ONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate Again Takes Up the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

FORE MONEY FOR PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS.

the Indian Appropriation Bill Reported from Committee-The House Adjourns After Waiting for a Quorum.

Washington, July 16.-The senate at 1 p'eleck went into executive session and confirmed the five appraisers of merchandise rerently appointed by the president under the customs administrative bill.

Mr. Pasco offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, calling on the secretary of state for information as to the arrest by the Spanish authorities in Havana of A. J. Einz, an American citizen and a minister of the gospel.

Mr. Power offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the personnel of the geological survey, its duties, compensation, etc.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cullom as to the transportation of goods in bond between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States over the Canadian Pacific railroad was agreed to after being amended to extend the scope of the inquiry to the Grand Trunk road.

The senate bill extending the time of payment to purchasers of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, was passed. Mr. Teller introduced a bill giving a pen-

sion of \$2,000 a year to Mrs. Jessie Fremont. Referred to the committee on pensions. Mr. Flower introduced a bill to establish a

limited postal and telegraph service. Re-The senate went into executive session and at the re-opening of the doors passed a bill to establish a national military park at the bat-tlefield of Chickamaugua.

The senate then resumed consideration of the sundry eight appropriation bill and adopted the pending amendment increasing the appropration for surveying public lands from \$200,000 to \$600,000.

The next amendment that provoked dis-The next amendment that provoked dis-cussion was one increasing the item forteleg-raphic surveys from \$200,000 to \$300,000 and adding those words: "One-half of which sum shall be expended west of the 101 meridian and so much of the net of October 2, 1888, entitled 'an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, as provides for the selection and location of reservoirs and canals upon public lands and the reservation of irrigable lands" is hereby repealed; provided that the reservoirs and canals, as heretofore located, shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settle-ment until otherwise provided by law.

Mr. Spgoner announced his intention to

vote for the amendment reported by the committee on apprepriations. The cost of irrigation surveys had been placed, he said, at \$7,000,000. His own opinion was that if it was to go on the cost would be nearer \$70,-600,0000. Under the construction given to the act of 1888 by the interior department (and which construction he endorsed as correct), which construction he endorsed as correct), lands had been withdrawn for settlement covering two fifths of the area of the United States, comprising 1,300,000 square miles, or \$50,000,000 acres. For what and for how long were these lands withdrawn? In order that the government might have reservoir sites and canals as marked out for irrigation. The Lord only knows how long it would take to carry out that plan. He thought congress to carry out that plan. He thought congress made a grave mistake when it appropriated a single dollar for irrigation surveys, and the be for the people,

Mr. Dawes, from the committee on appro-

riations, reported the Indian appropriation ill, carrying an appropriation of \$7,153,881. Discussion was resumed and Mr. Platt argued in support of the amendment and in general defense of the desert land law, the wamp land law and other land laws of He favored a repeal of the irrigation law, said its retention meant that not a single acre of public lands affected by it would ever be entered by any homestead settler, and charged that that was the object contemplated by the shrewd man who drew up that provision in the conference commit-

The discussion was continued until 6 clock, when the senate adjourned without setion on the pending amendment.

Washington, July 16 .- In the house today, the journal having been read, Mr. Breekenridge of Kentucky objected to its approval and the yeas and navs were ordered on the question, "Shall the journal be approved?" It was agreed to.

Mr. Owens of Ohio called attention to the collequy which occurred yesterday between the gentlemen from Illinois and Tennessee (Casnon and Houk), during which, he said in their anger they had told some truths, which were entirely omitted from the Record. He wanted to know whether the demoerats could do the same thing.

The Speaker—The chair is unable to re-

The house then went into committee of the whole on the land grant forfeiture bill.

After a brief descussion the committee

rose.

Mr. Swency of Iowa presented the conference report on the bill anthorizing the conence report of the bill anthorizing the Iowa river at of bridges across the lown river at Wapello, In.

On agreeing to the report Mr. Rogers of Arkansas raised a point of no quorum and a call of the house was ordered. Only 142 mem-

ers—less than a quorum—responded. On motion of Mr. McKinley, a resolution was adopted directing the sergeant-at-arms to bring to the bar of the house such members as were absent without leave.

After widing an hour and a half for a quarum to appear, Mr. Breckiaridge moved that all leaves of absence be revoked. Mr. Peters offered an amendment except-in those members absent on account of lil-

Pending a vote on Mr. Breckfuridge's motion Mr. Bliss of Michigan moved an ad-

journment, and the house adjourned.

Breckinridge's Argument.

WASHINGTON, July 16. - Representative Breckinridge of Arkansas made on argument in his own behalf today before the house committee on electious, reading a long brief prepaced by ex-Attorney General Garland. This paper attacked the sub-committee which visited Arkansas for failure to take testimony proferred by Breckinridge, as, for instance, in the case of the ballot boxes, where the count was impusmed. It'set forth further that the record failed entirely to show that Breckiaridge was not elected, but on the contrary, it showed that he was elected. Respecting Clayton's murder, it perfectly clear that nothing more could have done by the officers and people of the state. When he had concluded the brief Breckin-ridge proceeded to supplement it by a long statement. He had known Clayton for twenty years. They had been neighbars and friends. They can vassed the district together. Their relations demonstrated that there was noth-ing in the charges made by Judge McClure of the republicans in his district. Clayton's death had been as fearful a prise to Breckinridge as it was all the decent people of Arkansus. believed the plugged ballot box was delen by the republicans. The apparent obot was to hinge upon the stealing case the house of representatives. Breckinridge in the course of his talk, turned his attention to Judge McClure and scored that gentleman

Judge McClure closed the arguments in a

brief speech devoid of personalities and treating almost altogether of the legal aspect of the case. He arguet, in brief, that as the evidence showed that the ballots really cast were not preserved, it was competent to go behind them and take proof of the vote.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Operations of the First Assistant Postmaster Gen ral's Office.

Washington, July 16.—The statement of the operations of the office of the first assistant postmaster general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, shows that the total number of transactions in the appointment division were 23,261, an average of nearly 2,009 per month, or 80 per day. Of this number there were 4,332 postoffices established, 1,024 discontinued and 1,579 changes of name and site. In fourth class postoffices therewere 9,0% appointments on account of resignations, 5,390 on account of removals and 638 on account of death of of removals and 638 on account of death of postmasters. In presidential offices there were 251 appointments on account of resignations, 579 on account of expirations of commissions, 559 on account of removals, 31 on account of offices becoming presidential. Of removals of classes about 1,000 were made on reports of inspectors. The whole number of postoffices in operation July 1, 1890, was 62,400, against 58,939 in 1889, 57,376 in 1888, 55,157 in 1887 and 40,021 in 1880. The increase during the last year is the largestin the hisduring the last year is the largestin the history of the country.

ANOTHER JACK THE RIPPER.

Horrible Murder and Matilation of a Girl in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 16. - Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-North Carolina has a Jack the Ripper and the people of Robinson county are hunting every nook and comer of that section for him. Unlike the famous ripper of London, the name of the fiend is known and descriptions of him are posted at many places. He is Simon Ward, a man of notorious reputation, whose record is stained with crime. The story told here is that last Sanday he murdered Mary Sellers near Max-Sanday he murierea Mary Seiters near Max-ton. She was engaged to be married to a young man named Crawford, but Ward is thought" to have had a secret passion for her. Sanday morning Crawford and the girl started to walk to church. They had gone only a short distance when Ward came out of some bushes near the roadside and ordered Crawford to leave the girl. Crawford protested, but was finally driven away. Heddd not go far, but scated himself in the busies near by. From his hiding place Crawford could see and hear all that passed between Ward and Miss Sellers. Ward wanted the girl to go to church with him, and when she refused be pleaded with her. She was determined, however, and Ward becoming enraged swore he would drag her there. She turned and started to run away from him. Ward, now fully enraged, drew a razer from his pocket and made a lunge at her, sending

sharp blade deep into her throat, Miss Sellers fell to the ground. Ward pounced upon her and began to sever the head from her body. This ghastly work he accomplished, and picking up the head with

scromplished, and picking up the head with the blood dripping from it, he viewed it with a fiendish look of delight. Then, tossing it wide, he walked leisurely away. Crawford, being unarmed, was afraid to make his presence known, and stood and saw the woman he expected soon to make his wife butchered like a dog. He rushed off and gave the alarm, and soon a mob was scouring the woods and swamps for the murscooring the woods and swamps for the mur-derer. So far he has succeeded in avoiding capture. He will be lyached as soon as he is captured.

FIRED AT ON THE HIGH SEAS. Attempt to Capture a French Fishing Briz by an English Craiser.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-It is rumored here today that there has been fresh trouble, the most serious yet reported, between the French and English on the Newfoundland coast. It is said the Newfoundland cruiser Fions, which had been recently put into commission to patrol the coast for the purpose of enforcing the bait net, has had a conflict with a French fishing brig from St. Malo, France, story is to the effect that Friday the discovered the Frenchman in North Bay on the coast securing that. Immediately on secing the Fiona the Frenchman made sail. The schooner followed and a lively chase ensu The Frenchman refused all signals to lie and as a consequence the Fions fired a shot The Frenchman still ttention and finally escaped in the Little Miqueton.

As the story comes from a French source in St. Pierre, Miqueton, it may be greatly exaggerated, but color is lent to the story by the British steamer Beliaphon, the flag ship of the North American squadron, and two other men-of-war from St. Johns, New-foundland. The French consulters has had no official information yet of a French ship being fired at on the high sea.

Frye to Blaine.

Washington, July 16.—Senator Frye, in reply to Secretary Blaine's letter, has written him, saying, in part: "I assume that your views are contained in what is known as the Hale amendment; that you know, for instance, what the Latin republics will receive of ours free from duty in compensation for free sugar. I assume that the amend ment was the result of thorough investi ment was the result of thorough investigation. The difficulty about it is this: The
amount of sugar to be received from
those states would be comparatively small
and the consumer of sugar would receive
no benefit of it. Your letter to me extends
this idea of reciprocity to Cuba and Porte
Rico. I admit that if sugar is admitted free
from these islands as well as the Latin republies, the people would be benefitted and sugar
would be practically free. But will Spain adwould be practically free. But will Spain ad mit into those islands free from duty the list of srticles named in that amendment! Of course, we could not exact a law more favorable to Spain than to the republics. Do you know what Spain would exchange for free sugar and can you give a list of the articles she would receive?

Appropriations and Revenues. Washington, July 16 .- Mr. Cannon, chairman of the house appropriation committee emphatically desies that the appropriations of this session for the current fiscal year will exceed the revenues. He estimates the apprepriations at \$350,000,000, and says: The ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, are reported by the treasury at \$402,085,000. Under the existing laws there is no reason to anticipate a less sum from ordinary revenues during 1891. The postal revenues for 1891 are esti-mated by the postmaster general at \$65,414. 000, making a total of \$467,497,000. Deducting the aggregate appropriations—\$350,000,000.

There will be a surplus of \$117,497,000. which is more than ample to meet the reection of taxation from the enactment of

the McKinley bill, estimated at \$60,000,000. The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity-Showers, followed by fair. For Nebraska - Fair; westerly winds; warmer in eastern; cooler in western.
For Iowa—Fair, followed by showers;
southerly winds; warmer. For South Dakota-Fair; cooler; winds

No One Was Hurt.

shifting to northwesterly.

CHICAGO, July 16 .- A late dispatch from Burlington, Ia, in regard to last night's dispatch about the accident to the "Ell" train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy raliroad says the engine and baggage car were thrown from the track and damaged and that several freightears were weeked, but no one was hurt.

No Bond Offerings. Washington, July 15,- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-No bonds were offered up to

A LONG DEBATE EXPECTED.

The Senate Will Discuss the Tariff Bill for Six Weeks or More.

IT MAY EQUAL THE MILLS MEASURE.

The Threatened War in Central America Offers a Good Opportunity to Show How Arbitration Works.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE,

VASHINGTON, D. C., July 16. Democratic and republican senators are calculating upon debating the tariff bill six weeks or more, although no agreement has yet been reached on that subject. The tariff is a great question, and it is one in which all the people are interested. There is not likely to be any attempt made to rush the bill through until its provisions have been carefully scrutinized and explained. The Mills bill, after being debated by the senate finance committee, was discussed until October 3, 1888. It will be remembered that while it was pending the republican senators held frequent caucusses and resolved to pass a bill before consenting to an adjournment. Finally Senator Allison announced that the republicans were tired and wanted to go home and moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the following December. That motion prevailed, and, aithough the presidency had been decided, the senate occupied more than six weeks discussing the bill in the second session of the fiftieth congress. Under the circumstances there is every reason to believe that the debate on the pending tariff bill will be equally protracted. The present bill differs in many respects from the Allison bill, and there is much in it seeding full explanation.

MALIONE WANTS THE EASTH. It leaks out that ex-Senator Mahone, at the recent meeting of the republican state committee of Virginia in this city, offered a resolution coaderming the policy of the ad-ministration is the distribution of patronage, out after a discussion he was persuaded that it was impolitic to make such a declaration.
The resolution was then withdrawn and
overybody agreed not to say anything about
it. The trouble with General Mahore is that
the president has appointed to office several of the members of the faction that is opposed to his leadership of the republican party in Virginia and has not given a sufficient number of places to his triends. The purpose of the administration has been to deal with both factions and accept the ad-vice of the leaders in making appointments in the localities in which they e. It was only the other day that one of Muhone's most active floutenants was ap-pointed consul general to Central America, but he will never be satisfied until he gets everything that is to be had. He insisted that his facton is the genuine organization and that the national republican convention had no right to admit his opponents to seats, -but the president has only followed the prece-dent of the convention and has endangered to but the president has only followed the precedent of the convention and has endeavored to bring about harmony. Mahone, himself, was offered the consul-generalship to Paris, but did not consider that office of sufficient dignity for an ex-senator and declined it without thanks. He has been suggested for appointment as minister to Brazil, but the president does not consider him qualified to fill that position; and will not make the tender. The administration wants to send to Brazil along headed, cool-brained, judicious, constitutional lawyer

cool-brained judicious, constitutional lawyer to advise that young republic in its efforts to Organize and maintain a government, and General Mahone does not answer that de-AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ARBITRATION

The threatened war in Central America of fers a good opportunity for the test of Mr. Blaine's plan of arbitration as adopted at the international American conference. Both the government of Salvador and that of Guaemala have consented to the plun and signed the treaty and declared in solena resolutions that war on the conthent should be no more, but so far as known neither nation has signified its desire or even its willingness to submit the difference to arbi tration. In fact there is no actual difference to arbitrate. The affair is a revolution rather than a war. The late president of Salvador was a firm believer in and advocate of the union of the Central American republies and signed the treaty of coalition, which was also signed by Guatemala and Honduras. In fact the congress which decided upon the union met at Salvador and the treaty was celebrate met at Sarvador and the treaty was celebrated there. But the anti-union party in the little republic broke out in rebellion, assussinated the president and took possession of the gov-erament. The action of Guatemala in aid of the union party and to assist in the restorn tion of the legitimate government to power The only question to arbitrate, therefore, is whether a portion in one republic has the right to call upon foreign aid against another faction. The United States minister, Mr. Mizner, has been instructed to use his offices to preserve the peace and settle the

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA POSSICS. Major McKinley is in Washington and i not worrying himself in the least about wha Foraker, his rival, is doing in Cleveland. H said today that he should not attend the re publican convention and did not think he has any business there. He was satisfied tha the republicans of Ohio there represented would do what was right, and he was willing to abide by the results of their deliberations. He was not struggling for the leadership of his party, but was attending to his congressional duties. It was attending to his congressional duties. It was his intention to make his usual canvass for re-election to congress this fall, although the democratic legislature of Ohio had put him into a district where there is about three thousand democratic majority. He hopes to ie elected, however, and would make his fight on the prohibition issue. He believed in the pending tariff bill, should defend it and was willing to rise or fall with that issue. After he had made his canvass for congress he should let the future take care of itself. McKinley is looking forward to the presidential canvass in 1892 and will be a candidate before the next republican nemina ting convention.

The situation in Pennsylvania is described

by disinterested observers to be more favora ble to Schator Quay than was expected. It was thought that if he forced the nomination of Delamater upon the party there would be decided opposition and an independent republican ticket put in the field. In this respect his enemies have been disappointed. There has been none and there is no probability of such a movement. There will doubtless be a great deal will doubtless be a great deal of vest pocket voting and many of the leading republicans in the state will continue spenly to sppose the ticket, but the pros-pects now are that Senator Quny will win a victory and retain his position as the lender and the boss of his party in that state.

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. The following fourth class postmasters were appointed today: Nebraska-Froid, Deuel county, A. F. Froid, vice N. P. Lindkrast, deceased; Erfield Lincoln county, Mrs. M. E. Holsteen, vice E. A. Cary, resigned Stark, Hamilton county, C. Rydson, vice E. M. Burke resigned M. Burke, resigned.

Iowa—Tyner, Polk county, S. E. Wood, vice J. H. Woods, resigned.

South Dakota—Stanley, Stanley county, D. Bruch, vice C. A. Smith, deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS In the senate this afternoon Mr. Stock bridge of Michigan, as anticipated in a Bee special, called up the new and corrected bill special, called a the new data corrected an extending the time to parchasers of land on the Omaha Indian reservation in Nebraska, which was passed without objection. Mr. Dorsey told Tar Ber correspondent this afternoon that he would ask the house to take s bill of the speaker's table tomorrow and pass it, and he had no doubt of success.

The name of the postoffice, Hawkeye, Dixon

county, has been changed to Waterborough.

Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill today to pay
John Breitling of Fremont \$158 for rations
which he furnished soldlers at Camp Kirkwood, Ia., in 1862. PERRY S. HEATH.

wood, Ia., in 1862. THE GRAIN RATE QUESTION. Railroad Men Do Not Look Seriously

on the Proposed Reduction. CHICAGO, July 16. - [Special Telegram to Tan Ber.]-A local railway news bureau says: Not a railroad man in Chicago takes seriously the alleged forthcomingorder of the interstate commerce commission reducing grain rates from the west to Chicago. Said Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Rallway association today: "We have received no official announcement that the rates are to be reduced by the commission, and for my part I shall borrow no trouble, until it is received."

Mr. Walker still refused to tell what the course of action would be if the order was made, but there is no question but that the railroads will fight the reduction is every possible way, as they can not spend one hundredth part as much fighting as the reduction

It is generally believed now that the report of the contemplated reduction was simply a guess on the part of one of the Washington

correspondents

They will Stick it Out. CHICAGO, July 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—As was expected, the general managers of western roads have practically agreed to remain is sessionall summer rather than adjourn, having accomplished nothing. On the principle that "the way to resume is to resume," the committee today reported in favor of advancing only those rates which had

ocea reduced.
Of course this met the united opposition of the linesending at the river, as they had reduced the rates to equalize matters between themselves and the roads having lines west of the river. The meeting will resume consideration of the rate question tomorrow.

A Syndicate Bridge. CHICAGO, July 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A steel arch bridge with a draw of 460 feet will soon be built cross the Mississippi river at Winona, Minn. It will be used jointly by the Chicaro, Burlington & Northern, the Winona & Southwestern and the Greenbay, Winona & St. Paul. The conract calls for the completion of the bridge by

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A Priest Shoots His Former Love with a Gun Cane.

[Copyright 1800by James Gardon Bennett.]
Pents, July 16.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |- Keen eyes are watching every movement of Abbe Courtial at Roder, who shot Mme. Calinet dead in the street with agun cane. The priest passionately protests his innocence, and declares he simply intended to tap the young woman on the shoulder. The people generally believe that his love for his victim, resisted after her marriage, was the motive for the crime.

The prisoner forgot one important thing when he accounted for the discharge of the gun cane-the ferale, which served to close the end of the wespon. The dector who made the autopsy on the body of Mme. Calinet cann t find any trace of the ferule, which trust inevitably have penetrated the body had it been in its right place, but if the ferule was off the came when the prest mised it, who took it of and for what purpose! No case of the ferule can be discovered at the place of the shooting occurred.

The abbe has been examined at length in prison and he sticks to his original story. He knew that the gun was loaded, but did not suspect that it was cocked. His friends must have cocked it. Here the examining pagistrate warned the priest that his defense wa improbable, and that until more evidence in his favor was produced the authorities must look upon him as a murderer.

At this the prisoner burst into tears and obbed. Seneryous and excited is the slayer of Mme. Calinet now that the governor of the prison removed from his reach every-thing that might help him to commit suicide, even the waistcord of his priestly cossack.

A careful examination will be made tomo row of the priest's apartment, which was seized upon Saturday. The police have an idea that they will find important letters bearing on the motive for the crime, as th prisoner when arrested begged strongly to illowed togo home and put his papers order. This remarkable case promises to furnish an extraordinary murder trial. There

are a few people who regard the prisoner a as innocent man, but the public as a rule have ne doubt as to his guilt. It is known that he was an intimate asso-clate of the woman he killed, but when she was married recently she resolutely turned her back upon him. The abbe has a poor her back upon him. The abbe has a reputation and his bishop had so little dence in him that for years he has had no clerical post of duty.

American Freemasons in London. [Copyright 180 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, July 16.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE, -I ran across a couple of representative American Freema sons at the Victoria hotel-John W. Vrooman grand master Mason of the state of New York, and E. B. Harper, president of the board of trustees of that body, accompanied by another Masonic official, P R. Buchanan. The three gentlemenare in London to investigate the English system of

Masonic homes and schools, preparatory to erecting such institutes at Utica, N. Y. "We have been on the go every minute since we got here," said Mr Harper, leading the way to his room. "I was just going to dress for another banquet given us this evening by the Anglo-Saxon lodge. Here is one of the insignia I shall wear," he remarked, holding up a sort of napkin-shaped article of lamb's skin, decorated with purple and gold. "The lodge is going to give us certificates and honorary membership, presenting us with jeweled badges. O, I like this job first-rate. 11

The Pope Eusily Occupied. Copyright 1830 by James Gordon Bennett 1

Rose, July 16 .- [New York Herald Cable Special to Tag Bag.] -Simultaneously with the approval by the chamber of deputies of Signer Bough's resolution favoring international arbitration, the pope is working assidnously on an important document which treats of the social question and contains a grand project for papal arbitration. His holiness passes his days in the chalet of Pius IV. and has suppressed every form of antechamber service. Just now he does not allow any one to come near him but his secretaries, who are high officials, and in whose faith ness he has absolute confidence. Clief among these are Mgr. Beccale and Mgr. Satelli

A Brief Interview With Depew [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Berg ett.]

London, July 16 - [New York He ald C ble-Special to Tan Ban, 1-4 gray Canunce; Depew this afternoon regarder a dispatch published in this morning. Herald to the effect that Depew and the Vanderbilts had lost control of the union stock yards, Chicaro, being checkmated by a Pennsylvania syndicate. Depew, shrugging its inoutiers, in answer said: "This dispatch is all non sense. Neither Vanderbilt or myself ever had any intention of getting control of the union stock yards. I don't understand the pleasure some people stem to find in setting up a straw man simply for the sake of knock-ing him over. Good evening."

The French Were Routed. Panis, July 16. - The Gaulois says an engagement has occurred between the natives and a French expelition to the upper Niger,

BUCKEYE STATE REPUBLICANS

Proceedings of Their State Convention at Cleveland Yesterday.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AMID APPLAUSE.

A Secretary of State, Supreme Judge and Member of Board of Public Works Nominated -Minnesota Farmers.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16.-The republican state convention was called to order at 11:30 this morning by A. T. Brinsmale, chairman of the state central committee. When ex-Governor Foraker came upon the stage with Colonel Brinsmade he was greeted with pro-longed and eathusiastic cheering. The ex-governor was introduced and delivered an address. Foraker said: "I want to talk chiefly about the campaign upon which we are entering, but I have a few words to say first concerning that of last year. We did Colonel Brinsmade he was greeted with profirst concerning that of last year. We did not come out of the last contest very well. We lost the governorship, the general assembly, the United States sematorship-the three great objective purposes of the canvass-and later, as a consequence, we lost also the lieutenant governorship, the control of state institutions, and only time and the next election can tell how many representatives to congress. From now forward let every republican look to the front. The last campaign should be remembered only so far as it teaches lessons of benefit for the future. All connected with it that may be the cause of criticism or bitterness of feeling should be forgotten, but if there be those who must have a victim, those whose minds are so constituted that they cannot be satisfied without definitely fixing the fault, to all such I have an appeal to make. My appeal is that you place the blame upon me. Whether it be just or unjust fer you to do so, I shall not stop to question, neither shall I enter a word of

complaint, but on the contrary bear most gladly all that the bitterest enemy can ever imagine as appropriate to be laid upon my shoulders if thereby I can in the slightest degree promote the good of our common cause. What happens to me or any other medicitival is at a consequence in modificial dividual is of no consequence, in a political sense, to anybody, but what happens to the great republican party is of the highest concern of all. No matter, therefore, what may have been the causes; no matter who may have been at fault; no matter what republi-cans may have voted for the democratic can-didate, it is all of the past, and only heart burnings and discussions can be the result of cherishing such recollection. Away then, with bitterness, away with animosity, away with prejudice, away with rivalry, away with everything that stands between our party and our party's triumphs."

The governor then referred to the administration of Governor Campbell and pointed out instances in which it had violated its piedges made on the samp. The speaker was loadly applanded.

The convention took a recess until 2:30 When the convention reassembled the committee on permanent organization named Governor Foraker for permanent chairman.

Governor, Foraker for permanent chairman. He declined, however, and Congressman A. C. Thompson was selected.

Nominations were then quickly made as follows: Secretary of state, Daniel J. Ryan; supreme judge, Thaddens A. Minshall; member off heard of public works, Frank J. Met. The Constitution of 1888.

It readlines the national platform of 1888.

It reaffirms the national platform of 1888; endorses President Harrison's administra-tion; endorses the action of the republican members of both houses of congress in ful-filling the pledges of the party; the thanks of the country are due the republican con-gress and Speaker Reed for their action in amending the rules of the house; the democraticelain that members may be absent in a parliamentary sense for defeating a quorum and at the same time physically present to further obstruct public business is denounced as revolutionary. The platform cardially en-derses the administration of Governor Foraker and denounces the democratic legislature for corruption, extravagance and partismship, instancing extrav-agant appropriations, gerrymander of congressional districts, violating the rights of local self-government by legislative reorganization in numerous lowns and cities for ganization in namerous towns and cities for solely partisan purposes; it violated the sacred rights of the majority when under the mask of pretended contest it robbed the people of a licutenant governor and a citizer of an office to which he had been legally elected; pretending to be a party and representative of the poor, it elected to the United States senate a New York speculator and milread magnate, whose only entitlement to the office was liberallty in contributing money to corrupt politics and whose residence in Ohio was for office only. The platform further warming commends the McKingley bill and denounces the attempt of the "nations of the old world and the democratic nations of the old world and the democratic party to destroy our manufacturing suprem acy and degrade our labor as an unbely all ance which should be resisted by every citizen who leves his country. The disability pension bill as passed is heartly endorsed and a declaration made in favor of a just and fair service pension. It reaffirms that it is the duty of congress to faithfully and fully carry out the declaration of the national convention of 188s, of the republican convention that it will provide a fair and impartial elec-tion law for a free and honest popular ballot in every congressional district in the United States so as to secure to any citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, the right to cast one free ballot and have it duly counted. Protection is demanded for the wool industry equal to that necorded the most favored manufacturers of wool, so that in die time American wool growers will supply wool of every kind required for con-sumption in the United States. Legislation by emgress and the states is favored to encourage is every practicable manner the in-terests of agriculture is all its departments. The protection of labor and the right of la-borers is among the first colligations of the government. Sorrow is expressed at the death of General Frement.

The platform was adopted amid prolonged

applause and the convention adjourned.

Minnesot : Farmers' Alliance. St. Paul, Minn., July 16.-The special meeting of the farmers' alliance was called to order this morning. President Hall, in announcing the purpose for which the convention was called, stated that the farmers of Minnesota had assembled for the purpose of deciding upon taking some innependent action. The convention had been called upon the urgent denant of sub-alliances through out the state. "You delegates," said Presient Hall, "have a great work ahead of you. This means the beginning of a new political party, and I hope you will return to your homes with the knowledge that your work is

well dame. "I have been a brief to surface the new largers and charges that he was scheming against the alliance, etc. If was false. He is opposed to being a carried date for govern and would support the man nominated." Some "say that Loctayed the cause two years ago. I want to say part to see the part of the cause two years ago. I want to say part to see the part of the cause two years ago. I want to say part to see the part of the cause two years ago. ndon was not a meeting of the single of the and I potessed sgainst it. I scept out told them that monity had to be raised of de-fray expenses. It was not done and my friends asked me to get off the track. I tell you, gentlemen, I am not purchaseable. I have worked for you for eight years and I have never asked or received a cent." Little was accomplished at the afternoon

At the evening session a motion to decide whether the convention should place a state ticket in the field brought out ahot discussion on the unject of independent political action, towhich there was considerable opposition.

A motion to take independent political action aN OLD MAN'S AWFUL CRIME however, was finally carried by an ovewhelm

THE SEA WING DISASTER.

Total Number of Bodies Recovered Now Reaches One Hundred.

RED WING, Minn., July 16 .- The doleful tolling of church belis is still to be heard in this exytoday, the list of the recovered dead from the disaster having been greatly increased since yesterday. Eight bodies were brought in this morning. In the afternoon sixteen more were brought up and one was sent over to Lake City and togight another boat lond arrived. This swells the list of recovered dead to 100 and it is thought about a dozen bodies still he in the lake.

The scene at the lake shore, the disaster having occurred two miles this side of Lake City, in Goodhue caunty, is a sal one. When the first bollos were discovered Sunday night and Monday morning the faces were calm and peaceful and showed little or eral big steamers sent up heavy swells today as they passed up the river, brought the bodies to the surface very quickly. Patrol-ling row boats towed the balies ashere, where

they were identified and as soon as possible, bexed and shipped to this city. Engineer Sparks of the Sea King tonight entered an emphatic denial of the report that be, the captain or any of the enw had been drinking. The friends of Sparks and Captain Wetheren are also insignant at the charge of drunkenness.

The reported arrest of Captain Wetheren is not falle. A man who came tonight from Diamond Blaff, where the captain's home is situated, says the sheriff took Wetheren to St. Paul this afternoon, having arrested him. at the instance of United States officials,

Three More Bodi & Recovered. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. July 16. - Three bodies

of victims of the Lake Gervais cyclene were found this morning. They were close togetherin a marshy portion of the lake 200 feet from shore. The bodies of Charles Schur-meler and Rev. M. Pfaeple were considerably mutilated, but that of Mrs. J. H. Schurmeier was not disfigured.

THE POWDER EXPLOSION.

Twelve Killed and Fourteen Others Badly Injured.

CINCINNATI, O. July 16.-The following is a list of the killed in the exposion at King's power mills yesterday: Mrs. James Deacon, Henry Reynolds, Samuel Stephens, Mrs. James Moss and child, Mrs. Fred Keller and child, William Francy, brakemas, Ralph Williams, Baby Elstine, Nick Snyder, an uaknown man.

Fourteen people reseived injuries more or less serious. Em Cellins, whehad his sinH crushed, and Mrs. Elstine, internally injured, will die Joseph Procter, a well known resident of

Columbia, O., who was visiting a friend near the mills and who was an eye witness of the affair, gave a very vivid account of the ex-plosion. He had left the mill and was standing on a hill near by and saw the freight train switching to a side track. "Isaw a brake-man," he said, "on one of the cars as they shot on to the siding and man," he said, "on one of the cars as they shot on to the siding and he was walving his hand to some one on the train. As I looked I saw two detached cars bump against what I supposed was an empty car. An instantlater there was a rumbing noise and then the very ground seemed to open. I saw a paff of whole, followed a moment inter by another and the second power and the station and powing rate specied to follow. Then a dense volume of lance and smokes came pouring from the doors and windows of the cartridge factory and I saw men, women cartridge factory and I saw men, women and children tearing at each other and children tearing at each other in their franticendeavors to escape. I saw number of women come out and some ce tainly perished in the flames. A dwelling house near by was blown from its foundation and dashed to the ground. A mother are child lost their lives in this building. We go to work as soon as possible and I know we got fully a dozen men and women from the powder house. To aid to the terri-

other such experience and I hope I may neve again be a witness of such a catastropue."

ble some, there was a constant snapping of cartridges and the rescues were in danger of being killed at any time. I don't want an-

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A Matter Affecting Settlers on the Reservation. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 16 .- [Special to THE BEE. - A decision that is of much im portance to the original settlers on the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservation has just been rendered by the general land office officials. When that reservation was opened to settlement in 1885, George Pritchard, with hundreds of other settlers, selected claims h the newly opened lands. Upon the reserva tion being withdrawn from settlementa few months after it was declared open, Pritchard and many others who had secured claims there, refused to leave and have since re mained upon the land. When the reserva tion was again declared a part of the public domain by presidential procla-mation of February 10, 1890, the mation of February 19, 1890, the original settlers were given ninety day priority over later settlers to reille upon the claims. claims upon which they located in 1885 About six weeks ago Pritchard attempted to make final proof, believing that the five years he had resided upon the land would inure to his benefit, but the land office de-cision, in this connection, says: "All resi-dence during the pendency of the reservation is in the nature of a trespass, and cannot inure to the bennefit of a settler." In other words, these settlers who located upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservation in the spring of 1885 must make another filia on their land and begin their residence anew and at the end of five years or in 18%, they will be permitted to make final proof an secure title from the government for their

Huron lolities.

HURON, S. D., July 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Scandinavian republican league, representing all parts of the state, is in session in this city today. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. Gesley of Codington county; vice president, Judge Thomas Thorson of Conton; secretary, L. Novold; treasurer, Albert Faeger, Executive committee: George Gilbert, O. S. Swenson and B. H. Lien.

France Makes Several Demands Parts, July 11—[Special Cablegram to The Ber.]—The Temps says that in return for the British protectorate over Zanzibar, France demands that England shall expressly recognize France's right to grant exequaturs to foreign consuls in Madagascar and give France liberty of action in the Niger country; also France's right to terminate the

www.the Italian-Tunisian treaty. Last Their Lives While Lathin r. San. Asl, Cal., July 16.-Lieutenant Donalfism of the Twenty-fourth United States Sanitry stationed at Fort Crant, Ariz., and Mis. Date Spurgeon, daughter of W. H. Spurged, charman of the Spearman county board of supervisors, were drowned yesterday at Newport beach, a pleasure resort nine males from here. Mis Spurgeon got beyond her depth and the lieutenant lost his life trying to rescue het. Both bolies were recov-

who flyodsian treaty in 1896, and to

ered. Everything in Senegal Tranquil. Parts, July 16.-A semi-official published this afternoon denying the reports

thing in that vicinity is tranquit.

received from Senegal. The note says every-

ray-Haired Hank Hall Murders His Wife and Attempts Snieide

DEED UNEQUALLED IN BRUTALITY.

h His Life Blood Gushing From s Slashed Taront the Marderer Heaps Awful Carses on His Dying Wife.

Inalittle three-moniel cottage numbered 211, on the castside of Logan street, within fifty feet of the Second Presbyterian church at Council Blaff's, was enacted a fearful tragedy at 5 o'clock jesterday morning. Henry Hall or "Hank," as be is familiarly called, shot and killedhis wife, attempted to murder George Bennett, and then ripped his own threat with a pocket-knife.

Hall is an old resident of the Bluff's and is well known, having had charge of the street car barn of the old horse car company for many years. His wife was a familiar character around the court house, whereshe has ussisted in the janitor work for a long time, and was known as an honest, hardworking Woman, apersistent applicant for the reigitors of cleaning offices and scrubbing sterrooms about the city. Four months ago the fairnly moved into the little collage referred to, and Hall west to work as a togaster for Wheeler & Herald. There was a family of four chil-& Herald. There was a family of four chil-drea, three daugaters, the eldest sixteen years old, and a boy four years of age. Their neighbors knew little of them, only that they had frequent quartels, and the wife was often heard to say that she "would have to leave the old brute or he would kill her." Lust summer, on account of this alleged abuse, she did leave him, and maintained her family for several ments. family for several months, and they only suc-ceeded is patching up their difficulties and agricing to attuce a short time before they

agreeing to a truce a short time before they moved into the Logan six etcottage.

Theselay evening at 7:30 o'clock the woman entered the house with her arms full of greeries. Her his band had returned from his work some time prior and he was heard abusing her for not being on hand to have his supper ready for him when he returned. The woman exposulated, and was heard assuring him in a gentle voice that she had not left her work at the court house until after 7 and had gotten her groceries and walked the sixteen blocks as quickly as possible. Harsh woods street up more anger, and the quarrel culminated at 90 clock is the woman scading one of the children to call an officer. Officer Norris, whose test is on Upper Officer Norms, whose best is on Upper Broadway, responsed, and went to the house. The woman told him that Hall was drunk and had been threatening to kill her and wanted him taken into custody. The officer saw no evidences that the man was intexicated and after taking to both of them awhile concluded that it was only a little family difference that could best be settled by themselves left them with the admonition—that he would arrest them both if there was any more arest them both if there was any more

The presence of the officer had infurinted tall to a terrible degree, and the woman, fearing danger, gathered up her children and went to the residence of George Bennett, living in an adjoining house. Hall threatened to come over there and kill the whole outilt. but finally went away. Bennett felt positive the man would do some great injury to his the man would do some great injury to his wife if he got an opportunity, and persuaded her to remain with her children at his house all night. At a late hour Hall came homeand went jato his house, and nothing more was heard from during the night. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Hall went to the window of her bedroom and saw her husband lying on the bed apparently as leep. She resurved and told Bennett that she would sin and get his orealfast for him and leave a said awakening him, and when she came her late night she might hope to find him in a better humor. She did so, and spread his breakfast on the kitchen table. She was afraid to build a fire lest she would awaken him, and made a fire lest she would awaken him, and made the coffee at Bennett's and took it over a few minutes after 5 o'clock. A second after she entered the house a shet was fired. Bennett ran over to the house but was met at the door by Hall with a smoking revolver in his hand "My God, Hall, are you trying to kill your

Yougetout of here, you -seemed to be out of order and he could not fire it. He then returned to his house, and Bennett took a circuitous route and reached Broadway to call the pelice. He found Officers Noyes and and Holden and they went to the scene. Bennett met them at the door with the scene. Befinett met them at the door with the revolver in his hand and threatened to kill them if them attempted to eater. He had the appearance of a maniac and they did not wish to use violence to overpower him. One of them watched the place while the other went to the residence of G. R. Wheeler, one of his employers, to obtain his assistance in subduing the old man. Wheeler responded and advised the officers to keep out of sight and he entered

the house alone. A terrible sight met his gaze. On a pile of quitts in the front room said the old man, breathing heavily and clutching his throat with his right hand, his long white beardand thin white locks matted with blood. The floor from one side of the room to the other was covered with blood. The old man was still clut thing his revolver with his left hand and on the top of a little heating stove by his side hid a bloody kmfe. In unother room adjoining, used as a kitchen, laid the body of the woman, herfeet projecting through the doorway and her head resting almost under the table where she had spread the morning meal for the man who had murdered her. "What does all this mean, Hank!" Wheel-

"This has been coming on a long time," the old man gyrgici, as the blood spurted from an awful wound in his neck. Wheeler took the pistel from the weakened grasp of the

man and called for the officers.

An examination was made. The woman had been shot in this top of the head—toward he left side. The bullet had penetrated the left lobe of the brain, causing instant unconciousness, and she had fallen on the floor

sciousness, and she had falled on the floor without making a sound.

It was evidently the intention of Hall to kill himself with the revolver, but the appearance of Bennett before he could accomplish it, drew the only two shots that could be discharged from the weapon before it got out of order. When Bennett had gone for the police Hall sought other means of taking his life. His wife had two bottles of some kind of liquid which he imagined was poison, and f liquid which he imagined was poison, and e drank the contents of both. When the of ficers arrived he had felt no effects of the pe-tion, and when they withdrew to get assistancesupposing he was simply a mad man whoin his frenzy had attempted to shoot. Bennett, he lafficted the awfulgashin his threat. He had used an old fashloned one-bladed pocket kaife with a deerhorn handle. The blace a deerhorn handle. The blade was narrow, and nearly four inches, long and very dult. He had plunged this formidable weapon into his seck in front of the right jugular vein and then by main strength had worked it around to the opposite side. The hands had turned in his hand and the nar-row blade cut a zigzag, raggel gash. It missed both of the large arteries, severing only one of the branch arteries on the right side. The flow of blood from this was terri-

ble, but not sufficient to cause death. After inflicting the wound he walked backward and forward across the center of the room and over the body of his wife, leaving a river of blood from one wall to the other.

Drs. Cook and Lacy were summoned, and the other was a summoned. the patrol wagon brought upChief Carey and a number of additional officers and Coroner Watterman. A cordon of police was thrown around the cottage to keep back the crowd that soes gathered. The worman was still alive when the physicians arrived. A peol of blood as large as a blanket was spread out