THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16. 1888. NUMBER 6.

BLAINE ON THE FISHERIES.

The Plumed Knight Addresses a Monster Meeting in Portland.

MR. PUTNAM'S SIN OF OMISSION.

The Perils of a Fisherman's Life Graphically Portrayed—A Big Bolt in the American Party's Convention.

Blaine's Reception at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., August 15.—A great mass meeting was held in the City hall this afternoon to express a welcome to Hon. J. G. Blaine. Three thousand persons were present. When Mr. Blaine appeared in the corridor of the building a great shout went up from the crowd outside, and was re-echoed by the throngs in the hall, the men cheering and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. As the gentleman ascended the platform, General Henry B. Cleves was called upon to preside. He spoke briefly upon introducing Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine in response said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I should not have left my home the day after my arrival, but for my desire to feel myself once more in touch with those with whom I have in previous times fought in many good republican contests [cheers], and once more to compare notes with those upon whose wisdom the party has always relied—namely, the republican masses—as to what should be done at this crisis in the political affairs of the country and in the history of the party which is its great defender. When President Cleveland delivered his message he had something to say to the American people about the danger of 'trusts.' I think there have since been no democratic papers in the country, whether they understand the meaning of the word or not, that have not been constantly warning the people as to the horrible danger of trusts. [Laughter.] Well, I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any right to interfere. Aside from that, a point which I wish to impress upon you is that trusts are not the outgrowth, nor in anyway an incident of, a protective policy, as the president charges; that a protective policy no more breeds what the president considers a pestilence of trusts than does the veriest free trade country in the world, which is England—for England is literally plastered all over, under her system of free trade, with trusts. The very day before I sailed for home I cut from a London journal an announcement that all manufacturers of coffins and all the undertakers of the united kingdom had gone into a trust; that it was to consist of $2,000,000 capital, which, in the language of the English financial market, was to have a large number of a 'preferential bonds,' and that the yearly death rate might be expected to yield a semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent. Now, I think, my friends, that we might safely bury all the president's predictions of evil from trusts in this country in the graves in which those coffins are about to go, preferential bonds and all. And we might do this safely by showing that so far from a protective policy generating trusts, an utter free trade policy generates them in far greater numbers, and thus I leave the question.

"In Maine we are not able to devote ourselves wholly to national elections, and I am glad that both parties have nominated gentlemen of unexceptional personal character and respectability, standing high in their community, and against whom personally nothing can be said. That leaves the contest where it should rest—on principle. Mr. Putnam—I judge from a speech of his which I hold in my hand, which I read in the Portland Argus—is very uneasy in regard to the charges that have been brought against him concerning the very disadvantageous treaty he aided in making, giving away, as I think, in a large degree, the rights of American fishermen. I have read his speech with great interest, and I found it to be mainly an answer to some criticisms that Senator Frye had made on the president, the secretary of state and the fisheries commission in connection with the treaty. What interested me most in his speech was three or four lines that occur somewhat parenthetically about the middle of his remarks. 'At this point,' says the Argus, 'Mr. Putnam discussed several features of the treaty, showing the practical benefits which our fishing fleet would derive from the treaty. But the Argus didn't think it worth while to mention what those points of Mr. Putnam's were. On all points of criticism of Mr. Frye's speech, Mr. Putnam was full to affluence, but just in a breathing spell, or as Artemus Ward used to say, "At this point, desiring to rest my voice, I will tell you a little story;" so about the time that Putnam got half way in his speech he seems to have needed a little rest, and told all these outrages to the American fishing fleet which he didn't seem to include in his regular speech, and which the Argus didn't deem worth while reporting.

"If there is anything in the world about which the American people are concerned to-day touching this fishery question, it is the interest of the fishing fleet, and that is the very point which the voters of Maine, before whom Putnam appears as a candidate, are desirous to have him explain. For we believe—by we I mean those opposed to the treaty—that it is a complete abandonment of the whole fishing interests of the United States, and I may, myself, following the example of Senator Frye, at some future period of the campaign, take occasion to show the grounds of my charge.

"On Monday of last week, as the passengers on the steamer on which I was crossing the Atlantic, rose from breakfast, there was a rumor that we were in the midst of a fishing fleet. We had come to the banks of Newfoundland during the night and as we rushed to the deck we were surrounded by some twelve to fifteen sails of fishermen, partly French, partly Canadian and more largely American. The sea was very rough, so much so that at least half of the passengers were very seriously indisposed, with the most unpleasant sensation known to human nature, but those of us who could get on deck beheld in this rough sea the fishermen in their small boats, their little dories that were not more than fifteen feet long, out on those waves that seemed to those on the steamer to be rolling half the height of this great room, and they were taking up their trawls with as little concern as a Maine farmer would mow his hay in July, and there was one universal burst of admiration on that steamer at the daring and heroism and splendor of the bravery that would risk life in contest with such angry elements. I said to myself then, and as I say to you now, that in my judgment the United States would dishonor itself for all time if by any negotiation or for any consideration it should surrender one jot or one little of the rights of those gallant, generous and brave men."

At the conclusion of Blaine's speech, Warner Miller, of New York, spoke on the tariff question. The meeting then broke up and at 7:30 Blaine started for home, leaving the large meeting to be addressed by Congressman Reed and others.

The American Party.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The second day's session of the national convention of the American party was called to order at 11:10 this morning. The temporary officers were made the permanent officers of the convention.

The committee on platform and resolutions made majority and minority reports. Both reports were recommitted and instructions given to the committee to report at 1:15 this afternoon.

A recess was taken until that time.

When the convention reassembled Governor Sharp offered a resolution pledging the convention to nominate independent candidates for president and vice president. A long discussion followed, during which it was intimated that the New York delegation was in somebody's pay. The resolution was finally adopted.

The Illinois delegation then announced that inasmuch as it came here to participate in the national convention, and not in the New York state convention, it would withdraw, and left the hall. Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin, and several other delegations also left. The New York and California delegations were nearly the only ones which remained.

A recess was taken until 7 p. m. The bolters will meet at 7 o'clock at the Ebbitt house.

This evening the New York, California and other delegations which remained in possession of the convention hall adopted the majority report of the committee on platforms and resolutions. It favors the abolition of the naturalization laws, demands that no criminals, paupers or insane persons shall be allowed to immigrate, and that in order to become an emigrant to the United States a man must satisfy the consul at the port from which he wishes to sail that he doesn't come under the prohibited classes, and must pay a per capita tax to the consul before sailing. It declares against alien ownership of land; in favor of free technical schools for American children, and in favor of the expenditure of the surplus for the building of fortifications and naval vessels.

Chairman Wigginton announced that nominations for a candidate for president of the United States were in order. Ex-Governor Sharp placed in nomination James S. Negely, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Watts, of Maryland, nominated Abram S. Hewitt, of New York. Judge Church, of New York, placed in nomination James L. Curtis of New York. The result of the first ballot was: Curtis 45, Hewitt 1, Negely 4. General Curtis was declared the nominee of the convention.

Judge James N. Greer was unanimously nominated for vice president, and the convention adjourned. The bolting delegates met at the Ebbitt house and adopted resolutions denouncing the convention as packed by New York heelers, and not worthy the confidence of the American party.

Harrison On Pauper Labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15.—Six thousand visitors from Rush, Decatur and Delaware counties called upon General Harrison this morning. In reply to the address of the spokesman, General Harrison made a short speech, calling attention to the necessity for legislation in the interests of the protection of an honest ballot in Indiana. Later in the day two more delegations arrived from Delaware and Decatur counties. In these delegations were a large number of veterans and colored men. In reply to the address General Harrison gave his views briefly upon the subject of pauper labor and American wages. He said:

"The disastrous effects on our workingmen of competition with underpaid labor are not obviated by keeping the cheap worker over the sea if the product of his cheap labor is allowed, free competition in our market. We should protect our people against competition with the products of underpaid labor abroad, as well as against the coming to our shores of paupers, laborers under contract and Chinese. These two thoughts are twin thoughts, the same logic supports both, and the republican party holds them as a dual conclusion of one great argument."

Minnesota Democrats.

ST. PAUL, August 15.—The democratic state convention to nominate state officers and presidential electors was called to order at 11:30 this morning by H. R. Wells, acting in place of Chairman Doran, of the state committee, whose voice did not allow the exertion. The conflict between the Doran and anti-Doran supporters was precipitated by the nomination for temporary chairman of Daniel Buck of Mankato. Doran's supporters nominated H. J. Lambertson of Winona. The count, after some wrangling, resulted in Lambertson's favor. After the appointment of the customary committees a recess was taken.

A resolution reported by the committee congratulates the taxpayers of the state and nation upon the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman, and indorses in the strongest language the platform of the democratic party. C. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, was unanimously nominated for governor. The irrepressible Doran and anti-Doran contest broke out again and the convention adjourned until to-morrow without further nominations.

Connecticutt Republicans.

HARTFORD, Conn., August 15.—The republican state convention on assembling elected Temporary Chairman John M. Hall permanent chairman. Hall, in a speech of acceptance, reviewed the record of the democratic party in national affairs. The speaker was heartily applauded when he spoke of protection, and again when he mentioned the name of Blaine. The most overwhelming enthusiasm was at the mention of the names of Harrison and Morton.

Hon. Morgan G. Bulkley was then nominated for governor, General S. E. Merwin for lieutenant governor, R. J. Walsh for secretary of state, E. S. Henry for treasurer, and John B. Wright for comptroller.

The platform adopted ratifies the nomination of Harrison and Morton, and approves the declaration of principles contained in the platform of the republican party adopted at Chicago.

The Michigan Labor Party Split.

DETROIT, Mich., August 15.—The union labor state convention met this afternoon. The committee on credentials recommended that no proxies of any kind be recognized. Vigorous protests were made, after which the convention adjourned until the evening. Upon reconvening Bartley Breen, candidate for auditor general on the democrat-greenback ticket, stated that he had credentials to cast the vote of Menominee county, and as this right was denied him he would withdraw. He was followed by fully half of the delegates present. The anti-fusionists then nominated a full state ticket, with Wildman Mills at the head. The bolting faction assembled shortly afterwards in the Michigan Exchange and endorsed the entire democrat-greenback ticket.

The Texas Democrats.

DALLAS, Tex., August 15.—The democratic state convention to-day renominated Governor L. S. Ross and Lieutenant Governor Wheeler.

FEVER RAVAGES IN CUBA.

Twenty-four Children Swept Away in a Single Day.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, August 15.—There were twenty deaths from yellow fever in this city up to July 26, largely among the military. The weather which prevailed is favorable for yellow fever. Reports which continue to be received from the interior say that many children and native Cubans are dying of the disease. At Sancti Espirita as many as twenty-four children have been swept away in a single day by the fever.

The Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 15.—The situation is decidedly better to-day. No new cases have been reported and no deaths. Rain has poured in torrents all day.

Surgeon General Hamilton, who has just returned from Florida, says that the situation there is calming down, but the panic is still very great.

Ministerial Crisis in Turkey.

LONDON, August 15.—A crisis is reported to exist in Turkey between the sultan and his ministers. The trouble is due to the refusal of the sultan to sanction the proposal to borrow £1,500,000 from the Turkish banks. This amount is demanded by the minister of war and minister of marine to purchase goods and to pay the soldiers' and sailors' wages, long overdue.

An Agreement Reached.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—At a conference of representatives of both houses an agreement was reached upon the naval appropriation bill. The basis of agreement is substantially a concession of the demands of both the senate and house.

MERCY SAVED THEIR NECKS.

Senator Teller's Scathing Rebuke of a Southern Brigadier.

HEARTY SUPPORT OF HARRISON.

His Chinese Record Endorsed By Representatives From States Most Interested—Vest's Vituperation Goes For Naught.

Teller's Trenchant Thrusts.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.

A sensational debate occurred in the senate to-day over a very old and stale subject. In his speech on the fisheries question, yesterday, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who has spoken about two hundred thousand words in favor of the fisheries treaty, declared that the democrats, in the position they occupied in the senate on the fisheries treaty, were more patriotic and loyal to their government than the gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, and that the men who fought against the union during the late war were under no obligations to the north for the treatment they received; that if the north had had the courage, it would have sent every officer in the confederate army to the gallows after a drum-head court martial. Senator Morgan also cast a serious reflection upon the late administration of President Arthur.

TELLER SKINS THE CONFEDERATES.

Senator Teller this afternoon covered himself with credit by a defense of the Arthur administration, with which he was connected, and a general reply to the insinuations of the senator from Alabama. The speech of Senator Teller was one of the most patriotic, ringing and courageous ever delivered in the senate. He declared that at no time during the administration of President Arthur had there been the slightest infringement of the rights of the United States under the Canadian treaty of 1818, but that during the three years that President Cleveland has been in the white house more than four hundred vessels have been seized by the Canadian authorities, and more than two thousand vessels have been boarded by Canadian and British officers and all sorts of outrages have been perpetrated without a demand on the part of the American government for a respectable apology, and not a decent explanation had been received. He informed the friends of the treaty that under no former administration would the Canadian government have dared to commit the atrocities and the infringements of treaty rights which have been perpetrated repeatedly under the present administration. He could not see how it was that the men who steadily fought during the late war to destroy the union and the American flag were more capable of being patriotic and loyal to that government than those who have steadily supported and fought for it. He informed the confederate senators that they owed the positions they now occupy to the mercy of the north, that if it had not been for such treatment as General Grant extended at the surrender of Lee, when he bade the confederates take their horses and implements home and use them in putting in their spring crops and issued rations for their support, that every confederate officer and every confederate soldier would have been punished for treason under the martial laws which prevailed at the time. He was sorry to see men stand in the senate to-day and uphold secession, confederacy, insurrection and war against the union and still be ungrateful for that mercy which the north had extended to them.

SPLITTING HAIRS TO SAVE NECKS.

Senator George, of Mississippi, attempted to argue with Senator Teller that under the constitution the confederates at the close of the war were not amenable to the martial law, were not subject to trial by court martial, but were civilians, and were entitled to trial by jury. Senator Teller replied by saying that it was over a year after the surrender at Appomattox before peace was declared by the president. This was long after all of the confederates were presumed to have gone to their homes and entered upon their pursuits in civil life. He added, however, that any time during these long months every confederate senator upon the floor of that chamber could have been tried by court martial and executed as a common felon. So far as the north not having the courage or the power to enforce the martial law, so far as the trial and execution of the confederate officers was concerned, Senator Teller said, the north had the grandest army that was ever martialed, and that it had not only been enabled to suppress the disloyal and unpatriotic insurrectionists in the south, but that it had the resources to maintain the poverty-stricken people for months after the war.

HARRISON'S CHINESE RECORD.

Two or three weeks ago Senator Vest read the record of General Harrison on Chinese legislation, published in these despatches, and took offense at the unfavorable light in which it placed himself. This afternoon the senator took occasion to read what he said was a complete record which he himself had prepared. It was all old and exploded matter—burnt powder. When he sat down the senators from the Pacific slope arose and endorsed in the strongest possible terms General Harrison's every act in Chinese legislation. Senator Stewart of Nevada made a magnificent presentation of the record of not only General Harrison but of the entire republican party on the subject. Senator Dolph of Oregon, who is very familiar with the Chinese question and General Harrison's record, said the general stands stronger before the country than if he had never opposed any proposition on the subject. He said that General Harrison would willingly have voted for the bill in question if it had come within the limits of existing laws that the general offered an amendment, limiting the restriction to ten instead of twenty years, which would have brought it within the treaty stipulations, and that if the amendment had been accepted he would have voted for the bill. As it was he could not support it because it was in conflict with the sacred obligations of the government. Some of the most eminent senators on the floor took the same position at the time. Senator Mitchell's endorsement was most vigorous and complete. Then Senator Allison took hold of the subject, and there was nothing to be said when he sat down. In the course of his remarks Senator Allison paid the republican candidate a splendid tribute for his every act in the senate and every element of his pure character and eminent ability. Vest's effort proved a miserable boomerang, but he vented his spleen and that was all he hoped to accomplish.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

To-day, in the senate, Mr. Paddock presented an amendment to the house bill now before the committee on Indian depredation claims, which will obviate and correct the absurd amendments tacked onto that measure when it was considered before the lower body. The amendment, as proposed, is essentially the same measure introduced some months ago by Senator Paddock, and which provides for a court for the adjudication and payment of claims rising from Indian depredations. As amended in the house all claims which had been heard before the interior department were barred, as were all claims which had not been presented within three years from the time of the alleged loss. These amendments practically destroyed the utility of the bill and an effort will be made by the senate to correct the fault.

UTAH'S INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Senator Paddock also proposed an amendment to the deficiency bill which provides an appropriation of $75,000 to aid the Industrial Christian home in Utah in carrying on the work of providing employment and means of self-support to dependent women, who shall have renounced polygamy, and their children of tender age and to provide a suitable building for such purpose with the necessary facilities for education.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Manderson was in his seat in the senate to-day, having returned from his trip this morning. He went to New York on last Friday, the senate having adjourned over till Monday, and saw Mrs. Manderson off on a coaching trip through New England with Messrs. Patrick and Yates and their families. Mrs. Manderson will remain in New England some days yet, but the general intends to stay closely in Washington.

A marriage license was to-day issued to Sylvester F. Thomas of Portsmouth, Neb., and Catherine E. Garrettson of this city.

PERRY S. HEATH.

CHICAGO'S POSTAL ROBBERY.

The Prisoners Hint at An International Mail Robbing Gang.

CHICAGO, August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"It's altogether the most extensive postoffice robbery on record," said Inspector Vidder to a reporter, referring to the story of the arrest of the two postoffice thieves which was told in these dispatches last night. "There is no question that Mack is as guilty as Von Oberkampf—perhaps more so. We are not certain yet as to whether the two men had accomplices, or exactly how they operated. Unless they make a full confession it will also be impossible to tell how many letters they have stolen. They could as well have stolen 10,000 as the 1,000 we found."

To a reporter Von Oberkampf, one of the prisoners, hinted of a great conspiracy or organization to rob the mails, and said he was only an humble tool in its employ. He said.

"Edwards, my employer, I think I can find if I am accompanied by the detectives, and if he is caught it will reveal a gang of postoffice robbers who are working in every state in the union and under one general managing head. It is also an international mail robbing gang. I first met him," said he, "about fourteen months ago when aboard a ship. I came over to this country then. He asked me to work for him. He said he was in the secret service and also in the insurance advertising business and purchasing agency pursuit in New York. As I was conversant with several languages he desired to employ me. He made me copy and translate French, English and German, and some English to other tongues. Most of this work was pertaining to insurance business. In pay he gave me an average of $12 a week. The greater portion of this was in postage stamps, which he took from uncancelled letters, and which I disposed of at drug stores and cigar stands."

"Did you not ask him about this strange manner of recompense?"

"Yes. He replied that he obtained them in his business as stamps for samples, and as he used only government envelopes he had no use for them. He often enjoined me to keep my mouth shut about his business. I came here first and stopped at 710 West Madison street. He arrived later from New York. I wrote a good hand and did his insurance work and translating. He was also connected with the national labor bureau, and, I imagined, an agent for some foreign government. I was invariably paid in stamps $2 to $3 a week as a part of my salary."

"But how did you get all those letters into your possession?" asked the reporter.

"He sent me a trunk full to the lid. There were letters there from every point on the globe. It was in my room for a considerable time, unopened. I did not have the key. Finally, to see if I were honest, he gave me the key. I was instructed to 'keep my mouth shut.' At this time he gave me an amount of private papers to keep for him, which I addressed for him."

"Did you not suspect something all this time?"

"Yes; about last Christmas. I asked him what really was his business, and why he paid me, principally me, in already used but uncancelled postage stamps. He replied that he had been formerly in the service of the postal department at New York, but had been relieved, and that he had obtained these stamps there. He always spoke bitterly against the present administration of postal affairs, and desired to the service all the injury possible. He was continually getting letters from Washington and New York."

"When did you see this man last?"

"On January 8. He was a heavy set brunette, had a mustache, dark blue eyes, and was quick in movement. He said he was married, but during all this time we were together in business he never gave his address to me. All our transactions were done by letter. He would make an appointment with me by postal card in poor French through the general delivery."

Inspector Kidder, of the postoffice department, takes no stock in Van Oberkampf's plea that he was the tool of a national or even international gang of mail robbers. The inspector says he has found a jeweler in the city who has bought a number of small articles of jewelry from both Mack and Von Oberkampf at different times, the things having undoubtedly been stolen from the mails. The jeweler informs the inspector that he finally became suspicious and refused to buy any more. A few days ago both men came to his store and selected a gold watch Mack tried to pay for with one of the stolen drafts. The jeweler was suspicious, however, and refused it, and the men left. This, Inspector Kidder thinks, settles the question of Mack's innocence so stoutly asserted by Von Oberkampf. A letter was received to-day by the inspector from some one whose name he preferred to keep secret in which the writer said he knew Oberkampf to be an old crook well known in New York. He promised to be on hand to testify at the trial of the case, and that he would call around to see the inspector and tell him what he knew within a few days. He expressed the hope that Oberkampf would be "fixed" this time.

Scientists in Session.

CLEVELAND, August 15.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was opened this morning. Prof. S. P. Langly, of the Smithsonian institute, the retiring president, called the meeting to order. Prof. Langly then introduced Mayor J. W. Powell, af the coast survey, of Washington, the new president of the association. Dr. Cady Staly, president of the Case school of applied science, welcomed the members in behalf of the Cleveland committee. At the afternoon session a number of interesting papers were read.

Foreign Workers of the Weed.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The committee investigating the evils of emigration to-day examined as their first witness David Harris, a cigarmaker and president of the local cigarmakers' international union. He said American workmen had been almost driven out of that business by foreign labor. In 1864, witness went on to say, good cigarmakers could earn $30 a week, but now $12 was a fair week's wages. Witness said but few of the foreigners became citizens. Harris said many manufacturers imported foreign labor.

Slight Earthquake in Maine.

WINTHROP, Me., August 15.—A severe earthquake shock was felt in this vicinity at 8:20 last evening. A report like a heavy cannon, continuing thirty seconds, shook the earth violently, swaying buildings and rattling dishes and furniture. A second shock was felt about midnight, and was somewhat lighter but of about the same duration.

A Rebellious Garrison.

LONDON, August 15.—A famine prevails in Epirius and serious disorders have occurred. The Albinian garrison in Metzovo, owing to the non-receipt of wages, attempted to sack the town. The soldiers killed many christians and plundered the shops. Ten houses were burned.

French Election Riots.

PARIS, August 15.—General Boulanger's arrival at Amiens to-day resulted in several conflicts between the rival political parties. During the fighting several persons were wounded.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SCHEME.

An Anti-Monopoly Mask to Capture the Attorney-Generalship.

TRAITOR CRANE IS LAID OUT.

Some Interesting Insights Into Politics in the State—A Colored Jury—Two Fatalities—Other Nebraska Happenings.

The B. & M. Programme.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following letter was received from a prominent Saline county citizen this morning: "I have it from the very best of authority that the railroad companies expect to make either Scott, of York, or Hastings, of Saline, attorney general, and that the B. & M. prefers Hastings, and is moving heaven and earth to assure his nomination." He was in Lincoln yesterday, in response to a telegram from Deweese, and went to Loup City to-day. Hastings is posing as an anti-monopolist, but the B. & M. is furnishing him with tickets with which to make his canvass that it may not be said that he is traveling on passes. This is the greatest political scheme yet come to a head, and it is from unquestioned authority.

Politics in Nuckolls.

NELSON, Neb., August 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Candidates for the legislature in this county are quite backward in coming forward. The democrats have no one in sight, though they may expect considerable aid from the prohibitionists, who have nominated a popular Christian preacher, Rev. A. C. Wright, of Nelson, who is likely to run well and draw a good many votes from the republican party. Republican candidates are a little more plentiful, but there is only one who as yet has gained much prominence, Mr. James Hanthorn. He is a resident of Nora precinct, a substantial farmer, an officer in the Presbyterian church of Superior, and in favor of submission of a prohibitory amendment. A number of names are already withdrawn in his favor, but other candidates may come in on the day of the convention, next Saturday, and carry off the nomination.

Traitor Crane Knocked Out.

BURWELL, Neb., August 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—At the county convention held at Taylor, Loup county, on Saturday last, Crane's name was not mentioned. Brewster, of Blaine county, captured the delegates. At the primaries Crane made a desperate effort and failed in carrying his own primary. He now admits that he is politically dead; that he does not want to be re-elected, and would not have it, as he has a better thing—which, by the way, is to beat Attorney General Leese. The voters of this section propose to stand by Attorney General Leese in his efforts to show that the taxpayers have rights that the powerful railroad combinations are in duty bound to respect.

The Storm at Wood River.

WOOD RIVER, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The heaviest wind and rain storm ever known in this part of the state visited this vicinity last night. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy thunder. The wind blew furiously and most of the inhabitants of the village sought refuge in their cellars, from which retreat they were forced by the cellars soon filling with water. The chimneys, out-houses, sheds and temporary buildings were all blown down and two new buildings, in course of construction in the business part of the town, were badly damaged. The Union Pacific wind-mill was totally destroyed. Reports come in from the surrounding country that many barns and all of the wind-mills are destroyed. The corn was blown flat and much of it broken off. The grain that still remained in the stack was scattered over the fields and thoroughly drenched. Several horses and some cattle are reported killed by the lightning, but so far as heard from there is no loss of human life.

The Methodist Camp Meeting.

FREMONT, Neb., August 15—[Special to THE BEE.]—The exercises yesterday at the Methodist camp grounds opened with an interesting and profitable bible reading at 1 o'clock. Then, after a short recess, Rev. Brown, of Omaha, preached an eloquent and stirring sermon to a limited congregation. At 7 o'clock in the evening a young people's prayer meeting was held. At 8 Rev. Priest, of Beemer, preached the last regular sermon of the series, which was followed by strong exhortations from several ministers. At 7 o'clock this morning the prayer meeting was the final service, after which the "dwellers in tents" broke camp.

Those who were here through the week from abroad were very much disappointed on account of the almost daily rains, which made it unpropitious for outdoor life. Notwithstanding this, there was a general enthusiasm at all the meetings. Last evening the official board of the Methodist church of this city held a meeting and organized the Christian Park and Assembly association for the purpose of securing the pleasant grounds on which the meetings have been held and inducing the North Nebraska conference at its next session, to be held in the fall, to permanently locate the annual camp meetings at this place.

Politics in Boone County.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Neb., August 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Political matters are getting red hot and the communication from Albion, the county seat, yesterday in regard to the republican representative, A. P. Brink, did not have a very cooling effect over here. This morning at 5 o'clock Mr. Brink started out with a span of elegant horses, either one of which can go in the twenty-two's, to stir up the honest tillers of the soil. The Albion people will find before the election is over that the candidate over here is a man worthy of their steel, and before the game is played to the finish will show them that he has a full hand and plenty of chips on the board. Now democrats, don't stay on a bobtail flush and think to win, for "Al" always makes a good draw.

Journalistic.

BEATRICE, Neb., August 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—M. A. Brown, who for more than seventeen years has been connected with the Express, thirteen years of that time as editor and principal proprietor, has sold out his controlling interest. The purchasers are supposed to be the well known railroad contracting firm of Kilpatrick Bros., of this city. Brown has lately been vigorously advocating the re-election of Attorney General Leese. Kilpatrick Bros. are opposed to him and it is said that the change in management was brought about over this matter. It is rumored that the present management will not be unfriendly to the railroad interest.

Fillmore County Teachers.

GENEVA, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Fillmore county teachers' institute convened in the high school building yesterday with an enrollment of 150. The number will reach 250 in a few days. Prof. C. D. Bake[illegible]raw, of Nebraska City; Mrs. E. H. [illegible], of Lincoln, and Prof. J. M. Hu[illegible] are instructors. It is the most interesting and successful session ever held in the county and is largely due to the efforts of the county superintendent.

A Farmer's Picnic.

CEDAR BLUFFS, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General Van Wyck, ex-Governor Butler and others addressed the people here to-day. The farmers of this vicinity have organized a farmers' elevator company and signalized the event to-day by an immense picnic at which able and stirring addresses against the railroad and elevator trusts were made by General Van Wyck, ex-Governor Butler and Hon. L. J. Abbott. The anti-monopoly meeting was aroused to such an extent that no monopoly or machine candidate dare come forward and ask the suffrages of the people of this part of Saunders county.

Drowned in the Platte.

FREMONT, Neb., August 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Martin Cook, an employe in the Thompson brick yard, across the river, south of this city, was drowned in the Platte last night. The dead man and two associates started from their boarding place on the island to cross the channel to the brick yard, at about 11 o'clock. As Cook was stepping from the bow of the skiff onto the shore, the skiff slid out from under him and precipitated him into the deep and swift channel. His comrades were unable to do anything for his rescue. Search has been made all day for his body, but without success.

A Severe Storm.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., August 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Another severe thunder storm passed this way this morning. The house of E. Barney was struck by lightning and set on fire. The flames were soon extinguished, however. The damage is about $100. This is the second time Mr. Barney's house has been struck within the last fifteen months. E. W. Ormsby's barn was also struck and five horses knocked down. The storm was accompanied by torrents of rain and a heavy wind. It is reported here that five men were struck and killed at Clarks, twelve miles east, but the report cannot be confirmed at this hour.

More Light for Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., August 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—At a meeting of the city council last night an ordinance was passed appropriating $150 per month for additional electric lights to be placed in the different wards. There has been some opposition to this expenditure and it was vetoed by Mayor Kretsinger. The council, however, passed it over his veto. The electric light company threatened to remove their plant from the city unless the measure was passed. A majority of the citizens and councilmen favored the proposition anyway, and did not attach much importance to the company's threat.

Cheyenne County Republicans.

SIDNEY, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Cheyenne county republicans met here to-day in mass convention. W. R. Akers, of Gering precinct, was made permanent chairman. Eddy O. Lee was nominated for county attorney, and Joseph Johnson, of Chappell precinct, commissioner. The delegates to the representative convention were instructed for Henry Strayner and the delegates to the senatorial convention for John I. Nesbit, and the delegates to the state convention for James Sutherland for state treasurer, and S. C. Beebe for commissioner of public lands and buildings.

Chance for Bad Blood.

STOCKHAM, Neb., August 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Politics are remarkably quiet in Hamilton county. The county convention will be held next Saturday, with no openly announced candidates in the field. This county is yoked with Clay in a senatorial district, and as both counties want the office there is a chance for bad blood. Clay county has given L. G. Hurd, of Harvard, their delegation, and has instructed in favor of Senator Manderson for re-election, although the question of the United States senatorship did not figure in the primaries.

"Bureau" Griffitts at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. Griffitts, of the Omaha board of trade, was here with his cut and dried resolutions asking the state board of transportation to rescind their action in regard to reducing the freight rates, and presented them to our board of trade, but they failed to connect and were indefinitely postponed. Without a doubt the people of Columbus endorse the action of the state board.

Rallying With the Hawkeyes.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Young Men's republican club uniformed, 150 strong, left to-night for Glenwood, Ia., to participate in a grand Harrison and Morton ratification meeting to be held there. The club was accompanied by the B. & M. and G. A. R. bands and with uniformed men the crowd numbered fully 250. Arrangements have been made for a special by which all wishing to come home to-night may do so.

McBride's Election Conceded.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Journal admitted this morning that McBride would be in the legislature. All afternoon a secret caucus was in progress in John R. Clark's private room, the idea being to set up a ticket and secure enough proxies to defeat McBride. Any combination would have been acceptable. However, it could not be worked and the crowd will go under to-day.

Dakota County Democrats.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., August 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—R. W. Frazer, chairman of the democratic central county committee, has issued a call for a mass convention, to be held at the court house in Dakota City, on Saturday, August 25, for the purpose of selecting six delegates to attend the state convention at Lincoln on the 29th, and also six delegates to attend the congressional convention at Norfolk on the 28th.

A Costly Drunk.

HASTINGS, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Fred Lewis, a young man of this city, while intoxicated last night, sat down on a tie of the B. & M. railroad track. He was asleep when a passenger train came along and was struck by the steps of the postal car, which fractured his arm and dislocated his shoulder.

Broke Her Arm.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Badgeley, an employe of the Plattsmouth Canning company, sustained a fracture of the wrist this morning. She dropped a husking peg into a shuck conveyer and was endeavoring to regain it, when the conveyer caught her hand and broke both bones of the forearm. The fracture was reduced and the patient will recover the use of her hand.

A Fatal Fall.

YORK, Neb., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A farmer named George D. Moore, living nine miles southwest of this city, fell from a windmill at noon to-day, breaking his neck. He was climbing to the top to do some repairing, and when about ten feet from the ground the steps gave way. He was one of the oldest settlers in the county and widely known.

Convicted by His Peers.

YORK, Neb., August 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A negro named John Johnson was tried for larceny yesterday before a jury composed entirely of men of his own color. After being out a short time they returned a verdict of guilty. This is the first instance in the state where a jury has been made of colored men.

The Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, August 15.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held in this city to-day. Annual reports were submitted showing an entirely satisfactory condition of the year's business and its results. A memorial tribute to the late D. R. Locke, of the Toledo Blade, was directed to be prepaired and entered upon the record. The officers of last year were all re-elected.

AFFAIRS IN HAWKEYEDOM.

Eighth District Republican Congressional Convention.

DUBUQUE SALOON MEN ENJOINED

The Brown Poisoning Case—A Large Slice of Sioux City Real Estate Floats Down the Missouri.

Eighth District Republicans.

OSCEOLA, Ia., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican congressional convention for this (the eighth) district convened here this morning. Each of the eleven counties in the district was represented with a full delegation, and great interest was manifested in the contest. Raymond Lorenz, of Clarinda, was made temporary chairman and after appointing the usual committees the convention adjourned till the afternoon. The contest for the nomination brought out four leading candidates—Senator Harsh of Creston, District Attorney Flick of Bedford, Ex-Governor Walden of Centreville and Ex-Senator Miles of Corydon.

When the convention met in the afternoon an informal ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Flick 26, Walden 15, W. M. Wilson 8, Harsh 29, Miles 18. There were few changes till the ninth ballot, when Wilson's name was dropped. The convention then took a recess after the twentieth ballot, and on the twenty-sixth ballot Flick was nominated, receiving 50 votes, Walden 27 and Harsh 7.

The Brown Case.

MASON CITY, Ia., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The state will conclude its evidence in the Brown investigation to-morrow. The defense has as yet subpoenaed no witnesses, and it is generally believed that they will submit the case on the state's evidence. Hiram E. Brown, husband of the accused, testified to improper and imprudent conduct between his wife and Jim Anderson, which led to Anderson's discharge. The actions of Hiram E. Brown and his wife are extremely disgusting. Notwithstanding the fact that the wife, before the coroner's investigation, tried to swear the guilt on the husband, and in turn the husband hiring a detective to hunt down his wife, they are together most of the time, living at the same house and acting as if nothing had happened. They are the subject of severe criticism.

The Storm in Central Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Last night's storm assumed the proportions of a water spout in several places in central Iowa. Washouts occurred on the Rock Island's Keokuk branch in Mahaska county, so that trains to-day could go no further south than Pella. There were washouts on the main line also near Colfax, delaying all trains. Fifteen hundred feet are washed out near Monroe. There was also a large washout on the Diagonal, the track being flooded in Warren county by the Middle river. A freight engine near Colfax went off the track and was completely submerged in the water and mud. In Jasper county houses were flooded by the heavy rain. Oats are nearly ruined by the storm in this vicinity, and there will not be more than one-third of a crop.

Dubuque Saloon Men Enjoined.

DUBUQUE, Ia., August 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Liseban, of the district court, to-day ordered that permanent injunctions be iss