THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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ARMENIANS RISE IN REVOLT

Long Smouldering Flames of Discontent Break Out at Last.

TURKISH TROOPS CALLED TO ARMS

Goaded to Desperation the Unhappy Subjects of the Porte Make a Demonstration and a Serious Conflict with the Police Follows.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—Five hundred arrests have been made in connection with the recent rioting of Armenians here. The government is greatly alarmed and the garrison is kept under arms.

Trouble among the Armenians of this city has been brewing for a long time past, the bitter feeling against the authorities growing stronger as week after week passed without the adoption by the Turkish government of the scheme for reform in Armenia, proposed by the European powers. The long smoldering flames of discontent, carefully fanned by the Armenian agitators, have at last broken out. Finally the Armenians determined at all hazards to make an attempt to present a petition to the sultan through the grand vizier and a large body of Armenians on Monday, marched with this intention toward the palace of the Porte. The authorities, in anticipation of trouble, had stationed a strong guard of police about the palace, and the other buildings were also guarded.

The arrival of the Armenians at the palace was the signal for several desperate encounters between them and the police, during which several Turks and a number of Armenians were killed or wounded. A conservative estimate of the affair places the killed at ten, with forty persons severely wounded. In addition, as already cabled, about 500 arrests were made. Many Armenians during the affray were thrown to the ground and severely beaten by the Turkish police, after which they were securely bound and carted away to prison. One Armenian, after having been terribly beaten with a bludgeon, was shot and killed by a policeman.

The rioting was continued almost throughout the remainder of the day and so alarmed the government that the garrison was hastily ordered under arms and has been so ever since, night and day, the troops being rigorously confined to barracks.

The students took an active part in the rioting. A crowd of the young men during a fight with a squad of police killed two of the Turkish officers and wounded a number of others.

The arrests of Armenians went on all day Monday and yesterday and was accompanied by more bloodshed, several Armenians who resisted attempts made to take them into custody being killed while fighting the police. In addition eight Armenians were killed within the precincts of the ministry of police and many others were wounded. The Turks were greatly enraged at the outbreak and threatened vengeance upon the Armenians. As a result during the evening of Monday a body of Softas (Mohammedan students of theology), armed with ugly looking sticks, assembled in a public square, threatening to start out and massacre the Armenians, but the authorities hurried several detachments of police to the spot and the Mohammedan students were eventually dispersed.

The authorities are doing everything possible to belittle the affair, but there is no denying that it was a most serious disturbance and that more trouble is anticipated. The Turkish government, in its efforts to calm the apprehension experienced on all sides, has sent a quieting circular to the envoys of the different foreign countries here.

At the palace the utmost consternation is said to prevail, and every precaution has been taken to suppress further outbreaks upon the part of the dissatisfied Armenians. Owing to this condition of affairs a dinner which was to have been given tonight at the palace in honor of Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein has been countermanded and the French war ship Petrel has postponed her departure.

FEARS WELL GROUNDED.

The serious apprehension felt by the Turkish authorities and the precaution taken by them to keep the military force in the garrison constantly under arms on account of the fear aroused by the riot precipitated on Monday by the Armenians of the city are shown to be amply justified by the further outbreaks which occurred yesterday. The Armenian porters were among those subjected to wholesale arrest by the Turkish authorities, and they showed resistance to the police and were accordingly killed. It is only by personal investigation that those seeking news of the disturbance can secure the same, as the lips of all police and government officials are closed and no reliable information regarding the riot can be had. The Armenian quarter of the city is today deserted and quiet as the grave. This is the quarter which presents the greatest animation, the shops and great bazars attracting throngs of traders.

The authorities have closed the shops and peremptorily forbidden the gathering of people in the streets of the quarter, and to insure the observance of this order the streets are constantly patrolled by military. The guards who are stationed at the Babi Humayan (the High Door or "Sublime Porte") of the seraglio or sultan's palace were strongly reinforced yesterday in apprehension of an attempted attack on the person of the sovereign.

Yesterday the carriages which conveyed the ministers of the interior, of foreign affairs and of police to the council, which was convened to consider measures for suppressing the disturbance, were pierced with bullets as they passed through the streets, fired from arms in the hands of the insurgents. The public officials in the carriages escaped injury from the flying bullets so far as has been learned. Many passersby in the streets were not so fortunate, and the last accounts of the number killed and wounded place it at eighty.

TROOPS ARE ON GUARD.

The great church of the Patriarchal, situated in the Greek quarter, which was the scene of the first outbreak on Monday, is now surrounded by troops. The Korumpahon quarter is also in a state of siege. With regard to the death of Serivete Bey, one of the officers who was killed in Monday's riot at the Patriarchal, the following details are learned: It is alleged that he called the Armenian bearer of the petition which it was sought to present to the grand vizier "Ghaour," This is equivalent to saying "Infidel dog," and is the term of opprobrium used by the Turks toward those who do not follow the prophet Mahomet. The Armenian retorted to this and the quarrel increased in heat until the shooting began.

The customs office in the city has been closed during the riots. It is reported that a number of Armenians broke into the law courts during the disorder and killed two judges. The murderers were recognized and subsequently arrested. An Armenian cashier employed in the customs department in this city has been assassinated, and this crime, it is believed, was actuated by motives of political revenge.

JAPAN AND SPAIN COME TO TERMS.

Reach a Friendly Agreement Over the Division of Pacific Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—As a result of the conferences that have been held between the acting Japanese minister of foreign affairs and the newly arrived minister of Spain a declaration has been agreed upon, says the Japan Mail, defining the limits of the boundaries betwen the territories of Japan and Spain in the western Pacific. The terms of the declaration are that:

First—A line parallel to a latitude passing through the middle of the navigable part of the Bashee channel shall under the present declaration mark the boundary between the territories of Japan and Spain in the western part of the Pacific.

Second—The government of Spain declares that it shall never lay claim to the islands lying to the north and northeast of the above mentioned boundary line.

Third—The government of Japan declares that it shall never lay claim to the islands lying to the southwest of the above named boundary line.

WRECKS LINE THE SHORES.

Furious Storms Follow the Extreme Heat in the British Isles.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The intense heat which prevailed throughout Great Britain during the past ten days, a state of affairs classed as unprecedented in weather records for this time of the year, culminated yesterday in a sudden drop of twenty-five degrees in temperature. This was followed by a heavy gale, which has alread caused much damage along the coasts. A dispatch from Deal announces that two steamers have been driven ashore on the treacherous Goodwin sands, and the news of other disasters to shipping is constantly being received.

A telegram from Ilfracombe, on the north coast of Devonshire, at the mouth of the Bristol channel, announces that six would-be life savers have been drowned while attempting to rescue the crew of the ketch Arabella, which went ashore in a dangerous position off that coast.

Several vessels are reported as being ashore on the Gore sands. Their crews have been rescued by life savers.

On the Somersetshire coast there have been several exciting rescues, and in Bridgewater bay a steam tug, after a long battle with the waves, sank near the shore, drowning her engineer, who stuck to his post to the last. The remaining members of the tug's crew succeeded in swimming ashore.

A telegram from Southport states that it is feared that several fishing boats belonging to that place have been lost during the gale of last night.

A dispatch from Blackpool announces that three fishing smacks hailing from that port foundered during the night, and in spite of the efforts which the lifeboat men made to assist them, five of the fishermen were drowned.

The coasting steamer Bulldog was driven ashore on the Berrow flats, where the crew was rescued.

Dispatches received here from Liverpool say that the gale there was accompanied by a blinding rain and that a number of ships on the river Mersey displayed signals of distress.

The same state of affairs is reported from other parts of the country, and all along the coasts the life boatmen were kept busy throughout the night. They succeeded in saving many lives.

Dispatches from various points show that many ships in distress were deserted by their crews. The full extent of the ravages of the gale will naturally not be known for some days to come, but there is no doubt that the shipping interests have suffered considerably. No damage to American shipping has been reported up to the present.

Later in the day a dispatch was received from Southport saying that the bark Latonia, bound from Preston for Florida with a cargo of timber, was ashore near there. Life boats were promptly sent to her assistance, and the Latonia's crew was taken off in safety. Numerous other wrecks are reported from the Bristol channel and other points along the west coast of England. Altogether nineteen steamships and large sailing vessels and twenty-seven smaller craft are reported to have been lost. Although only eighteen lives are known to be lost, it is feared that many more sailors and fishermen have lost their lives, as the coasts of Devonshire and Somersetshire are strewn with wreckage.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Further reports of the damage by the great gale add six to the number of persons known to have been drowned and six to the wrecks that have occurred, making the total lives thus reported lost twenty-four, and the total of vessels known to have been wrecked, forty-nine.

WAS A SEVERE BLOW TO SPAIN.

Loss of the Cruiser Cristobal Colon Not Due to the Insurgents.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The news of the loss of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon off the western coast of Cuba, was received here yesterday exclusively through the agencies of the Associated press, and has caused a profound sensation, following as it did so closely upon the loss of the cruiser Barcastegui. Official news has since been received here confirming the Associated press story of the loss of the vessel, but adding nothing to what has already been published. The Cristobal Colon will prove to be a total loss. The Spanish minister of marine, Admiral Beranger, has ordered that a careful inquiry be made into the causes of the disaster, and that all the reports in the case be forwarded to Spain as soon as possible.

The rumor that the cruiser was sunk by agents of the insurgents is classed as being absurd, and everything tends to show that there is no doubt that the Cristobal Colon was driven ashore at night during heavy weather, and that she was abandoned the next morning by her commander and crew, as fully detailed in the exclusive dispatch from Havana to the Associated press.

Gave the Empire a License.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Empire theater was granted an unconditional license today. Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the noted reformer, who was expected to repeat her successful opposition of last year to the full licensing of this place of entertainment, was not present at the meeting of the licensing committee.

QUIET PRIMARIES IN CHICAGO.

Riot, Disorder and Stuffed Ballot Boxes the Prominent Features.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The republican primaries in this city today were marked by the most disreputable and brutal methods on the part of the contending city and county factions. The thugs ruled the day. The most disgusting scenes were in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirtieth wards, where ballot boxes were stolen, polling booths wrecked in numerous instances, and the judges of election driven from their posts. In the First ward gangs of toughs kept the ward in a reign of terror from the time the polls were open until they closed. Nearly every polling place in the ward was raided by the gang, which was working for the city faction. Barricades erected by the county faction were broken down, ballot boxes were seized and the city faction held possession during the remainder of the day.

In other words similar disgraceful scenes were witnessed. So far as can be learned, nobody was killed at the primaries, but scores of persons were more or less injured. In tough districts decent citizens remained away from the primaries, not caring to imperil their lives by attempting to vote.

At a late hour tonight the returns indicate that the county federation (anti-Swift) will have a majority of about sixty in tomorrow's convention. The prospects are that the session tomorrow will be a hot one.

Western Land Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Secretary Smith today rendered decisions in the following land cases: Nebraska—William Dacy against Patrick O'Connell, Chadron district. Decision of commissioner affirmed. O'Connell's homestead entry is held for cancellation for failure to comply with the law in regard to cultivation.

South Dakota—Peter Menth against William Riskin, James P. Newton and Edward V. Jones, Mitchell district, decision affirmed. Menth is to be allowed to make timber culture entry and Jones' homestead entry is held for cancellation. Charles L. Danforth, ex parte, Huron district, decision affirmed. Final proof on timber culture entry rejected and entry to be cancelled. Elizabth C. Ward, ex parte, Aberdeen district. Application for return of purchase money refused for the reason that there is no authority of law for such action.

Barney McGinn's Case Up.

LINCOLN, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—The argument in the Barney McGinn murder case, on appeal from Douglas county to the supreme court on error, was presented by T. J. Mahoney in behalf of McGinn. Tomorrow Attorney General Churchill will present the case for the state and it is expected an opinion will be handed down the same day.

Movements of Ocean Steamers Oct. 2.

At Southampton—Arrived—St. Louis, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Aurania, from Liverpool.

MADE IT A PERMANENT BODY

Deep Waterways Convention Selects a Committee to Organize for the Work.

ADOPTED AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC

Congressmen Urged to Use Their Vote and Influence for Harbor Improvements on the Gulf and the Nicaragua Canal.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 2.—Representative hall was comfortably filled at 11 o'clock when Temporary Chairman Burton called the deep water conference to order.

The following permanent organization and order of business was reported by the committee: For permanent chairman, Senator George G. Vest of Missouri; for permanent secretary, Tom Richardson of Texas; reading clerk, Charles Martin. We further recommend that one vice president be chosen for each state and territory, to be recommended by the delegations representing such states and territories and duly accredited at this meeting."

The committee on resolutions was then selected as follows:

Arizona—Colin Cameron, Charles R. Drake.
Arkansas—J. A. Blackburn, A. Berwig.
California—F. J. Heney.
Colorado—Charles Thurlow, Mrs. E. P. Ernst.
Illinois—A. J. Shaw, Miron Rhodes.
Kansas—Howell Jones, D. W. Finney.
Louisiana—S. B. Pendleton.
Missouri—C. N. Clark, H. W. Salmon.
Montana—J. D. Whelpley.
Nebraska—C. S. Chase, F. A. Sweezy.
New Mexico—T. B. Mills, E. V. Chaves.
Oklahoma—Henry Thompson, F. H. Greer.
Texas—G. E. Mann, Oscar Bergstrom.
Utah—R. M. Spivey.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark, J. H. Barren.

Senator Vest was escorted to the chair by Congressman Sayers of Texas and C. S. Chase of Omaha, and said: "Gentlemen of this convention: I return my thanks for this honor. It is expected that our action will be cautious, conservative and sincere, and thus command the respect of the people. This convention is now open."

Ex-Governor Hubbard of Texas spoke from 1 o'clock until 1:30. His speech was full of statistics, presented in a graphical and interesting manner, covering the deep water agitation and its results and prospects. The burden of the talk was for cheaper mail rates to the gulf and by the aid of deep water harbors a closer relation with South American commerce. At the close he paid a touching tribute to southern heroes and brought tears to the eye of Senator Vest and many old soldiers of both sides in the audience as he said: "We liked Lee. We revere his memory. You northern people do not have to; we cannot help it." The speech was enthusiastically received and by the friends of deep water regarded as a masterly oration in thought, substance and delivery.

At the close of Hubbard's speech a number of resolutions were offered and all referred to the committee which is to report late this afternoon or evening. These resolutions cover sympathy with Cuba, favor the Nicaraguan canal and a north and south railroad.

Bane of Texas introduced a resolution favoring an interamerican exposition, to be held at some Texas point in 1897, the place to be decided on by a committee. The candidates for this place are supposed to be Galveston, Belasco, Sabine Pass and Aransas Pass.

The convention then adjourned till 2:30 this afternoon. On the reassembling of the conference L. M. Haupt, an expert civil engineer from Philadelphia, read a paper on deep water engineering. Mr. Haupt attended the recent deep water convention at Cleveland and goes from Topeka to a similar meeting at Pittsburg.

Following this address came the speech of ex-Governor Fishback of Arkansas.

The speakers during the afternoon were: Prof. L. M. Haupt of Philadelphia, on "Deep Water Engineering;" Governor W. M. Fishback of Arkansas, on "Transcontinental Lines," and M. F. Hartigan of Nebraska, on "Our American Merchant Marine." The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, From the progress of the work now being done and the results already attained, deep water is an assured fact on the Texas coast, on the Gulf of Mexico, and

Whereas, The western states conference has assembled at Topeka, Kan., on October 1, 1895, for the purpose of devising the best possible means of utilizing such deep water and of securing the greatest benefits from it to the producers and consumers of the western states and territories; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a permanent committee, composed of five members from each state and three members from each territory west of the Mississippi river, to be known as the Permanent Deep Water Utilization committee, be selected by this convention, the delegates from each state and territory naming the members thereof. Be it further

Resolved, That this committee have power to call other conferences or conventions, to suggest national and state legislation, to gather and disseminate information, to correspond with chambers of commerce, mercantile agencies, steamship lines, etc., in this and foreign countries; to obtain from transportation lines the best possible freight rates, and to guard against any discrimination therein; to call an international commercial congress if they deem it advisable, and to take such steps as they deem wise to encourage the extending and building of north and south railroads; to provide for the holding of an international exposition at such time and place as they see proper, if at any time they deem it expedient, and to do all other things necessary to secure the fullest benefits that can be derived from a complete utilization of such deep water.

Whereas, It is admitted by all that the construction of the Nicaragua canal would be of incalculable benefit to the people of the United States, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the western states conference hereby urge upon the congress of the United States the adoption of such measures as will lead to the immediate commencement of work on this international waterway; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the delegates here assembled that the proposed canal should be built by the American people and for all time float the American flag.

Whereas, The cost of transportation by water is beyond doubt lower than by rail, and

Whereas, The development of our international resources is dependent on securing the cheapest possible rates; and

Whereas, The competition afforded by deep waterways, as a matter of fact, is found to be beneficial to railroads by relieving them of the non-paying low grade freights, and

Whereas, A systematic and continuous improvement of the canals, rivers and harbors of this country is of the greatest moment, it is therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that congress formulate measures looking to the unification of local interests and the adoption of a national policy for the continuous and rapid improvement of our waterways and harbors.

A vice president was chosen from each state and the permanent deep water utilization committee was named as follows, the first named delegate from each state being the chosen vice president: Texas, James D. Sayres, Walter Gresham, Gus Regmershoffer, L. L. Foster, Brewster Cameron; Iowa, Hon. R. G. Phelps, Lafe Young, L. W. Tubbs, George D. Perkins, Spencer Smith, J. L. Harsh; California, W. F. Fitzgerald, William Henshaw, W. W. Foote, John T. Gaffney, John Banning, Francis J. Heney; New Mexico, E. V. Chavez, T. B. Mills, L. Bradford, Thomas Guiterrez, J. H. McCutcheon, Demeto Chavez; Arizona, Governor L. C. Hughes, Colin Cameron, Charles R. Drake, L. H. Manning, Will C. Barnes, E. J. Babbitt; Oklahoma, A. N. Spencer, Frank Greer, T. L. O'Bryan, John A. Forman, Sidney Clark, George D. Ornol; Utah, R. M. Spivey, Moses Thacher, Frank Cannon, C. M. Brough, Richard Walker, Joseph D. Rawlins; Arkansas, S. W. Fudyee, W. N. Fishback, J. C. Taylor, Robert D. Hynes, J. A. Blackburn, A. Hertig; Nebraska, J. S. Freeman, George W. Brewster, Champion S. Chase, Warwick Saunders, J. N. Gaffin, F. A. Sweeny; Missouri, C. N. Clark; Kansas, George W. Glick, L. Houck, Howell Jones, S. S. King, P. P. Campbell, J. F. Hancake.

At 5:30 the conference adjourned sine die.

HORSEWHIPPED HER HUSBAND.

Young Pabst Publicly Trounced by His Actress Wife.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—Mrs. Gustav Pabst, formerly Margaret Mather, the actress, created a sensation near Twenty-ninth and Cedar streets this afternoon by horsewhipping her husband, a son of the wealthy brewer. What was the cause of the trouble no one seems to know, but numerous residents in the vicinity who were witnesses to the altercation, which began in a buggy, in which the couple were riding, say that just about noon, when Mr. and Mrs. Pabst were about to turn on to Cedar street toward their home, Mrs. Pabst grabbed the whip from the socket, and, doubling it, struck Pabst full in the face. Pabst jumped out of the buggy and started down the street. The woman drove the horse to a post, hitched it and followed her husband, overtaking him a block away, where she struck him four times in the faith. Young Pabst then wrenched the whip from her hands and threw it away. But the one-sided battle was by no means ended, for she then clenched her fist and planted a blow from the shoulder square on his nose. Then Pabst moved on at a rapid pace, the woman following, both entering their home together on Cedar street. The affair took place in a fashionable part of the city and was witnessed by a large number of people.

Gustav Pabst and Margaret Mather were married in November, 1892, but the wedding was kept secret for several months, creating a great sensation when it finally became known. The bride soon after left the stage and has since lived quietly with her husband in this city. Friends of the couple give no explanation of the trouble and Pabst could not be found tonight. The horse was allowed to stand where it was hitched until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Pabst's coachman took it away.

Mrs. Pabst was seen at her home this evening, after repeated attempts by reporters. She said it was all a "cruel, cruel falsehood."

Young Pabst has disappeared, but his father and other friends were out among the newspaper offices tonight and visiting correspondents, trying to have the story suppressed. One of them said that the horsewhipping was done "only in a fit of temper;" that there was nothing back of the quarrel and that Mr. and Mrs. Pabst had always lived peacefully together since their marriage.

At midnight Captain Fred Pabst and his son, Gustav, called at all of the newspaper offices and denied emphatically that there was any truth in the horsewhipping story. Colonel Gustav Pabst said: "My wife did not strike me. There was no altercation and there is absolutely no truth in the story."

OPPOSED TO PROSCRIPTION.

Massachusetts Democrats Denounce the A. P. A. and Its Methods.

Governor ....GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS
Lieutenant Governor.....JAMES S. GRINNELL
Secretary of State...EDWARD J. FLYNN
Treasurer and Receiver General.....EBEN STEVENS
Attorney General...HENRY F. HURLBUT
Auditor.....ALFRED C. WHITNEY

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The Massachusetts state democratic convention met today in Mechanic's hall. Hon. Josiah Quincy was elected permanent chairman and addressed the convention for about an hour, discussing the issues between the republican and democratic parties.

The work of nominating the state ticket was easily accomplished. The following were the nominations:

For governor, George Fred Williams of Dedham.

For lieutenant governor, James S. Grinnell of Greenfield.

For secretary of state, Edward J. Flynn of Boston.

For treasurer and receiver general, Eben Stevens of Dudley.

For attorney general, Henry F. Hurlbut of Lynn.

For auditor, Alfred C. Whitney of Boston.

The platform commends the present national administration for the conduct of foreign affairs, and congratulated the manufacturing interests of the country on the successful operation of the new tariff, regretting that the bill as originally framed by the democratic leaders was not in force, and denounces the efforts of the republican party to reopen this question.

It demands a maintenance of the gold standard and opposes the free coinage of silver and the further purchase of silver bullion, and demands that the government shall retire its paper money.

It favors the grant to the secretary of the treasury of the power to make short term loans, to maintain the gold balance of the treasury.

It tenders to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle the thanks of the democratic party of Massachusetts for their position on the money question, and congratulates the ccuntry on the marked revival of business which marks their stand.

It denounces the American Protective association by name. It declares in favor of good roads and for the collection of a fixed percentage of earnings from corporations which use the public highways.

WITH BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

Beginning of Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The thirty-sixth triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America was begun at 11 o'clock this morning with a solemn ceremonial. At the appointed hour the house of bishops gathered at Knickerbocker memorial hall and formed for the spectacular processional, with which the service was to be opened. First came the surpliced choir of Gethsemane church, then Secretary Hutchins of the house of deputies and Secretary Hart of the house of bishops, accompanied by Rev. J. J. Faude, rector of Gethsemane. The long line of bishops, clad in their rich vestments and degree hoods, appeared, headed by Bishop F. R. Millsbaugh of Kansas, the junior bishop, his apostolic brethren following in the order of their consecration, and the rear being brought up by Bishop Whipple of Minneapolis, the senior bishop and hence the presiding officer. With Bishop Whipple in the places of honor were the visiting Canadian bishops.

Arriving at the church the head of the procession halted and permitted Bishop Whipple and his coleagues in order of seniority to pass through first. Only eight bishops entered within the rail. On the left with Bishop Whipple were the archbishop of Rupert's Land, the bishop of Sakatchewan and Bishop Tuttle of Maine. On the right were Bishop Coxe of New York, Bishop Neely of Maine, Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota and the bishop of Sakatchewan. An elaborate musical service was rendered by the Gethsemane choir, and the sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, bishop of western New York.

Bishop Coxe preached on "The Catholic Religion for the American People," from Acts xi, 26, "The disciples were called Christians far in Antioch." He sketched graphically the spread of Christianity from Antioch around the globe, and maintained that of all Catholic churches, God had made the Anglican communion the truest representatives of the Antioch Christians who, if living today, would find nothing new or strange in the liturgical rites of the church.

The house of deputies and the house of bishops, which together make up the general convention of the Episcopal church, are now ready for business, having effected an organization this evening. The house of bishops was called to order by Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, who presided in the absence of Bishop Williams of Connecticut. Bishop Doane of Albany was elected chairman. He takes the place of the presiding bishop when he wishes to be relieved from any of the routine business. Dr. Samuel Hart of Hartford, Conn., the secretary of the house, was re-elected unanimously. The archbishop of Rupert's land and the bishop of Q'Appele were present as the representatives of the Canadian church, and the American bishops appearing in convention for the first time were introduced. There were five altogether, including Bishop McKim of Japan and Bishop Graves of China. There was a brief religious ceremony in connection with the announcement of the death of several bishops since the last convention. Several committees were appointed and then the house of bishops took a recess until tomorrow.

NORVAL BY ACCLAMATION

Republican Convention at Lincoln Endorses the Course of the Chief Justice.

NO TROUBLE IN NAMING THE TICKET

Everything Harmonious and All Action Had by Unanimous Consent—Resolution Against the A. P. A. Smothered in Committee.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—
T. L. NORVAL, Seward
For Regents of the State University—
C. H. MORRILL, Lincoln
H. L. GOULD, Ogallala

LINCOLN, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—Though small in area it was a sea of faces which confronted Chairman Morrill when he called together the republican state convention at 2:45 p. m., It was by far the largest congregation that had, so far this season, assembled as representatives of the state to nominate candidates for supreme judge and regents of the State university.

Delegates to the number of 800 were seated by ticket and the view of the audience was unobstructed by a forest of poles designating the locality of the various delegations. Balcony and gallery were crowded. Standing room was only available at the rear of the hall and that was scanty. The stage at the rear of the chairman's table was packed. There were 400 chairs and all were filled.

Chairman Morrill, upon calling together the fifth state convention held this fall, invited Rev. E. P. Chapin to offer divine invocation. This was followed by a number pleasingly rendered by the York Glee club, in which the pretensions of populists and democrats were fiercely satirized, the burden of which ran to the effect that the republican party was on the eve of coming into its own. It was, also, interpolated with frequent allusions to the popularity of Justice Norval.

Secretary Tim Sedgwick then read the call for the convention, stating in substance the object, which was to nominate one candidate for supreme judge and two regents of the State university, and to transact such other business as might come before it. Prefacing the introduction of Hon. John L. Webster, Chairman Morrill said that he joined with all delegates before him in hailing the near advent of republicans into power. The smoke of factories starting up was a harbinger of the good time on the way.

WHAT MR. WEBSTER SAID.

Mr. Webster said that the republicans always stood upon one platform without dissensions or side issues. The party represented by the delegates before him always protected the workingman and believed in the motto of "America for Americans," a statement that was received with the wildest applause of the session. The democrats had presented us with a depleted treasury and were now selling bonds at a ruinous rate of interest. The republicans, on coming into power, would stop the outflow of American gold and again begin paying off the national debt.

One bantling brought forth by the democratic party to raise money was the income tax. But the greatest judicial tribunal in the land had cut off the head of this bantling and declared it illegal. The democrats had, also, many of them, gone over to the heresy of free silver, and though the populists tried to father it, the democrats were equally guilty.

With the incoming of the republican party would come a dawn of prosperity. The time was surely coming. It was on the way. And the republican party was dedicated to the best interests of the people. It would, when reaching power, extend a helping hand to the struggling isle of Cuba. And had the republicans been in power, the American flag would be now floating over the Hawaiian islands.

The speaker said that he would not longer detain the members of the convention from their work, and Matt Daugherty nominated W. H. Harrison of Grand Island as temporary secretary, who was promptly elected. Delegate Snyder moved, and the motion was sustained, that no committee on credentials be named, but that those who had filed their credentials with the secretary of the central committee be admitted as delegates without further question. The temporary organization was then made permanent and a committee of seven, one from each congressional district and one from the state at large, was appointed as a committee on resolutions. On motion of George Thummel of Grand Island it was decided that all resolutions be submitted to the committee without reading. This smothered the anti-A. P. A. resolution of Delegate D. C. Courtney.

Chairman Webster named as committee on platform J. E. Frick, George Thummel, A. W. Field, J. D. Pope, A. Teft, Will Gurley and James Peters. On motion it was resolved to add to the committee on platform the name of Aaron Wall of Loup City.

C. A. Atkinson of Lincoln moved, and was sustained, that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates under the call without nominating speeches.

NORVAL BY ACCLAMATION..

Delegate Collins of Pawnee moved that the rules be suspended and Judge Norval be nominated by acclamation. It was carried amid wild applause, and the chief justice was escorted to the platform.

In his speech of acceptance he said that when a nomination to the supreme bench was a high honor, it was doubly so coming as it did with such unanimity. He accepted by pledging that he accepted as a republican and his conscience and oath of office should ever be his only guides.

Delegate Atkinson also moved, upon the same terms, the unanimous renomination of C. H. Morrill of Lincoln for the regency. In accepting Mr. Morrill pledged his best efforts to the interests of the State university, which now stood forth in the list of great universities.

For candidate for regent to succeed J. L. H. Knight of Creighton, J. S. Hogan nominated H. L. Gould of Ogalalla, and Delegate Reinncker of Gage nominated J. B. Weston. W. H. Reese of Richardson was also named. A ballot was proceeded with, which soon developed the fact that H. L. Gould was largely in the majority, and at the conclusion of the ballot Douglas county changed its fifty-eight votes from Weston to Gould, others following, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

Chairman Morrill then announced that, as the principal business of the convention was over, the state central committee had prepared a feast. He introduced Senator John M. Thurston.

Senator Thurston said that reports to the contrary notwithstanding he was still in the land of the living. The republican party had honored him with election to a high office and he owed it to that party not to die until a republican governor could appoint his successor.

GREAT YEAR FOR REPUBLICANS.

This was a signal year with republicans. They were preparing not only for this fall, but for the greater struggle of 1896. This was a year when no republican should scratch a republican ticket, and the one who did so should not be recognized as a republican when the latter party came into its own. The republicans and democrats had not changed fronts. The same old strife was between them. Some had said that the tariff question had been settled, but this was not so. It was not settled and never would be until it was settled right. It must be settled so that an American could carry a dinner pail made of American tin, filled with pumpkin pie bought with American wages. There was no difference among republicans on the money question that could endanger republican success. That party alone possessed the genius of American statesmanship to settle the money question. For himself he was for bimetallism on the basis of the equality between two dollars. He would never vote to pay American workingmen in depreciated currency. Never would he vote to allow the Mexican dollar to be worth more than an American one. The republican party, from sea to sea, from lake to gulf, was the party of the people. The democrats had laid their paralyzing hands on the industries of the country and killed them. He thanked his audience and retired.

Church Howe said that the man who was coming back to the republican party must be mighty quick about it. The people in the gallery who contemplated doing so would do well to consider this admonition.

Tom Majors expressed the opinion that he was the only man so far presented as a speaker who was in good health. But it required a little defeat to make a man strong and robust. He had had it and knew what he was talking about. But he should remain a republican until eternity came for him.

Secretary Harrison announced that there would be a jubilee meeting at the opera house in the evening and a torchlight procession. Congressman Mercer was loudly called for and responded.

He prefaced his serious remarks with the statement that he had a sort of a Grover front, and it was difficult to see over it. But in doing so he saw before him one of the most harmonious conventions he ever witnessed. He could not understand it because in the gallery were a number of the Lancaster delegation. The speaker said that in China he had seen five natives doing the work of two Americans, and not receiving as much pay. In Japan he had seen women, men and boys working for an average wage of 14 cents a day. The sewing machine had lately been introduced in China, and soon they would be competing with Americans.

Congressman Mercer said that he saw several of these natives sitting around a pail of rice, dressed in a breech clout and a pair of spectacles. A laugh was created when he inquired: "Could you compete with that?"

The more we saw of life in foreign lands the more grew the necessity of enacting a high tariff to keep out foreign competition. If we did not do so we should find ourselves in the soup. The speaker paid a high tribute to the characters of the nominees for regents and said that one of them, Mr. Gould, was in favor of educating children along republican lines.

BROUGHT IN THE PLATFORM.

Chairman Frick, of the committee on platform, then presented and read the platform.

We, the republicans of Nebraska, in convention assembled, declare our adherence to the statement of principles and policies adopted by the national republican convention of 1892. Governed in accordance with these principles and policies, the industries of the nation have prospered, the revenues were always sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the government, the veterans of the war for the union, disabled in the service, and the widows and orphans of the dead were liberally provided for, and a greater part of the national debt incurred in the defense of the flag had been paid out of the surplus. The national debt had been established, the currency of the country (amply secured by a treasury reserve never impaired) was beyond question, and a degree of prosperity attained unexampled in the history of the nations.

But the fallacies of so-called populism having temporarily demoralized the rank of republicanism in its strongholds, the last national election restored the democratic party to power in the executive and legislative departments of the government, and the results of the "change" immediately appeared. The industries of the nation were paralyzed, financial panic followed, unprecedented for its duration and widespread disaster to our commercial and manufacturing interests, the impairment of values of all property and product, and its reduction to a pauper level of the wages of labor. The fears of the people were finally justified by the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, a measure so obnoxious and indefensible that a democratic president, pledged to free trade measures, denounced it as an act of perfidy and dishonor, but suffered it to become a law without his signature. This law, based upon no recognized principle, fathered by no party platform, that neither protects American industries nor raises a sufficient revenue to supply the ordinary necessities of the government, that has forced the borrowing of immense sums of money on the bonds of the government in a time of profound peace, and the farming out of the functions of the treasury department to a syndicate, controlled by foreign capitalists, has once more proven the utter incapacity of the democratic party for administering the affairs of the government.

The election of a congress last November with an unparalleled republican majority immediately strengthened the national credit, restored, in a great measure, the confidence and courage of the people, and revived our languishing industries, and has signally vindicated the republican policy of protection to home industries and a sound currency.

We, therefore, call upon all patriotic people, irrespective of former political affiliations, to join in assisting to bring back prosperity to the state and nation by reenacting protection to American industries on the basis of that splendid law known as the "McKinley act," thereby securing an adequate revenue while guarding the American market for American products and furnishing steady and remunerative employment of American labor at American wages, and returning to the beneficial system of commercial reciprocity with our sister American republics.

ALL KINDS OF MONEY EQUAL.

Favoring the use of both gold and silver standard money, we oppose all monetary legislation that would result in either gold or silver monometallism, and demand the maintenance of a national currency, every dollar of which, whether in gold, silver or paper, shall be of equal value and of equal debt paying or purchasing power.

We denounce the democratic national administration for its supine neglect of American interests in its foreign policy, and its cowardly abandonment of the doctrine of the fathers of the republic, that guarantees the friendly offices of this government in favor of the independent states of the American continents threatened with spoliation or conquest by any European power. We most heartily sympathize with the people of Cuba in their desire to attain independence and self-government, and demand in case of Spain's attempt to make good its threat to wage a war of extermination against them the prompt recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic by the United States.

The republican party, always foremost in the march of progress, recognizes the importance of irrigation to the people of the western part of the state, and we pledge the party to the same friendly spirit in the consideration of future legislation as it exhibited toward these interests in the enactment of the first general irrigation law in 1889, and again in 1895, upon its return to power in both houses of the legislature, when it greatly extended the features of the law of 1889 and included provisions for the organization of irrigation districts.

And we hereby ask the congress of the United States to enact such laws as will determine the rights between citizens of several states in the use of water for irrigation purposes from streams flowing through two or more states.

To further aid in the development of irrigation, we would respectfully request our congressional delegation to urge the passage of a law granting to the state for this purpose the remaining public lands undisposed of within our borders.

We congratulate the people upon the restoration of the sugar bounty and the wonderful impetus given this industry on account thereof, but we demand that the books of those that receive the benefits of the bounty of state and nation should at all times be open to the inspection of lawful authority and that sworn statements of costs of production should be furnished in order that justice may be done to the people, as well as to the recipient.

There was considerable disorder at this stage of the proceedings, and Chairman Webster very properly called the delegates down. Following the reading of the platform the convention adjourned.

COURTNAY'S RESOLUTION.

Following is the anti-A. P. A. resolution submitted by D. C. Courtney to the committee on platform, and by them suppressed:

Resolved, that the republican party of Nebraska is opposed to secret political organizations and opposed to making religious belief of any kind a qualification for holding public office in the state or nation.

While Mr. Courtney, who was a Lancaster county delegate, was waiting for action by the committee, he was called away, professionally to assist in getting a couple of gamblers out of jail, who had just been arrested. He said that could he have returned in time he should certainly have moved the resolution as an amendment to the platform in open convention, and thus headed off George Thummel's motion to submit all resolutions without reading.

"But," continued Courtney, "the effect for all practical purposes is the same. I have submitted an anti-A. P. A. resolution and the committee has sat down on it. The committee is the agent of the convention and has expressed its wishes. The convention stands pledged in favor