THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HOLCOMB IS LEADER

Broken Bow Jurist Nominated as Governor by the Populists.

ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION CONCLUDED

Gaffin, Powers and Other Well Known Independents Given Preference.

SENATOR ALLEN GREETS THE DELEGATES

Advises the Party to Favor Only Clean Men for Office.

VERY MUCH HARMONY MANIFESTED

Platform Outspoken on Free Silver, Pledges the Party to Reforms in the State Administration and an Irrigation System.

Governor.....SILAS A. HOLCOMB
Lieutenant Governor..JAMES N. GAFFIN
Secretary of State.....H. W. M'FADDEN
Auditor.....JOHN R. WILSON
Treasurer.....JOHN H. POWERS
Attorney General.....D. B. CAREY
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.....SIDNEY J. KENT
Superintendent of Public Instruction..... .....W. A. JONES

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 24.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—It was 11 o'clock this morning when the populist state convention was ready for business. The delegates were in their seats shortly after 10 o'clock, but they wanted amusement. Consequently the Pacific House band of Grand Island, the Cat Creek Glee club and W. L. Greene of Kearney appeared successively before the convention. Mr. Greene devoted a large part of his speech to a denunciation of Tom Majors and the silver plank of the republican party. In closing he stated that the honest republicans of Nebraska were not working for their ticket and he predicted that the Abraham Lincoln republicans and Thomas Jefferson democrats would vote for the populist candidate for governor this fall.

After Greene had finished his twenty-five minutes speech there were persistent demands for Senator Allen. He responded very briefly, and in the course of his remarks characterized Tom Majors as the avowed champion of corporate rule, and R. E. Moore as an equally dangerous agent of the monopolies, and said that if the populist candidates were not elected this fall it would simply be because the populists neglected to support their own ticket.

At 11:10 Chairman Deaver of the state central committee called the convention to order and requested Rev. Gregory Powell of Omaha to invoke Divine guidance for the deliberations of the convention. Then Henry Huckins of Nebraska City sang a song about the "Streets of Wall," and the convention was ready for business.

Mayor Geddes of Grand Island was called upon for an address of welcome and responded heartily. He gave the delegates the freedom of the city, told them that there were no signs, "Keep off the grass," and that, in fact, Grand Island had no grass left. He said that there was nothing in the ordinances of Grand Island to prevent the populists from nominating the next governor of Nebraska, and that if they did not it would not be because of police interference.

Chairman Deaver responded and then Secretary Edgerton read the formal call for the convention.

GREENE FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

There was a contest for the temporary chairmanship, the candidates being John C. Sprecher of Schuyler, W. L. Greene of Kearney, William Neville of North Platte and W. A. Poynter of Albion. The vote for chairman resulted: Greene, 353; Poynter, 157½; Neville, 142; Sprecher, 30½. There was no choice, but Sprecher, Poynter and Neville successively withdrew, and Greene was elected by acclamation.

There were five ambitious candidates for temporary secretary, but Judge Neville prevented another tedious roll call by moving that the first two be made secretaries and the other three assistants. The secretaries were J. F. Mefford of Colfax and Dan Alton of Gage.

A committee of seven on credentials and one on permanent organization were appointed, and then the convention wasted nearly an hour in fruitless discussion over unimportant matters. Finally the credentials were reported, and after appointing a committee on resolutions the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock. The committee on resolutions was made up as follows: Wolfe of Lancaster, Upton of Cass, Burr of Hamilton, Rudolph of Douglas, Archer of York, Dundas of Nemaha, Wiman of Buffalo, Higgins of Furnas and Edgerton of Hall.

The convention reassembled at 2:30 and after making the temporary organization permanent the roll of counties was called for appointment of members of the state central committee.

HOLCOMB EASILY NOMINATED.

The afternoon session did not commence until 2:30 o'clock, and even then the delegates were not ready for work. They wanted speeches and music. Just before 3 o'clock it was proposed to nominate a governor, and Porter of Merrick interposed a proposition to select the state central committee. The proposition was received with favor and the work occupied half an hour or more. A few minutes before 4 o'clock the secretary commenced the roll call for an informal ballot on the nomination for governor. It resulted as follows: Holcomb, 293; Gaffin, 272; Ragan, 41; Powers, 28; Poynter, 21; Jones, 28; Johnson, 29; Weir, 19.

After the result of the informal ballot was announced Strickler of Douglas moved that the convention proceed to make a formal ballot for governor. Chaplain Snyder of the last state senate started on a deliberative speech and the convention listened in patience until it was discovered that he was against Judge Holcomb, and then he was silenced by a point of order. Dally from Nemaha insisted that the several candidates should appear and talk to the convention. This was voted down, and the convention prepared to take another ballot, this time a formal one. The ballot proceeded without much change until Buffalo county was reached. Buffalo county started the final movement to Holcomb, giving him the solid delegation of twenty votes. Douglas was soon called and the Ragan votes swung into the Holcomb column, the Gaffin men staying out. From Douglas on down the list Holcomb gained in nearly every county, and when the roll call was complete he had been nominated. The result of the first and only formal ballot was: Holcomb, 431½; Gaffin, 294½; Ragan, 8; scattering, 5.

As soon as the mighty cheering, which lasted for several moments, died away sufficiently to enable one individual voice to be heard, a delegate moved that the rules be suspended and that J. N. Gaffin be nominated by acclamation as the candidate for lieutenant governor. The motion was received with renewed enthusiasm, and was carried with cheers instead of ayes.

JUDGE HOLCOMB ON THE STAGE.

Judge Holcomb, who had been summoned from his hotel, appeared, and took the stage in response to persistent demands for a speech. He spoke briefly. It was as useless to disobey the mandate of the convention as expressed in his nomination as to attempt to change the course of nature. He had hoped that the office would have been tendered to one more worthy, but he felt impelled to say: "Not my will, but Thine be done." He thanked the convention from the bottom of his heart and hoped that he might be found worthy. This is no time, he said, for any person to lag or sulk in the tent, but it was essential that every possible effort be put forth for the success of the entire ticket. He promised he would strive and work in all possible ways for the principles which were so dear to him. He had no knowledge of the platform of the convention, but from what he knew of populist principles he had no hesitation in saying he could stand on it. The populist party was a party of progress, most closely allied to the interests of all the people and classes in our state. The populist party had no favored classes to which it was subservient. "We ask for nothing except equal and exact justice for each and every person in every situation of life," he said. "We believe that one person is entitled to the protection of the law and is entitled to have his interests looked after the same as any other. We believe that the populist party contains all of these elements. We go down to the farm and we advocate principles for the best interests of the farmer. We go down to the cities, to the professional and business man, and to the workshop and to the great corporations, necessary that our business may be properly carried on. We say to each and all of them: 'We are you friends, obey the laws and we will protect you.' It is true that the great corporations of the state are necessary in order that our business may be carried forward, in order that the products of the farms and our manufacturers may be transported, and for the welfare of these who are engaged on the farms and in the workshops of the cities of our state. We believe that these corporations should submit to just laws, because of their necessity. They are prone at times to extort from the people, but I do not mean to imply by this that the people are asking for any rights they are not justly entitled to. We ask that one standard of measure be used for all."

Judge Holcomb added a few words of encouragement to the party in the coming campaign and heartily thanked the convention for the trust bestowed.

OTHER CANDIDATES NAMED.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for secretary of state. Each candidate named was required to take the platform for a three-minute speech. Although up to the moment that nominations for secretary of state were called for it was conceded that Warwick Sanders of Platte county would be the nominee, H. W. McFadden of Beaver City made such a favorable impression by his brief talk that he received the nomination on the first ballot. Two candidates for auditor were placed before the convention, W. F. Porter of Merrick and Judge Wilson of Keith county. Both appeared on the platform and spoke so eloquently for his opponent that Judge Wilson was nominated by acclamation. The committee on platform then made its report, and after the resolutions as read had been adopted the convention at 7 o'clock took a recess of one hour for supper.

Following is the platform as adopted:

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM.

We, the people's independent party of the state of Nebraska, reaffirm the principles laid down in the national platform adopted at Omaha July 4, 1892.

We emphasize the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. We brand as treason to labor in every field and to the best interests of the whole country the unconditional repeal by congress of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

We demand both state and national laws for the encouragement and promotion of the irrigation of our arid and semi-arid lands.

We demand that congress shall speedily pass a law by which the federal courts will be prevented from suspending the operation of a state law at the dictation of corporations.

We demand a liberal service pension to all honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors of the late war.

We declare for municipal ownership of street cars and gas and electric light plants and water works.

We demand compulsory arbitration of all controversies between employes and employers.

We heartily approve the course of Senator W. V. Allen and Congressmen W. A. McKeighan and O. M. Kem for their fidelity and loyalty to our entire interest, and we compliment W. J. Bryan, who, though elected as a democrat, has given strong support to many of our reform measures.

We demand a more economical administration of our state government and a more strict accountability of moneys appropriated and expended.

We reiterate our demand for a maximum freight rate law, or the enforcement of the one now on our statute books.

We demand the amendment of our state constitution by the adoption of what are popularly known as the initiative and referendum.

We demand the enforcement of the present law for the investment of our permanent school funds as directed, and not through bond investment companies at a loss to said fund or profit to speculators and money sharks.

We demand that all offices, both state and county, be paid a reasonable salary in accordance with the labor to be performed and the amount of skill required, and that all fees be turned into the general fund for state and county purposes.

We commend to the favorable consideration of the state the building of what is known as the Gulf & Interstate railroad, now under process of construction.

We demand that immediate steps be taken for the relief of the drouth sufferers of our state and that some means be devised to give them employment and wages.

Having stated our demands, we cordially invite all persons who are in sympathy with them to cooperate with us, regardless of former party affiliations.

When the convention finally got together after supper it was very nearly 9 o'clock. Chairman Deaver of the state central committee announced a $500 indebtedness, and wanted it raised. When the returns were all in it was announced that $447.09 in cash had been contributed. The regular order of business was then resumed, and Judge Neville placed in nomination for state treasurer John H. Powers of Pitchcock county, and he was so nominated by acclamation. He responded in a brief address of thanks.

Coming to the office of attorney general the names of D. B. Carey of Dodge, John O. Yeiser of Douglas and W. H. Ashley of Gage were presented to the convention. All made brief speeches. Captain Ashley claimed that in the republican convention at Omaha Wednesday W. S. Summers of Beatrice had been honestly nominated, and then juggled out of the nomination by treachery. Ashley claimed that he could carry Gage county in spite of its 2,000 republican majority. D. B. Carey received the nomination on the first ballot, the vote standing Carey, 442½; Ashley, 247½. Carey's nomination was then made unanimous.

It was but a matter of a few moments to nominate Sidney J. Kent of Lancaster county for commissioner of public lands and buildings. He was advanced as the candidate of organized labor of the state. No one was placed against him, and he was put on the ticket by acclamation. His speech in acceptance of the nomination was one of the best of the occasion. Before going further with the real business of the occasion the convention digressed long enough to listen to an address favorable to woman suffrage from a Custer county lady.

It was 11:20 when the convention undertook to nominate a candidate for superintendent of public instruction. The delegates were inclined to be noisy, and the chairman had some difficulty in preserving order. The aspirants were W. H. Crichton of Nemaha, Prof. W. A. Jones of Adams, Prof. Irwin of Harlan and J. H. Bayston of Red Willow. Although there were demands for a roll call the convention refused to forego its pleasure of listening to four more speeches, and all the candidates were called to the platform.

At 1:30 the vote on superintendent was announced as follows: Jones, 498½; Crichton, 109; Irvine, 111½. After a vote of thanks to everybody and a speech from Judge Harmer the convention adjourned.

CONCERNING THE CANDIDATES.

Personal Characteristics of the Men Who Were Nominated.

Hon. Silas A. Holcomb, the nominee for governor, is a resident of Broken Bow. He stands six feet two inches and is broad in proportion, and if weight is any criterion of success he is likely to distance his lighter competitors. He was born in Gibson county, Indiana, thirty-six years ago and commenced his legal education in that state and completed it in the office of Thummell & Platte in Grand Island. He has lived in Nebraska for fifteen years—four in Hamilton county

(Continued on Second Page.)

RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATS

Summary of the Efforts Made in Congress to Carry Out Promises.

ACCOUNT OF THE STEWARDSHIP RENDERED

Representative McMillin's Semi-Official Statement of the Extent to Which the Bourbons Have Fulfilled Their Pledges—An Election Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Representative McMillin, democrat of Tennessee, has inserted in the Congressional Record a speech intended as a summary of what the present congress has accomplished. Mr. McMillin's associates have deferred to him in preparing this statement, and it is a semi-official showing, from a political standpoint, of what the majority has done. After reviewing what laws it has heretofore framed, Mr. McMillin says:

"I come to a few things it has done during this administration. It has repealed all force laws and left elections free. It found a system of oppressive laws on the statute boks authorizing the use of troops at the polls and has repealed them. In the dark days of the republic the republican party also enacted a law authorizing the United States supervisors of elections and deputy marshals to be appointed by the federal courts wholly and entirely independent of the states where the elections were to be held. They were expected to dominate and did dominate the elections. Thousands of men were arrested without cause in the states of New York, Ohio and Indiana in a single election and imprisoned to prevent them from voting. They were turned out after it was too late to vote without the formality of charge, defense or trial. The democratic party determined this should not continue. To repeal it it forced an extra session of congress in 1879 and passed the repealing bill. Mr. Hayes vetoed it. But it has kept up the fight nearly a sixth of a century, and at length has triumphed during this administration. It has repealed the law authorizing the president to levy and remit taxes. It cannot conceive of a surrender of a prerogative more dangerous and unpardonable than this. We denounced it at the time in this hall. We went forth to the people and denounced it. We pledged them in our platform that if entrusted with power we would take this ancient right from the president and give it back to the people's representatives. We have now kept the promise.

This congress has also authorized the states to tax greenbacks and other United States currency. For years the exemption of these has been a crying ill. The law authorizing the issue of greenbacks and the treasury warrants under the Sherman act exempted them from state, county and municipal taxation. Hundreds of millions thereby escaped all taxation. Individuals escaped it by having their funds in bank nominally invested in greenbacks or treasury warrants on the day for assessment. Banks accomplished the same object in the same way. No doubt can exist that in some banks the United States warrants were placed to the credit of more individuals on the day for assessment to escape municipal and state taxes. It is also charged that certain banks would aid each other in different states by changing their treasury warrants deposits from one to the other to suit the different days for assessment existing in different states. All this is stopped now. Under the bill introduced and passed by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Cooper) United States currency heretofore escaping taxation will be reached by the tax gatherer. United States treasury warrants, known as greenbacks, and the bills issued under the Sherman bill amount to about $500,000, and the country owes him a debt of gratitude for his patriotic exertion.

Mr. McMillin next reviews the reductions of appropriations heretofore set forth by Representative Sayers of the appropriation committee. He then continues:

It has passed the most stringent law against trusts ever enacted in this country. At the same time the attorney general has instituted proceedings in the courts to try to dissolve illegal trusts. The amendment offered by the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) enacts into law the most active means ever devised for controlling and curbing the power of trusts. A law against them was passed at the last congress, but it dealt with the question in a way so mild and gingerly that it has not been found sufficient to crush these combinations that have been fostered under protection. The democratic party was pledged to the enactment of more stringent legislation against trusts. It has kept this pledge and offers this as its fulfillment.

It has inaugurated an income tax, thereby taking taxes off want and putting them on wealth. It is true the senate amendments have changed somewhat this feature of the bill and have released some that ought to have been taxed, still it remains a great benefit to the American people. It found the treasury bankrupt, and by the tariff bill is not only replenishing it, but at the same time reducing taxes.

Mr. McMillin then reviews the repeal of the Sherman silver law and gives an elaborate summary of the tariff bill.

THURSTON ON BRYAN.

Willing to Face Him or Any Other Man Before the Voters of Nebraska.

At a meeting of the Swedish Garfield club at Patterson hall last evening addresses were made by Congressman Mercer, John M. Thurston and H. C. Russell, republican nominee for commissioner of public lands and buildings. A. S. Churchill, republican nominee for attorney general, was present, but declined making a speech because he was not feeling well.

Mr. Thurston became most interested himself and most interesting to his audience when he spoke of a "7 by 9-inch sheet," which was in charge of "a puny, petty, populistic, political pissmire," which was certainly making the statement that no republican in Nebraska was brave enough to stand up and face "Billy Windmill Bryan" on the stump before the people of Nebraska. Mr. Thurston went little further before he called this paper the World-Herald. He then declared that there were republicans in Nebraska who would not shrink from facing the devil to discuss with him political issues before the people of Nebraska. He then remarked that it was well known that he himself had always stood on the street corners in campaign time, working for the republican ticket; that he had never crawled through a door at such a time and closed it after him and that he never would. And then he said that if the pops or the demopops or pop-democrats, the guerillas between party lines, had a man whom they wished to pit against a republican before the voters of Nebraska, let them send on their challenge and it would not be refused. Soon after this he asserted that he believed the republicans would elect the straight ticket, all the congressional nominees and the majority of the representatives in the legislature and that a republican would be elected to the United States senate.

BICKFORD HAS RESIGNED.

Wyoming's Surveyor General Not Able to Weather the Late Scandal.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 24.—(Special to The Bee.)—Surveyor General Bickford has placed his resignation in the hands of Congressman Coffeen. Petitions are being circulated throughout the state recommending the appointment of John Charles Thompson of Cheyenne, and others for T. J. Wyche of Rock Springs. Other aspirants for the place are: John F. Carroll, editor of the Cheyenne Leader, and Colonel W. H. Root of Laramie.

Favors Free Coinage of Silver.

TOPEKA, Aug. 24.—Ex-Congressman E. N. Morrill, republican candidate for governor of Kansas, is out with a letter in which he declares that he is in favor of the free coinage of the silver product of the United States at 16 to 1.

Nominated for Congress.

Congressman Thomas J. Geary has been renominated by the First congressional district of California democratic convention.

Seventh district of Missouri prohibitionists have nominated Colonel Van B. Wisker, editor of the Enterprise Sentinel.

Democrats of the Third district of Kansas have nominated W. F. Sapp of Galena, defeating Congressman Hudson, populist.

Ex-Congressman John D. White has bolted the action of the republican committee in the Eleventh district of Kentucky in ordering a primary election and announced himself as an independent candidate. The district is now represented by Silas Adams, republican candidate for re-election.

POPS AND DEMS FUSE

South Dakota Political Situation Rendered More Complicated Than Ever.

YANKTON, S. D., Aug. 24.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—O. S. Basford of Redfield, Spink county, has been named chairman of the republican campaign central committee. Populists and democrats have accomplished fusion in Yankton county and tomorrow their convention occurs. State populist candidates, Howe for governor and Kelly for congressman, will be here to address a big meeting of fusionists.

Nevada Republican Convention.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 24.—The republican state convention met this afternoon. Governor R. K. Colcord, O. H. Gray and A. C. Cleveland are all mentioned in connection with the nomination for governor. H. F. Bartine and Lieutenant Governor Pojade are both talked of for congress. Bartine will probably receive the nomination.

Brule County Democrats.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Aug. 24.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Brule county democratic convention to nominate a county ticket has been called to meet at Pukwana September 22.

George S. Patton for Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The Sixth district democratic convention nominated George S. Patton for congress.

STRUCK THE EDDYSTONE ROCK.

African Line Steamer Has a Narrow Escape Under the Nose of the Lighthouse.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The British steamer Dunottar Castle, from Port Natal, grounded on Eddystone rock at 5 o'clock this morning. She was floated at 6 o'clock without sustaining any serious damage.

The Dunottar Castle narrowly escaped being wrecked. After passing Nahant the steamer ran into some dense fog banks. Nearing Plymouth "breakers ahead" were reported and the engines were ordered full speed astern. But before the vessel had time, her bow grazed the rocks, with a dull, scraping sound. The fog then lifted and showed to the alarm of all on board the Eddystone lighthouse right ahead. The Dunottar Castle was on the Eddystone reef. The engines were kept going full speed astern and the steamer gradually glided into deep water and was brought safely to Plymouth with a big bulge in her forefoot.

Murder of Rev. Mr. Wylie Confirmed.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—The report that Rev. Mr. James Wylie, a Presbyterian missionary, has died from injuries received at the hands of Chinese soldiers at Liao-Yang, north of New Chwang, China, while they were marching in Corea, is officially confirmed.

All foreigners have been forbidden to approach or enter the Kiangnan arsenal or the imperial factory here without a special permit. If they pass those places by river they must keep up the middle of the stream and they must not anchor in the vicinity. Otherwise they are warned they will run a serious risk as well as being liable to arrest as spies. The emperor has issued an edict ordering that 100,000 men be prepared for active service. Regiments will be stationed at Tungchow Sanho and Tien-Tsin. It is reported the emperor has ordered that 12,000,000 taels be placed at the disposal of Viceroy Li Hung Chang.

Chief Malaboch's Surrender.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 24.—Advices received here from Pretoria, dated August 7, say that the unexpected submission of Chief Malaboch has been joyfully received throughout the Transvaal. The details of the chief's surrender shows that Malaboch, under cover of a white flag, accompanied by his brother, his two young sons, and four Indians emerged from the caves in which they had sought refuge and surrendered to the Boers. But the chief did not surrender until his enemies had employed every means, including the smoke of large fires, to drive him from his place of refuge.

The chief was very downcast after his surrender and twice attempted suicide by plunging into the camp fire. Upon these occasions he was rescued with difficulty. He was badly burned.

Chief Malaboch and his party were being escorted to the Laagar. One of the boys of the Indians was shot for attempting to escape.

Provisions and Water Were Short.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on the Wellman Arctic expedition, says it is stated that the Norwegian members of the party assert the unfitness of the Americans who accompanied the expedition to take part in such an enterprise. Mr. Hyerdahl of the University of Christiana stated that the provisions taken by the expedition were not sufficient and that all the members were obliged to live on short rations and drink salt water or water obtained by melting ice. As a result of this he was made ill.

The Gazette further says that in fairness to Mr. Wellman the public should suspend judgment until the explorer shall have returned.

Nicaraguan Troops Leaving Bluefields.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The latest advices received from Bluefields say the Nicaraguan troops are returning from Bluefields and that they reached Greytown yesterday, bringing with them Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent, and eight foreigners as prisoners. It has also been announced that a British war ship arrived at Greytown yesterday evening.

At the latest accounts Bluefields was in a state of great excitement and it was said that the Americans would demand by force of arms if necessary the release of the American and British prisoners and the United States cruiser Columbia and British cruiser Mohawk are expected to take action in the matter.

Gladstone's Health is Good.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—An alarming report was circulated in regard to the health of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone's secretary, in reply to telegrams asking if the aged statesman was ill, stated there was no truth in the report, adding that Mr. Gladstone was enjoying his usual good health.

Czar Must Avoid Fatigue.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—It is stated that the abandonment of the Grand Russian war maneuvers at Smolensk was determined upon solely at the wish of the imperial physicians. They urge the czar should avoid fatigue.

Chief Clarence in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 24.—Clarence, the Mosquito chief, has arrived in Kingston. He had a big reception. Fifty or more refugees from Bluefields have been dumped here in a destitute condition.

Irish Rents Excessive.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The report of the Irish land commission, just issued, says the evidence before the commission showed the Irish rents fixed by courts between 1881 and 1885 are now materially excessive.

Torpedoes in Nagasaki Harbor.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 24.—The harbor at Nagasaki is now defended by torpedoes and submarine mines. Neutral vessels will be piloted in by boats belonging to the Japanese war ships.

Aged Italian Statesman Dead.

ROME, Aug. 24.—General Durando is dead. He was conspicuous as a soldier, a diplomatist and cabinet minister between 1840 and 1870. He was born in 1807.

WERE NOT BLACKLISTED

Ingenious Manner in Which the Rock Island Settled a Pertinent Point.

MR. ST. JOHN IS CLOSELY QUESTIONED

List of Names of Prominent Strikers Was Prepared for the General Managers and So Was a Statement of Wages on All Roads.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—General Manager E. St. John of the Rock Island was recalled by the strike commission today, Mr. St. John's testimony of yesterday regarding the blacklist apparently not satisfying the commissioners, and he was closely questioned regarding it.

"You have said," Commissioner Kernan said, "that your road has no blacklist. Now, is it a fact that the General Managers association has one?"

"No such thing as a real blacklist exists among the railroads to my knowledge," he answered. "There was, however, a list of names prepared for the General Managers association. It contained the names of the most active of the strikers, and has been, I think, submitted to the various roads by the association. It cannot properly be called a blacklist, however."

St. John was then asked to tell what he knew of the story that all railroads had adopted a uniform scale of wages.

"The rumor is untrue," he said.

"Has no such scale been prepared?"

"Well, I believe something of the sort was submitted to the General Managers association, but it was not universally adopted. In fact, it was rejected by all but one road, and on one line was put into only partial effect. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the roads represented in the General Managers association have adopted a uniform scale."

Giving a history of the formation of the General Managers association Mr. St. John denied that it had its inception from any desire to reduce the wages of the men. He said further that the schedule of wages it had compiled seemed to be misunderstood. It was a tabulation of railroad wages all over the country. It was impossible to have anything like equality of wages for the same class of service without some such tabulation. It had nothing to do with an intended reduction of wages and was not followed by reduction. Two or three southern lines found they were paying wages considerably in excess of wages paid by their competitors and naturally reduced them to an equality. The Rock Island so far had made its economies in the reduction of force and the shortening of working hours; "but," added Mr. St. John, "I fear very much that unless a change comes in the situation something will have to be done. I speak of the company's financial affairs with the greatest reluctance in public, but the earnings have suffered a decrease of $300,000 in three months and some method will have to be devised of changing that result. Some of the companies have had their earnings decrease at the rate of $500,000 a month."

EGAN ON THE STAND.

John M. Egan, president of the General Managers association, succeeded Mr. St. John on the stand. Mr. Egan was questioned regarding his duties during the strike and said it was his duty to receive reports from the various roads of the progress of the trouble and to submit the same to the association.

After preliminary questions, Commissioner Wright asked Mr. Egan if, in his official capacity, he had made any effort to settle the strike peaceably.

"I did not," answered the strike manager.

"Is it the policy of the railroads to settle such troubles by force?"

"In this case, at least, it was," the witness replied frankly.

The commissioner then asked the witness for his views regarding measures for the prevention of strikes. Mr. Egan said that he thought all railroad employes, above common laborers, should be licensed and be compelled to wear uniforms plainly indicating the positions they held. Such means, he believed, would tend to put reliable, level-headed men in the service and would prevent such troubles as those of the present summer. Commissioner Kernan, by a shrewd series of questions, succeeded in badly mixing up the witness and his theories, and Mr. Egan finally admitted that even with a system of licenses conditions might arise that would necessitate outside assistance or arbitration.

"Mr. Egan," said Commissioner Wright, "a witness has stated before us that you used railroad money and employed men to burn and otherwise destroy railroad property during the strike. Is that true?"

The witness was evidently angry, and, straightening up in his seat, said emphatically: "Considering the source from which that information came, it seems to me that it should be apparent that it is foolish rot. I will, however, enter a general denial to any and all such stories. I never employed men for such work, and I can state positively that no one else connected with the association employed or caused any one to destroy railroad property. The story is untrue."

PRESSMEN AND PRINTERS.

Differences Between Two Allied Trades Patched Up—The New Agreement.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The committees of conference on amalgamation of the International Typographical union and the International Printing Pressmen's union have settled the differences of the two orders. The pressmen's organization seceded from the International Typographical union about four years ago on account of differences then existing between them. The new agreement includes an alliance, offensive and defensive, in regard to the strike law between the two unions; allied printing trade councils in every city and town in the United States and Canada, and a joint union label. The warfare heretofore existing between the two bodies is suspended pending the ratification of the articles of agreement entered into by the referendum of the two contracting bodies. The articles of agreement have been indorsed by William B. Prescott of Indianapolis, president of the International Typographical union, and Theodore Galoskowski of St. Louis, president of the International Pressmen's union.

JUDGE HANECY WOULD NOT HEAR IT.

Attorney General Maloney Has a Motion for Revoking the Pullman Charter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Attorney General Maloney appeared before Judge Hanecy today and asked leave to file information in quo warranto against the Pullman Car company. The motion was opposed by Attorney Rankin on behalf of the Pullman company. He said that J. S. Runnells, the company's counsel, was out of town on advice of his physician, and that Mr. Runnells would wish to contest the attorney general's motion. Judge Hanecy decided that he could not take up the motion, and the attorney general left the court room. He said that he would try to find another judge to hear his motion for the revocation of the Pullman company's charter.

Governor Advanced the Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—The payment of the state militia who were on duty during the recent miners' and railroaders' strike began today. There was no available funds with which to meet the obligation of the state, and Governor Matthews gave his personal note for the required amount, $41,000, and the local banks advanced the money. Governor Matthews stated today that he had no doubt that the legislature would make the necessary appropriation at its next session. The governor said many of the soldiers were in need of the money and should be paid at once.

Missouri Miners Out Again.

RICHMOND, Mo., Aug. 24.—All the coal miners in Ray county are again out on a strike, demanding 4 cents per bushel for mining. The men went to work Monday at 3½ cents per bushel under a contract holding good until May, 1895, but yesterday they were persuaded to come out again and demand 4 cents. The operators have given notice of withdrawal of all propositions looking to a settlement of the strike.

WAS CATERING TO HIS AUDIENCE.

Altgeld Draws a Distinction Between Lawyer Cooley and the Real Cooley.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24.—Governor Altgeld has been interviewed regarding Judge Cooley's address before the American Bar association criticizing Altgeld's protest to President Cleveland against sending federal troops to Chicago during the late strike. Governor Altgeld said: "Judge Cooley's reputation is liable to have an injustice done it unless the people will discriminate between the real Cooley and the Lawyer Cooley. In addressing the bar association he was in the position of a fashionable preacher who, if he wished to be popular with his audience, had to cater to its taste. The bar association is a small body of men, most of whom have corporations for clients. They are shrewd and able men who know where fat fees come from. A lawyer whose clients are poor could not afford to go to Saratoga and have a good time and attend a bar association.

"Judge Cooley's utterances there must be taken with some others recently made, and the question is, how much importance attaches to them simply because they came from Judge Cooley. Nearly thirty years ago when Judge Cooley was in his prime, when he was a teacher in the Ann Arbor law school, he wrote a book on constitutional law, which was an able work and gave him a reputation. In this work he points out the limitations of the federal government and calls attention to the constant danger that free institutions are in from the encroachments of a central power through the agency of a standing army.

"Among other things he said: 'A standing army is peculiarly obnoxious to any free government and is more dreaded by the people as an instrument of oppression than a tyrannical monarch or any foreign power. The alternative of a standing army is a well regulated militia.'

"But after writing this book and while a member of the supreme court of the state he established a reputation of being a corporation judge and made himself so obnoxious to the people of Michigan that they arose and put an end to his career in that state. For some years past he was out of a job. Then congress created the interstate commerce board and Cleveland during his first term as president appointed the judge on this board on a salary of $7,000 a year and expenses, which was princely compared with what he had been receiving. He held onto this place until a couple of years ago, when he retired on account of his old age, feeling, as he should, very grateful to Mr. Cleveland.

"Recently after the president had sent troops to Chicago the judge's gratitude impelled him to rush into print in a letter greatly commending the president on his acts. Among other things in that letter he uses the following language:

"'I am especially gratified that a great and valuable lesson on the constitutional construction has been settled for all time to come with remarkably little bloodshed,' thus admitting that the constitution did not give the president the power to do what he had done and that it had been necessary for the president to give a lesson in construction in order to do it and the judge was gratified that this lesson in constitutional construction had been given with so little bloodshed. Had the constitution clearly given the power no bloodshed construction nor any other construction would have been necessary.

"The world has heard of constitutional construction by means of the military before. It has happened before. The operations were sometimes brilliant, but were always fatal to the patient.

"When Judge Cooley was in the vigor of manhood he expounded the constitution like a free man addressing a free people. There was nothing subservient in his utterances, and the bright reputation he made must not be clouded by utterances that are born of a grateful dotage."

Glass Workers Likely to Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The manufacturers and a committee of window glass workers to settle upon a wage schedule adjourned without agreement. The manufacturers demand a 30 per cent reduction of the labor cost, while the workers were willing to grant only 15 per cent. There is a prospect of a shut-down which will throw 20,000 men out of work.

MIGHT BE YELLOW FEVER.

Disease Broke Out on the Bennington with Suspicious Symptoms.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Three of the crew of the gunboat Bennington are now at the quarantine station at Angelis island. One of them is convalescing from a malady somewhat resembling yellow fever, while the others had recently suffered from a disease that closely resembled bilious fever, yet it was thought best not to run any risk by allowing them to mingle with their companions or others white there was any suspicion about the nature of the disease.

About July 30 two sailors became very ill, but the sickness only had a few of the symptoms of the dread yellow fever, and this was not considered dangerous, nor did it prove so. Another was taken ill and his symptoms were the same as the other men. While the gunboat was lying off the Faullones the patients were getting along as well as could be expected. The three men were removed to the quarantine station on shore, and the Bennington headed for Mare Island.

At the navy yard all of her officers and men will be removed to the receiving ship, and the gunboat that has been an asylum for the refugees of San Salvador will undergo a thorough fumigation before any workmen will be allowed to make any of the necessary repairs.

Dr. Lawler, a quarantine officer, said last night that none of the men were suffering from yellow fever, although the first case resembled many suspicious symptoms.

LINDSEY OUT ON BAIL.

His Wife Succeeds in Securing Two Men to Sign the Bond.

PLATTSMOUTH, Aug. 24.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Jimmy Lindsey was released from jail this morning by Judge Archer, bail having been secured in the persons of Jerry Farthing of Plattsmouth, and Edwin Lynch of Omaha. Lindsey's wife has worked very faithfully to secure his release, and the result is supposed to be due to her efforts.

Later the county attorney questioned the sufficiency of Lindsey's bond and a new complaint covering his alleged offense was sworn out and the accused again arrested. He is in Omaha with an officer trying to secure bond.

KELSEY RETURNING HOME.

Omaha Commonweal Leader Enroute Westward "Covered with Glory."

CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 24.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—When train No. 3 on the Burlington stopped at the Creston depot today the first passenger to alight was "General" T. C. Kelsey of Omaha, the Commonweal leader. Kelsey had quite an exciting experience on his former trip through Creston, having been arrested for violating a quarantine rule. He says his army disbanded at Cincinnati. The general is the "guest of his friends," the populists. Tonight he addressed a large crowd on the street corner.

Hail by Escaped Unhurt.

COLUMBUS, Tex., Aug. 24.—A terrific thunderstorm near here nearly wiped out a family of movers from Rodgers, Bell county, Tex., named Hillyard, bound for Jackson county. They had four wagons and teams and when about four miles below town a bolt of lightning struck the front wagon, which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hillyard and a baby, killing the father, mother and two horses. The baby was in the lap of the mother, but escaped uninjured.

LINGERED TOO LONG

Miners Stop to Extinguish a Fire and Are Asphyxiated.

ALL HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO ESCAPE

Those Furthest from the Shaft Availed Themselves of the Opportunity.

FIRE CREPT AROUND BEHIND THE VICTIMS

Sudden Explosion of Gas Killed All Who Remained in the Mine.

THIRTY-SEVEN BODIES WERE TAKEN OUT

Fire Was Short-Lived and the Bodies of the Victims Were All Recovered from the Mine—Heart-Rending Scenes at the Shaft.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 24.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Franklin, Wash., says: At fifteen minutes to 1 o'clock this afternoon a fire was noticed by some of the drivers on the sixth north level of the Franklin mine, and notice was given to the men inside who were working in different places, some in the breast about the level and others along the gangway, as soon as it was known that there was a fire. Many of the men in the gangways rushed back to notify the miners farther in, while others ran out and reached the main shaft. It is certain that all the men in the breasts reached the gangway in safety. In all about seventy men were at work in the sixth level north, and of that number about forty lingered at breast 6, where the fire originated, and made an attempt to put out the fire. The breast was burning fiercely, and before the miners knew it the fire had communicated to breasts 60 and 61, and smoke began to issue from breast 61 in that immediate vicinity. Several of those who lingered at the burning breast 62 took warning and fled, but all who remained were overcome and asphyxiated. It is evident that all the men had time to come out, for those at work in the further breast reached the shaft in safety, while those who were nearest the shaft, and consequently more removed from danger, perished. They evidently believed they were in perfect safety at the fire, but