PART ONE.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1893—TWENTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TWO MONTHS OF TALK

Progress Made by the Senate Toward the Repeal of the Sherman Bill.

STILL A GLIMMERING UNCERTAINTY

Yesterday's Debate on the Subject Did Not Develop Any New Facts.

SENATORS PEFFER AND CAMDEN SPEAK

Senator Chandler Criticizes the President for Overstepping His Privileges.

QUESTIONABLE APPOINTMENTS MADE

His Letter to Governor Northen of Georgia Commented Upon—New York Politics and Hawaiian Affairs Brought Into the Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The day in the senate closed the eighth week of the extraordinary session and the fifth week of debate on the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the act of 1890, commonly called the Sherman law. There was today on each side of the pending question, Senator Camden of West Virginia in advocacy of repeal and Senator Peffer of Kansas in opposition to repeal and favoring the free coinage of silver.

Senator Chandler, in his criticism on conduct in the appointment of Mr. Blount as his personal representative in the Hawaiian matter, was closely followed by republicans and democrats alike, and but for the determined effort to press the repeal bill to a vote the incident would doubtless have led to a lengthy and interesting debate.

When the senate met this morning, Mr. Perkins of California gave notice of an amendment intended to be proposed by him to repeal the bill, carrying out the suggestion made in his recent speech.

Chandler's Resolution.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chandler, calling for information as to the commission now investigating the New York custom house, was laid before the senate, and Mr. Chandler spoke in defense of it. He said the object was to ascertain the facts from the treasury department, and after learning them to invoke, if necessary, the action of congress to prevent the appointment of officers or nomination of officers of the United States without a warrant of constitution or law and contrary to the spirit of both. Mr. Chandler sent up to the desk and had read the letter of Appraiser Cooper tendering his resignation because of the treatment he had received at the hands of the commission. Mr. Chandler read from New York papers reports of the proceedings of the commission. He read from a New York paper a statement that Grover Cleveland was elected president of the first decisions he and his advisers reached was that places must be given for some of the anti-snapper democrats in New York without violating the civil service law. He called this statement particularly to the attention of Mr. Hill in order that the senator might tell the senate whether any of the vacancies that had been or had been filled by anti-snapper democrats or by democrats who belonged to that wing of the party to which the senator belonged. Another article which he had read was to the effect that ex-Secretary Fairchild was on the "democratic roll" along with spies and detectives.

Made Without Authority.

Mr. Chandler argued there was no authority in law for the appointment of the commissioners, as a reference to the constitution showed, and that great document could not be referred to too often when there was a president in the white house who, in the exercising of appointments, was willing to violate the language of the constitution.

Mr. Chandler said ex-Secretary Fairchild, who had tried to demolish the senior senator from New York (Mr. Hill), was anxious for recognition by the administration, and it was not convenient to give him recognition. Collector Magone and Mr. Poindexter of New York were also desirous of recognition. Whether Mr. Wallace McFarland rendered any anti-snapper service, which demanded that he should be rewarded, Mr. Chandler did not know. These gentlemen, however, finally found recognition at the hands of this administration by being appointed an investigation commission in pursuance of an appropriation in the sundry civil appropriation bill of March, 1889, for the "detection of fraud upon the customs revenue."

"That false pretense of authority is," said Mr. Chandler, "an attempt to reward these distinguished gentlemen for their political services to the democratic party and for their brief and heroic attempts to build up the anti-snapper faction in the state of New York, for destruction of the senators from that state, whom I am pleased to see upon this floor."

Where He Supported the President.

Referring to the repeal bill, Mr. Chandler said he was now engaged in supporting the president in his efforts to get the silver law repealed. This would not deter him, however, from criticising the president, whom he thought was disregarding the present law, and had made a law unto himself and the white house when he reached a determination to carry out that determination, whether he saw law for it or not. Mr. Chandler, in support of his argument, cited the appointment of Cleveland in his former term, without the advice and consent of the senate, of William L. Putnam and James B. Angel as commissioners to negotiate a fisheries treaty with Great Britain, in violation, he said, of the constitution.

Mr. Chandler referred to the "Message to the senate communicated to Governor Northen of Georgia" and said he had seen in a recent London paper that there was a singular resemblance between the "letters of President Cleveland and those of the emperor of Germany."

Going back to the Hawaiian episode Mr. Chandler read from the president's letter to the government of Hawaii the sentence, "May God have you in his wide keeping." "What a beneficent air of royalty hovers about that extension of the good wishes of his majesty, the president of the United States," said Mr. Chandler, "through his personal commissioner, who has paramount authority to the provisional government of Hawaii." Mr. Chandler said the appointment of Mr. Blount was a more gross violation of constitution than had occurred in the appointment of officials in 100 years. It was time the president and heads of departments should be brought to a rigid observance of the constitution.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Dolph, republican, of Oregon, calling for information as to the payment of pensions to persons residing abroad, was taken up. Mr. Dolph said there was either great ignorance in the action of the pension bureau, or a premeditated intention to thwart the will of congress and he cited the case of the widow of Commodore Watson, whose pension, granted by special act of congress, was suspended six months ago and she was called upon to prove by living persons an event which occurred eighty-five years ago. The resolution was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Teller, republican, of Colorado, offered a resolution which went over, calling for information as to the amount of silver bullion purchased by the Treasury department in the month of September, 1893.

The repeal bill was laid before the senate at 1 o'clock as the unfinished business, and Mr. Camden, democrat, of West Virginia, addressed the senate in advocacy of the bill. He said the Sherman act was an innovation on the recognized principles of finance, and he should vote for its repeal with the clear understanding that it should not produce a contraction in the volume of money, which should be provided against.

Practically Impossible.

The free coinage of silver under the existing conditions, said Mr. Camden, and its circulation at a parity with gold, was a practical impossibility, and any attempt to establish bimetallism or the free coinage of silver in the United States without an international agreement would bring the United States at once to a silver basis. He believed that the conditions would so change by the end of this decade that the free coinage of silver would not only be restored in this country, but in England and Europe. If the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the act of 1890 be passed it should be followed, first, by legislation to strengthen the treasury; second, to give more elasticity to the issue of paper money, and to guard against the sudden contraction of the currency; and, third, to provide for the coinage and use of silver for domestic circulation in this country as silver money within specified limits. Mr. Camden said that he did not share the belief which existed that the president would not approve legislation recognizing silver, and that it was no reason for opposing the passage of the pending bill. He had full faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the president, whose recent utterances should set at rest all doubt on that point.

Mr. Peffer, populist, of Kansas then resumed his argument against the repeal bill begun on Thursday. Mr. Peffer concluded his speech at 4:30 p. m., and after a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Repeal of the Federal Elections Law the Subject of Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The session of the house today lasted only three hours. The feature of debate was the speech of Representative Patterson of Tennessee. With a frankness and boldness that attracted the attention of democrats and republicans alike, he reviewed the history of the reconstruction period and the struggle of white men in the south to regain control of the states after the war. He admitted that violence and even fraud might have been used, but asserted that the relations of the Anglo-Saxon and negro races were in the nature of things certain to culminate eventually in a race contest. He proceeded with his fierce denunciation of the policy of the republican party under a hot running fire from all the republican leaders.

DeWitt Warner also enlivened the debate by an assault on Judge Woods of Indiana in connection with his decision in the Dudley case.

Mr. Sayers of Texas, the chairman of the committee on appropriations, presented a bill to extend the completion of the work of the eleventh census until June 30, 1894. The bill was passed without objection.

National Elections Law.

Debate on the bill to repeal the national elections laws was resumed, Mr. Patterson of Tennessee taking the floor in support of the measure. It was as impossible to stir up fratricidal strife now, he said, by reciting the horrors of the late civil war as it would be by recounting the history of the war of the cross. In discussing the purpose of these laws he maintained that President Lincoln went to his grave never dreaming of universal negro suffrage, that not a soldier who fought for the union dreamed of it during the war or immediately after.

"The greatest calamity," said he, "that ever happened to a free people was the assassination of Lincoln. Had he lived and carried out his policy there would have been peace and prosperity in the south twenty-five years ago. The excitement and hate engendered by Lincoln's assassination made it possible for the ambitious republican leaders to place their heel on the neck of the south. The reconstruction legislation was passed on the theory that the sovereignty of states was gone and the southern states were conquered territory. The camp followers and the carpet baggers rushed in. The southern leaders were deprived of a voice in the government. Over $300,000,000 was heaped onto the debt of the southern states. Ruin, devastation, lawlessness, fraud and corruption reigned supreme.

General Henderson of Iowa interrupted to read a letter from an unnamed individual of Tennessee that declared that in five of the counties of that state wholesale fraud and intimidation were practiced.

Mr. Patterson replied by recounting the history of an attempt in 1888 to punish election frauds. He called attention to the condition of affairs in the south before the war, when the man who would corrupt or spend money on elections was a dishonored man. If it has been otherwise in the south since the war the origin must be looked for in these election measures.

White Rule in the South.

"In the states which were Mexicanized the white people of the south had to submit or resort to fraud to get back control. The alternative forced on those people was the most awful in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race. In the south, by these measures," said he, addressing the republicans, "you draw the color line, you force all white men, protectionists or free traders, into the defense of that other overshadowing doctrine that the white man shall rule. The time will never come," he continued, "when the negroes can be organized by any political party to again control and contaminate these states." [Democratic applause.]

One after another the republican leaders, Cannon, Burrows, Henderson, crossed swords with the Tennesseean, but with skill and craft he parried their thrusts. As he proceeded to discuss the efficacy of the Australian ballot as a means of purifying the ballot, General Henderson shouted: "What good will the Australian ballot do if you stand here insisting that the Caucasian shall and will rule?"

"Civilization," replied Mr. Patterson, "is not the work of a day or a year. It required ages to make an Englishman, an Irishman,

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SHIPS BADLY BUILT

German Critics Beginning to Find Fault with Their Navy.

LESSONS FROM THE VICTORIA DISASTER

Monstrous Masses of Steel and Iron Unsuited for Useful Work.

UNSEAWORTHY AND VERY COSTLY HULKS

Specimens of Naval Architecture that Cannot Be Trusted at Sea.

AS GUN PLATFORMS THEY ARE FAILURES

In a Heavy Swell Their Crews Can Do Nothing but Hold On—They Are Monuments of Extravagance and Poor Judgment.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The arrival of Emperor William of Germany at Rominten, his Prussian shooting box, has been fixed for tomorrow, when the new chapel built there will be dedicated in the presence of the empress and a large number of the court.

In this city no credence is given to the story that the emperor will visit Fredensborg.

The recent agitation in England in regard to the defects found in the British war ships, brought on mainly by the disaster to the Victoria, has an echo here. It will be remembered that in the House of Commons recently, Mr. Edward T. Gourney, a well known shipbuilder and member for Sunderland, asked whether, since the sinking of the war ship Victoria the government's attention had been directed to the criticism of experts at home and abroad as the utility of ships of monstrous size. It was claimed that the majority of the large British battle ships were comparatively useless for the purpose they were intended for. It was also suggested that the British fleet would be more strengthened by the addition of large numbers of fast cruisers, of powerful rams, and vessels of a type smaller and less expensive than the monster battleships which seem to find so much favor with the British shipbuilders.

Causing Dissatisfaction.

In this country the reported increase in the naval estimate has caused much dissatisfaction among the radicals and liberals who claim that Germany does not need a strong navy or an addition to the army. The shipbuilding experts of Germany have followed closely the criticism made in England upon the British warship which has recently met with disaster, and the German experts insist that the present existing type of German warships is especially unsuited to Germany. They cite, as an instance, that the Koenig Wilhelm and the Deutschland are scarcely able to use their guns during a heavy sea. This fact was instanced recently during the naval maneuvers in the German ocean, and it is claimed that these ships were shown to be thoroughly unsuited for Germany's flatland coast. The Koenig Wilhelm was launched in 1869, has twelve inches of armor, carries eighteen 14½-ton guns and four 12-ton guns; she has 8,000 indicated horse power and a tonnage displacement of 9,757 tons. The Deutschland has ten inches of armor, carries eight 23-ton guns and seven 4-ton guns. She has 9,000 indicated horse power and a displacement of 7,700 tons. It is also shown that warships like the Kron Prinz roll so much in the German ocean that their crews are scarcely able to move at all. In view of these facts, it is more than likely that the government will meet with serious opposition in carrying out Emperor William's project to increase the strength of the German navy.

Rolls Like a Cradle.

The Kron Prinz has only five inches of armor and carries sixteen nine-ton guns. She is of 5,800 indicated horse-power and has a displacement of 5,568 tons. As an instance of the rolling propensities of this ship it is said that on a recent cruise when she met with rather rough water nearly all her officers and sailors were more or less seasick, and those who were not seasick were pitched about and bruised in an alarming manner. Complaints of a similar nature have been made against several warships in Great Britain.

The present situation of the Bavarian Diet will be watched with unusual interest here, because the recent elections in Bavaria considerably changed the position of the different parties in the House and have wrested the majority from the center party. This result is chiefly owing to a political revolution, headed by what is known here as the Peasants league, an organization somewhat similar to the farmers alliance in the United States. The rebellion of the peasants is different from the farmers' movement inasmuch as it is principally a protest against interference in political affairs on the part of the clergy. It is expected in view of this change on the part of the parties the government will have a difficult task to carry its measures.

Vienna Anarchists.

The authorities of Vienna are doing every possible thing to get to the bottom of the recent anarchistic plot which threatened to destroy the House of Parliament, together with a number of the most prominent buildings on the Ringstrasse. The police now claim the Czechs were also implicated in the recent anarchist movement. They make this assertion on the ground that a large number of Czech pamphlets have been found during the early morning hours thrown about the streets of the capital, with the regular bloodthirsty literature already reported to have been found thickly strewn through the streets of Vienna. In addition a larger number of Czech pamphlets have been found in the offices of the editors of a Czech newspaper published here, as well as in the office of the socialist paper entitled Teukunft. The editors of both these newspapers have fled.

Will Treat Only with the King.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The Matin publishes today an interview with a functuary of the colonial department in which the latter declares that it is useless for King Behanzin to send emissaries to France, which country would refuse to recognize them. The government, the officials said, would treat only with King Behanzin himself. The cabinet desires a peaceful termination of the dispute.

France and Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: Prime Minister Dupuy is altering his mind in regard to his promise that the government would contribute to the fund for the entertainment of the officers of the Russian squadron at Toulon. The article adds that since 1888 the French have invested fully £180,000,000 in Russian securities.

BISMARCK'S CONDITION.

His Family Fear the Return of Serious Attacks—The Prince Pleased.

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KISSINGEN, Sept. 30.—New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Bismarck's relatives are very anxious and desire to remove the prince to Friederichsruhe as soon as possible. Every day there are different versions about the prince's illness and difficult assertions as to the truth. I learn from a reliable source that the prince suffers greatly from neuralgia in the face. The nerves of the legs also cause him great pain and inflammation in the left lung continues, and furthermore, sciatica is still bad, while the bite of an insect on the neck caused a painful swelling. Bismarck had bad inflammation of the lungs in 1859 while on the way to St. Petersburg and was laid up at Hanendorf from November till the following March.

This is one reason why the family is so anxious, as they fear a recurrence of the same malady may prove dangerous. During his illness the ex-chancellor has allowed his beard to grow, as he dislikes being shaved by others. Even since Emperor William sent his famous Guens dispatch, telegraphic inquiries are sent daily by nearly all the monarchs of Europe.

Bismarck was as much surprised as pleased by the kaiser's dispatch, for he thought the machinations of his enemies had prevented any chance of better relations with William.

Intentions of the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The kaiser will not visit Bismarck for the present and the Bismarck clique is once more in the ascendancy. Numerous press opinions intimate that Bismarck would have been more diplomatic if he had accepted the hospitality of the kaiser, then to have been compelled by his doctor to refuse the invitation.

The Triple Alliance is offended at recent French maneuvers, which are also taken as indications that the French authorities are no longer masters of the situation. The attaches of France here are accused of keeping up a spy system. The military party rejoice and magnify incidents and it is feared that if it carries its point there will be a renewal of hostilities if care is not taken in Paris.

Italy will reform her mobilization system, adopting the German system.

STRIKING FRENCH MINERS.

Affairs in the Pas-de-Calais District Are Becoming Serious.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—There have been several serious riots in the Pas-de-Calais coal districts. The disturbances took place last night and today. The strikers organized themselves into patrols and endeavored to prevent nonunion men from going down into the mines or in any way taking part in putting out coal. The police were utterly unable to cope with the strikers and had to call upon the troops for assistance. The latter managed to disperse the strikers.

The strike throughout the Pas-de-Calais district, with the exception of the riot referred to, remains stationary.

In the Carmaux district the miners have decided by a large majority to go out on strike.

ANOTHER TREATY PRESENTED.

Siam Informed by France that She Must at Once Come to Terms.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Bangkok says M. de Vileres, the special envoy of France to the government of Siam, presented yesterday the draft of another treaty to Siam, declaring it must be accepted without alteration by Sunday next. It is understood that in the draft presented France drops the considerations considered as being excessive in the ultimatum previously printed and more seriously affecting Siam. But the king is only given forty-eight hours in which to decide, as M. de Vileres threatens to leave Bangkok at the expiration of that time.

More Men Go Out.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.—Advices from Charleroi in the Department of Hainaut announce that a large number of miners have struck there in addition to those already out, making a total of 12,600 men already on a strike. A general cessation of work is expected on Monday. Many of the men who have been on a strike at Mons and Liege are returning to work.

Another Anti-Semitic Lie Exposed.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—In consequence of the assertions from anti-Semitic societies that the religious books used in the Jewish schools contained doctrines dangerous to public life the government ordered an examination of the books. The examinations showed that the assertions were entirely unfounded.

Attacked the Mob.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A riot occurred near Lens today. While a squad of gensdarmes were trying to disperse a mob of strikers at Astricourt they were assailed by the men out of work. The gensdarmes charged with drawn swords. Several of the strikers were wounded and a number arrested.

Could Not Sit His Horse.

ROME, Sept. 30.—Ex-King Milan of Servia, while riding from Mons on a horse belonging to King Humbert, was thrown and was supposed to have been seriously injured. It appears, however, that the king has not suffered any serious injury.

Must Serve in the Army.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The priests throughout France have been for the first time called upon to do a month's service with the army reserves. The temporary absences from their parishes are being officially published in the church papers.

Anglo-American Parcel Post.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Mr. Hennifer Heaton is a passenger on board the steamship Lucania, en route to the United States and Japan. Mr. Heaton will endeavor to make the necessary arrangements for an Anglo-American parcel post.

Talked with the Pope.

ROME, Sept. 30.—The brother and son of the king of Siam had an audience lasting half an hour with the pope today. The distinguished visitors afterwards called upon Cardinal Rampolli, the pope's secretary of state.

Caravans Despoiled.

FEZ, Sept. 30.—Two large caravans, one convoying a large consignment of clothes for the troops and the other convoying a party of merchants, have been attacked and all their animals have been stolen.

Bursted an Emperor's Bust.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—The man Stepano, who was arrested in Prague yesterday on the charge of lese majeste, was found guilty of the offense of smashing a bust of the emperor with a stick.

Fortifying Her Frontier.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The Solfil says that France is pushing forward with a great deal of vigor the forts on the Alpine frontier.

WAS EASY ON SIAM

Terms of the French Treaty Said to Be Favorable to the Loser.

IT WILL BE SIGNED TODAY AT BANGKOK

Work of the Special Envoy Sent from Paris is Almost Concluded.

MUCH MORE LENIENT THAN LOOKED FOR

Clauses Regarding Commerce Are Said to Be Especially Favorable.

COMMENT ON THE COMMISSIONERS' ACTION

Frenchmen in Siam Think M. de Vileres Has Been Altogether Too Gentle in Settling the Matter with the King.

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LONDON, Sept. 30.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald correspondent at Bangkok cables as follows:

"The convention between France and Siam is to be signed tomorrow. M. Le Myer de Vileres, the special envoy of the French government, who has been conducting the negotiations here, leaves immediately in the Aspice for Saigon, in French Cochin-China.

"I learn on good authority that the terms of the convention are much less drastic than at first proposed, and that Siam has been treated more leniently than it was supposed she would be.

"Especially are the commercial clauses in the treaty of a far better character than the Siamese government would expect.

"The favorable nature of the convention for Siam is much commented on here, and M. de Vileres is credited with the modifications. Indeed there is a strong French feeling against him for what is termed his 'mildness.

"If possible, I will wire to you tomorrow the terms of the convention."

REBEL RANKS GROWING.

Peace of Argentina Threatened by Several Additional Provinces.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 30.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—I have just interviewed a responsible person who has arrived from over the Andes. He says he has positive information that Catamarca and Salta have joined the provinces of Santa Fe and Tucuman in revolt. Although the decree from Buenos Ayres orders mobilization of the national guard my informant doubts if the men can be depended upon and he believes they will go the radical revolters. Should President Pena be displaced, Uriburn, now vice president, will be president.

The failure of the squadron to revolt is the only drawback to the triumph of the radicals. Strong doubts are expressed in Santiago, Chili, as to the truth of the Argentina government having defeated the revolters.

News is expected by a mail carrier from across the mountains. A private letter from Buenos Ayres gives assurance that the radical party will win in the end.

Colonel Espina's sentence to death has been commuted to imprisonment for twenty years. A telegram from Villa Maria this morning says it is expected that the rebels will be dispossessed from their position in Canda Gomez today, when telegraphic communication with Rosario and Buenos Ayres will be at once restored.

PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 30.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Crespo will most probably be elected president of Venezuela.

CAPTURED A REBEL GUNBOAT.

Good Work of the Government Cruiser Independencia of Argentine.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 30.—The Argentine government ironclad Independencia, now at Rosario, has captured the rebel warship Andes. The latter vessel was seized at Buenos Ayres a few days ago while lying discharged and out of commission. When the Independencia was sighted by the rebels on board the Andes the latter's officers took to the boats and managed to escape ashore. The crew, however, was captured and will be tried by court martial and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

It would appear that the reports circulated to the effect that Rosario had surrendered were incorrect, as the rebels there are still holding out and claim to be able to make a long resistance.

General Roca has left here to take command of the federal troops.

It is rumored that fresh desertions to the rebels have taken place, and that the latter are correspondingly elated. A German newspaper says the Argentinische Tageblat has been suppressed for publishing news unfavorable to the government, and its editor has been arrested and thrown into prison.

Will Not Cause Serious Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Secretary Herbert said today that there were no new facts to make public in the case of the American named Boynton, who had been arrested at Rio de Janeiro while in command of a tug flying the British flag. It is unlikely from what the secretary said that anything will be done in the matter until the department has in its possession additional information concerning the case. At the Department of State the officials are inclined to look on the matter as of slight importance and say that it has no international feature whatever. The question of whether Boynton must be brought to the United States for trial, and by whom he shall be tried, may be decided upon by the secretary of the navy and the attorney general.

Bavarian Army Expenses.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says the regent in opening the Bavarian diet announced that a bill will be submitted which will contain fresh estimates that would be required by the new military conditions in addition to the ordinary expenses of the diet.

Foreigners Supporting the Rebels.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 30.—The latest news received from Rosario is to the effect that the Swiss and German colonists of that neighborhood are supporting the insurgents. There has been continuous fighting throughout the day, but the rebels claim to have the advantage and on the other hand the government forces claim to have triumphed. The only fact which is certain is that there has been severe fighting between the rebels and the government forces.

ANARCHIST PALAS.

He Will Be Shot with His Back Toward the Firing Party.

BARCELONA, Sept. 30.—According to the military law Palas, the anarchist, who has been tried by court martial for the throwing of two bombs at General Martinez Campos Sunday last, will be shot with his back turned toward the firing party of soldiers who will execute him. The anarchists shows the greatest serenity of mind and seems in no way disturbed.

Palas was allowed to have an interview with his children. He carried it on in the most stolid manner, exchanged a few words with them, but seemed unconcerned. It is thought Palas will be shot early in the morning and the place of execution will be kept secret.

General Campos continues to improve. It is now reported that the veteran commander has asked the president of the military tribunal to pardon Palas.

Still Bombarding Rio.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 30.—The Brazilian consul refuses to sign clearance papers for vessels bound for Brazilian ports.

The latest report received here from Rio is that the rebel war vessels have all opened fire on the city, and much damage to property has been done.

Great Distress Among Strikers.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Advices from all parts of the country indicate that the keenest distress exists among the striking coal miners and their families. A further stoppage of many large mills has occurred on account of a lack of fuel.

Evidence Against Train Robbers.

TOLEDO, Sept. 30.—An official of the Lake Shore says the authorities of Noble county, Indiana, are in possession of conclusive evidence to show that John Connors and Eva Flint, who were arrested at Kendallville last Wednesday in connection with the Lake Shore train robbery, were two of the participants in the distribution of the booty. Eva Flint made several trips to Elkhart and Chicago with large quantities of bullion, specie and gold, part of the proceeds of the robbery.

Bravery Rewarded.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—At the close of the Board of Trade today Thomas Barrett, who gallantly rushed into the gallery last Wednesday and disarmed the maniac whose shooting had created a panic among the members, was presented a gold medal. President Hamill made the presentation speech, to which Mr. Barrett briefly and modestly responded. At the same time a nurse was presented to Henry Hudium, the colored boy who assisted in the capture.

Sent Up for Life.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Sept. 30.—Dr. Foglesong, whose trial for poisoning his wife ended yesterday in conviction, was today sentenced to Jackson prison for life. When sentence was passed upon him the doctor declared that he was innocent. The doctor's first and second wives died under peculiar circumstances, and there is suspicion that he may have murdered them also.

To Close Questionable Resorts.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—Mayor Kennedy of Allegheny City has issued orders that active and immediate steps must be taken to eradicate the "so-called evil" of the city. The police today served notices on the proprietors of every known questionable resort to have their places vacated within forty-eight hours or suffer summary action.

Did Not Know It Was Loaded.

NAUVOO, Ill., Sept. 30.—John M. Schaeffer of Nauvoo was accidentally shot and instantly killed at an amateur theatrical rehearsal in Nauvoo last night by Edward Egbert, one of the actors, who had occasion to draw a revolver during the rehearsal, and supposed that it was not loaded.

Movement of Ocean Steamers Sept. 30.

At Boston—Arrived—Steamer Francisco, from Hull for New York.

At New York—Arrived—Umbria, from Liverpool; France, from London; Bretagne, from Havre.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Princess, from Philadelphia.

Presbyterian Hospital.

Last night the board of directors of the Presbyterian hospital met to consider the question of accepting the resignation of Mrs. Brown, the veteran matron, and to discuss various other matters connected with the management of the institution, but no action was taken.

Won a Shetland Pony.

There was an "arithmetic contest" between twenty-four boys and girls under 14 years of age at the Omaha Commercial last night. A Shetland pony was offered as a prize to the pupil who could add 200 figures the quickest. John Dusatky won the pony.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30.—At the suit of domestic and foreign creditors, Mr. W. J. Chase of this city was appointed receiver of the Appeal-Avalanche newspaper today. The paper will continue publication without other changes.

Clothing Company's Troubles.

SPOKANE, Sept. 30.—The Imperial Clothing company, the largest establishment of its kind in the city, has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are $105,000 and the assets much below this figure.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; Variable Winds; Local Showers.

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2. Counties Instructing for Maxwell.
   Local Democrats Name a Ticket.
   Jim Kyner is Not Popular.
3. Senators Discussing a Compromise.
   They Are Serving Their Country.
4. Dull Week in Society.
   Life Blood of Commerce.
   Affairs at South Omaha.
5. Burlington Begins Evictions.
   Disappearance of a Schuyler Man.
   For a Nebraska Library Day.
6. Council Bluffs Local News.
   Union Pacific Makes a Sensation.
7. General Sporting Summaries.
   Wall Street Watches Washington.
   Oklahoma Moving for Statehood.
8. Freland's Day at Jackson Park.
   Omaha Girls in a Sensational Suit.
10. Making Sugar from Beets.
    New York's Great Museum.
11. Griswold's Weekly Grist.
12. Editorial and Comment.
13. Bride o the Adriatic.
    Bond Schemes Defended.
15. Omaha's Local Trade Reviewed.
    Commercial and Financial News.
    Situation in Cattle and Hogs.
16. How Bank Notes Are Made.
    Evolution of the Modern Mormon.
17. Birthplace of the Champion Cynic.
18. Under the Pines of Shasta.
19. Woman and Her World.
    Books and Periodicals.

DOUGLAS IN DOUBT

Her Delegates Will Go to the State Convention Without Instructions.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY

Motions to Endorse Maxwell and Powell Voted Down in Turn.

NEAT LITTLE PLAN THAT MISCARRIED

Scheme to Muzzle the Convention Exposed and Quickly Knocked Out.

PLAIN TALK INDULGED ON THE FLOOR

Mr. Rosewater Calls Public Attention to a Job by Which it Was Hoped to Capture the Meeting—The Delegates.

Douglas county yesterday refused to follow the example set by Dodge county three weeks ago in endorsing a straw man for supreme judge in order to play into the hands of the combined corporation and boodle ring forces, that have conspired to overthrow Judge Maxwell.

The convention took two votes, considering the advisability of endorsing either Maxwell or Wooster's dummy, C. N. Powell, and declined to instruct the delegation for anyone, finally selecting a mixed delegation to the state convention and allowing it to go unhampered. It is believed that the delegation, consisting of 108 men, contains a slight majority of anti-Maxwell men, the Maxwell side numbering between forty and fifty.

The convention hall was crowded, the galleries and all the vacant space in the rear of the delegates' seats being early packed with railroad sympathizers. A number of them even mixed with the delegates on the floor, and any number of them voted with the anti-Maxwellites on every viva voce vote. A number of candidates for city and county offices were present, where they were completely overshadowed by the crowd of strikers marshaled for the occasion by the corporation bosses.

The great interest taken in the contest by the Burlington was everywhere manifest by the presence and activity of the representatives of that road, even General Manager Holdrege being uptown to personally oversee what was being done. He did not appear at the convention hall, but took a station at a convenient point on Sixteenth street near Farnam, where he was kept informed by means of a three minute messenger bulletin service of all that was happening in the convention.

The setback the anti-Maxwell men received at the primaries did not discourage them or prevent a continuation of the work of proselyting yesterday morning. The railroad manipulators had their strikers at work at an early hour, and as fast as the delegates from the country put in an appearance they were buttonholed and every inducement was offered to swing them to the corporation side of the fight. The indications were that in some instances these blandishments were successful, but up to the time the convention was called to order it seemed to [illegible] a better impression of those who were best informed that the country would give Maxwell at least forty of their sixty-five votes.

The same program was carried out with the city delegates, the emissaries of the railroads and other corporations that are working together to accomplish the turning down of the chief justice persistently following up the delegates who were known to be on the other side, and bringing to bear upon them all possible persuasion.

A caucus of the country delegates was called to meet in Washington hall just before the convention and a caucus of the city anti-Maxwell men was held in the Board of Education committee rooms at 1 o'clock.

The convention was called to order in Washington hall shortly after 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The feeling of uncertainty that prevailed was the only certain thing in connection with the assemblage as the delegates settled in their seats when Chairman A. S. Churchill of the county central committe called to order and directed Secretary Jenkins to read the published call.

Temporary Organization.

Mr. Churchill nominated Phil E. Winter for temporary chairman, and it was indorsed by the convention.

Mr. Winter briefly voiced his thanks, speaking of the joint defeat and victory of a year ago, victory that was none too dear and defeat that would mean more than victory this year. He urged harmony and predicted a successful outcome of the campaign.

W. A. Messick was elected secretary and J. E. Van Dorn assistant secretary.

E. Rosewater moved that credentials be handed up and where there were no contests the delegates be seated, and where there were contests the matter should be settled by the convention direct without reference to a committee. Carried.

The credentials were handed in and inspected and it was announced by the secretary that East Omaha offered the only contesting delegations.

It was decided to give each side five minutes in which to present its position. F. C. Crawford first appeared and was followed by L. S. Haynes, who asked that his side be presented by Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Crawford objected to the introduction of a hired lawyer, but later withdrew his objection and Breckinridge proceeded.

It developed that the split occurred over a change in the polling place and it was further stated that Crawford was not a resident of the precinct.

Mr. Crawford denied the charge, saying that he had not been a voter in the Seventh ward for seven years and called attention to the fact that no proof had been introduced in support of Breckinridge's assertion.

Was a Hard Thing to Settle.

The names of the two delegations were read, and W. A. Saunders moved that the Haynes delegation be seated.

Mr. Rosewater thought it strange that such a motion should be made on such an insignificant showing, insisting that it was proper to first ascertain who were the members of the county committee from that precinct, and how the call for the primary was advertised.

Mr. Crawford stated that neither the first nor last call was signed, but that he was the committeeman from that precinct.

H. M. Waring advocated the seating of the Haynes delegation.

J. M. Walsh moved the seating of both