THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1886. NUMBER 11.

THE STRIKING SWITCHMEN.

They Succeed in Ditching Several Trains by Throwing One Switch.

GUARDS SHOWERED WITH FILTH.

The Workmen at the Stock Yards Show Their Sympathy For the Strikers in a Very Dirty Way.

The Striking Switchmen.

CHICAGO, June 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Freight traffic was maintained by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad without interruption on the main tracks to-day. But a force of 146 Pinkerton men, all except forty armed with repeating rifles, was necessary, in addition to the full available force of Town of Lake police, to prevent interference by striking switchmen. The stock yards traffic was attended with more anxiety as to peaceful results than the main line. The sympathy of the packing-house men with the strikers, shown on the occasion of the detaching of the train there last evening, called for unusal precautions. Men and cars of the Lake Shore road were in an enemy's country when they left their own tracks. Roadmaster Martin, who has control of the stock yards switchboard, gives the Lake Shore precedence over other roads during the pending trouble. But there is a strong undercurrent of feeling among the employes of the yards and packing-houses and an outbreak was feared all day. Every switch is guarded by riflemen, and each locomotive that enters the yards is loaded with heavily armed men. The packing-house men come to the doors and windows and hoot and jeer as the trains pass. A shower of stones and offal was thrown from the Chicago Packing & Provision company's slaughter house at the men on the Lake Shore engine and caboose that had been halted alongside of it. The rioters had just been set free for their dinner hour, and thousands gathered about the spot. A lot of offal was first thrown and struck one of the three Pinkerton men who were on the caboose. This was greeted with yells of delight by the mob, and was followed by a torrent of stones, sticks and other missiles. The first impulse of the riflemen was to reply from their Winchesters, but they were restrained by a deputy sheriff, and a bloody riot was averted. The disturbance was ended by the whistle blowing the 12:30 recall. Then the engine steamed back to the Lake Shore round house, and the police and detectives took dinner. Officer Michael Begley, of the Town of Lake police, was struck on the face with a flying club and his jaw broken. A Pinkerton man named John Lyon was also hurt, but not seriously. Four of the rioters have been arrested by Pinkerton's men, one being shot in the leg. A St. Paul train was wrecked as it was being hauled onto the Lake Shore track, the switch being thrown when the train was half over and ditching 14 cars. This was at the stock yards "T" of the Lake Shore track, and a Baltimore & Ohio train coming along was also derailed. This was followed by a Lake Shore stock train, which was wrecked, making a complete blockade of the track.

At a general meeting to-night of the Chicago switchmen to take action regarding the Lake Shore strike, it was decided that financial aid would be given to the Lake Shore men, but the switchmen generally would remain neutral and no strike would be ordered on other roads.

OTHER DETAILS OF THE DAY.

The usual two car loads of Pinkerton men arrived at Root street shortly after seven this morning and business was immediately started by the Lake Shore company. The entire Pinkerton force, with the exception of a dozen men, are now armed with rifles and a guard is sent out with every train and accompanies it to Coletown. While there seems no likelihood of any trouble around Chicago to-day except, perhaps, at the stockyards, there is considerable anxiety manifested on both sides as to the probable action to be taken by the Lake Shore switchmen at other points.

Engine 48 escorted by thirty special policemen at 11 this morning was sent into the stock yards. On arriving near the packing houses intense excitement prevailed. Every window of the packing houses was crowded with workmen who yelled offensive epithets at the guards. It was feared there would be trouble when the workmen went to dinner. At 12 o'clock the Lake Shore engine attached to a tool car and caboose was stopped behind the Chicago Packing and Provision company's slaughter house by a train of cars in front. As the packing house whistles blew the signal for the dinner hour a crowd of at least two thousand employes gathered in the vicinity. The windows of the packing house, immediately beside the train, were thronged with workmen who began to yell at the officers and in a few moments the wildest excitement prevailed. Some offal was thrown from the windows and struck one of the three Pinkerton men who were on top of the car. This was a signal for a shower of stones and clubs which were thrown from the windows and roofs of the buildings. Officer Mike Begley was struck on the jaw by one of the clubs and seriously injured. The Pinkerton men raised their rifles to shoot but were restrained by a deputy sheriff. A shot at that moment would undoubtedly have precipitated a serious riot. The crowd was finally broken up when the whistles summoned them back to work at 12:30 o'clock. The train was then started up and moved behind Armour's and Murphy's packing houses amid a shower of missiles, which did no damage.

Two Pinkerton officers, George Edmunds and a man known as Harry, stationed at Long Bridge, half a mile from South Chicago, heard a shot a few hundred yards up the track at 9:30 o'clock last night. Harry went up to see what the trouble was, leaving Edmunds to guard the bridge. Three men were standing on the track, and when Harry ordered them to move on they attacked him. He drew a revolver and fired one shot, which made a hole through the right leg of one of the fellows just below the knee. The name of the injured man could not be learned, as his companions carried him away immediately.

AFTER PAYNE'S SCALP.

The Ohio Delegation Again Asks For an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The republican members of the Ohio delegation in the house of representatives to-day filed with the senate committee on privileges and elections a communication asking for the reconsideration of its decision not to grant the investigation into the method of the election of Henry B. Payne to the senate of the United States. The communication having been submitted to Senator Sherman, he said: "I heartily agree with every word in it, and have no objection to my position being known." Another communication from Representatives Little and Butterworth was addressed to Senator Hoar bearing upon the Payne investigation and announcing the possession of information pointing to the bribery of members of the Sixty-sixth general assembly who voted for Payne. The communication gives extracts of letters and telegrams by way of illustrating the nature of the information referred to, and concludes: "Your committee, we will venture to add, in conclusion, will not overlook the fact that our showing, made in the face of the most persistent and powerful opposition of unlimited means and expedients, has been one for an investigation and not for final action following an investigation."

An Iowan Nominated.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The president has sent in the nomination of David S. Beardsley to be postmaster at Council Bluffs, Ia.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

They Will Meet to Protect Themselves Against Removal.

CHICAGO, June 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A meeting of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, which Postmaster General Vilas deemed revolutionary and for belonging to which he ordered the summary discharge of a number of clerks last week, is to be held at Indianapolis on Friday of this week. The members of the organization do not appear in any wise deterred by the order of the postmaster general, and declare that they will persist in their right to hold a meeting for their mutual benefit despite the orders from Washington. In a communication from a member of the order, which will appear in print to-morrow, he says:

When Mr. Vilas assumed charge of the postoffice department, I think I am safe in saying that every republican clerk in this service expected to be removed just as soon as a democrat could be selected to fill his place. The better class of clerks were seeking other employment, and many succeeded, which no doubt caused Mr. Vilas to feel that the service would soon become crippled and impaired. Hence he issued the following order:

The communication then quotes the special notice of the postmaster general, dated March 31, 1885, in which he announces that "railway clerks who have become efficient and valuable men against whom no just complaint of neglect, inattention, or want of fidelity, honesty or efficiency can be brought, and who have not turned their attention to political labor during the service, need have no fear of being disturbed so long as they continue to render meritous and faithful service." The writer then says:

If Mr. Vilas had said, what he is practicing—a systematic removal of clerks—that removals would be made just as rapidly as possible, then the clerks in the service would have, in many instances, secured other employment or would have expected a removal any day. But he issued this special notice letter unlooked for and without solicitation on the part of the clerks. Now, when a clerk is removed, he is branded at home as being either dishonest or inefficient, as the public at large thinks the postmaster general is complying strictly with his letter, except in the case of Superintendent Burt, of the fifth division, who refused to comply with a request of the postmaster general, that 150 clerks in his department be recommended to the department for removal by a certain given time. Mr. Burt's refusal was on the ground that it would impair the service in his division, hence his removal. Many removals have been made wholly without any cause whatever. Therefore this organization was effected, in order that Postmaster General Vilas could be assisted by the clerks in doing just as he voluntarily agreed to do. It is not the intention to ask for a clerk's reinstatement where, upon investigation, it appears to be sufficient cause for removal.

The communication declared that it is the intention to continue the organization, despite the attempt to frighten the clerks, and require the fulfillment by the postmaster general of his promises. The announcement that the meeting is to be held has occasioned considerable consternation, as it is declared that every one who attends probably jeopardizes his official career. It is stated here to-night taat the representation at the meeting will be very large and that it may possibly indicate a crisis in the railway mail service.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Proposals of Speedy Settlement of Passenger and Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, June 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—"I think," said President Cable, of the Rock Island railroad, "that peace will be patched up in the railroad war. It may be delayed, however, by the opening of the Wisconsin Central road next Tuesday. There is no notice out for a meeting for a fixed day. One, I think, will be held, however, next week or a week after."

Another railroad official, a commercial agent for a big granger road, said: "The cutting is really not serious. It is altogether in the higher classes. It is more smoke than powder."

There was no change in either the freight or passenger wars to-day. In the former active measures are being taken to bring about peace. The St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and Northwestern have signified their anxiety for peace, and their willingness to attend a meeting to bring this about. On the 5th of July the Wisconsin Central opens business. New roads usually begin with rate slashing for the purpose of getting themselves talked about. It is feared that this will be the policy of the last competitor for Chicago business. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern will be opened in August. If these roads are to cut, the prospects are bad. But as each is simply a new line of an old road, the cutting will probably be dispensed with. The total reorganization of all the old pools will, however, necessarily follow.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Yesterday's Events on the Turf and Diamond.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 30.—The farewell stakes, winning penalties, non-winning and Maiden allowances, for three-year-olds, seven-eighths mile: Joe Cotton won, Cyclops second, Pontiac third. Time—1:27¾.

Handicap, all ages, one and one-eighth miles: Unrest won, Tolu second, Grenadier third. Time—1:56.

Good-bye stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters mile: Tremont won, Lady Primrose second, Ittilah third. Time—1:15.

Spendthrift stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances, one and a quarter miles: The Bard and Dewdrop ran a dead heat for first place, Con Regan third. Time—2:09¾. Dewdrop did not appear for the run-off and The Bard walked over the course for the stakes.

Seven-eighth mile: Bonnie S won, Commander second, Lizzie Mack third. Time—1:29¾.

Handicaps, one and a quarter miles: Tom Martin won, Tecumseh second, Greenfield third. Time—2:09¾.

Vendors' stakes, mile: Frankie B won, Swift second, Ascender third. Time—1:42.

The Base Ball Record.

AT PITTSBURG—

Pittsburg	2	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	—12
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	— 3

Pitchers—Galvin, Atkinson and Kennedy. First base hits—Pittsburg 16, Athletics 10. Errors—Pittsburg 2, Athletics 5. Umpire—Kelly.

AT CINCINNATI—

Cincinnati	3	0	0	3	5	0	3	2	2	—18
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	— 7

Pitchers—Mullane and Kilroy. First base hits—Cincinnati 17, Baltimore 14. Errors—Cincinnati 5, Baltimore 7. Umpire—Valentine.

AT ST. LOUIS—

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	— 7
Metropolitan	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 3

Pitchers—Hudson, Foutz and Mays. First base hits—St. Louis 12, Metropolitans 7. Errors—St. Louis 4, Metropolitans 3. Umpire—Walsh.

AT KANSAS CITY—

Kansas City	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	— 5
New York	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	4	0	—11

First base hits—Kansas City 8, New York 18. Errors—Kansas City 5, New York 3. Umpire—York.

AT LOUISVILLE—

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—14
Louisville	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	— 9

Pitchers—Porter and Ramsey. First base hits—Louisville 13, Brooklyn 3. Errors—Louisville 4, Brooklyn 3. Umpire—Bradley.

AT ST. LOUIS—

St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Boston	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	—6

Pitcher—Kirby and Stemmeyer. First base hits—St. Louis 7, Boston 8. Errors—St. Louis 11, Boston 6. Umpire—Curry.

Informed of a Murderous Plot.

BIRMINGHAM, June 30.—Joseph Chamberlain told a reporter of the Birmingham Mail that well informed friends informed him that there was in existence an Irish plot to murder him. This information, Chamberlain added, has been corroborated by the London police, who warned him of the plot, and informed him the assassins meant to kill Lord Hartington also. Chamberlain said both himself and Lord Hartington in consequence permitted themselves to be placed under police protection.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

They Tell the Beauties of Protection and the Evils of Free Trade.

THE STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

They Declare For Submitting the Question of Prohibition to the People and Against Foreign Contract Labor.

Republicans in Convention.

HARRISBURG, June 30.—The tariff address adopted by the republican convention to-day reviews the history of the tariff since 1832, to show that the democratic party has for the last fifty years legislated against the best interests of the American people in the direction of free trade, to the great detriment of American industry. Reference is made to the repeal of the democratic free trade law, by a republican congress in 1861, when the Morrill tariff bill passed, "and for the first time in the history of the country," says the address, "we have had twenty years of uninterrupted protection to American labor and capital. Figures are quoted to show that in 1860 the total value of property in the country was $14,000,000,000; in 1870 the total value was $44,000,000,000, an increase in twenty years of $30,000,000,000, or more than double the accumulated property from 1807 to 1860. During ten years of free trade, ended in 1861, our imports exceeded our exports $403,080,000; under the operation of ten years of protection, ended June 30, 1885, our exports exceeded our imports $1,306,543,000, or an annual average of $130,654,000, a net gain in our favor of $175,000,000 a year. Reference is made to attempted tariff legislation by the democrats since 1875, when they obtained control of the house, each of which is denounced as dangerous attempts to overthrow the great system which has built up the industries of the country. In closing, attention is called to the fact that the democrats are still determined to insist upon a reduction of the duties and to abolish the tariff upon raw materials, thus further menacing the prosperity of the country.

Chairman Cooper called the republican state convention to order at 10 o'clock in the opera house, which was packed with delegates and spectators. Every delegation was present with full members and there were no contests. G. F. Oliver was elected chairman by a unanimous vote. Oliver, in taking the chair, spoke of the enthusiasm of the convention and addressed himself to the tariff. He said:

"The republicans of this great state should proclaim to the world that we demand a tariff, not for revenue only, not even for revenue with incidental protection, but for protection alone. I mention this issue particularly, because it is so interwoven with the prosperity of our people that it is necessarily paramount in the minds of all Pennsylvanians. The fact that it remains unsettled is reason enough for the continuance in life of any party. But there are others second only to it in importance. The question of the mutual rights and duties of capital and labor, and the enactment of laws guarding the interest of both common carriers and shippers. These and other matters demand the attention of our legislators, both state and national.

General Beaver was nominated by acclamation to be governor and Wm. T. Davies for lieutenant governor.

The ticket was completed as follows: Auditor general, A. Wilson Norris; secretary of internal affairs, T. J. Stewart; congressman at large, F. A. Osborne.

Resolutions were adopted that the legislature should submit to the people the question of inserting in the constitution a clause prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage within the limits of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; condemning the disfranchisement of the colored vote; declaring that future conventions shall consist only of delegates chosen from representative districts; appraising the inter-state commerce bill; deprecating the importation of foreign pauper labor and criminal contract labor, and the passage of the national law prohibiting such importation; proclaiming hostility to the Morrison tariff bill, and demanding that the American system of protection be maintained; demanding that this system be extended so as to benefit the commercial marine and the navy.

The platform as presented was adopted. Adjourned.

Arkansas Democrats Nominate.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 30.—The democratic state convention met at noon to-day, nearly every county being represented. After appointing committees the convention adjourned till 3 p. m. On reassembling this afternoon the convention nominated for governor, Hughes; treasurer, Woodruff; land commissioner, Cobbs; attorney general, Jones; judge of the supreme court, Battle; secretary of state, Moore; and superintendent of public instruction, Thompson. Pending the deliberations of the platform committee, the convention adjourned.

A Ministerial Nominee.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 30.—Rev. H. L. McKinney was to-day nominated for congress by the democrats of the First district.

That Irish Sensation All Bosh.

CHICAGO, June 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Concerning the Fortnightly Review's sensation, alleging that Mr. Egan had some connection with the Phœnix park assassination, Alexander Sullivan said: "It evidently was one of a series intended to arouse English prejudice against Gladstone in the pending canvas. I do not believe there is an authority better than the diseased imagination or the partisanship of the English tory to justify such an accusation. Egan removed from Paris to Dublin, and lived and did business there for several months during the year following the Phœnix park tragedy. Coercion was still alive. Why did they not arrest him? His accounts were examined and audited by John Dillon and Matt Harris, members of parliament, and Father Sheedy. All those gentlemen are within reach of an English jury. If league money had been used for the assassination, the story would be told in court, not in the Fortnightly. The story is all bosh."

A Louisville Sensation.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—A sensation was enacted here last night by a rumor that Colonel R. M. Kelly, until recently United States pension agent at this point, was short in his accounts to the government. The rumor had been current several days, but last night the Courier-Journal received a dispatch from Washington, saying on the authority of Third Auditor Williams that when Kelly was succeeded by Gen. Buell, here February 17, the statement of his accounts showed a credit to the government of $51,000 in the New York sub-treasury. Inquiry at the sub-treasury, however, revealed the fact that only six dollars was there due the government from the pension office here. Kelly was notified and General Williams says he immediately paid over the $51,000, thus squaring his accounts. Williams, without explaining, said he thought Kelly had been deceived and duped by those he trusted. Kelly states simply that his accounts had been examined and found correct, and he owes the government nothing.

A Heavy Defalcation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Treasurer Wilson, of the Chesapeake & Delaware canal company, left the city last night, leaving on his desk a note containing a confession of a guilty knowledge of the over issue of $615,200 of bonds under the thirty-year mortgage loan of the company of July, 1855. The loan matures to-morrow, and as the fraudulent transaction could no longer be concealed, Wilson left the city, it is alleged, in company with Henry V. Leslie, the former treasurer, under whose administration the over issue was made. After going over the books the company announced that, owing to the treasurer's defalcation, the interest on the loan would not be paid till further notice.

THE SURVEYOR GENERALSHIP.

The Opinion Expressed That Nebraska Will Lose the Office.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—"The consolidation of the offices of surveyor general of Dakota and Nebraska by the senate committee on appropriations means the practical abolishing of the office in Nebraska," said Delegate Gifford to your correspondent to-day. "The committee contends," continued Judge Gifford, "that there is no unsurveyed lands of consequence in Nebraska, and therefore no need of the office. If one man is to be surveyor general for both Nebraska and Dakota, why Dakota will fill and claim the office, and this is understood and acknowledged to be true by the Nebraska delegation."

"Do you think the consolidation clause will pass?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," replied Judge Gifford. "It has been agreed to by the committees of both houses, recommended by the treasury department, and will pass."

WORKING FOR THE DES MOINES BILL.

The house to-morrow will in all probability take up the bill, which has just been passed over the veto in the senate, quieting title to settlers in Des Moines river lands. Representatives Fredericks, Murphy, Struble, Conger, Anderson and other associates have been at work all day long among the members who before voted against the bill, with the idea of securing favorable votes from them to-morrow. They report considerable progress in their work, and each member feels confident that the bill will pass over the veto. It will probably come up in the morning hour, before the regular business of the day is begun.

NEBRASKANS AGAINST OLEOMARGARINE.

A very strong petition in favor of the passage of the oleomargarine bill from a large number of citizens of Pawnee county was presented in the senate to-day by Mr. Manderson. It begins to look as though the oleomargarine bill would not get through this session.

WESTERN POSTAL CHANGES.

The special mail service to Freyburg, Ia., has been discontinued; also to Lydia, Custer county, Neb., and to Simicon, Cherry county.

Changes have been ordered as follows in the time schedule of the star mail route from Sioux Rapids to Ayershire, Ia.: Leave Sioux Rapids Mondays and Fridays, at 8 a. m; arrive at Ayershire by 5 p. m. Leave Ayershire Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 7 a. m.; arrive at Sioux Rapids by 4 p. m.

And as follows in Nebraska routes to take effect to-morrow: Santee agency to Springfield: Leave Santee agency daily except Sundays, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Springfield by 2 p. m. Leave Springfield daily except Sundays, at 10 a. m.: arrive at Santee agency by 11 a. m.

Westerville to Arcadia: Leave Westerville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Arcadia by 7 p. m. Leave Arcadia Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 a. m.; arrive at Westerville by 12 m.

THE UNION PACIFIC BRANCH BILL.

Representatives Weaver and Dorsey were before the house committee on Pacific railroads to-day and urged the committee to take up and act upon the bill authorizing the Union Pacific to build branch lines. As the chairman and two of the leading members of the committee were absent, action was deferred till next Friday.

RELIEF FOR RESERVE SETTLERS.

Representative Perkins, a member of the committee on Indian affairs, made a third attempt to have the house consider the senate amendments to the bill to-day, granting an extension of time to purchasers of land on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Kansas and Nebraska. Morrison of Illinois, however, objected and the bill went over again. Perkins and Dorsey went to Mr. Morrison, explained the provision of the bill, and requested him to withdraw his objection to its consideration. He promised that he would not object when the bill was again called up, and Messrs. Perkins and Dorsey have hopes of success next time.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Percy E. Clarke, of Iowa, a third assistant examiner in the patent office, has been promoted to a second assistantship, going from $1,400 to $1,600 a year.

Lieutenant Greely, the Arctic explorer, was among those who shook hands with the president this afternoon. He was accompanied by his father-in-law, "I was here fifty-two years ago," said the latter to the president, "and shook hands with General Jackson. You are the second democratic president that I have had the pleasure of talking to." The president made the old gentleman comfortable, and stopped the tide of callers to exchange a few words concerning the honor conferred upon him by the visit.

W. D. O'Connell, ex-United States district attorney for northern Iowa, who was removed for offensive partisanship, is in this city finally settling up his accounts with the government.

Charles Mallory, of Marshalltown, car accountant of the Central Iowa railroad, and his wife, are guests of Representative Fredericks.

George W. Parker, of Davenport is in town.

THE WHITEWASH SPREAD.

Democrats Vindicate the Government Officials in Pan-Electric.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Chairman Boyle, of the Pan-Electric telephone committee, presented to the house to-day the report on the result of the investigation, signed by himself and Messrs. Oates, Eden and Hall, in which the following are the principal points made:

The stock transferred by Rogers to Garland, Harris and others was in the interest of the invention, then of no value, and only to be made valuable by the joint efforts of the owners. At that time Garland was not thought of for attorney general, and the others mentioned had no official place or prospect which was likely to benefit the property. The committee failed to find that any legislation was contemplated at the time the company was formed. There is no evidence that Garland ever heard of it. Rogers, undoubtedly, expected to profit by association with gentlemen of known ability and distinction. But, the report asked, did these men to whom wrong doing has never before been imputed, intend to become and did they become scoundrels all at once? When a man entered congress he was not expected, and it is not practical, for him to renounce worldly business. All that is expected of him is that He shall not use the influence of his place for the advancement of his private interests. The report reviews the history of the conference proceedings, and finds nothing in the conduct of Goode deserving of censure. The report says the suit to test the legality of the Bell patents was rightfully brought, but the same could not result to the benefit of the Pan-Electric Telephone company, as many inventions preceded that of Rogers'.

To Increase the President's Power.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Among the bills introduced in the senate to-day was one which, if it shall become a law, will vest in the president the sole power of appointing a large number of officers who are now appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Among those are postmasters of all classes, collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs districts in which the gross revenues do not exceed [illegible] dollars, and other custom officers; all territorial officers, except judges of the supreme court; all district attorneys and United States marshals, Indian agents and district land officers. The bill was introduced by Senator Edmunds.

Union Pacific Plans.

CHICAGO, June 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—General Manager Callaway of the Union Pacific, passed through here to-day on his way to Boston, where he goes to confer with President Adams before the latter's departure for Europe. Mr. Callaway denied any discrimination against Omaha in favor of Kansas City in freight rates, as charged by the Omaha board of trade. The news of the proposed fast continental train was confirmed by Mr. Callaway. All that is required is the co-operation of roads running to Chicago. This obtained, trains will speedily be put on.

Weather For Nebraska.

Fair weather followed by local rains; stationary temperature.

IOWA DEMOCRATS IN SESSION.

The State Convention Meets and Selects Temporary Officers and Committees.

SIOUX CITY'S SALOON FIGHT.

The People Wax Warm and Are Cautioned Against Violence—Keatley to Be Supported by the Knights—Iowa News.

Democratic State Convention.

DES MOINES, June 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The democratic state convention having perfected its organization this afternoon, the assembled democrats are spending the evening in celebrating and laying the wires for to-morrow. About eight hundred of the unterrified have come to Des Moines and are full of a mild amount of enthusiasm. Nothing developed in the preliminary organization of an unusual character, but to-night there is a lively feeling among the delegates over two or three things that may make trouble to-morrow. There is no strife over the nominations. On the contrary, one prominent democrat remarked to-night: "Nobody wants them, and nobody of any prominence will take them."

The greenbackers, who are also here for a state convention, demand three of the officers as a condition of fusion. But two positions will probably be given, that of treasurer and supreme court reporter, though they also want attorney general.

For the head of the ticket there is no contest, and the democrats are all at sea. Though the nominations will be made to-morrow there are no candidates' headquarters opened and no special effort is made in any one's behalf. Mr. A. B. Keith, who has been talked of, declines positively. Senator Cassatt does the same. W. W. Witmer, of this city, also declines, but would accept if the nomination were forced upon him. This leaves only Cato Sells, a young man from Black Hawk county, and secretary of the state committee. He is quite willing, and probably will be chosen if no better man will take it. There are so few candidates for the other places, and so little said about them, that diligent inquiry among leading democrats to-night showed that half of them had not even heard any names suggested. Mr. Theodore Guelich, of Burlington, will be given the nomination for auditor without doubt, and Colonel Mackey, of Sigourney, will be nominated for attorney general. Stephen Bradley, of Iowa City, seems to be the principal candidate for clerk of the supreme court, and there the general interest ceases, as the greenbackers will be given the other places, and no names are mentioned.

There will be a lively scrimmage to-morrow over the senatorial back-pay question. There is a strong feeling among the rural members in favor of passing a resolution of censure of the senators who took the $216 back-pay for their recess before the impeachment trial began. Four of these senators were democrats, and they are working very hard to-night to prevent any action. Senators Knight, Dubuque, and Johnson, of Maquoketa, are the leading defenders of the back pay, and if forced to the wall to-morrow will raise a scene in the convention and defend themselves and their colleagues.

The convention, strange to say, will probably resolve in favor of local option as its treatment of the liquor question. The committee on resolutions is about evenly divided on this point, but three quarters of the delegates want local option and high license. Theodore Guelich, of Burlington, the leader of the anti-prohibitionists, says that he thinks local option will not lose the party any votes, but the Germans will not be quite so enthusiastic as they would be without it. The convention will endorse Cleveland, though three-fourths of the members are in variably cursing him. The federal officials here will see that this is done. It is noticeable that no fears of offensive partisanship have kept any away. Every revenue collector in the state and nearly all the deputies are here. The United States marshal, United States district attorney, postmasters innumerable and federal officers of all descriptions are on hand to see that the administration is endorsed.

This evening several prominent democrats addressed the crowds in the street, among them Judge Kinne, a standing candidate for a big office, and late recipient of the position of tie-counter on forty miles of government road in Oregon. He took particular pains to say that there were no sore headed democrats here, but their actions all belie their words, and his speech was received with almost no applause.

The permanent officers selected for to-morrow are: For chairman, G. W. Bell, Webster City; secretary, J. J. Frainey, Council Bluffs; reading secretary, T. O. Walker, Marshalltown.

THE CONVENTION'S PROCEEDINGS.

The democratic state convention met in this city to-day at 4 p. m. About eight hundred democrats are in attendance, although the delegated representation is limited to 622. The convention was called to order by Chairman Kinne, of the state central committee, who announced that the central committee had selected A. R. McCoy, of Clinton, for temporary chairman. The following secretaries were chosen: C. W. Miller, Bremer; W. R. Hollingsworth, Keokuk; Colonel J. S. Root, Floyd; W. J. Kelly, Iowa City. Mr. T. O. Walker, of Marshal, was chosen reading secretary. After a speech by Temporary Chairman McCoy, the various committees were selected, and the convention adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

The committee on resolutions is as follows: First district, J. D. M. Hamilton, of Lee; Second, C. S. Rauck, Johnson; Third, J. H. Scales, Hardy; Fourth, J. F. Thompson, Clayton; Fifth, G. H. Munger, Jones; Sixth, Samuel Jones, Davis; Seventh, Colonel Joseph Elboeck, Polk; Eighth, E. J. Gault, Appanoose; Ninth, Judge M. O. Jones, Pottawattamie; Tenth, George W. Bell, Hamilton; Eleventh, Isaac Pendleton, Woodbury.

The new central committee is composed of the following: First district, Charles E. Fuller, Jefferson; Second, A. P. McGuirk, Third, Cato Sells, Black Hawk; Fourth, M. J. Carter, Winneshiek; Fifth, Alexander Charles, Linn; Sixth, P. G. Ballingall, Wapello; Seventh, T. R. North, Dallas; Eighth, E. H. Hunter, Adams; Ninth, D. A. Farrell, Mills; Tenth, Mike Miller, Carroll; Eleventh, William Harker, O'Brien.

The following vice presidents were chosen: James Love, Des Moines county; George Paul, Johnson; E. M. Carr, Delaware; Dr. T. B. McCune, Fayette; Irin Mitchell, Benton; D. W. Fenner, Poweshiek; E. W. Perry, Warren; D. G. Sears, Decatur; S. W. Sprague, Cass; Samuel Reese, Webster; R. M. Hunter, Sac.

Sioux City's Saloon Fight.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The talk of the day here has been the injunction proceedings instituted yesterday at Cherokee in Judge Lewis' court against the Sioux City saloonists. The principal case is that against John Orton, one of the leading saloonists of the city. Zenk and Gosselin are the prosecuting attorneys and A. R. Smith the complaining witness. All sorts of opinions have been expressed to-day as to the probable outcome of the action. The saloonists are evidently exercised, and realize that there is a possibility of their being indicted. One leading liquor man to-day ventured the prediction that closing the saloons will throw a large number of buildings on the market for rental. Another thought they would all catch it. Another realized the fact that the prohibitionists have the law and hold a heavy club over them, but stated positively that the sale of liquor could not be stopped in Sioux City. There is no doubt of the fact that a great many citizens are in favor of a high restrictive license. The evening paper, in closing an article on the subject, says: "Any acts of violence to person or property will be discountenanced by all good citizens. Good order, safety of person and property must be preserved, and men who counsel violence are frowned down. The good name of the city is more precious to good citizens than all the saloons and prohibitionists together. The majority of Sioux City people, opposed as they are to the injunction method, will not allow acts of violence in retaliation."

The Impeachment Trial.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30.—Senator Knight opened the impeachment case this morning by presenting an order that no more witnesses be called and that the case be closed. He noticed that Deputy Auditor Stewart was again on the stand for the third time, and understood the managers had called a lot of new witnesses when they have already closed their case. The senate is prepared to vote now and quit. No additional testimony can change the results. He was tired of the case. Several of the senators said that the order came with bad taste from a senator who had been absent half of the time. Senator Wilkin and others said it was illegal to stop the testimony. The senate had no right to make the order. The roll was called, and Knight's order was lost, with only two affirmative votes. Deputy Stewart then explained why he worked over hours. The janitors were then called to corroborate Stewart. "Tama Jim" Wilson was called and corrected some statements of others regarding his part in the conference with Governor Sherman as to the vacancy in the office of state auditor. He said he had no knowledge of any military force to be used, and urged conciliatory measures. He was friendly to both parties. The court adjourned until to-morrow on account of the democratic state convention. The defense holds but one more witness to call—Brown—and then will take one day for rebuttal.

The Knights to Support Keatley.

ATLANTIC, Ia., June 30.—[Special to the BEE.]—The convention of Knights of Labor, as announced in the BEE, was a surprise to many, who did not know that any such movement was on foot. The convention met yesterday, and consisted of representatives from the seventeen local assemblies of the Knights of Labor located in the ninth congressional district. There were seventy delegates, and equally divided between republicans and democrats. They held a secret session, which lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until about 1 o'clock this morning. The purpose was to discuss the congressional situation. It was conceded that the two probable candidates would be Major Lyman on the republican ticket and Colonel Keatley on the democratic ticket. The feeling was strongly in favor of Colonel Keatley, only two of the delegates objecting to him, and these two not strenuously. It was deemed inadvisable to make a formal nomination, as such a move would be in violation of the rules of the order. The convention was simply an advisory one, and its results are not binding upon members of the order. It is understood that a similar convention will be held in Council Bluffs within two weeks or so.

Suicided With Scissors.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mrs. John Schlick, aged fifty-seven years, committed suicide in the cellar of her house by severing her jugular vein with a small pair of sharp pointed scissors. Mental abberration was the cause.

Elected a President.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., June 30.—Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The trustees of the State Normal School have elected as president of the school, in place of J. W. Gilchrest, resigned, Superintendent H. H. Teerley, of Oskaloosa.

WHAT SALISBURY SAYS.

He Denies the Parnell-Carnarvon Interview, But Parnell Reiterates.

LONDON, June 30.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—Lord Salisbury, in his speech last night, said he wished to repel Gladstone's suggestion that Lord Carnarvon had done anything not consistent with the most scrupulous honor. Lord Carnarvon informed him (Salisbury) of what had passed in the interview with Parnell. The information exactly coincided with Carnarvon's statement in the house of lords. He (Salisbury) told Carnarvon in the interview with him that his objection was so strong that even if the conservatives adopted the policy in favor of a parliament in Dublin, he would refuse to join the ministry. He denied Parnell to give the slightest proofs of his slanderous assertion regarding Lord Randolph Churchill, who had never varied in his unchanging hostility to the idea of an Irish legislation. There is no ground to say that Carnarvon resigned because he was pledged to other than the government's policy. His (Salisbury's) statements were supported by his fourteen colleagues. He criticized Mr. Gladstone's "habit of leaving loopholes through which to escape from every position he assumes." Gladstone, he said, had tried to palm a miserable travesty of history upon his Liverpool audiences, Gladstone's letter offering to assist the conservative government in settling the Irish question did not mention home rule. He (Salisbury) regarded it as another loop hole. Gladstone now confessed that he had not said a word against home rule for fifty years, yet he allowed his colleagues to pledge themselves to help in the defense of a united parliament. The only way in which the question could be settled was by continuing the process of union till the Irish welcomed it as the Scotch did. Gladstone had taught many splendid things, but what he taught most was that England could be squeezed when Ireland chose.

PARNELL REITERATES HIS STATEMENT.

Parnell, in a speech at Chester last night, said that although Gladstone had not given the Irish everything they wanted, he believed the premier's proposals would lead to a final settlement of the Irish question. Parnell repeated in substance his former statement concerning his interview with Lord Carnarvon, and held that that statement had never been contradicted.

A Dynamite Plot Exploded.

LONDON, June 30.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the commons. Everything was done by the official in charge of the building to conceal the fact. It leaked out, however, but in false forms, and most exaggerated and sensational rumors about Irish plots and dynamite outrages got into circulation. The truth was made known to-day. The explosion resulted from pent-up sewer gas. The workmen who happened to be in the vicinity at the time were injured by the explosion