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In view of the rumors of wrong-doing in Cuba it is appropriate to recall General Grant's remark: "Let no guilty man es-

The reappearance of Aguinaldo in the flesh and with some followers will give new life and zest to military operations in the Philippines. Our forces will soon have him on the run again, and his capture is only a question of time.

Mr. James McAllister, of this city, deserves the thanks of all good citizens for his determined efforts to bring to justice the parties implicated in the recent illegal of his daughter at Jeffersonville that phase of the case is concerned. Mr. McAllister has no more interest other citizen in bringing the lawbreakers to justice, and in his efforts to should have every possible sup-

The Merchants' Association of New York will this year extend its plan of buyers excursions to that city for the fall trade so as to include Cuba and Porto Rico merthe invitations, which will be sent out in Spanish. As the invitation in cludes half-fare rates quite a number of merchants are expected from both islands. Thus trade follows the flag, and commerce will become an important factor in Americanizing our new possessions.

The action of the House in increasing the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000, will t gratifying to all who believe in maintaining an effective militia, and especially to the officers of the National Guard. With this increased appropriation the militia of all the States can be equipped with modern rifles instead of the old Springfields now in use, and with other modern equipments It is thought the appropriation may be still further increased by the Senate.

The strike of street-railroad employes a developed very suddenly and the violent stage almost immediately. The large number of men on strike ugly spirit shown seem to forerious trouble. The demands of are unreasonable and dictatorial ng almost to the exclusion of the company from the management of its property. The tendency of such demands and the strikes based upon them is to intimidate capital, unsettle confidence and hurt

Democratic statesmen in the South are beginning to wonder whether the new polprove a political boomerang. It has been cornerstone of the solid South and the main source of Democratic unity. It is said the only way the party leaders in the South have been able to hold a large part of the younger generation in line has been by appealing to race prejudice. With the negro eliminated from politics this argument will have no force, and it is feared that young and progressive Democrats who favor protection, the gold standard, national expansion, etc., may begin to vote the Republican ticket. If the Democratic leaders be come convinced that they need the negro in their business, as a bugaboo in politics give him the elective franchise again, though without any intention of let-

The arrest of C. F. W. Neely, of Muncie charge of embezzling a large sun ction with the postal service in has caused something of a shock throughout the country, and especially among his friends in this State. For perwell as public reasons Mr. Neely's friends will hope that he may be com pletely vindicated from the charge, but this of the matter. There must be n whitewashing of any person or covering up of facts. The relation of the United States government to the government and people one so peculiarly of trust and honor that there must be no taint of fraud or dishonesty in any of our official transactions there. In the present circumstances worse than in the United States. It is not pleasant to learn that Mr. Neely's printing establishment in Muncie has been filling large government contracts for blanks and stationery used by the postoffices in Cuba. and in the coming investigation that matter should be looked into as well as the

The anxiety of our Prohibition friends the inhabitants of our new pos from debasement by American intoxicants seems to assume that they have their own. As a matter of fact and the Filipinos are no exception. They have a native gin which is said to be worse in its effects than any American distilled liquor, and, of course, vastly worse than der beverages like beer. When ou on of Manile It abound

sold, and one of the first things General General Corbin has received a letter from Chaplain C. C. Pierce, who has been in the Philippines more than a year, in which

When I first saw Manila the streets were practically lined with little nipa huts, perhaps about twelve feet square, in which the natives were seiling, at a merely nominal price, not only fruit and tobacco, but also native gin. These 'gin shacks' should certainly be included in the number of drinking places existing at the beginning, . 15 cts and their number was very large. The character of this native drink was so flery and villainous that its effect upon such of our men as used it was deplorable. It became my duty to bury two soldiers who never recovered from the effect of drinking One of them had been in the service about eighteen years, and received from his officers, in personal conversation with me, a commendation so flattering with regard to his character for sobriety and soldierly honor that it might be coveted by any man. He had never been a drunkard, but this native poison was so virulent in its effect that he became maddened, and lingered in his delirium a whole week, not having recovered his reason at the time of his death. Our authorities set to work to restrict this traffic by a system which finally resulted in its prohibition.

The writer says further that while he use liquor nor advocate its use. he can testify that the substitution of regimental canteens, in which only beer is sold, for the Filipino "gin shacks" resulted in a CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 very perceptible improvement among the

> One of the mind readers who has been sending dispatches from South Bend says that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Shively talked about the silver issue and that the latter expressed the hope that it would not be made prominent, to which Mr. Bryan gave his assent. This is probably the handiwork of the same fake-maker who sent out the the candidacy for Vice President. It is the hope of a large portion of the Democratic managers in this State who shouted 16 to 1 and labeled themselves 16 to 1 in 1896 that of the Democratic platform. Hence these stories of Mr. Bryan's assent. Mr. Bryan has given no such assent. At Toledo, last week, he repeated in the most positive terms the statement he has made many times during the past few months, that the Chicago platform in its fullness is to be reaffirmed, and that the free and independent coinage of silver will be a leading issue until it shall be adopted. It is a Democratic doctrine, he declared, and cannot be ignored. In one of his recent speeches Mr. Bryan maintained that the fact that the Senate is Republican cannot affect the issue, because the Senate is not, he claimed, indefinitely lost, and with his election the free silver gains in that body would be considerable by the elections of November, if not decisive. The majority against silver in the present Senate is not over seven, safe and sure. If Mr. Bryan should be elected President it is very certain that enough States which elect senators next January would go with him to change the political complexion of that

Just now a desperate effort is being made to induce Mr. Bryan to consent to a decaration in favor of bimetallism instead of his 16 to 1. It is not now probable that he will consent. The Baltimore Sun says the nomination of Mr. Bryan need not imply the Kansas City convention can make a nonsilver platform, the Sun says, nominate Mr. Bryan, and then, while making him the party candidate, distinctly repudiate his pet heresy. In the same article, the Sun declares that the renomination of Mr. McKinley will be a distinct indorsement of McKinleyism, while the renomination of Mr. Bryan can be so made as to repudiate Bryanism. The Baltimore paper, which has never been guilty of facetiousness, puts the repudiation of Bryanism by the nomination of Mr. Bryan as a solemn proposition. Cattle can be dehorned; but it does not seem possible to debryanize

THE KENTUCKY CONSPIRACY.

and their outside aiders and abetters to implicate Governor-elect Taylor and other State officials in an alleged conspiracy to were not so serious and the purpose of the the question of negro supremacy was the plotters to wreak vengeance on somebody so apparent. That the assassination of Mr. Goebel was a dastardly and infamous crime meriting the severest penalty of the law upon the perpetrator, if he or they can be discovered, is admitted by all. Although he was engaged in a rascally conspiracy against the people and was pushing to its consummation a plot to overthrow popular government which he had planned and engineered from the beginning, even that could not justify his assassination, which was really one of the most shocking political murders on record. But the idea that Governor Taylor, who is a man of high character and spotless reputation, or that any other Republican official was in any way connected with the crime is preposterous. That the perpetrator of the crime may have thought he was doing Governor Taylor a service is quite possible, though it is just as likely to have been some halfdrunken mountaineer, wno thought he was defending his own political rights by shooting the man who had planned the disfranchisement of thousands of Republican voters. But Governor Taylor was no more responsible for the murderer's theory or views on the subject than acting Governo Beckham is for those of any of the people who are committing murders in Kentucky from day to day. To suspect a man of Governor Taylor's standing and character of any connection with the murder of Goebel is as monstrous as it would be to charge that Democratic Senators in Washington tion of Lincoln and Garfield. But, knowing the character of the conspiraters who are trying to connect him with a conspiracy, and knowing the possibilities of Kentucky courts and juries in the present reign of terror, it would be strange indeed if Governor Taylor were not careful to keep out of the nets and traps they are setting for him. At the present time he is safer any where else in the world than he would b succeed in victimizing him under the form is safe if they point their finger at him The flimsiness of the evidence on which

> In the hearing of the Goebel assassi in case last Friday Duane Sinclair of the

they are basing their charges and the in

genuity with which it is being distorted

may be inferred from the following from

Otis did was to suppress them. Adjutant | two Kentucky regiments, which only said: | learning that they are dead ones.-Muncie "all right," and were signed by Adjt.-Gen. | News. Collier. What more conclusive evidence could be asked of a conspiracy to murder in which the leading Republican officials of Kentucky were implicated? "All right." Everything had been arranged. The assassin had his rifle loaded and his place of concealment arranged. The agreed programme was ready to be carried out. The militia was notified to be ready. There would be popular indignation and bayonets would be necessary to protect the assassins until their pardons could be issued by Tay-

> part. The crime will be committed to-day. This damning evidence of conspiracy has but one parallel, and that is in the cele brated case of Bardell against Pickwick for breach of promise of marriage. In opening that case Sergeant Buzfuz, after "systematic villainy," said:

And now, gentlemen, but one word more. Two letters have passed between these parties-letters which are admitted to be me read the first: "Garraway's, 12 o'clock. Dear Mrs. B. Chops and tomato-sauce. Yours, Pickwick." Gentlemen, what does this mean? Chops! Gracious heavens! and tomato-sauce! Gentlemen, is the happiness of a sensitive and confiding female to be trifled away by such shallow artifices as these? The next has no date, whatever, which is in itself suspicious. "Dear Mrs. B .- I shall not be home until to-morrow. Slow coach." And then follows this very remarkable expression: "Don't trouble vourself about a warming-pan." gentlemen, who does trouble himself about warming-pan? Why is Mrs. Bardell so earnestly entreated not to agitate herself about this warming-pan, un-EFFORTS TO DEBRYANIZE BRYAN. less it is, as I assert it to be, a mere cover for hidden fire-a mere substitute for some endearing word of promise, agreeable to a preconcerted system of correspondence, artfully contrived by Pickwick with a view to his contemplated desertion, and which

I am not in a condition to explain? If one may compare tragedy with comedy, the startling evidence of a conspiracy to murder found in the dispatch, "all right, is only equaled by the overwhelming proof canard which connected Mr. Shively with of systematic villainy concealed in "chops

> Joseph Flory, prospective Republican nominee for Governor in Missouri, is a native of this State, having been born in man on a freight train, and served in that capacity in this State till 1882, when he went to Missouri, where, in 1894, he was elected railroad and warehouse commissioner for the State. He is one of two Republicans elected to a state office in Missouri in twenty-five years and is exceedingly popular. Mr. Flory married his present wife in Lafayette.

> One of the inspiring sights at the middleof-the-road Populist convention at Cincinnati is that of the husband of a woman editor, nursing and amusing the baby while the mother works vigorously for the establishment of a "woman's rights" plank in the platform. Large artillery and dithat permits her to edit a paper and then attend a national convention as nursemaid while his better two-thirds lobbies the

> One New York paper vociferously asserts the genuineness of the inscription of Ephe sus detailing the alleged Christ-Abgarus correspondence, and another announces the foundation in fact of the Homeric legend of Theseus and the Minotaur. This struggle after live news is what imparts such a glad strenuousness to life in New York.

> If Mr. Shively should receive the vice presidential nomination his November experiences will be in the nature of a vicarious atonement for Mayor Taggart's gubernatorial aspirations.

The willingness of the Democratic press to "lam" the unspeakable Turk for that \$90,000 missionary bill has been diverted, and they now are "lamming" Populists who

The Governor of Illinois is showing a disposition to exercise his name on the senior senator from that State.

The news from Naples indicates that Vesuvius could no longer brook the rivalry of Webster Davis.

Checkers-and "Bobs" has moved

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Home Occupation. "Do you sympathize with the British or The efforts of the Kentucky Democrats the Boers?" "I'm sympathizing with Kentucky Repub-

licans just now." The Way Things Do.

"How did that happen? "Oh, everybody forgot to get any; and then

we all got them at once."

Of Spring Planting. A pessimist will not undertake A beauteous garden bed to make, Because ahead his fancy speeds

And worries o'er the tug with weeds. Two of the Same. "Do you believe that man is 108?" "Naw; men who have an ambition to be

idered old are as unreliable as women who

want to be thought young." A Snub from the Kitchen.

"Well, another cook gone." "What was the trouble?" "She said she would degenerate if she stayed with people who entertain as seldom as we do.

Footnotes. When a man goes into politics it seems to give

his past life insomnia. The easiest way to achieve happiness is to counce all designs on it. As a rule, the abused mother-in-law can

nake better strawberry short cake than Maternal affection is often part humbug: here are mothers who won't let their small boys have a kitten.

If it were not for house cleaning in April and to write spring poetry. For the first few weeks the average woman waters her garden like mad; after that she for-

As soon as a married man gets a comfortable home built he begins to worry his wife by talking about selling it. Labor is noble; but of two ancestors people generally brag most on the one who enjoyed life

on money he did not have to earn. INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

All the strikes are either for more pay or less hours, and that means that they are the best possible evidence of prosperity. -Terre Haute Tribune.

Five hundred dollars of the stock of the

Farmers' Bank of this city sold for \$600 Wednesday-20 per cent. premium. Another prosperity item .- Rockport Journal. There will be no mansion for General Otis, but those who know anything of the work he has done must admit that he has

earned distinction by the hardest kind of work.-Marion News. With a view to having both candidates for Governor from Anderson, a movement has been inaugurated there to make Capt. W. R. Myers the Democratic candidate for

Governor .- South Bend Times. Tom Watson-he was one of Bryan's kite talls four years ago-announces that he is politically dead and calls upon all people to recognize that fact. He must think pericans don't know a political corpse

ed with shops where this native gin was | Postal Telegraph Company testified that | when they see one. There are a lot of peoon the morning of the assassination he sent | ple going about, though, who are not as a number of telegrams to commanders of quick of perception as Tom Watson in

> The pending shipping bill aligns free traders and foreigners in opposition, and IMPORTANT MATTERS BEFORE THE protectionist Americans in advocacy. That is why Congress regards the present session as the one in which to pass that bill. -Hammond Tribune.

Pingree is alleged to have said that the Pingree is also alleged to have said that he said nothing of the kind. About the saflor. "All right." Be ready to play your est conclusion is that it makes little difference what Pingree said or what he is going to say.-Lafayette Courier.

The independent journals of Indiana are free to confess that the Republicans of the State have named a strong ticket and many of them are free to give it their unqualified support as they know full well citing other evidences of the defendant's | that the Democrats cannot produce anything that will be an improvement.-South Bend Tribune.

Hon. Charles H. Allen is now civil governor of Porto Rico. His inaugural address in the handwriting of the defendant. Let | is of a character to reassure the people in regard to the intentions of our government and theirs. His plain talk to the island people, in which he said to them that their future lies in their own hands, is an earnest of what the government proposesthat they are not to be hampered in their progress upward and onward under the beneficent protection of the American flag. -Evansville Journal.

CURRENT MAGAZINES.

The circulation of the Ladies' Home Journal is said to have reached 900,000. and passed it by 5,000-905,000 copies being the aggregate circulation of the April issue. Whoever has occasion to refer to some authority for the precise dates and particulars of recent events, and once tries the Current History, now a monthly publication, will look upon it as one of his best

ber of illustrations. In his "Father and Mother-A Mystery," in the May Harper's, Mr. Howells deals with the problem, death, with sincere feeling. yet with infiinite delicacy and reserve. He touches the depths of the suffering human heart. This production is one of the things which will rank high when the fame of after days has given this writer the place be- demonstration. These demonstrations,

aids to prompt and accurate work. The

current number contains an unusual num-

longing to him. Mr. Owen Wister, of Philadelphia, says his riends are somewhat disappointed that he is not fulfilling his early promise and doing more and better work. If they look for anything more delightfully clever or more artistic than his short story, "The Game and the Nation," in the current number of Harper's Magazine, their expectations of Mr. Wister must be very high.

The special features of this number of the American Monthly Review of Reviews are a sketch of the Hon. Charles H. Allen, the first Governor of Porto Rico by Henry Macfarland; sketches of Generals Joubert, Cronje, Botha, and other military leaders of the Boers; an account of the methods used in fighting the plague at Honolulu and throughout the world; a study of proportional representation in Belgium, where elections are to be held in the coming month under a new law, by Prof. John R. commons; an intimate account of the home life of the late R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," by R. W. Sawtell; and a forecast of the great convenremaining months of 1900.

In his concluding chapter in the May Century on the national zoo at Washingon, Ernest Seton-Thompson touches upor a fact in regard to the care of animals which is probably a new idea to many of his readers. It is the necessity of keeping their minds occupied in order to keep them in good physical trim. Traveling animals, as in circuses, he says, are healthier than those kept in ordinary menageries, because the change of scene gives them

something to think about and keeps them from torpid habits and mental morbid-ness. The more highly organized the animal the more likely it is to suffer from mental diseases, several varieties, such as camels often ending their days of captivity in complete lunacy. What applies to wild animals in cages is true of domestic animals kept too closely confined. the dog kept constantly chained which is likely to go mad. The lesson that animals need care for their minds as well as their bodies is one that every owner of a pet should learn.

The many people who must gain an ac through the eyes of others can get no more artistic view than that presented in Scribner's Magazine by E. C. Peixotto, through descriptive text and drawings. He presents some of the picturesque sides of the great show. The Cromwell history occu-Among the illustrations are two spirited transit in New York is discussed by William Barcly Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. H. J. Whigof "The Intermediate Stages of the Boer War." J. M. Barrie takes the fickle "Tommy" through a chapter in which his weak-McLean Harper, two short stories an several poems make up the number. Among is evidently given to emotion on looking at pictures. This time he grows impassioned over Vedder's "Pleiades." Miss Wilkins also contributes some verses of moderate merit. Edward S. Martin's unes on "Work"

are worth while. Following Seton-Thompson's article in the Century is a paper on "Art in Modern Bridges." The illustrations give an idea as to what is being done in this line Charles B. Hagadorn, of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, gives some interesting information about "Our Friend, the Sultan of Jolo." Clara Morris writes a word of warning to young actresses and to girls who wish to be actresses-a timely word in these days of stage-struck young women. Some extracts from Thomas Bailey Aldrich's notebook are of a kind to cause the reader to wish that he would open that book again to the public. charmingly illustrated article is Prof. Wil liam Knight's account of Wordsworth's home-"A Literary Shrine." The fine portrait that forms the frontispiece of th magazine belongs to this paper. Frederick Keppel contributes a study of Henry Fautin-Latour, with examples of his lithographs on musical motives. There is a pa per on "Parislan Pastimes," an illustrated article entitled "The Maharajah's Water Carnival," and a paper on trusts. These papers named, together with an installment of Morley's "Cromwell," an installment of May the whole world would go deranged trying Weir Mitchell's "Dr. North and His Friends," a paper on the "All-American Route to the Klondike," and two or three short stories make up an excellent num

> A writer in the Art Amateur indulges this fling at the decadent authors, who, seems, have even broken into the art catalogues. He says: "If there is a rising American humorist, anxiously looking around for a new field to cultivate and make his own of, let him turn to the catalogues of art sales, particularly of those of pictures. The writers of these once useful lists are now, for the most part, enthusiastic followers of Richard Crane and Stephen L. Gargenn the names mixed-and they seldom lose an opportunity of introducing the 'purple patch,' which is the badge of the decadent school. From a catalogue recently issued we glean the following: The hori on is a dark slate, ripped by a glare of white, against which the distant stretch of land shows a cold purple; 'Rain-swollen atmosphere, a lurid, purple red; 'a wnite chem ise shown above a purple bodice; 'Mois-ture has been sucked from the earth; it lies heavy on the horizon in a bank of purple haze.' But this writer knows of other colors than purple. He writes of 'shrill greens' and 'blue rinsed clear of haze.' He s not even entirely given up to color; he speaks of 'the equipoise of full and empty aces;' he deals in sentiment, and me ions as the climax of a paragraph on th dness of evening, that it is the hour of

'the last meal of the day.' In reading this one is affected much as the April shower

in Monet's picture, as described by our cataloguer; Smile and tears are inter-

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

country's hope this fall is in Democracy. Report of the Committee on Organic Law of the Church Presented by Bishop Warren.

WILL BE DEBATED AT LENGTH

LAYMEN TO BE BARRED FROM AN-NUAL CONFERENCES.

Meeting of the Committee on Church Extension Marked by Excitement and Confusion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Ill., May 8 .- The Methodist Episcopal Conference spent most of the day in considering reports. Election of bishops and other church officials will begin next Monday. The most important report acted on to-day was one submitted by Bishop Warren, revising the organic law of the church. There was an interesting debate, in which Dr. Buckley was with the minority. One effect of the revision is to exclude laymen from the annual confer-

A resolution that elicited approval, yesterday, was one instructing the committee on episcopacy to report the least possible number of bishops sufficient for the work. This was received with loud hand-clapping. Later on a resolution requiring the committee on the book concern to consolidate several of the Advocates received a like while showing the trend of thought, do not New York paper the writer, speaking of ures referred to, but, taken with developments at the first meeting of the episcopal committee in the afternoon, they are significant. A rule is that memorials may be handed to the secretary of the conference any time, during session or not, without reading, if the committee to which it belongs is properly designated. As a result of this the committee was surprised, in the afternoon, when the secretary of the committee opened his budget, to find how many and what memorials from annual and quarterly conferences had found their ence, relating to the tenure of whether it should be for life or for a limited period; some related to the districting of their work, so that instead of the "general superintendency" now provided for each should have his diocese. One protested against their becoming professional lecturers, putting themselves into the hands of lecture bureaus, and one wanted them tions and congresses to be held during the to be forbidden to lecture at all for pay. It is evident there is a general feeling of disapproval of the course of several bishops this matter. Almost incredible stories are told of the severe exaction of the stipulated price of a lecture when the receipts fall below the contract price, and it will not surprise me if some form of disapproval if not censure, pass the General Confer-

COLORED BISHOP QUESTION. A very adroit scheme was proposed for settling the colored bishop question, which has the merit of favoring the election of colored bishop and yet relieving the white conferences from being presided over by him. It proposes to do away with missionary bishops, as such, giving every bishop equal rank and equal authority, but providing that any one of them may be assigned for a term of years to any foreign field or to any nationality or race at home. This will allow a German bishop to be elected, and to him may be assigned the German conferences; a colored man may be elected, and to him may be assigned the colored conferences, and a Chinese bishop may be assigned the China conferences. and so on. Like our general laws in Indiana are made to apply to a single case, so this is a general law, applicable to India or Africa, but really intended to meet the negro emergency. Whether this will fully meet the wishes of the colored brother remains to be seen. Some colored people protest against having to send their children colored schools, taught by colored teachers, while colored teachers are fined to colored schools alone. It has been ones by F. C. Yohn. The problem of rapid | the day dream of some colored people that some day a colored bishop will preside over a white conference, and until this adroit scheme was hatched that seemed to be al-

While nearly all enjoy Dr. Buckley's wi and humor, as well as his wisdom, for he is wise in most of his suggestions, yet evnesses bring him and his Grizel to grief. erybody enjoys his discomfiture occasion-An article by Francis Lynde, descriptive of | ally. The editor of the Daily Advocate, no Cripple Creek, is accompanied by a series | himself a delegate to the General Conferof illustrations that illustrate to an un- ence, has begun to give editorial opinions usual degree. A study of Balzac by George on questions under discussion in the coning the paper for presenting this or that the poems is one by Edwin Markham, who | side of the pending question. This is hardly fair unless the paper was large enough to allow all an equal chance. To head them off Dr. Buckley offered a resolution forbidding such use of the paper and he gave such good reasons for it that the motion seemed likely to pass without dissent. when one brother got the floor to say that if everybody could be as readily recognized by the chair as Dr. Buckley and could get as good an opportunity to speak on every question, there would be no necessity of resorting to the Advocate. What he said and the way he said it turned the laugh on Dr. Buckley, and, for a moment, pandeonium was loose. Dr. Buckley took it all good naturedly and his resolution was

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Method of Balloting Changed—Laymen

Barred from Annual Conferences. CHICAGO, May 8 .- The chief matter of mportance before the General Conference to-day was the report of the commission on the organic law of the church. This commission was appointed by the General Conference in 1896 and was made up of two bishops, six ministers and three laymen, among whom were the leading constitutional authorities in the church. It has had several protracted sessions, in which, ac cording to its secretary, the Rev. C. W. Smith, of Pittsburg, every question bearing on the subject was submitted to the most careful scrutiny.

The real work of the commission was to church-or, in other words, what is the constitution. It seems strange that a great church could have permitted almost a century to pass without deciding so vital a uestion. But it should be remembered that the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized under the direct authority of John Wesley, who gave it its doctrines and rules. To these have been added from to time such legislation as seemed to be needed to interpret and carry out their spirit. The constitution has therefore been growing one whose limits have never been clearly defined. The movement for determining precisely what these limits are began in 1888.

The report names as the organic lay of the church the articles of religion, the general rules as they appeared in the Dis cipline in 1808 and all that legislation which appears under the head of "The General Conference." It is the opinion of Bisho Merrill, the eldest constitutional authorit in the church, that this report is the mos mportant matter which will come before the General Conference at this session. Only the first paragraphs of the report were considered by the conference to-day one of these served to show the sentime ted by the ministry.

The report of the special committee, confirming the action of the General Confer-

ence in granting equal lay and ministerial representation at all General Conferences, ut, except under special provision, excluding laymen from all Annual Conferences, was adopted after a hot debate. Bishop Warren presented the report of the committee which was appointed four years ago to revise the organic law of the church. Important changes were also made in the method of balloting on certain questions. The main provisions were as follows: "The ministerial and lay delegates shall deliberate together as one body. They will also vote together as one body, with the following exceptions: On every which proposes a change in the discipline they shall vote separately. They shall vote separately on any other question when requested by one-third of either order of delegates present and voting. In all cases of separate voting it shall require the concurrence of the two orders to adopt the proposed measure, except that for the change of the constitution a vote of two-thirds of the General Conference should be suffi-

Article II, which refers to the adoption of constitutional amendments, was altered to read as follows: "The concurrent recommendation of two-thirds of all the members of the several annual conferences present and voting and of two-thirds of all the members of the lay electoral conferences present and voting shall suffice to authorize the next ensuing General Conference, by a two-thirds vote, to alter or amend any of the provisions of this constitution except Section 1, Article 10; and also, whenever such alteration or amendment shall have been first recommended by the General Conference by a two-thirds vote, then so soon as two-thirds of all the members of the several annual conferences present and voting and two-thirds of all the members of the lay electoral conferences present and voting shall have concurred therein, such alteration or alterations shall take effect, and the result of the vote shall be announced by the general

superintendents. Dr. Charles J. Little, of the Garrett Bib-lical Institute, explained that the result would be to exclude laymen from the annual conferences, except by a three-fourths | facture of oleomargarine, this information vote of the ministers and a two-thirds vote | to come from reports of manufacturers of of the General Conference.

Another important change adopted pro-vides that traveling preachers shall be organized by the General Conferences into annual conferences, the sessions of which they are required to attend. In opposition to the exclusion of the laymen from annual conferences, speeches were made by Dr. J. M. Buckley and Dr. A. B. Lee. A motion to reconsider was lost by a large majority.

It was formally decided that the begining of elections be made the order of the day for May 14, and that they be taken up in the same order as at the previous con- and refuse to give up the trade secrets ference—bishops first, editors second and confidently revealed to the department, reso on down to the minor officials. It was mains to be seen. day, May 29.

The committee on book concern began ts business in earnest to-day. Chairman Shaw announced the personnel of five subcommittees to which were referred the various memorials and petitions submitted by the General Conference. The subcommittee which will consider the important question of consolidating several of the Christian Advocates in the interest periodicals and is composed of the following: James N. Gamble, A. W. Harris, W. H. Shirm, C. C. Wilbur, W. W. Evans, W. Thomas, H. H. Shier, J. F. Merry, S. W. Truesdale, H. E. Warner, J. O. Cunningham, R. E. Gillum, H. G. Tich and J. Wallace. The other subcommittees named were on book depositories, book

agents, episcopal fund, salaries and mis-There will be a bitter fight on Thursday when the committee on Sunday School Union and Tract Society takes up for consideration the proposal to elect for that organization a General Conference corresponding secretary and an editor for its periodicals. The opposition developed this afternoon at the committee's meeting. In an acrid speech Judge Mansfield, of Ohio, charged the representatives of the union with using "ingenious arguments" in support of their measure which, he said, had for its object mainly the increased perquisites allowed to the corresponding secretaries appointed by the General ference. Judge Mansfield also rebuked Chairman H. M. Hamill for making a speech in favor of the memorial after the at this session, but may at the next. A matter had been passed over for considera-

tion on Thursday. Exciting scenes marked the meeting of the committee on church extension this afternoon. The occasion for the trouble was the presentation of a report by Dr. J M. King from the subcommittee appointed last Saturday from members of the missionary, church extension and the freedmen's aid committees to for the a plan for the consideration of the benevolent societies. Dr. King stated that it was not a complete report, but that he desired to submit the recommendations to the full committee for approval. The report opposed the immediate union of the societies mentioned because of the legal complications likely to arise in settling the questions of property right and endowments. As a way out of the difficulty the report recommended that a special composed of three bishops, six ministers and six laymen be appointed by the Gen- as returned by the various manufacturers eral Conference to decide on a plan for of oleomargarine throughout the United uniting the organizations and report to the next General Conference

In discussing the report Dr. King said "The sentiment of the committee of fifteen is undoubtedly in favor of consolidating the Freedmen's Aid Society with the home department of the Missionary Society. The members are, however, opposed to ing these societies with the church ex-

tension society at this time.' The utterance of this opinion was the signal for an outburst of disapproval from members of the committee. A dozen dele gates jumped to their feet and shouted for recognition. They wanted to discuss the report but were ruled out of order as Dr. King declined to yield the floor. The delegates made so much noise that Dr. King was finally compelled to take his seat. A score of members were on their feet at Delegate Bartholomew, of the New England conference, was the first to catch

anything that is referred to it by the General Conference," shouted the speaker excitedly. "We won't be gagged by this com mittee of five. Dr. King rose and tried to explain that the subcommittee had been appointed by

the general committee and was responsible to that body alone, but he could not be Delegate Whitlock moved that the report of the subcommittee be approved and the motion was put through under the gavel. This was the signal for a hostile demonstration on the part of a majority of those

During the disorder which followed somebody moved a reconsideration of the vote and it was carried. The committee adjourned amid great confusion, while a score of members were on their feet shouting for recognittion. The matter will be referred to the General Conference to-morrow for

A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

Color Line Brought to Attention o Delegates, but No Action Taken. COLUMBUS, O., May 8.-The quadrennial General A. M. E. Conference got down to business to-day. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. R. F. Hurley, of Detroit, after which Bishop Turner made an announcement of historical importance, showing the church to have been founded Sept. 15, 1796, instead of 1816, as commonly

The color line was brought up by reports of discrimination in local restaurants and barber shops and an effort was made to adopt resolutions, but the matter was finally smoothed over without action being taken. An attempt to take up the revision of the Discipline was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that no committee had been appointed on the subject. Committees on episcopacy, finance and boundaries were appointed, appointment of the latter being taken out of the hands of the bishops.

The Indiana Idea.

Arkansas Gazette. Now that rural mail delivery has proved success it is proposed to name the country roads. The farmers in Indiana have already expressed their willingness to name their farms and post the names in conspicuous places at the roadside near their homes. The plan is a good one and should be adopted everywhere.

The Best Man Possible. San Francisco Chronicle.

So long as a Democrat is sure to be elected a United States senator from Alanama, we are glad to note that John T. Morgan will probably be the man. He is one of the few men in recent times who could be a statesman and a Democrat at the same time.

Clark Seeking Vindication. Pittsburg News. Mr. Clark is now sounding the people of iontana on their lowest cash rates for a

DAIRY INTERESTS WIN OVER THE OLEOMARGARINE INDUSTRY.

House Requests Secretary Gage Make Public the Materials Used Imitation Butter.

LOBBYISTS SAID TO BE BOLD

THREATENED MEMBERS WITH DE-FEAT AT POLLS THIS FALL.

Effort by One Industry to Crush Another-Proceedings of the Senate-The Naval Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 8 .- At the behest of a strong and aggressive lobby in the interest of the dairymen, the House to-day rebuffed the ways and means committee and adopted a resolution requiring the secretary of the treasury to reveal the processes and ingredients used in the manuoleomargarine, as made to the commissioner of internal revenue. According to the majority report of the ways and means committee and the arguments of leading lawyers on the floor, the secretary of the treasury is debarred by law from making public this information, which was given the department in confidence, whether Secretary Gage will yield to the demands of the House or seek refuge in the law

Washington has never seen a more offensive lobby than that which is here this session in the interest of the organizations of dairymen. Representatives of the lobby have openly bulldosed congressmen, and in circulars, letters and published interviews threatened those who opposed them with defeat in conventions and at the polls. The fight is very clearly recognized as one between two great interests arrayed in trade competition, the one seeking legislative assistance in crushing the other to death. The total annual production of butter is approximately 1,500,000,000 pounds, and the production of oleomargarine about 85,000,000 pounds. The larger interest is seeking to destroy the lesser one and from the test vote in the House to-day, it seems to be in a fair way to succeed if given

time enough A snap meeting of the House committee on agriculture is to be held to-morrow and it is on the programme to attempt to take the Grout bill, imposing a 10 cent tax on oleomargarine, from the sub-committee having it in charge, and report it to the House for immediate action. If this plan succeeds, the House will undoubtedly pass the bill. It cannot go through the Senate curious thing in connection with this snap meeting of the agricultural committee scheduled for to-morrow is that it was virtually called by the head lobbyist of the dence was never witnessed before in Washington. It is the talk of the Capite!. The resolution passed by the House to-day

follows: "Resolved, That the secretary of the reasury be and he is hereby requested to urnish the House of Representatives information concerning the amount and character of the material used in the manufacture of oleomargarine by the several manufacturers, as shown by the monthly duplicates of pages 1 and 2 of form 216 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, also for the month of December of the same year States for the above periods.

Mr. Dalzell, in behalf of the ways and

neans committee, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Mr. Tawney and Mr. Dolliver signed a minority report in favor of the adoption of the resolution. The House, by a vote of 82 to 126, refused to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Tawney then moved the adoption of the resolution and it was adopted without division. The House devoted most of to-day to consideration of private bills recomi from the committee on claims, and ten bills were passed. The most important was one to remit the penalties imposed by the government on the Union Iron Works of San terey, for her failure to make contrac Other bills favorably acted upon were: To pay the General Marine Insurance Company of Dresden \$1,634 for coupons of United States bonds lost on the 14, 1886; to pay E. L. Field, of Gray, Me., \$3,700; to pay John M. Martin, of Ocala, Fla., \$212; to pay M. H. Pepperell, of Concordia, Kan., \$1,500; to pay judgments against Capt. John C. Bates and Lieut. J . Yeckley, amounting to \$2,600; to pay Mary A. Sweat, widow of the late Amer-

salaries due them, and to pay Robert A. Eagan, \$5,000. Subsequently a series of bills were passed to reimburse collectors of internal revenue for the value of adhesive stamps charged to them, but lost in the confiscafollowing the passage of the act of

ican minister to Japan, \$12,000; to pay the

employes of W. N. Jacobs, of Lancaster,

Pa., whose tobacco factory was seized, the

June 13, 1888. NAVAL BILL CONSIDERED.

House Proposition Concerning Naval

Cadets Stricken Out. WASHINGTON, May 8 .- The Senate today concluded consideration of the naval appropriation bill with the exception of that section relating to armor and armament. This went over until to-morrow, when it will be considered in secret legislative session. The debate on the naval bill was practically confined to the paragraph relating to the commissioning of naval cadets. The committee amendment striking out the proposition in the House bil which sought to commission the cadets at the expiration of the four years' terri at the Naval Academy, abolishing the preliminary two years at sea, was carried after

Yeas-Allison, Bard, Bate, Berry, Burrows, Chandler, Cockrell, Davis, Depew, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough Hawley, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kean, Lodge, McBride, McCumber, McEnery, Martin, Nelson, Penrose Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Rawlins, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon Spooner, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Vest, Wellington-40. Nays-Caffery, Clay, Deboe, Fairbanks, Pettus, Stewart, Turley-12.

a warm debate. The vote follows:

Foraker, Kenney, Kyle, Money, Morgan, When the Senate met to-day a bill, reported by Mr. Allison from the finance committee to reimburse certain revenue collectors for internal revenue stamps charged against them, but not accounted for, aggregating in amount \$8,573, was passed. Among the districts and amounts are the following: Terre Haute, Ind., \$296; Burlington, \$2,000; St. Paul, Minn., \$350; Chillicoth O., \$1.048; Cleveland, O., \$950; Pittsburg, Ba., \$970; Birmingham, Ala., \$100.

Burglars Wreck Bank Building.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8 .- Six men blew open the safe of the Farmers' Bank, at Sunbury, twenty miles north of here at 3 a. m., and in doing so blew out the entire rear wall of the building. The safe as well of the explosion aroused the people and as the building was wrecked, but the nois the robbers fled empty-handed. They had three horses and carriages to enable them to escape. A posse is in pursuit.