A GREAT BATTLE OF BALLOTS.

The Mayoralty Prize Fight Proves a Most Stubborn Contest--It is Decided on the 68th Round.

Mayor Broatch is Finally Knocked Out by Hon. George W. Lininger.

The Most Exciting Political Convention Ever Held in the State of Nebraska.

The Broatch Party Receive a Severe Scoring For the Audacious Third Ward Frauds.

The Result of the Convention is a Strong Ticket, Which Will Be Elected—Scenes and Incidents of the Convention.

Mayor	G. W. Lininger
Treasurer	John Rush
Comptroller	Robert Armstrong
Police Judge	Lee Helsley
COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE.	
First Ward	Ernest Stuht
Second	Daniel O'Keefe
Third	Arthur Briggs
Fourth	William F. Bechel
Fifth	Jacob M. Counsman
Sixth	John McLearie
Seventh	Max Baehr
Eighth	Theo. Olsen
Ninth	F. L. Bloomer

The republican city convention was one of the most exciting political assemblies ever held in Omaha. The fight between the two elements—Broatch and anti-Broatch—was a most bitter and stubborn one. It broke forth at the very opening of the convention and did not subside until after the balloting for mayor was begun. The attempt to override a free ballot and a fair count in endeavoring to foist upon the convention a bogus delegation from the Third ward, threw the assembly into angry disorder, and at times the wildest confusion and excitement prevailed. Finally the Broatch party seeing that to carry out their infamous tactics would disrupt the convention, voted to admit the rightfully-elected delegation from the Third ward. This was done simply to suppress the volcano that was breaking forth. The anti-Broatch element, however, demanded a full investigation of the disgraceful methods employed in the Third ward by Broatch's henchmen, but in this effort they were not successful. Balloting for mayor finally began, and upon the 268th ballot Hon. George W. Lininger was nominated. It was the longest siege of balloting that ever took place in a political convention in this state.

The Convention.

The police court room was the place designated for the holding of the convention, but owing to the immense crowd in attendance an adjournment was taken to Washington hall, Eighteenth and Harney streets, where room was found for all.

The scene at Washington hall was an animated one. The gallery was filled to overflowing, while the delegates on the lower floor were mingled in one seething mass of humanity. The hall was not in condition when the delegates arrived, and while the janitors were bringing in chairs and tables the various workers put in some good efforts for their respective candidates.

One could tell by the aspect of affairs at the gathering of the clans that a hard and bitter fight was in prospect and that it was to be a battle of respectability against the bum element. Every ward worker, wire puller, would-be vote controller and schemer in the city, from the oleaginous Paul Vandervoort down, was on the ground seeking whom they might devour. All the candidates were on hand. Tom Swobe, Dr. Mercer, Mayor Broatch, A. L. Strang, W. F. Bechel, John Rush, R. A. L. Dick, Leo Helsley and the rest of them. There were attempts at forming combinations, but none of consequence were made.

At the outset it was plain to be seen that there would be several lively scrimmages. The Third ward was known to have a contest, while Sandy Knight of the Fifth was present, backed by a strong following, to protest against the delegation carrying the credentials taking part in the deliberations on the ground that their election was secured by fraud.

At 2:45 Mr. D. H. Mercer called the convention to order, and asked the delegations to get together, stating that no business would be transacted until perfect order was maintained. He then announced the object of the convention, and remarked that the first thing in order was the nomination of a temporary chairman. Here was where the first installment of as disgraceful an action as ever marred the proceeding of a convention was forced upon the body.

Mr. Ervine, of the Ninth ward, nominated E. P. Davis, but before any action could be taken, Mr. Gurley, of the Third, moved a substitute in the person of D. H. Mercer. The convention was about to proceed to a call of wards when J. W. Eller, of the Seventh, moved that as there were contests the delegation holding holding the credentials should vote. This precipitated a general discussion somewhat akin to pandemonium in which Joe Redman, Ervine, Eller and others participated, all of which was cut short by the chair, who decided that the delegation holding the credentials should vote. This decision brought C. K. Coutant to his feet with the inquiry that in case two delegations held credentials, which should do the voting. Joe Redman joined in with Coutant and shrieked himself hoarse in repeated inquiries of "Yes, who should vote?" Ed Hartley, of the Third, said that one set of credentials was bogus and that the other was not, which caused Mr. Gurley to remark that he held the only credentials; that there could be but one set, and that, as the delegation he headed was the rightfully elected one, the other credentials must be bogus.

Mr. Rosewater hereupon rose and spoke as follows.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: In 1885 I was a delegate to the city convention at which the very same tactics were attempted and promoted by the very same party that is trying to perpetuate one of the most gigantic frauds that has ever sought to be attempted. [Cries of hear, hear, and applause.] In that same ward a clean majority was cast for a delegation headed by Judge Helsley. By the instrumentality and encouragement of a man by the name of W. J. Broatch the ballot box was smashed and the ballots were scattered on the floor. These delegates came into this convention and asked, by the same tactics, to restrain the regularly elected delegates from having a vote and thereby one of the most outrageous frauds on behalf of that delegation that had never been elected was made; and was seated in the convention as a compromise, and Mr. Broatch was given a delegation to Nebraska City to go to the national convention on a fraudulent ticket, a fraudulent delegation. Now I happen to know that there were 400 and some odd votes cast for the delegation sitting here by me, and only 200 for those on the opposite side, and the most monstrous imposition is sought to be made here today in order to give Mr. Broatch a majority in this convention. [Cries of good, good.] I ask you fairly, I ask you in all fairness, as a republican, whether any man can hold any title to a nomination from such men? [Cries of never, never.] I say the title would not be worth five cents, and no republican should hold any allegiance to the attempted nomination by any such delegates. I say that every man that comes here with such fraudulent credentials ought to be arrested. [Cries of good, good.] Every judge has got his name on these two credentials, and I shall insist upon it before we get through, that a committee be appointed to prosecute these fraudulent judges, and prosecute every man that ran repeaters through the city of Omaha yesterday; and let it be understood that the republicans of Omaha do not countenance repeating or ballot box stuffing or ballot box smashing. If Mr. Broatch has a fair majority let him have it by an honest and square vote, but not by the vote of men who come here to claim seats when they were beaten by more than two hundred majority.

Mr. Gurley endorsed Mr. Rosewater's remarks and asserted that it was a dangerous precedent to unseat a delegation that was fairly elected. The Third ward delegation was there, conscious of being in the right. They did not propose to be disfranchised in the most important part of the convention—that of temporary organization. They proposed to remain and assert their rights and privileges. They were honestly elected and proposed to stay, and all that was desired was fair play.

Ervine of the Ninth, who up to this time had vied with Joe Redman in an effort to do all the talking, got the floor and asserted that this was a put-up job on Rosewater's part to bolt the ticket in the event that Broatch was the nominee. The shouts of derision from all parts of the building indicated plainly that this remark had no effect. Then came a series of motions relating to the appointment of a committee, all of which, however, were laid aside by the chair reiterating the statement that the delegation holding the credentials should vote.

Dr. Ricketts of the Third, who up to this period had remained silent, arose to explain to the convention. The credentials of the Third ward, he said, were signed by a majority of the judges who had stayed there until the vote was counted. The credentials of the others were signed by only one judge—a man who had stolen the poll book and the tally sheets. The opposition had no reason to protest, as everything had been fairly done. Mr. Broatch had things his own way; he had even removed Boston Eusom, who was there in his interests, and had substituted Captain O'Malley.

Joe Redman, backed by a gang of heelers, got the floor at this point and tried to make an impression, but failed, and a resolution to the effect that the sitting delegates be entitled to vote was passed on a call of wards.

The convention then proceeded to the

ELECTION OF A TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

There were 63 votes in the convention, but the Third ward responded twice, which made a total of 70, and while Davis had a majority, the chair decided that the election was void. A second ballot was taken, with the same result, but on the third the bogus delegation refrained from voting, and Davis was elected.

Dan Shelley of the Second was chosen temporary secretary.

THE THIRD WARD TROUBLE

again broke out. Some one moved that a committee of one from each ward be appointed as a committee on credentials except ing the Third, where there was a contest. This brought Dr. Ricketts to his feet with the statement that there was no contest in the Third ward.

Mr. Rosewater then moved as a substitute that the names of the delegates be called and then if a contest came up it be settled.

The delegates from the First and Second wards were then read and the two credentials from the Third passed up. Dave Mercer moved that the chairman of each ward delegation select a member of the committee on credentials, but Mr. Rosewater said the motion was not germane to the question.

The chair decided that Mr. Rosewater was out of order, whereupon the latter remarked:

"Having reached the Third ward, and in that ward there is a bogus and fraudulent claim, I have made the motion that the legitimate delegation be seated here. The chair overrules me; now the question is whether we shall set aside the Third ward, leave it unsettled or settle that matter now. The chair insists that we shall pass the Third ward."

The chairman still contended that the speaker was wrong, and was assisted by Mr. Contant who said the Third should be passed. The call of delegates then proceeded, the names being as published in yesterday's BEE.

Mr. Rosewater then said that he had been requested to state that there was a contest in the Fifth ward and that by request of citizens he wished to hand up some papers in relation to the case. He then offered an affidavit by James Bruner to the effect that 100 men in the employ of the waterworks company who were non-residents of the ward, and thirty-seven graders who also were non-residents, had voted the Broatch ticket at the primary. An affidavit by a voter who lives in the Third ward at 213 North Thirteenth street, was also submitted. The affiant stated that at the request of Brown, the contractor, he had voted in the Fifth ward. Ervine and Joe Redman, who had evidently heard enough, howled for regular order, the chair sustained them, and the Third ward problem was again taken up. Mr. Gurley spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman—Representing the delegation of the Third ward, who has credentials and certificates of election signed by two judges of election, presented immediately after the count last night, I don't see how the gentleman can hold the certificate of election. It is a matter of very little moment to me personally whether we claim our seats in this convention or not, but it is a matter of vital importance to us and to this convention, and to the republican party whether or not a precedent shall be established by which you will say to the republican party that a delegation fairly elected, a delegation receiving a certificate from the judges immediately after the count, be unseated for the purpose of nominating any man. That is the question. I submit it to you, gentlemen, that if we are entitled to a seat in this convention we propose, by the permission of this convention, through its justice, to have that question determined. We stand here ready to prove by the evidence of reputable citizens who were present at the time that our certificates were made; we stand here ready to show that by their admission this delegation had a majority of 190 votes in that ward.

We stand here further to say that the clerk of election refused to sign this certificate at that time, although he admitted that fact to be true; that the proof is in our possession, that we can send him to the penitentiary.

All that we ask is fair play and I am willing to abide by this convention.

When he had concluded Judge Lytle, of the Ninth, moved that the bogus delegation be seated. Dr. Ricketts obtained the floor after this motion had been made and remarked:

"I want to state right here before this convention proceeds to act upon that proposition that it is a fact that two delegations from the Third ward hold credentials to this convention signed by a majority of the judges. The credentials held by the delegation that sits here to my right (the legally elected delegation) were signed by two of the judges who stayed there until the count was completed. The credentials of the delegation that sits upon my left were signed by one of the judges that signed his credentials, and signed by another one of those judges who stole, deliberately and bodily from that canvassing board, the tally sheets of that election. Now, then, I want to know, and I want to state another thing, and to ask this question. One of the most prominent candidates for the position of mayor of this city came down to that canvassing board and walked in there and issued his instructions and withdrew from that canvassing board a man that we had mutually agreed upon and substituted another man upon that canvassing board. [Cries of, "Who was it?"] It was W. J. Broatch. W. J. Broatch came there and walked into the canvassing board and took out the man agreed upon, Boston Eusom, and put in Captain O'Malley to represent his interest. Now, then, what I have to say is this: That no candidate can afford to accept the nomination under any such procedure. [Cheers.]

When Ricketts had concluded Ervine rose and stated that he was in favor of fair play, which brought down such a storm of hisses that the chair declared that he would clear the galleries if quiet was not maintained. He then indulged in a few personalities regarding members of the convention, but was called down by Mr. Mercer, who inquired of the chair why he didn't keep his attorney quiet.

Then the climax came; the last straw was heaped on the camel's back. The Redman gang insisted that the Gurley delegation from the Third should go and were for forcing a vote. Redfield of the Second stood up and remarked that if

GAG LAW

was to be used in the convention and the organization proposed to throttle the members of the Second ward they would like to retire and would retire. Mercer of the Seventh said his delegation were of the same opinion. Duncan of the Fourth rose and said this action meant democratic success, and that sooner than submit the Fourth ward would also retire, and that the law and order people would be responsible for any disaster in that event. In the name of law and order ballot boxes had been stuffed and it was time for decent republicans to call a halt.

Mr. Gurley again reiterated his assertion that all the Third ward wanted was fair play. They wanted to be heard; they wanted the other side to be heard. His delegation had been elected fairly, had nothing to be ashamed of, and insisted that the whole convention sit in judgment on the case. Johnny Clarke and Joe Redman again tried to make themselves heard, but the loud cries for Gurley drowned their feeble efforts. Gurley in a ringing speech related the history of the case, as follows:

"All that we are asking of this convention is fair play. I desire to put this proposition: Here are two sets of delegates from the Third ward. Both come into this convention, both claiming that they are entitled to a seat here. So far as the delegates of this convention are concerned you know nothing of the right of either delegation to a seat here. This convention is unable to fairly say by its vote until you can know the circumstances under which those certificates were obtained, until you can know at what time the certificate of election was presented to this delegation, and what time the certificate was presented to the other delegation; until you can know what members signed our certificate, and what members signed theirs. I and my colleagues are willing to submit it to the convention and abide by the result, but I claim that when you have heard the facts in this case, there is not a man who desires fair play but what will vote to seat this delegation. I wish to say that if we are allowed to present this case before this convention we will be able to do so; if we are allowed by the spirit of fair play on the part of this convention to submit our testimony we will be able to show that our certificate was obtained at the proper time, immediately after the votes were counted. We will be able to show that at that time no other certificate was granted to any delegation, that at that time no other delegation had applied for a certificate. We asked the judges of election if they had made the count; we asked what the result was. They said a majority of 190. We asked whether they were ready to issue the certificate of election. They said they were, and the two judges of election at that time signed our certificate, stating that the ticket had received 190 majority, and that we were elected. They were unable to tell us at that time that the poll books the reason that they had been absconded with. This other certificate of election was signed by one judge and by the clerk. The signature of one of these parties, I am informed, was not signed until to-day. There was no pretense at that time that that other delegation was entitled to a seat; they admitted that on a majority of the votes cast and counted we had received 190. What is the state of affairs? I appeal to you. I don't care who you are, I appeal to you if it is fair to take our seat from us! If they have got their clerk of election let them bring him out, we want to see him too. We want to hear his statement. We want to ask him a few nice questions and we want to see the other judge and ask him a few questions."

Ed. Hartley of the opposition made a feeble attempt at a reply, and was followed by Mr. Rosewater, who said:

Mr. Gentleman and Chairman of the Convention—I want a few moment's attention. I hope you will not be hasty in making a decision upon this question. This is something that involves the very vital principle of representation and justice upon which our whole government is founded, and if there is anything that the republican party prides itself on it is a fair count. Now, we have heard from both gentlemen on both sides and I will say nothing about the contesting delegation. They have simply been sent here evidently to carry out a purpose. But I do say that this Third ward contest is a criminal conspiracy—a conspiracy that begins right at the bottom of criminal offenses. Right here you will find that these credentials are signed by the two judges of election on one side and one judge and one clerk upon the other. When the legislature of 1887 framed the primary election law and placed our primary elections under the same law and regulations that obtained in general elections, every judge of election was put under the same penalties at the primary election as he is at any other. I say right here and I give notice to these judges that unless they get across the river very quickly and to-night they are going to be arrested, and I shall see to it personally. [Great applause.] They have no right to sign two certificates.

The Chairman—Do not be personal.

Mr. Rosewater—When we deal with ballot box breakers, with thieves, with men who forge certificates of election, then we must be very personal in the matter. [Cries of "Right! Right!"] And I have this to say, that there is not a newspaper in the city of Omaha that published the election returns this morning that does not show this to be the state of facts: That 417 votes were cast for the ticket headed by Mr. Gurley, or the ticket on which Mr. Gurley is represented, and that 237 votes were received by the other ticket. Now, these men, further, have not said one word as to the reason by which they are entitled to seats here. The only reason, the only valid reason, the only one by which they can hold a seat, is by the votes, and if any man is seated here by not a majority of the votes cast, he cannot have any right in this convention. [Applause.] Those contesting delegates have simply come up here through their fraudulent certificates, to unseat an honest and regular delegation. But it simply shows that somebody has committed a crime. It is apparent that somebody has committed a crime, and you cannot possibly cover that up. The fact that both these certificates are signed by the judges, shows that those judges have been tampered with, because otherwise they would have signed but one certificate. [Cries of "Right! Right!"] I will ask any of these gentlemen to say whether or not there were some influence brought to bear upon them to sign the certificates after they had issued the first one. There can be no other showing why that judge, or why they have gone back on the certificates. That showing will have to come up in the criminal courts for these fellows to show. I mean myself to go for the fellows that put that job up. [Applause.] And I ask you republicans not to unseat a delegation that received 417 votes by a delegation that received 237 votes. Those are the men right there."

In the midst of Mr. Rosewater's remarks Mr. Irvine interrupted him by a request that he be granted one moment. Mr. Rosewater yielded and Ervine moved that Gurley's delegation be seated. Judge Lytle said he had made his motion merely to get this matter before the house, while Dr. Ricketts demanded an investigation claiming that he wanted no Mississippi methods to prevail. Young Decker of the bogus gang kicked like a mule because, as he said, Ricketts had insulted him, but while he was trying to explain the motion was put and carried unanimously.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The temporary organization was made permanent after the chair had decided that Ervine was in order when he made the motion and refused to consider an amendment, after which, on motion of Mr. Coutant, the convention proceeded to the

BALLOTING FOR MAYOR.

No candidates were named. The result of the first ballot, which was informal, was:

	Votes
First Ward—G. W. Lininger	7
Second Ward—S. D. Mercer	7
Third Ward—A. L. Strang	7
Fourth Ward—Thomas Swobe	7
Fifth Ward—W. J. Broatch	7
Sixth Ward—W. J. Broatch	7
Seventh Ward—A. L. Strang	7
Eighth Ward—W. J. Broatch	7
Ninth Ward—W. J. Broatch	7

RECAPITULATION.

Lininger	7	Strang	14
Mercer	7	Broatch	28
Swobe	7		

The second ballot resulted in the same manner. It requiring 32 votes to elect, another ballot was taken, with no change. Balloting then proceeded monotonously in the same manner for over an hour. A motion to take a recess until 7:30 was voted down. Balloting was resumed, there being no change, each party being determined to wear the other side out if possible. At 9:30 there had been 218 ballots taken, and there was no sign of any weakening on the part of anybody.

Sandwiches and beer were brought in from time to time, and the voting continued.

At the 224th ballot the anti-Broatch men made an effort to break the deadlock. D. H. Mercer of the Seventh, in behalf of the young men made a glowing speech in favor of Dick Berlin. The Third, Fourth and Seventh gave him their vote, but the Second and First stood firm. The next vote was the same old story.

Another attempt was made on the 257th ballot, when the Third, Fourth and Seventh joined with the Second on Dr. Mercer. The First ward, however, stuck to Lininger, and this vote was kept up until the 262d ballot, when a delegate in the Seventh changed his vote from Mercer to Strang, the Broatch men thought they had gained a vote and cheered lustily, but when the result was announced the silence was thick enough to be cut with a knife. On the 263d ballot the Third cast seven for Strang, the others remained firm. On the next ballot the Seventh went back to Strang. On ballot 265 the Second switched to Lininger, making him 21, Broatch 28 and Strang 14. It looked for a time as though the Broatch men were defeated, but the Seventh standing firm broke the combination.

LININGER GETS THERE.

Everybody held his breath when ballot 266 was called, for it appeared as though something might happen. The Seventh again stood firm and the result was the same. The next ballot was long and tedious, the Third and Seventh waiting at least twenty-five minutes before announcing their votes. The latter finally voted 4 for Lininger, 1 for Broatch, 2 for Strang. Then pandemonium reigned supreme. Ervine tried to work gag rule on the convention and announced that four votes would be cast for Broatch by the First ward. The protest that went up was tremendous. A poll of the First ward was ordered and resulted in 7 votes for Lininger. The result of the ballot was Broatch 29, Strang 2, Lininger 32. The chair announced the vote and amid

A PERFECT ROAR OF APPLAUSE.

Lininger was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention. Mr. Lininger was escorted to the platform and said:

Gentlemen and fellow citizens: Up to a few moments ago I had decided to decline to serve, but the unanimity shown has induced me to accept. I have not sought this nomination, and did not know my name would be used. It is an honor that any man may be proud of. I can give no pledge, and will give none except this, that if I am elected my past record shall be my guarantee. I will give you an honest administration, and will endeavor to advance the best interests of Omaha, and will try to continue the prosperity of the last two or three years. I will never go around and ask men to vote for me. You must do that. Thank you."

Mr. Gurley then moved to adjourn until this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The motion was declared lost and a division was called for. The motion to adjourn was lost.

RUSH FOR CITY TREASURER.

C. K. Coutant then took the chair and announced that nominations for city treasurer were in order. John Rush, the present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation.

LEE HELSLEY FOR POLICE JUDGE.

The next nomination was that of police judge. Lee Helsley was nominated by Mr. Gurley. Charles Bruner nominated R. A. L. Dick. The Fourth ward presented George M. O'Brien. The calls of wards resulted as follows: Helsley 30, Dick 24, O'Brien 9. There was no choice and another ballot was ordered. The second effort was a victory for Helsley by a vote of 35 to Dick's 19, and O'Brien's 8.

ARMSTRONG FOR COMPTROLLER.

For comptroller Robert Armstrong and C. K. Coulter were presented. Armstrong was elected by a vote of 38 to 25.

COUNCILMEN.

When the nominations for councilmen at large were called for, Mr. Redfield of the Second moved that the convention nominate the men selected by the ward delegations. This prevailed, and the following were placed in nomination:

First Ward—Ernest Stuht.
Second Ward—Dan O'Keefe.
Third Ward—Sol Prince and Arthur Briggs.
Fourth Ward—W. F. Bechel.
Fifth Ward—J. M. Counsman.
Sixth Ward—John McLearie.
Seventh Ward—M. J. Baehr.
Eighth Ward—Theodore Olsen.
Ninth Ward—F. L. Bloomer.

All the nominations except those of the Third, which had two candidates, were ratified. A call of wards in the latter case resulted in Briggs being elected by a vote of 32½ to Prince's 30½.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following republican city central committee was then elected, each ward naming its own representatives:

First Ward—William Umpherson, Peter Boysen, William Kelley.
Second—M. Morrison, Frank Kaspar, M. H. Redfield.
Third—W. F. Gurley, Lee Hartley, A. D. White.
Fourth—R. D. Duncan, Gustave Anderson, M. Goldsmith.
Fifth—L. R. Redman, J. G. Dunn, F. N. Phillips.
Sixth—E. Cone, William Marrow, Thomas Golden.
Seventh—M. L. Roeder, C. N. Inskip, J. C. Thompson.
Eighth—J. T. Clark, M. F. Singleton, Peder Pederson.
Ninth—C. J. Johnson, H. S. Seward, G. Benson.

On motion of E. Cone of the Sixth ward, D. H. Mercer was elected chairman of the committee.

The committee will meet at the Millard tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Adjourned at 1 a. m.

Democratic Primaries.

The democratic primaries will be held today, from noon until 7 p. m., at the following places:

First Ward—1013 Leavenworth street.
Second—1601 Vinton.
Third—Northeast corner Eleventh and Harney streets.
Fourth—Washington hall.
Fifth—1154 Sherman avenue.
Sixth—Twenty-sixth and Lake streets.
Seventh—Twenty-ninth avenue, between Woolworth street and Poppleton avenue.
Eighth—2403 Cuming street.
Ninth—Corner of Lowe and Mercer avenues.

He Will Pay It Over.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The investigation into the alleged shortage of District Clerk Houser was today completed, showing the amount of claimed witness fees retained by him to be about $700. He will pay it over.

A Sharp Advance.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The northwestern association of sash, door and blind manufacturers has decided to make a general advance on present prices. The secretary told a reporter that the advance would be a sharp one, due principally to the recent advance in lumber and glass.

A GREAT SHOOTING MATCH.

Fred Erb Defeats Charles W. Budd By a Score of 43 to 42.

FIFTY-FOUR ROUND PRIZE FIGHT.

Sullivan Wants $16,000 to Meet Jackson—The Latest Base Ball News—An Address From the National League—Notes.

Lost By a Single Bird.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Today Fred Erb, of Lafayette, Ind., took the American field champion wing shot cup away from Charles W. Budd, of Des Moines, in the greatest trap contest ever seen in Iowa. The two men ran neck and neck to the close. At the end of forty birds Budd had thirty-five, Erb thirty-three. In the last ten Budd lost two out of bounds and missed one, while Erb shot straight, winning by the score of 43 to 42 out of a possible fifty. Only one bird escaped unhit and that was Budd's last miss. They were unusually tough and wicked flyers. The shoot was attended by representative sportsmen from all over the country.

A Fierce Prize Fight.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A vicious prize fight between light-weights Tommy Morgan and Tommy White took place this morning at Hammond, Ind.

Morgan has a record in the ring, while White, until he began training for today's fight, was employed as a blackboard boy in a stock broker's office.

Morgan forced the fighting at the start, but in the third round was pushed into his corner by White's hard work. In the fourth Morgan made another rush and received a blow that drew a quantity of blood. From this time on White showed himself the better man and began forcing the fight. In the thirty-second round he delivered a blow which knocked Morgan senseless, but his trainers managed to get their man up before time was called. Morgan was a pitiable sight, both eyes being nearly closed and his body a mass of bruises and cuts. White showed few marks.

From the thirty-eighth to the fifty-fourth round the fight was more one sided than ever, consisting of mad rushes by Morgan, who was nearly blind, and quick, savage blows by White. In the middle of the fifty-fourth round the police made a raid and arrested the contestants, allowing the rest of the party to escape.

Sullivan's Nerve.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—John L. Sullivan said today, referring to the action of the California Athletic club last night, that he will meet Jackson at its rooms if a purse of $20,000 is put up and for nothing less. The club's action last night limited the purse to $10,000.

BASE BALL.

The Position of the National League Explained in an Address.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The committee of the National Base Ball league has issued a lengthy address to the public defining the position of that organization in the present base ball controversy. The address glorifies the work of the National league for the past fourteen years, setting forth at great length how it has rescued the national game from the slough of corruption and disgrace into which it had fallen in profession at playing prior to 1876. It tells of all reforms the league has accomplished and how it has brought base ball to a high standard, how salaries of players have more than trebled, and a higher degree of skill been attained. Speaking of causes of complaint, it says: The "reserve rule" was adopted for the benefit of weaker clubs as a check upon competition and that weaker clubs might have nucleus of teams for next season. The system proving beneficial the reserve list was increased. Incident to reservation arose releases for pecuniary considerations, but the address says except in cases of disbanding or retiring clubs, the right of the club's claim has never been transferred without the players' co-operation or consent. In an exceptional case of disbandment or retirement of a league club, of which complaint was made by the brotherhood in 1887, a committee of players after the conference was obliged to admit such involuntary transfer absolutely essential to the welfare of the league. The address calls attention to the fact that the new players' league has "given the extraordinary" power of transferring players with or without the consent of the club disbanded, to a central tribunal of sixteen directors, and says, in view of these facts, the use of the terms "slavery," "sold like sheep," etc., becomes absurd. At the annual meeting of the league in November, 1887, the brotherhood received recognition on the statement of its representatives that it organized for benevolent purposes, and disavowing any intention to interfere with the business affairs of the league. This contract has never been violated by the league in letter or spirit. Regarding alleged "enormous profits" of league clubs, the address says during the past five and only prosperous years the league has known, there have been paid in cash dividends to stockholders in eight league clubs less than $150,000, while during the same time league players have received in salaries over $1,500,000. The address says the brotherhood knew when they made a demand for a conference this summer there was no urgency for the consideration of their claims and that the league could not without sacrifice of pecuniary and other interests convene its clubs in midsummer. They desired a refusal and started the organization of a rival association while receiving liberal salaries from their employers. They secured the signatures of numbers of their brother players under the promise that they would only secede in the event of the league refusing them justice, and for some time after the publication of their "conspiracy," September 7, they and their abettors denied there was any foundation for the story and repeatedly pledged their word that the league should have a chance. The address concludes from all this that "an edifice built on falsehood has no moral foundation and must perish of its own weight." The league will aid its clubs in the enforcement of contract rights and will continue to do business as heretofore.

Signed the Brotherhood Contract.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Fred Pfeffer has secured the signatures of Duffy, Ryan, Farrell, Darling, Tener, Baldwin, King, Dwyer, Bastian, Latham and Williamson to play in the Chicago Brotherhood team next year.

A Denial by Pfeffer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Fred Pfeffer, when shown the address of the National league tonight, denied that there is anything in the brotherhood contract, as alleged by the managers, compelling a transfer of players from one club to another.

Conners Downs Greener.

A crowd of one hundred and fifty or thereabouts assembled at the Coliseum last night to witness the catch-as catch-can wrestling match between Tom Conners, the American champion, and Alfred Greener, the British champion. The match was best three falls in five, two shoulders down to constitute a fall, full Nelson hold barred, for $250 a side, so said, but in reality for the gate receipts.

It was a heads I win, tails you lose match. Patsy Fallon was chosen referee and the sporting editor of THE BEE, timer, while Tom Bell seconded Conners and Jack Prince, Greener.

At 9:15 the principals made their appearance on the mattress spread on a raised platform in the center of the auditorium.

At the call of time the men went to work with vigor, and after eighteen minutes and forty-five seconds of as pretty an exhibition of scientific wrestling as one would wish to see, the Englishman got a half-Nelson and wrist hold on Connors, and in spite of the latter's most superhuman exertions to prevent it, bore his shoulders to the mattress.

After ten minutes for refreshments the steaming athletes again mounted the platform. Greener is big and strong as an ox, while Connors is small, yet as supple and slippery as an eel, and the handicap was not as great as the inexperienced would suppose, yet the sympathies of the crowd were with the American champion, and whenever he executed any especial piece of cleverness in breaking the big man's dangerous half-Nelson's and crotch holds, was greeted with uproarious applause. He made several narrow escapes, but finally succeeded in getting Greener's favorite hold, a half-Nelson and far-arm hold, and bore the giant over on the carpet. Time—15 minutes and 12 seconds.

The third bout was also won by Conners, who caught Greener, when the latter was endeavoring to break an all-round body lock, by one leg and pulling it up to his neck, kicked the big man's remaining props out from under him, and floored him in the twinkling of an eye. The crowd howled itself hoarse. Time—4:19.

In the fourth bout Conners gave a display of some of the most marvelous acrobatic feats, head spins, bridges and breaks ever seen in a similar contest, but it all availed him naught, for Greener finally got his deadly half-Nelson and far-arm and rolled the little fellow over flat on his back. Time—15:40.

The last and final fall was won by the American after a herculean struggle of sixteen minutes and fifty-nine seconds.

Both men came up fresh and of course smiling. They came together and then followed a series of Nelsons, and half-Nelsons, hammer, leg and arm-locks, cross-cuttocks, bridges, head spins, somersaults and Brummagen breaks and clinches, until both men were glistening like a couple of walruses. Greener secured a full-Nelson once and would have had Conners dead to rights had not the referee compelled the Englishman to break his hold. A moment later Tom secured one of his peculiar neck and crotch holds, and hurling the big 'un on his back, bore his shoulders to the carpet and the battle was won.

Pitcher Fanning Signed.

Manager Leonard of the Omaha baseball team, has signed Pitcher Fanning of the Buffalo team. He writes President McCortheat he has no doubts but what Fanning will develop into a first class twirler next season, and he is much elated over securing him.

Yank and His Fingers.

Yank Adams entertained a select coterie of friends at the Millard billiard rooms yesterday afternoon with an hour's exhibition of his wonderful science at finger billiards.

Omaha Admirers Disappointed.

Omaha admirers of Charlie Budd are much disappointed over his defeat by Fred Erb, at Davenport yesterday. As a special telegram attests, the Iowa crack shot was in tough luck. Erb, however, is one of the coolest and the best shots in the country.

First Practice at the Rink.

The different teams of the City Polo league will take their first practice at the Coliseum rink this evening. A wire netting has been stretched entirely around the rink proper and everything is in readiness for the opening of the season.

FLEECING COUNTRY SHIPPERS.

Grave Charges Preferred Against Chicago Board of Trade Men.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The fight between the State Grain Dealers' association of Illinois and the Chicago board of trade on the question of weights and grades of grain in the Chicago market was re-opened today before the Railroad and Warehouse commission. Testimony was presented and a number of speeches were made on both sides. President Van Ordstrand, of the Grain Dealers' association, in his address said there were three complaints. In the first place the receivers and elevator men of Chicago make a practice of beating the country shipper out of from three to five bushels on every car of wheat. When the car is unloaded it is not swept clean, but after the grain is weighed the car is swept out and the gatherings go to the elevator men. Van Ordstrand said one firm in Chicago had made over twelve hundred bushels of grain in one month by this practice.

The second charge is that the rule governing the inspection of No. 2 wheat is so construed by the Chicago board of trade inspectors that the country dealer is compelled to ship his grain elsewhere to get honest inspection. The country shippers say that 35 per cent of the wheat graded as No. 3 by Chicago inspectors is really a good No. 2 and that the difference in inspection is made to give Chicago dealers the benefit of the difference in price.

The third charge was that under the present Chicago inspection there is no uniformity of grade.

The complainant says that at times two samples, both of No. 3 Chicago wheat, have sold on the board of trade at the same time at a difference of 18 cents a bushel.

In closing, Mr. Van Ordstrand asked that the commission insist on a more liberal construction of the rule governing Chicago inspection; that there shall be more uniformity for the No. 3 grade, and that elevators and receivers be made to sweep all cars clean and weigh all grain to the shippers' account.

Several gentlemen appeared for the board of trade and spoke in opposition to a change of the rule. The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

THE BODIES IDENTIFIED.

Four of Those Which Were Found Recently Near Pierre.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Four of the bodies which were discovered by workmen digging a cellar yesterday, about a mile from this city, have been identified by the authorities at Fort Bennett. The names are Lieutenant Edward Donnelly, Privates S. S. Foman and Peter McNinney and Corporal S. W. Chandler. It is now certain that they were frozen in the great storm of January 12 and afterwards found and buried by a number of Indians.

Building in Pierre.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A Minneapolis syndicate commenced the building of an $80,000 brick block here this morning, which it is intended to be completed by January 1. Over $150,000 worth of building is being done in the business portion of the city at the present time.

Pierce Elected Senator.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Gilbert A. Pierce was formally elected United States senator at noon to-day. The Johnson men attempted to force a ballot for the second senator, but were defeated. N. G. Ordway is looked upon as the coming man for the second senatorship, and a ballot will be taken to-morrow.

Land Donated For a Smelter.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway has offered five acres of land on Twenty-second street, Armourdale, for the location of a smelter, which the people of that town propose to have located there. The smelter, if located, will be one of the largest in the world.

Women's Indian Association.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—The tenth convention of the Women's National Indian association is in session here. The receipts last year were $16,000; expenditures, $12,000. Interesting reports on the work among the Indians were read, and Commissioner Morgan made an address commending the work of the organization.

The Death Record.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Prof. James Cassady, of the chair of botany and horticulture in the state agricultural college, died at Fort Collins this morning of inflammation of the bowels.

Went Down With All on Board.

MANSFIELD, Ore., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—News has just reached here that the tug Fearless was wrecked while attempting to cross Umpqua bar Tuesday evening last and all hands drowned.

Two Iowa Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The president has appointed David B. Miller of Iowa United States marshal for the southern district of Iowa, and Louis Miles of Iowa United States attorney for the same district.

PRODUCING THE PROOF.

Overwhelming Statements Regarding the Purity and Power of a Popular Preparation—What Scientists Say.

It is not only natural but just that proof should be demanded by the public for every statement or claim that is made to the public. When, therefore, it is asserted that a certain article is not only pure and palatable and a most delightful beverage, but also that it possesses qualities almost invaluable for the human system, people are right in demanding the proof. Read the following:

Professor Henry A. Mott, Ph.D., F.C.S., of New York, says: "By the most careful analysis, I have found Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey free from adulteration or foreign substances. These qualities should certainly recommend it to the highest public favor."

Dr. William T. Cutter, State Chemist of Connecticut, says: "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey contains no deleterious or injurious qualities and its absolute purity as well as scientific mode of manufacture, must recommend it to general use