, the mill man, was alone in the mill at midnight and was about to eat lunch when he was covered by a pistol in the hands of a masked man and ordered to throw up his hands. Another man also covered him with a rifle. Seith was blindfolded, tied to a chair, and bound to the concentrator. The robbers then burst open the safe with a sledge hammer and secured several bags of amalgam. Superintendent McKinlay will not divulge the amount of the loss, but it is believed to be from $2,500 to $5,000, representing the scrapings from the plates since the general cleanup last month.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Dwelling Supposed to Have Been Set on Fire by Enemies of the Family.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—A special from Welch, W. Va., says: Five children were burned to death in the residence of J. H. White, two miles from Keystone, last night. Enemies of the family are believed to have fired the house. Both White and his wife were away on a visit and their five children were left alone in the farmhouse. The children had retired when the fire was started. The children who met death were a boy of 12, one of 10, one of 6 and one of 4 and a girl of 8. Bloodhounds will be used to take up the scent if possible from the ruins of the house and trace the fiends.

Ancient Order of Sanhedrims.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 1.—The national convention of the Ancient Order of Sanhedrims met in this city today. There is an attendance of about 400, representing lodges in Ohio and Indiana. Daniel Crous, supreme senator, is among the national officers. The order is something like the Oriental, a side degree of the Knights of Pythias, which was abolished several years ago. Members of any secret society are eligible to initiation. The supreme lodge met this morning and heard reports from the various officers. These reports showed that the Sanhedrims are becoming more numerous the country over and there is every indication that within a few years lodges will be organized in every city where secret orders show any strength.

Glass Workers Send Monster Petition.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—President Simon Burns of the Window Glass Workers' association has forwarded to Senator Quay the largest petition ever sent out by that organization. It urges the senate to restore the duties on window glass to the rates fixed by the Dingley bill and passed in the house. Every window glass worker in the country has signed the petition, and it also contains the names of many men who are not members, but who are dependent upon the glass factories for employment.

Contemplate General Strike.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—The Commercial-Gazette tomorrow will say: The furnace men throughout the Shenango and Mahoning valleys contemplate a general strike about July 1 for increased wages. The plan of the strike, which will include 10,000, is to wait until the weather gets to a summer heat, when it will be impossible for new men to do this class of work, and it is believed the furnace operators will capitulate. The present wages of furnace men vary from $1.50 to $2 per day.

Captain Romeyn Retires.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 1.—Captain Henry Romeyn of the Fifth United States infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, having reached the age of 64, formally retired from active service in the army at noon today. He turned his company over to Lieutenant Martin, in the absence of Lieutenant Hunter Liggitt, who will succeed him as captain, and will leave at once for Nashville, where he will have charge of the Chilian exhibit at the exposition.

Ontario's Alien Bill.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 1.—The committee appointed to consider the alien labor bill passed it today. It applies only to such countries as have similar laws against Canada, or, in other words, to the United States. The act can only be enforced by the attorney general of Canada or by some one appointed by him. The bill has yet to pass the House of Commons and the Senate.

Marries His Brother's Widow.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1.—T. D. Lufkin of Sacramento, Cal., aged 78, and Mrs. A. L. Lufkin, 77, were married in this city today by Rev. W. W. Ranny. The bride is the widow of the bridegroom's brother.

QUIT EVEN ON CHESS

Much Heralded International Contest Results in a Draw.

SHAFROTH SAVES THE DAY FOR AMERICA

Parnell, His Opponent, Gives Up After the Fifty-Eighth Move.

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN THE MATCH

Balfour, Liberal Leader, Watches the Play and Expresses Approbation.

EVERYBODY PLEASED WITH THE RESULT

At the Close Britishers Give Three Cheers for President of United States and Americans Applaud the Queen.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The international chess match between members of the house of representatives and the English house of commons today resulted in a draw; each side having won and lost two games, and one being a draw. When the match was concluded by Mr. Shafroth winning his game and tying the score, hearty cheers were given on each side of the water for the president and her majesty the queen.

The games yesterday resulting in a winning by Mr. Bodine for America and a game to the credit of England won by Mr. Plunkett, three games remained to be finished today.

The games resulted in the loss of one by Mr. Plowman and the drawing of the game between Mr. Handy and Mr. Wilson. It then remained for Mr. Shafroth to save the day for America by winning his game and the deepest interest was manifested in every move made. He started under the necessity of making six moves in thirteen minutes, but soon caught up and had time to play studiously. When the announcement of the result of his game came the cheers of spectators filled the room for several minutes.

The time made yesterday in transmitting messages in regard to plays was surpassed today when a message was sent to Washington over the lines of the Western Union Telegraph company and the American Cable company of a move made in London and the answer sent back in forty seconds.

At 2:10 p. m. play