A DAY OF TURMOIL

Calculations of Senate Leaders Upset by the House.

WRESTLED WITH ARMOR QUESTION

Speeches by Senators Carter and Mason on the Oregon Election—Penrose's Proposition.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Inability to reach an agreement on the naval appropriation bill forced the Senate to abandon the adoption of the House resolution for final adjournment today. The armor-plate question, which for five years has been a thorn in the side of Congress, upset the calculations of the Senate leaders and their well-laid plans went awry. It was a day of strife and turmoil. Early the conferees on the naval bill reported a disagreement, and the Senate was told plainly that the House would not consent to the amendment providing for an armor-plate factory to be operated by the Government.

A compromise proposition was presented by Penrose (Rep. Pa.) and after hours of debate, finally was adopted by a vote of 39 to 35. The discussion of the proposition developed unusual bitterness of feeling and charges of robbery and political corruption were hurled about the chamber with an abandon, which, if they had not fallen from the lips of grave Senators, would have been regarded as reckless. Little worse ever was heard in the heat of a political campaign. Three o'clock, the hour agreed upon for final adjournment, was passed and still the Senate wrestled with the armor-plate question. When the Penrose proposition was finally agreed to, it was supposed the way was clear, but late tonight another disagreement was reached on the naval bill, and the Senate took an adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The evening session presented a brilliant scene, the galleries being thronged with a gay and fashionable assemblage. All were immensely entertained, as Carter, Mason, Turner and Money kept the Senate on edge with rattling political speeches.

The Day's Proceedings.

At 10 A. M. the Senate reconvened to prepare for final adjournment. The Naval and sundry civil appropriation bills remained in conference, all others having been agreed to. The usual routine business was practically abandoned. Only two or three new bills and resolutions were presented.

Carter (Rep. Mont.) secured the passage of a bill providing for an increase to $375,000 of the limit of cost of the public building at Helena, Mont.

Recess was then taken to await the presentation of the conference reports. When the Senate reconvened at 1:30, Allison (Rep. Ia.) reported a concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment at 3 P. M. It was permitted temporarily to lie on the table.

Hale (Rep. Me.) presented the conference report on the Naval appropriation bill. It was a disagreement upon all the questions that have been in dispute for three or four days. Hale explained that the armor-plate question was the great stumbling block to the agreement. No price had been agreed upon by the conferees, because the House conferees believed the price should be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

Penrose (Rep. Pa.) offered the following proposition:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to procure, by contract, armor of the best quality for any or all of the vessels above referred to, provided such contracts can be made at a price which now, in his judgment, is reasonable and equitable, but in case he is unable to make contracts for armor under the above conditions, he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a site for and to erect thereon a factory for the manufacture of armor, and the sum of $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated toward the erection of said factory."

Butler (Pop. N. C.) said that what he wanted was a Government armor-plate plant, and he would be willing to pay almost any price for armor that is needed now, provided that the construction of an armor-plate plant be made mandatory.

Chandler (Rep. N. H.) objected to leaving the matter to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. Congress ought not, he maintained, shift the responsibility to the shoulders of the Secretary of the Navy. That would be a cowardly thing to do.

A bill was passed appropriating $58,000 for payment of salaries of officials of the District of Alaska.

Debate on Armor Question.

Debate on the armor question was then resumed. Perkins (Rep. Cal.), a member of the naval committee, supported the original committee proposition. He did not approve of leaving the matter to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

Tillman (Dem. S. C.) attacked the amendment by Penrose. The chairman of the naval committee, said he, has declared that the Government is being robbed and that the trust has a knife at the Government's throat. "We are face to face with a scandal as enormous as any in our history, second not even to the great Credit Mobilier scandal," he said.

"I resent that statement," interjected Penrose, vehemently and with evident feeling. "I resent the statement that there is any suspicion of scandal in this or any amendment which I propose."

"I am making no personal allusions," replied Tillman. "I am simply stating facts that are indisputable. The influences behind the public in this matter are the shipbuilders and armor-makers."

Teller (Sil. Colo.) denounced the amendment of Penrose as a disgraceful proposition.

"As the Senator from New Hampshire said," continued Tillman, "it would be cowardly and craven on the part of Congress to surrender the legislative authority and prerogative to the executive branch of the Government. It seems to me there may be a tinge of corruption. This is the time for plain talk. The Americans believe, and I believe, that there is a great political combine behind this proposition to surrender our authority."

"I do not believe," said Teller, "that any scandal in our history will equal that which will grow out of a surrender now to this robber combine. The Cuban scandal and peculations would be a minor matter as compared with those which would occur under the influence of these monopolistic armor-plate robbers."

He said the proposition of Penrose had not been adopted without a thorough understanding by the American people that they were being robbed.

"The bitterness of the Senator from Colorado," said Hanna (Rep. O.) in reply to Teller, "excites only my sympathy. The animus of the matter is the determination on the part of a few men to have a Government armor factory built. To this end, everything else is to be sacrificed."

In response to a suggestion, Hanna said: "I want to see this armor question taken out of the legislative branch of the Government, because I want to see it taken out of politics. In advocating this disposition of the matter I resent the charge of the Senator from Colorado that anybody has been or will be influenced by motives lower than those by which the Senator says he is actuated." Hanna said the Secretary of the Navy should be left discretion to act as he saw best. As for Teller's assertion that the Republican party was taking long chances when it put itself in the attitude of defending what he styles the armor-plate trust, he (Hanna) was sure the Republican party would not shrink from the responsibility of doing business on sound business principles. The party did not propose to be driven into the manufacture of armor-plate simply to please its critics. He was sure that all these opposing speeches were for mere political effect, and he wanted it understood that the opposing Senators had no patent on integrity and honesty. In conclusion, Hanna advocated the Penrose proposition as a fair compromise.

Tillman said that if the bill should fail, the responsibility would be on the House of Representatives.

Hawley (Rep. Conn.) entered a protest against the criticism of public men, characterizing it as "treasonable" and as "villainous pessimism." He advocated the Penrose compromise.

Daniels (Dem. Va.) opposed the Penrose amendment and urged the Senate to stand up to the fight which had been on for five years. Hanna and Elkins (Rep. W. Va.), he said, had demanded with tiresome iteration that business should be conducted on "business principles," but he had never heard that business principles demanded that the buyer should place himself entirely in the hands of the seller, or that a man should employ an agent to do for him that which he could not do for himself. "Why," asked Daniel, "did the armor-plate manufacturers decline to tell the cost of production of armor-plate when asked by the Senate committee?"

Penrose asked permission to reply to this inquiry, and began by referring to Daniel's speech as a "reckless statement and demagogic appeal."

Daniel resented this characterization, and refused to yield further. Such language, he considered, was unbecoming the Senator and the Senate. Continuing, Daniel urged that there was no emergency that should render it so necessary to hurry the construction of the Navy as not to take time to do that which should be done in the interest of the public welfare.

At 2:20 P. M. Hale asked for a vote upon the pending proposition, but Butler addressed the Senate in opposition to surrender by the Senate when it was on the verge of victory. In conclusion, Butler exclaimed: "Let the loot begin."

Penrose Proposition Adopted.

A vote was then taken on Penrose's proposition, and it was agreed to, 39 to 35, as follows:

AYES.

Allison	Hanna	Platt, N. Y.
Baker	Hansbrough	Platt, Conn.
Carter	Hawley	Pritchard
Clark	Hoar	Proctor
Cullom	Kean	Quarles
Davis	Kyle	Ross
Deboe	Lodge	Scott
Depew	McBride	Sewell
Elkins	McComas	Shoup
Fairbanks	McEnery	Thurston
Foster	McMillan	Warren
Frye	Mason	Wetmore
Gallinger	Penrose	Wolcott

NOES.

Bacon	Harris	Pettigrew
Bard	Heitfeld	Pettus
Bate	Jones, Ark.	Rawlins
Berry	Kenney	Simon
Beveridge	Lindsay	Spooner
Butler	McLaurin	Sullivan
Chandler	Mallory	Taliaferro
Clay	Martin	Teller
Cockrell	Money	Tillman
Culberson	Morgan	Turner
Daniel	Nelson	Vest
Foraker	Perkins	

A further conference was then ordered.

Allison presented a conference report on the sundry civil bill, the House having disagreed to the single item remaining to be adjusted, the provision to pay the claims of the State of Nevada. Allison said that with much regret he would move to recede from the amendment. After Stewart had made a statement concerning the claim, the motion of Allison was agreed to, this completing the bill.

The Senate then, at 3:35 P. M., went into executive session, resuming legislative business at 3:45 P. M.

Pettigrew (Sil. S. D.) called up his resolution to discharge the committee on education and labor from further consideration of a bill limiting the daily hours of labor commonly known as the eight-hour bill.

Hawley moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion prevailed, 39 to 28, as follows:

AYES.

Allison	Hansbrough	Ross
Baker	Hawley	Scott
Beveridge	Kean	Sewell
Chandler	Kyle	Shoup
Deboe	Lodge	Simon
Fairbanks	McComas	Stewart
Foraker	McMillan	Thurston
Foster	Platt, Conn.	Vest
Gallinger	Platt, N. Y.	Warren
Hale	Proctor	Wetmore
Hanna	Quarles	Wolcott

NOES.

Bacon	Harris	Money
Bard	Heitfeld	Nelson
Bate	Jones, Nev.	Penrose
Berry	Kenney	Pettigrew
Butler	Lindsay	Sullivan
Carter	McBride	Taliaferro
Clark	McEnery	Teller
Culberson	Mallory	Tillman
Cullom	Mason	Turner
Daniel		

A House bill extending the Colorado land laws to the District of Alaska was passed in the midst of considerable confusion. Senators were pressing for recognition when Hale protested against the transaction of business in such confusion. He had not heard what the bill was that had just been passed. So it was, he said, with some heat, that an amendment had been put on the military academy appropriation bill providing for Senatorial cadets. He was opposed to these cadets, and the proposition had been voted down by the Senate. He declared that such action on the part of a conference committee was an outrage. He had consulted with Sewell (Rep. N. J.), chairman of the Senate conference committee, and had been assured that the amendment would not be put on the bill.

In explanation of the action of the conferees, Sewell said the House conferees had insisted upon this increase in the corps of cadets at the military academy and the conferees of the Senate, knowing that a similar provision had been in another bill, he felt justified in yielding to the House proposition.

A bill amending the statute relative to the appointment of receivers was passed.

A recess was taken from 4:40 to 6:30 P. M. The Senate reconvened at 6:30 o'clock and, after being in session 55 minutes, without accomplishing anything, took a recess until 8:25.

The Night Session.

When the Senate reconvened at 8:25 Hale announced that the conferees on the naval appropriation bill had agreed to a final report, and it probably in a brief time would be sent to the Senate from the House.

Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, presented in tabulated form a statement of appropriations made during the session. Allison said the principal increases were in the appropriations made for the Navy and Army, and the Postoffice Department, and in items of the sundry civil bill.

The Oregon Election.

When suggestion was made by Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) that an informal recess be taken until the naval conference report was received from the House, Carter (Rep. Mont.) said the time spent in awaiting the report "might be employed profitably by the anti-expansionists in submitting their views on the Oregon election." He directed attention to the fact that Representative Tongue, who four year ago was elected by only 65 majority, had been re-elected this week by a majority of more than 3000.

"Oregon," said he, "gives a Republican majority of 10,000; and this man Tongue, who has consistently supported the present Administration, Porto Rican tariff and all, has a known majority of more than 3000, and the back counties yet are to be heard from. It seems to me that the time might be spent well in hearing the explanations of the anti-expansionists for this condition of affairs in Oregon."

"If the Senator from Montana," suggested Cockrell, "will introduce a resolution declaring the Senate a political debating society, we will enter upon its consideration."

"I have sometimes thought," said Carter, "that the legitimate functions of this body have been perverted. It has become a forum. Not only that, but it has become a place from which the most vile and venomous political fulminations are hurled at men in public life."

Carter said much of the abuse suffered by Washington and Lincoln and Grant had been very like the abuse heaped by innuendo and insinuation upon the present President. Washington, Lincoln and Grant had been assailed and re-elected. He predicted victory for McKinley this Fall. The first gun of the campaign has been fired in Oregon, which has given a Republican majority of 10,000 in the face of the Porto Rican tariff and despite the erring, wandering way of a man said to be a criminal in Cuba. Carter then entered upon a general discussion of the Philippine situation from a political view point.

Mason (Rep. Ill.) made a half humorous, half serious reply to Carter. He declared that the Republican party had carried Oregon in spite of and not because of our Philippine policy, our policy towards the Porto Ricans and our treatment of the Boers in South Africa. He devoted special attention to what he termed the neglect of the South African Republics by the "mother of republics."

Turner (Rep. Wash.) said he had not gotten into the chamber in time to hear all of the "stump speech" of Carter, but he had arrived in time to hear him place Mr. McKinley firmly in the White House as the result of the next campaign. This reminded him that Carter had undertaken to elect a President eight years ago, and, notwithstanding the enormous campaign fund he had at his command, he had failed to make good his promises. Turner then sharply criticised the Republican leaders for forcing adjournment when there were public measures demanding attention. These included the Nicaragua Canal bill, the anti-trust bill and the eight-hour bill.

Hale explained the disagreement with the House on ocean and lake surveys. Speaking of the refusal of the House to accept the conclusion of the conference committee, he said he did not believe that the Senate should surrender all its rights. Hale moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant the conference required by the House. This was done, and, on motion of Hale, the Senate, at 10:40 P. M., adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

A NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

Putting Warships in Condition for Immediate Service.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Long has issued an order for an experiment of the utmost importance to the Navy. The purpose is to see how much time would be occupied in putting into condition for active naval service a part of the United States fleet to meet an emergency.

The vessels selected for the experiment are the battle-ships Indiana and Massachusetts, now laid up in ordinary at League Island, with a skeleton organization of officers and men aboard. Captain Dickens commands the Indiana and has six officers and about 150 men under him. The Massachusetts is under command of Captain Train, with four officers and about 150 sailors. Orders have been telegraphed Admiral Casey, the commandant of the League Island yard, and the two captains above named, to put the ships into condition for immediate service, to last at least 60 days. No notice has been previously given of the department's intention. By the terms of the order the ships must clear League Island inside of three days. The officers who have projected the experiment hope to do better than that.

The ships each have about 650 tons of coal aboard, but must be supplied with food, maps, bedding, ammunition, etc. The hardest question to deal with in the present straits of the Navy is that of personnel. Officers were wired at once, and it was necessary to rob some of the bureaus of the Navy Department of much-needed assistance. The officer most remote from League Island is Lieutenant Wilson, at Boston, so that all of them should be aboard ship by tomorrow night.

The Hartford's crew, now at Norfolk, has been ordered to leave tonight for League Island, and from her numerous crew the complements of the Indiana and Massachusetts will be brought to the standard. About 300 men and 12 officers will be required for each battle-ship.

CHICAGO LABOR MATTERS.

End of the Long Dispute Seems to Be in Sight.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Organized labor is taking kindly to a proposition from the contractors for a conference, at which the position of the Building Contractors' Council shall be explained and negotiations for a settlement of the long warfare between employers and employes may be opened. The contractors' communication to the various building trade unions has been productive of results. Thus far it has not met with a refusal to appoint delegates to the conference, as requested, and several unions have voted affirmatively on the proposal.

As far as could be learned last night the following unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council have taken action authorizing the appointment of two Representatives from each who are not delegates to the council: Journeymen plumbers, journeymen steamfitters, juniors teamfitters, bricklayers and stonemasons, sheet metal workers, hoisting engineers, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners. Not all of the unions had received the communication from the contractors, but by tonight each will have been supplied with a copy of the correspondence between the contractors and the Building Trades' Council.

The remaining unions will hold their meetings during the next 10 days, and it is possible that before the end of that time the contractors will have decided on a date and place for the conference. With few exceptions the plan for holding a meeting with representatives direct from their unions has been accepted by the union men as an evidence of good faith on the part of the contractors, and of a desire to adjust the trouble.

EDUCATION IN PHILIPPINES.

What Dr. Atkinson Proposes to Accomplish.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, recently appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines, is in Chicago. He was principal of the High Schools of Springfield, O., for several years, and was appointed to his present post on the recommendation of the President of Harvard University.

"The education problem in the Philippines," said Dr. Atkinson, at the Auditorium last night, "is most complex. I would not care to outline a plan until I have arrived on the ground and studied the situation. So far as I have been able to learn, the people of the islands are apt and eager to learn, but I am convinced that some special course of study will have to be introduced. From advices which I have received from Manila, I learn that Father McKinnon, an ex-Chaplain in the United States Army, has established several schools, and $40,000 has been spent in the purchase of text-books.

"As nearly as I can learn, 5000 Filipino children are attending the schools in Manila alone. I believe that our policy should be aggressive and at the same time conciliatory, and in all probability we shall be obliged to devise special educational courses to meet the conditions existing in the islands."

Dr. Atkinson will leave for San Francisco today, and expects to remain in the Philippines for several years at least.

Labor Ticket in Colorado.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 6.—At the meeting of the State Federation of Labor today the initiative and referendum action in putting a state ticket in the field was affirmed. A full state ticket was nominated, headed by D. C. Copley, for Governor.

THE MACHINE DOWNED

DOINGS OF THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Full State Ticket Put in the Field—Indiana Democrats Also Made Nominations.

For Governor—Alexander M. Dockery, of Gallatin.

For Lieutenant-Governor—John A. Lee, of St. Louis.

For Secretary of State—S. B. Cook, of Mexico.

For State Auditor—Albert O. Allen, of New Madrid.

For Attorney-General—E. C. Crowe, of Webb City.

For State Treasurer—R. P. Williams, of Fayette.

For Railway and Warehouse Commissioner—Joseph Herrington, of Jefferson City.

Presidential Electors-at-Large—James A. Reed, of Kansas City, and William A. Rothwell, of Moberly.

KANSAS CITY, June 6.—The Democrats of Missouri, in state convention today, adopted a platform for the coming campaign and named a full state ticket. They were in session continuously from 9:30 in the morning till 8:30 in the evening, declining to take a recess till their work had been completed. The contests in the St. Louis and Kansas City delegations, which it had taken the credentials committee the whole of yesterday to untangle, were decided in five minutes' time by the prompt adoption of the committee's report. The report was a victory for the anti-machine element. When the resolutions committee presented its report there was a fight to strike out the indorsement of Governor Stephens. It lasted for but a minute or two, and the report was adopted amid much enthusiasm. The platform declares:

"We reaffirm and indorse the Democratic National platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and declare our continued fealty to the utterance therein enunciated upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the established ratio of 16 to 1, and we denounce as unwise and dangerous in the extreme the single gold-standard bank act of the present session of Congress, which places the control of the paper-circulating medium in the hands of the National bank corporations.

"We denounce as one of the most trying evils of the day the present tendency toward monopoly and destruction of competition, particularly in the industrial combinations known as trusts. We arraign the Republican party as guilty of the grossest hypocrisy in the treatment of this question in that, being in the ascendancy in Congress, it has steadfastly refused to pass any of the legislation which has been proposed to curb the power of the trusts; has failed to withdraw tariff protection from trust-made goods; has constituted leaders of trusts as leaders of its party in the Nation, and accepted from them contributions of millions of dollars to its gigantic corruption fund, which, from this fact in itself, is a menace to the stability of our free institutions."

The platform reiterates adhesion to the Monroe doctrine and "deprecates the departure from its principles which has been made by the Republican Administration in its war for conquest"; insists that the Government restore Cuba to the Cubans at the earliest possible moment; favors construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and the upbuilding of a merchant marine; extends earnest sympathy to the people o fthe Boer republics, and continues:

"With renewed faith in the ability, patriotism and courage of Hon. William J. Bryan, believing him to be the greatest exponent of the principles for which the Democratic party stands, and satisfied that power would not dazzle nor wealth blind him to the duties which he owed to the people, we express it as the wish of this convention that the delegates from Missouri to the National Convention shall cast their votes for him as the nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States."

Hon. William S. Cowherd was made permanent chairman, and later, in a ringing speech that set the convention wild with delight, named A. M. Dockery, ex-Congressman of the Third District, for Governor. Mr. Dockery was the only candidate for that office, and he was nominated by acclamation.

It took three ballots to select a Lieutenant-Governor. There were six candidates—R. P. Lee and J. M. Lowe, of Jackson County; W. H. McClintock, of Marion County; J. W. Farris, E. A. Noonan and John A. Lee, of St. Louis. Lee led from the start, and continued to gain. When Jackson County had been reached on the third ballot, Lee's nomination was assured, and the other candidates fell over themselves in withdrawing from the race. The nomination was finally made by acclamation.

There were but two candidates for Auditor—Albert O. Allen, of New Madrid, and Frank L. Pitts, of Monroe—and it took but one ballot to nominate Allen. The vote stood: Allen, 693; Pitts, 520. E. C. Crowe, of Jasper, was the only candidate for Attorney-General, and his nomination was by acclamation. For Treasurer there were two candidates—A. H. Bolte, the present Lieutenant-Governor, and R. P. Williams, of Howard County. Williams was named on the first ballot, by a vote of 657 to 545.

It took the convention three hours and a half, after the most spirited contest of the session, to name a Railway and Warehouse Commissioner. There were nine candidates—Joseph Herrington, of Jefferson City; T. W. Parks, of Platte City; T. B. McGuire, of St. Francis; W. C. Bronough, of Henry; Charles H. Vandiveer, of Lafayette; O. F. Guthrie, of St. Louis; Fred. Bell, of Montgomery; W. H. Phalen, of Adair, and Baxter Brown, of Kansas City. The first ballot resulted:

McGuire	230	Phalen	109
Parks	228	Vandiveer	93
Herrington	188	Brown	67
Bronough	151	Guthrie	24
Bell	129		

On the second ballot Brown withdrew his name, and McGuire led with 296 votes; Parks was second with 267, and Herrington third with 203. On the third ballot Vandiveer, Guthrie and Phalen withdrew, and Parks led with 323 votes, Herrington being second with 314. Bronough dropped out on the fourth, and his strength went to Herrington, who became first with 353 votes to Parks' 322. On the fifth ballot the fight had simmered down to Herrington and Parks, and the final vote was: Herrington 693, Parks 510.

James A. Reed, of Kansas City, and William A. Rothwell, of Moberly, were then named Presidential electors-at-large, and electors were named for each Congressional district. The work of the convention was concluded by the selection of James Ziebert as state chairman, to succeed Sam B. Cook.

DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA.

A Full Ticket Nominated by the State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—The Democratic State Convention today was harmonious from beginning to end. The following ticket was placed in the field:

Governor, John W. Kern, Indianapolis; Lieutenant-Governor, John C. Lawler, Salem; Secretary of State, Adam Heimberger, New Albany; State Auditor, John W. Minor, Indianapolis; State Treasurer, Jerome Herff, Peru; Attorney-General, C. P. Drummond, Plymouth; Reporter of Supreme Court, Henry G. Yergin, Newcastle; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles A. Greathouse, Mount Vernon; State Statistician, Edward Horuff, Madison; Supreme Judges, First District, George L. Reinhart, Bloomington; Fourth District, J. M. Adair, Columbia City; delegates-at-large, Samuel E. Morss, Indianapolis, Hugh M. Daugherty, Bluffton; James Murdock, La Fayette; George B. Menzies, Mount Vernon; electors-at-large, Allen Zollers, Fort Wayne; Nicholas Cornett, Versailles.

The platform indorsed William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency; reaffirmed the Chicago platform and omitted mention of the ratio of 16 to 1. Its reading was followed by a burst of tumultuous approval, and the platform was unanimously adopted.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Martin, of the State Central Committee, who introduced as temporary chairman, Samuel M. Ralston. Ralston spoke at some length, in part as follows:

"I accept your gavel in obedience to your command. It shall be my purpose and my ambition to be absolutely fair in all I shall do as your presiding officer.

"The all-absorbing and dominating issue of the great National contest of 1896 was the financial question. Our opponents rode into power by methods of corruption and intimidation, pledged to relieve without delay, through financial legislation, the then distressed condition of the country. The Dingley law was not framed to bring relief to the Government and the stress of business, but to reimburse out of the pockets of the people the silk-stocking brigade of political extortionists, who furnished the money to purchase the Presidency for McKinley!

"The Wilson law had brought more money to the Government the first year it was in force than did the notorious McKinley law in the last year of its existence. But, notwithstanding this, the Wilson law had to go down under the pretense that Republican legislation, through some legerdemain process would revive business and furnish labor to the unemployed on an enhanced scale of wages. The fight by the Democratic party in 1896 for monetary reform will never cease until victory is achieved. The Democratic party will, if given the power, restore it to the people along the lines suggested in the Chicago platform.

"In taking up the cause of a helpless and alien people voluntarily, and without the hope of monetary or territorial reward, our Government secured for itself the admiration of the world. Its motives were as unselfish as charity and as holy as religion. We are confronted with problems as the result of the war and the policy of the party in power in deference thereto that threaten to rock like a ship in a storm our present form of Government.

"Touching the solution of these problems, the Democratic party shall speak without reserve. It has earned this right. To lead us in the discharge of our duty, our candidate is already named. He is a God-fearing and a Christ-loving statesman. No man need to apologize for fighting under the banner of William J. Bryan."

In the course of his speech when Ralston said: "No man need to apologize for fighting under the banner of William J. Bryan," a prolonged demonstration resulted, in which every delegate sprang to his feet and waved his hands, and the cheering for Bryan continued 30 minutes.

The report of the committee on permanent organization naming Ralston as permanent chairman of the convention was presented and adopted. After the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials and a resolution of respect to the memory of the deceased Governor Claud Matthews, Chairman Holman of the committee on resolutions announced that the platform had been agreed upon and proceeded to state it.

The platform began by reaffirming the allegiance of Indiana to the principles of liberty enunciated by Jefferson. After the customary declaration of allegiance to the Constitution and tribute to its framers, the platform continued:

"We reaffirm and pledge our allegiance to the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896 and commend its distinguished exponent, William J. Bryan, to the people of the United States as an able statesman, sincere patriot and honest man, who can safely be trusted to stand at all times for the people, and against their foes at home and abroad. And we instruct delegates selected by this convention to cast their votes for him at the Democratic convention.

"The country is far advanced in the policy of arbitrary rule which has caused an encroachment on the rights of the people at home and liberty abroad and subservience of popular government. No people can exist part free and part slave, part citizen and part subject, part republic and part empire. We submit that the corrupting influence of colonial dominion has already brought disgrace upon the Republican party; that usurped and dictatorial power has already reached the danger line; the Constitution and pledge of the Republican party has been violated in the Porto Rican legislation; independence is withheld from the Cubans in defiance of the law and National promises; slavery is recognized and protected in Sulu and involuntary servitude in Hawaii in violation of the Constitution."

After condemning the present Administration the platform demands the repeal of the stamp tax; declares for the election of United States Senators by direct vote; extends sympa . to the people of the Transvaal and Orange Free State; demands strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and denounced the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as an abject surrender to England; denounces the Dingley tariff law and declares opposition to the protective tariff. The platform concludes with an expression of gratitude to American soldiers in all wars, and denounces the pension department of the present Administration. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The committee on permanent organization submitted its report, naming for delegates-at-large Samuel E. Morris, of Indianapolis; Hugh Dougherty, of Bluffton; James Murdock, of La Fayette; George B. Menzies, of Mount Vernon.

The report was adopted. The district delegates elected by the convention last night were included in the report.

The names of John W. Kern, Frank B. Burke, of Indianapolis, and Nelson J. Bozarth were then announced as candidates for the nomination for Governor. A letter was read from B. F. Shively, declining to permit his name to be placed before the convention. A shout went up from the delegates that soon changed to cries for Kern. It was some time before order was restored, and cheering for Shively was again repeated when the balloting proceeded.

Kern was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, which stood: Kern, 819½; Burke, 296¼; Bozarth, 41; a complimentary vote for Shively, 292¼; C. G. Conn and E. L. Hart, 2; Ralston, 2. The whole number of delegates present was 1527, necessary to choice, 764.

When the result was announced the nomination was made unanimous, and Kern was ushered to the platform amidst tremendous cheers. He made a brief address, thanking the convention.

SOUTH DAKOTA DEMOCRATS.

Indorse Senator Pettigrew for Re-Election.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 6.—The Democratic State Convention for the selection of eight delegates to the Kansas City Convention concluded its labors tonight. The delegates were instructed for Bryan. The resolutions contain paragraphs eulogistic of Charles A. Towne, Populist nominee for Vice-President; commend the course of Senator Pettigrew and recommend that the Democratic convention to be held at Yankton July 11 indorse Mr. Pettigrew for re-election, thus binding every Democratic member of the Legislature to his support. After a prolonged debate, the resolutions were adopted. Sympathy is extended to the Boers, and imperialism and trusts are denounced.

West Virginia Democrats.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 6.—After a tumultuous session, the Democratic State Convention nominated Judge John H. Holt, of Huntington, for Governor, and adjourned until tomorrow, when the ticket will be completed. During the day the convention held three sessions. A platform was adopted indorsing Bryan and reaffirming the Chicago platform. It denounces trusts, imperialism, the Porto Rican tariff, the Philippine War, militarism, the recent financial act of Congress, the increase of the standing Army and the Administrations of President McKinley and Governor Atkinson. Sympathy was expressed with the Boers. The Nicaragua Canal was strongly favored.

ANOTHER DAY OF IT

(Continued from First Page.)

strong language, but I afterward was able to prove that the Secretary, as well as the House, had been imposed upon by the bureau of equipment."

Cannon then related how subsequently Secretary Long had ascertained that the hydrographer, Commander Todd, had sent out a circular letter without his (Long's) knowledge, and for that act had been suspended. He read the circular letter, which had gone to commercial bodies, boards of trade and maritime exchanges, appealing for information and aid for forcing the appropriation back into the naval appropriation bill. He had kept all these facts secret, he said, because he knew the Secretary of the Navy was an honorable man and had been imposed upon. He had been compelled to disclose them, he said, in the interest of the public service, and to vindicate the honor and manhood of the House. Amid great applause, he asked the House to send the bill back to conference with three conferees in sympathy with the sentiment of the House.

The debate grew more and more excited as it proceeded. Grosvenor (Rep. O.) said he hoped it would be a long time before the House would humiliate its conferees by taking the business of the House out of their hands. He advised the House to yield.

"The gentleman is a good quitter," cried Cannon, sarcastically. "He does not know what he is talking about."

Burton (Rep. O.) indignantly repudiated the charge in Commander Todd's circular that he and others was in a secret combine against the Navy Department in this controversy. Dayton (Rep. W. Va.), one of the naval conferees, in wildly excited tones, denounced as "false and untrue" the statement that the conferees had betrayed their trust. Foss also denounced, in harsh words the statements that the conferees had not stood by the House instructions. Foss then moved to concur in the report, and demanded the previous question. He declined further to serve on the conference committee.

Cannon appealed for 10 minutes, but the House howled him down. He then cried: "Vote down the previous question," as the Speaker put the question. The previous question was voted down, 80 to 129, and the debate was reopened.

Hopkins (Rep. Ill.) defended the conferees, and Cannon closed with a vigorous speech. In a rising vote, the House declined to concur in the conference report, 83 to 131. The Speaker announced that as Foss had declined to serve, he would recognize Cannon on the subject. Cannon moved that the House nonconcur in the contested items and send them back to conference, which was agreed to.

There was a buzz of surprised comment as the Speaker announced an entirely new set of conferees on behalf of the House—Cannon, Moody and Shafroth—representing the most determined opposition to the Senate's action. It was evident that business could not be concluded tonight, and Grosvenor moved an adjournment, but this was voted down. After a minor bill had been passed, Payne moved a recess until 10 A. M. tomorrow. The vote was very close, but the Speaker declared the motion carried, and at 10:20 P. M. the House took a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

REPLY TO CLARK.

Chandler Answers Some of the Senator's Criticisms.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator Chandler, from the committee on privileges and elections, today presented a supplemental report on the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, replying to the strictures upon the committee made by Senator Clark in his speech and also to the minority report. With reference to Clark's statements, the committee says:

"The distinct criticisms made by Clark on May 15 on the report of the committee are not serious in their character, and it is fortunate they were made, because they may be taken as being among criticisms which the party most at interest can claim can justly be made. The correctness of all other statements made by the committee not criticized by Senator Clark may be taken to be admitted by him."

The report then takes up and replies seriatim to Clark's criticisms, the charges being either denied or reasons given. Replying to the charge of unjudicial methods of proceeding, the committee asserts these were only resorted to to discover additional testimony, and that the statements thus admitted were not permitted to influence the result. The committee stands by its original position that Clark was from the beginning of the campaign a candidate for the Senate, and says that nothing since the hearing closed has tended to impair the facts stated concerning Senator Clark's own personal connection with his canvass for election as Senator. Senator Chandler, as chairman of the committee, adds a memorandum of his own in refutation of the statement of the minority that the "chairman left the committee little to do." This criticism, he says, is unjust, and he adds: "The chairman did nothing except what such officer is expected to do. Every important ruling was made either by division or committee or by the chairman in the first instance after the order of the committee was made prescribing that course of proceeding with the understanding that any member of the committee might dissent on the point and have it decided by the vote of the committee." He also asserts that "so far as Senator Clark was concerned, there was no refusal to summon any witnesses whom his counsel insisted upon obtaining."

Rural Delivery in Oregon.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Representative Tongue today secured the establishment of rural free delivery at Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon, to take effect July 11. Mr. Tongue today urged the Indian Commissioner to take action under the act passed recently towards negotiating with the Indians at Grand Ronde for the purchase of their unallotted lands, with a view to opening them to settlement, which he has agreed to do.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: William Haywood, of Honolulu, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for Hawaii. Thomas H. Norton, of Ohio, to be Consul at Harput, Turkey.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Fred B. Spriggs, of Utica, N. Y., to be agent for the Indians of the Nevada agency in Nevada.

Alaskan Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations for new judicial offices in Alaska under the new law:

Judges—Melville C. Brown, Alaska; James Wickersham, Washington; Arthur H. Noyes, Minnesota.

Marshals—James Sharp, Alaska; Cornelius L. Vawter, Alaska; G. G. Perry, Iowa.

Attorneys—Robert A. Friederich, Alaska; Joseph K. Wood, Montana; A. M. Post, Nebraska.

John G. Brady to be Governor of Alaska.

GOMEZ' PLAN.

All Political Parties Pronounce Against It.

HAVANA, June 6.—All political parties, through their representative newspapers, have pronounced against the plan of General Maximo Gomez to amalgamate the party organizations. Members of the Cabinet say the scheme is not feasible, as such an election would not carry any official recognition from the United States. More than this, they assert that an amalgamation is unnecessary, as they have an assurance from the United States Government that a convention will be called as soon as possible after the elections, of all the elected Mayors, to form a constitution which will be presented for ratification to the next Congress. Consequently, as they argue, if General Gomez were to carry out his plan of taking a plebiscite, it would make even the friends of Cuba believe it impossible for the Cubans to do anything without fighting among themselves.

Chicago Platform Men Satisfied.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The convention of the Chicago-platform Democrats called for today is off. They expressed themselves last night as satisfied with the result of the state convention, and claim it is a victory for the principles for which they stand.

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