THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1894. 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.

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MURDERER LYNCHED

George Rose Suspended from a Bridge by a Kansas Mob.

Citizens of Strong City Avenge the Death of Assistant Postmaster Karl Kuhl.

STRONG CITY, Kan., May 13.—The great excitement which prevailed all of Friday night, and which nearly culminated in the lynching of George Rose, the murderer of Assistant Postmaster Karl Kuhl, of Cottonwood Falls, but which was finally subdued by the cooler judgment of the best citizens of the vicinity, broke out afresh last night, and about 11 o'clock a mob of fifty masked men marched to the jail and called Sheriff Murdock to the door. As soon as the sheriff opened the door he was overpowered by the masked men. They placed pistols at his head, and, conducting him to the door of the cell occupied by Rose, he was commanded to unlock it. The sheriff entreated his captors to desist, but to no purpose, and he was finally compelled to unlock the cell door under threats that the mob would have the man they sought even if they had to pull the jail down. Every approach to the jail and courthouse was carefully guarded by armed members of the mob. Everything was done in a quiet, orderly manner, every man seeming to know what he was to do. After securing the prisoner the mob marched east to a railroad bridge.

In the meantime word had reached the citizens of the town generally, and a crowd of fully one thousand people gathered at the bridge to see the lynching of the murderer. A rope was placed about the victim's neck, and as this was being done one of the mob said to Rose: "Let me take off your glasses" (referring to the spectacles worn by the doomed man.)

"Yes," said Rose, "I shall never need them again."

He was then asked if he had anything to say, to which he replied:

"Gentlemen—I suppose there is no use to talk; you are out here to hang me. I should have liked to have had a trial by law."

He was asked if that was all he had to say, and he replied: "Yes, except that I hope God will have mercy on my soul."

His hands and feet were then tied, and he was given a shove off the bridge, falling about ten feet. His neck was broken and death was almost instantaneous. The lynchers then disappeared, leaving his body dangling between the bridge and the waters of Cottonwood river, where it remained until 9 o'clock this morning, when the coroner held an inquest. The verdict was "death by hanging by parties unknown."

The general verdict here is that the lynching was justifiable, and it is understood that the men who did the work include some of the best citizens of Cottonwood Falls.

CINCINNATI ODD FELLOWS.

Great Preparations for Dedicating the Big Temple.

CINCINNATI, O., May 13.—The Odd Fellows have an elaborate programme for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week here, on the joint occasion of the dedication of the magnificent new I. O. O. F. Temple and the meeting of the Grand Lodge. The supreme officers and members of the order from all parts of the country will be present. The reception committees have been on duty to-day welcoming the early arrivals, but the lodges and other delegations will not be here till to-morrow. The exterior illuminations about the new temple are very extensive and will be lighted every night. The parade comes off Tuesday afternoon and the dedication Tuesday evening. As Governor McKinley will be at the G. A. R. Encampment in Canton during the week he cannot be with the Odd Fellows.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.

He Loved a Findlay Maiden Who Did Not Reciprocate His Feeling.

FINDLAY, O., May 13.—Paul Ewing, aged fifteen, son of Dr. M. J. Ewing, of this city, committed suicide to-day by taking forty grains of morphine. He was in love with a young girl who would not reciprocate his affections, and ended his troubles. Before losing consciousness he informed his parents that two other boys had agreed with him to do the same thing. The others failed to do so, however, and say they were only joking.

Protection from Malaria.

The preventive is the far-famed Southern remedy, Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable tonic, cathartic and alterative. It acts more promptly than calomel or quinine.

THIRD TIME IN RUINS

Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernacle Again Food for the Flames.

Fire Burst from the Organ Yesterday Morning Before the Congregation Had All Retired.

DISCOVERY BY MRS. TALMAGE

The Great Divine Says the Lord and Electricity Did It.

Regent Hotel, Two Other Churches and Many Residences Burned, Making the Loss $1,700,000,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 13.—Just after services at noon to-day, and while Dr. Talmage was shaking hands with the members of his congregation, fire burst out between the pipes of the organ, and within ten minutes the big Tabernacle was doomed to total destruction. Adjoining the church was the Hotel Regent, eight stories high, with a frontage of ninety feet on Clinton avenue and extending back two hundred feet to Waverly avenue. The fire spread from the Tabernacle to this hotel and then to the dwelling houses on Green avenue and Waverly avenue, opposite the church. The wind carried the blazing cinders in such quantities in a southeasterly direction that dwelling houses on Washington avenue, two blocks away, and also the Summerfield Methodist Church were set on fire. The greatest loss, however, on any one of these structures did not exceed $15,000. The total loss to-day will reach over $1,700,000. Mrs. Talmage tells the following story of the fire:

"The Doctor was still on the pulpit shaking hands with the people, of whom there were nearly a hundred probably left. His back was to the organ. I was standing up at the end of the pew talking with Mr. Martin, of Chicago, who wanted to see the Doctor with messages from loved friends in that city. I looked up toward the ceiling and saw a tongue of flame burst out between the pipes of the organ. I at once called aloud: 'Doctor, the church is on fire.' He turned and told all the people to retire, while he went into the study to get a few things. I waited for him at the door. The flames spread very rapidly, so quickly that some of the trustees were overcome and had to be helped out. The Doctor joined me soon after and we went down to Lafayette avenue to a friend's where we remained until we could hear that friends in the Regent were out of danger and what prospect there was of saving any of the church."

DR. TALMAGE'S STORY.

The Doctor held quite a reception at his home during the afternoon and made a graphic statement of the incidents connected with the fire. He said: "At the close of the church service I was standing at the foot of the pulpit shaking hands with hundreds of people from all lands. I was about through and walked toward the center of the church where my wife stood, when she called my attention to fire springing out from the top of the organ. I saw at once that it was under full headway, and my first impulse was to look around and see how many people were then in the house and to my great joy there were only about twenty people and with twenty-five doors to get out, I felt that they would all escape.

"I then went into my study, back of the platform, passing under the blazing pipes to get my hat and coat. Then I said to myself: 'Is it manly to run?' So I walked up and down the study room, rejoicing that the fire had occurred when there was no chance of a fatality. While in this sort of brown study a New York friend rushed into the room and, taking my arm, said: 'Get out of this room immediately, or you'll not get out at all.' We went out into the church and saw one-half of the organ was down and the fire had leaped to the roof. I saw that nothing could save the building and I came out."

The tears were coursing down the Doctor's cheeks and his voice broke as he told the story, but in an instant he said, with his old vigor: "There is mercy on top of the disaster. If it had occurred one-half hour before it would have been the calamity of the century. The church and all the room adjoining were packed with people, and the panic would have made the whole scene one of indescribable horror. Or if it had occurred two or three hours later, when the Sunday school was in session, there would have been a thousand households bereft in Brooklyn. Little children, helpless children; what would they have done? God cared for them, and even in this calamity His mercy is infinite.

"Personally, I feel not the least item of disheartenment, nor less faith in God, nor less of hope for the future. This long procession of disasters is inexplicable—like what occurs sometimes in a family, four or five dying from scarlet fever; it is inexplicable. We must simply accept the fact. Our church has been burned three times, and it has always occurred on Sunday. It is a mystery that I adjourn till the next world shall let us know.

THE LORD DID IT.

"It is the Lord. Let Him do what seemeth good in His sight."

When asked for his opinion as to the cause of the fire, he said emphatically: "Electric lights. Electricity caused this fire, as it that of the last Tabernacle on Schermerhorn street. Continuing, Dr. Talmage said: "The fire may change my entire programme, and I do not think I will start on my trip around the world, as I intended to, to-morrow night. I do not know what I shall do."

The fire spread with lightninglike rapidity, and before sunset had destroyed property to the value of nearly $2,000,000. Ex-Supervisor John Reed, who was rehearsing with the choir in the Summerfield M. E. Church, two blocks in the rear of the Tabernacle, had discovered that the building was on fire and sent in an alarm to fire headquarters. This was quickly followed by a second, third and fourth alarm, which brought out all the apparatus in the western district of the city. It was nearly twenty minutes before the firemen arrived on the scene and half a hundred streams of water were turned on the blazing pile. But the church was doomed, and every effort was devoted to saving adjoining property. In three hours only the bare walls of one of the costliest structures of Brooklyn remained standing. Long ere this, however, it became evident that the Hotel Regent was doomed. The fire started here on the second story but was speedily extinguished. This proved to be only a temporary relief for a little later flames were discovered in an upper story, blowing fiercely up the air shaft. The inflammable nature of the material and the great open ampitheater of the Tabernacle gave such a draft that the fire was forced into the air in columns of glowing flames that made a fearful picture of destruction. Flakes of burning wood and red hot cinders were shot up as from a volcano and carried by a strong breeze, swept through the air toward the residences. Before long both sides of Greene avenue was in a blaze. So, too, were the houses on Waverly avenue, but as fast as they broke out the people and the firemen extinguished them. Then the walls of the Tabernacle began to crumble and fall, and the great rush of flames which followed started the houses burning again, and at the same time flames were seen bursting from the roof of Summerfield M. E. Church, a short distance away. Within a half hour the magnificent hotel was seen to have joined the Tabernacle on the road to destruction and no water could reach the fire there. The guests in the hotel had lost no time in making their escape. They wanted only time to snatch up a few valuables and run, but wearing apparel and other effects had to be left to the greedy flames.

WOMAN AND BABY RESCUED.

From the fifth floor of the house Mrs. Loomis, one of the guests, and her newly-born babe had to be carried down the fire escape to the street. A woman appeared at a window on the eighth floor, shrieking and waving her hands to the horror-stricken crowd below. She was brought down the fire escape in safety. The heat and the showers of sparks and embers had made the situation an extremely trying one for the men of the fire department, and one man, George Cunningham, of engine company No. 10, had to be carried from his post when the heat was the most intense. He afterwards returned to his post. John Gaffney, of Engine 14, had an epileptic fit from heat prostration, and was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital. Two more firemen, Edward Sheridan and John Kelly, of Truck 10, have been prostrated by the heat.

The furniture in the hotel, which cost from $200,000 to $250,000, is entirely destroyed, the total loss on the building and its contents footing up in the neighborhood of $850,000. The loss falls on the Brooklyn Hotel Company. The list of losses apart from the Tabernacle and Hotel Regent is about as follows:

No. 385 Clinton avenue, occupied by Louis Hersh, $2,500; 128 Greene avenue, Dr. W. H. Monmonier, $6,000; 130 Greene avenue, S. W. Reeve, $2,500; corner Greene avenue and Waverly avenue, J. H. Peper, $1,500; 141 Greene avenue, corner Waverly, Joseph M. Hart, $4,000; 143 Greene avenue, Mrs. Catherine Crawford, boarding house, $2,000; 145 Greene avenue, unoccupied, $500; 147 Greene avenue, Mrs. Margaret Crawford, $1,300; 149 Greene avenue, Dr. J. F. Atwood, $1,500; 404 Washington avenue, George H. Harvey, $10,000; 402 Washington avenue, Dr. Kretchmare, $15,000; 400 Washington avenue, unoccupied, owned by George H. Harvey, $4,000; 395 Washington avenue, corner of Greene, Freeborn G. Smith, $1,000; Summerfield Methodist Church, corner of Washington and Greene avenues, Rev. H. Welsch, $3,000; 371 Waverly avenue, G. W. Evans, $1,500; 399 Waverly avenue, unoccupied, owned by Mr. Salisbury, $500; 365 Waverly avenue, stable of W. H. Childs, $500. Other buildings were slightly damaged.

The loss on the Hotel Regent is placed at $850,000 by the manager, but this will be largely increased by the individual loss to the guests. The loss on the church is not far short of $500,000. Russell Sage, who has a mortgage of $125,000 on the church property, and is also the owner of the site on which it stood, is fully insured.

Mr. Sage said this evening: "It is probable that the people of Brooklyn will come forward with a big subscription. The insurance will cover the rest. If they want to rebuild I will put no obstacle in their way. In other words, I will let the debt and interest stand over for an indefinite period, let them rebuild on the insurance money and what they can raise in subscriptions and in other ways. I have nothing but the deepest sympathy for the church and its people, and above all I am imbued with the deepest affection and admiration for Dr. Talmage, who has been my close personal friend for many years. On his account I will do all I can to help them."

The trustees of the Tabernacle met tonight and decided to rebuild the church, but not on the same site. The insurance, the receipts and the money realized from the sale of the present site would enable them to pay off all their debts. Then, according to the plan, they would raise $200,000 and within a year would begin to build. About $70,000, it was thought, would be sufficient to pay for a site, and a less expensive building would be erected. It was decided that Dr. Talmage's tour around the world should begin to-morrow, as arranged. He will start in the evening for Philadelphia, and proceed from there to Atlanta, Ga. After visiting some Southern cities he will go to San Francisco and sail from there to Honolulu, then afterwards to New Zealand, Australia, India, Spain, England and other foreign countries.

It was impossible to-night to ascertain the amount of insurance, but it is believed that the loss is far in excess of the insurance. It was learned, however, that there was $130,000 on the Tabernacle in the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Royal the Phoenix of Hartford, and Phenix of Brooklyn. The residences damaged were fully covered.

During the excitement a gang of thieves entered the residence of Counselor Hurst, on the corner of Greene and Clinton avenues. They drove the family out, despite the resistance of Walter Hurst, the son of the owner. The thieves took a basket full of silverware, about $500 worth of jewelry and other articles valued at $1,000.

CRUSHED UNDER FOOT

Panic Among Thousands Witnessing a Fire at Bradford.

Women and Children Trampled and Thirty Firemen Burned in an Explosion of Benzine.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 13.—The Barrett House, at Emery's refinery, in this city, took fire this afternoon, presumably by spontaneous combustion, and was destroyed. The loading racks and five oil tank cars standing on a sidetrack of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg road, were also burned. The fire was a fierce one and attracted immense crowds of people from all over this locality. While the firemen were making a final stand and thousands of people were watching them, there was a tremendous explosion. A tank car holding 4,100 gallons of benzine had let go with a mighty roar. Fortunately the burning benzine which was flung into the air in sheets of liquid fire, had consumed itself before settling down over the crowd. The explosion was followed by a panic that cannot be described in words. Blind, unreasoning, pitiless instinct of self-preservation showed itself, and the weak went down before the strong in the frantic rush to escape what seemed to threaten a horrible death. In the stampde men, as well as women and children, were thrown down and trodden over by the flying masses. Thirty-five of the firemen were burned so that the skin peeled off their faces and hands and the hair was singed off their heads and faces. Of the many others who are slightly burned there is no record, and the total number of those burned and injured in the stampede will probably reach a hundred persons. With all the suffering this fire will cause the property loss will not exceed $5,000.

A crowd of sightseers were within one hundred feet of the tank when it exploded, but most of the firemen were massed within half that distance. The latter were covered by the first flash of the explosion, but the greater distance separating the front ranks of the spectators from the exploding tank saved them. There were many displays of nerve and unselfish courage, as well as the senseless display of selfish cowardice. Matt Behan, a refinery employe, with oil-soaked clothing, was standing close beside the car when a big tank let go. The concussion felled him as if he had been struck with a sledge, and in a flash his clothing was ablaze from head to foot. He rolled in the grass until the fire was out, although he was badly burned. He then sprang to the assistance of a companion who was also a pillar of fire, but who had less presence of mind. Another man who was a moving mass of flames sprang into the creek and submerged himself. In the whole crowd only three men were burned in this way. The firemen wore waterproof canvas coats and hats, and although these were burned black and curled crisp with the burst of flame and the intense heat, they did not ignite.

Mrs. Emma Wheaton and Mrs. P. Smith were carried down in the rush, trampled under foot, and have sustained dangerous injuries.

John J. Crosby's ears are burned to a crisp and his hands are roasted. He is foreman of the Whitney hose company.

C. A. Coleman is very badly burned about the face, neck and hands and his lungs are affected from breathing the fire. He is in a serious condition. The following named firemen were badly burned and are under the care of physicians:

John Mesker, Edward McGraw, James Dougherty, William Stewart, Edward Gardner, Robert French, John Carr, Charles Coleman, Bert Coleman, William Griffith and Bert Fizzle, all of the Liberty hose company; J. Crosby, Joseph Goffnell, Russ Rockwood, Eugene McCane and John Haskins, all of the Whitney hose company; Daniel Regan, William Carey and William Dixon, of the Citizens' hose company; Harry Stillings, William Hays and Charles Helwig, of the Johnson hose company, and several others whose names are not obtainable.

R. H. McGarvey and Matt Rehan, employes at the refinery, are in a critical condition, resulting from their burns.

GOOD AS THE OTHERS.

Flimsy Democratic Excuse for the Illinois Gerrymander.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 13.—The Democrats have made a new move in the case which the Republicans brought in this city to set aside the gerrymander made by the last Legislature. They have induced William Bines, of Ridge Farm, this county, to file a petition to be made a party to the suit. Mr. Bines is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature. In his petition he first asks the court to pass on the apportionment act of 1893 as constitutional, and then adds, if it be not constitutional, also declare the apportionment acts of 1882 and 1871 unconstitutional, which he attempts to show are more unfair than the act of 1893. It is virtually the same matter set up in the Springfield case of Belair vs. Hinrichsen. It is the hope of the Democrats to consolidate the Danville and Springfield cases in the Supreme Court, which they believe will sustain the act of 1893, if for no other reason than it is as fair as the acts of 1882 and 1871, enacted by the Republicans.

THE PULLMAN STRIKE

Men in Doubt About the Question of Financial Assistance.

The Strikers' Committee Will Permit Pullman to Hire All the Men He Wants to Do Their Work.

CHICAGO, May 13.—An occasional visitor to Pullman to-day would not have believed that the employes of one of the largest industries in the world were out on strike. The men accepted the advice given them to either attend church service or remain indoors, and very few of the strikers were to be seen on the streets.

The shop keepers in the Arcade, who heretofore allowed the men almost unlimited credit, now demand cash for the necessities of life. It is the same in Kensington, and here the effect of the strike is more noticeable than even in Pullman. The most serious question which is agitating the minds of the men is, "Where is the financial assistance coming from?" They argue rightly that the American Railway Union cannot assist them in this respect yet, for the great majority of the men have only joined the union during the past week. Another serious phase of the situation is, "Will Mr. Pullman allow the men to occupy his houses without paying rent?"

Assistant manager of the works Parend expresses himself rather freely on this question, and says that he is confident that the men must either pay rent or be put out. How long will the strike last is a question which the officials say is not bothering the company in the least. They are prepared for a long siege, they say, and have over four hundred cars in the shops that are ready for use at a moment's notice, and the much mooted idea that the committee of strikers can tie up the company's cars on the railroad lines is received with ridicule.

"We cannot help but win this strike," said P. M. Bender, one of the committee. "The committee that has this in hand has got matters so arranged that Mr. Pullman will be compelled to come to our terms. It is nonsense on his part to say that the American Railway Union cannot tie up the Pullman cars. We can do so; but I will say one thing, and that is, we will only take this step as a last resort."

"Will the men allow any others to take their places at the works without any interference on your part?" was asked.

"Most decidedly," replied Mr. Bender. "Mr. Pullman can employ any one he likes, and before we will tolerate any violence from any of the men we will swear in two thousand men to protect the works."

There were no meetings to-day, but the men held informal discussions of the situation of affairs at several places.

WANTS TO SEE DEBS.

Great Northern Officials Anxious for a Speedy Conference.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13.—The situation on the Great Northern is unchanged to-day. President Hill said he would gladly receive President Debs, of the American Railway Union, on his arrival here to-morow morning. At that time another conference will be held between the officials of the company and the employes' committee, and Mr. Hill expresses the greatest confidence in the result of the conference. Organizer Hogan, of the union, did not talk to day as if a settlement would be easily reached. The company has refused to reinstate strikers who, during the strike, broke the laws and are under arrest for their offenses. Mr. Hogan said to-day:

"This is our position. We arbitrated the strike and supposed it was settled. An agreement drawn up by the board and approved by Mr. Hill has been violated by him. Our retaliatory measure will be another tieup unless the Great Northern president backs down and grants our demands. Arbitrate we will not. I am convinced, moreover, that Mr. Debs will take the same stand. He can but act as our committee dictates, for we represent the men. The tieup this time will be complete. The strike gave us strength. Mr. Hill, in his proposed restoration of wages, fails to include three very important classes of employes, namely: clerks, office men and train dispatchers. These men now know the attitude of their employer toward them and will be with us. Of course we don't want to be considered as bullies with chips on our shoulders, ready to attack Mr. Hill without provocation. We, as representatives of thousands of men, have a duty to perform which forces us to trample under foot our own desires in the matter."

To-night the men say that unless their demands are granted by Mr. Hill to-morrow and all strikers are reinstated they will strike to-morrow night and tie up the road once more. The men will accept no compromise. American Railway Union men in this city say they will handle no Pullman cars during the continuance of the strike at Pullman, and that none of their men will run trains carrying Pullman cars.

BIG WASHOUT.

Another Cloudburst Plays Havoc in Stillwater, Minn.

STILLWATER, Minn., May 13.—A second visitation of last Wednesday's storm occurred here at 5 o'clock this morning, continuing, however, only about ten minutes. There was a scattering of hail, which did no damage. Enough rain fell to wash fifty or sixty loads of sand into the Sawyer House and pile rocks down upon the Alple brewery, and to cause damage of more than a thousand dollars. Men and teams have been employed all day filling the great chasm on Third street. The street cars were running regularly, but making two transfers. The foundations of the wagon bridge at Brown's creek across the St. Paul & Duluth railroad tracks were washed out to-day and the whole structure fell on the tracks so that no trains have run to-day.

BUFFALO'S QUARANTINE.

She Wants No Smallpox from Chicago or Anywhere Else.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—Beginning today it is expected that a rigid inspection will be made on all trains and steamships arriving in this city from Chicago and other points in the West where smallpox is prevalent. Every passenger will be carefully scrutinized for symptoms of the disease. Those who will make the inspection are physicians who have been appointed by Health Commissioner Wende. All trains from the West will be stopped west of Niagara Falls and inspected and a rigid quarantine against the shipping on the lakes will be enforced.

BURIED THE HATCHET

Speaker Crisp and Mr. Mills Have Made Up for Revenue Only.

Tariff Reformers to Substitute Practically Another Wilson Bill for the Senate Compromise.

SENATORS FEARED A TRAP

Scheme the Result of Each Man's Political Ambition.

Evidence that Crisp Is Only Carrying Out the Policy of the President—Senate's Course Doubtful.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The most interesting development of the present tariff situation in the Senate is the complete reconciliation between Speaker Crisp and Senator Mills. It will be remembered that the hot contest for the speakership of the Fifty-second House left an ugly scar in the shape of a personal enmity between Mr. Crisp and his defeated antagonist. Mr. Crisp sought to conciliate Mr. Mills by the offer of a good committee, but the Texan sulked and rebuffed every attempt made by Mr. Crisp to re-establish their former intimacy. But the complete shipwreck of all Mr. Mills's free-trade hopes that occurred when the Gorman compromise tariff bill was brought into the Senate, and the certainty that the only hope of the Mills type of "tariff reformers" now lies in the nerve of the men whom Speaker Crisp will appoint as conferees on the part of the House, have impelled Mr. Mills to appeal to Mr. Crisp for succor. Mr. Mills made the first step toward reconciliation and Speaker Crisp very courteously met him half way. The two men have buried all differences and have held frequent conferences in the past two or three days. Mr. Crisp has promised Mr. Mills that, betrayed and despised as has been the "sacred cause" of tariff reform in the Democratic Senate, it shall yet have one more fighting chance in the House. No effort will be spared by Mr. Crisp to uphold the friends of the Wilson bill. He will appoint the strongest men in the House on the conference committee. He may even go outside the ways and means committee for one of his men if he should deem such a remarkable step necessary.

It is the knowledge of the complete reconciliation and understanding between Messrs. Crisp and Mills that has given color and warrant to the statement of Senator Hale in the Senate yesterday that he had been informed, on highest Democratic authority, that the Gorman compromise bill was to be crowded through the Senate, but that in conference the Gorman bill was to be remodeled, or rather abandoned, and a bill in the spirit of the Wilson bill was to be substituted, and, with the autocratic authority of a conference committee, whipped through both House and Senate. Speaker Crisp's sudden conversion with an extreme tariff reformer of the Mills type would be surprising under ordinary circumstances. But Mr. Crisp is a candidate for the Senate to succeed Senator Patrick Walsh. The Legislature that meets next fall elects that successor. Speaker Crisp has Governor Northen and a half dozen other competitors. An alliance with Mr. Mills, who is, of course, the representative of President Cleveland on tariff matters, would mean the powerful support of the administration for Mr. Crisp's candidacy. Hence the reconciliation and alliance.

The extreme criticisms which have passed on the proposed compromise amendments in the Senate to the tariff bill are attracting considerable attention. Speaking on this subject to-day Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, a member of the ways and means committee and of the subcommittee that framed the Wilson bill, said:

"You know that I am a free trader and do not believe in any protection. I further believe that absolute and immediate free trade would be a prompt and unspeakable blessing to our country. I know, however, that the country is not ready to go this far, and I do not refuse to win a great battle and conquer a province simply because the battle does not promise to end the war immediately and give me the whole earth. That there will be a liberal spirit of agreement in conference between the Senate and House is not doubted. I regret every proposed increase in the Senate, just as I regret that the bill could not go much further than it did as presented to the House and as passed by that body. I recognize, however, the wisdom and duty of our friends finding without delay the best common ground on which they can hope to unite and of their promptly getting on that ground and sending the bill to a conference. If concessions be made they are, of course, made to those who demand them and are able to command them. Such gentlemen, so far as I know, make no secret of their position, do not seek to shirk responsibility of their course, and could not do so if they so desired. Nor is it the slightest reflection on any one to repeat only a given part of the present law, when he openly states that his failure to do more is solely due to his inability to secure the necessary co-operation to do so. Afterwards, with the aid of this bill, and when the people send up some better Democrats in the place of our invalids or enough really good ones to enable us to get along without help, so we can go further than they will permit us to go at this time."

REPUBLICANS HOLD THE KEY.

Proceedings in the Senate Depend on Their Programme.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The course of the proceedings in the Senate this week will probably depend largely on the result of the Republican caucus to be held Monday night. The Democrats are hopeful that the caucus will decide on treating the tariff bill in what they consider "a buisness-like" manner and letting the bill proceed on its course without as much speech-making and without the effort at delay, which the Democrats claim has been displayed by some of the Republican Senators so far in the debate. There is unquestionably a large element on the Republican side of the Senate chamber opposed to any course which smacks in the least of filibustering. This element includes a large number of Senators from the West and also a sprinkling of the older Eastern Senators, who feel that they have a record to sustain against dilatory tactics. The younger New England Republican Senators are, however, almost a unit in favor of continuing the fight on the lines which have been pursued up to this time. They contend that no dilatory tactics have yet been resorted to, and that none are necessary, and they will probably make a strong plea in caucus to continue the programme heretofore pursued in discussing the bill. If the conservative element in the Republican ranks wins in the caucus, the present agreement as to hours for debate will probably be observed. If the opposite party carry the day, the Democrats will most likely renew the effort to extend the hours and to force the fighting. Senator Harris said to-day that in case there were many more calls for a quorum from the Republican side, or if the long speeches continued, he would renew his 10 o'clock motion, but that he did not wish to do this so long as there was any possibility of holding the debate within legitimate bounds. On the decision of the caucus, therefore, will depend whether the debate shall proceed in a comparatively orderly manner and the bill be disposed of with some dispatch, or whether there will be a general scramble over hours for de-