CONCRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

A Senatorial Squabble Over the Education of the Indians.

VEST SPEAKS A WORD FOR THE JESUITS.

Commends Their Success as Indian Educators-Other Senators Take a Different View-A Religious Discussion-A Labor Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 24.- In the senate today Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to fix the limit of value and to provide for the free coinage of silver and it was read and referred to the committee on finance. The bill regites that the market value of s'lver bullion is mpidly approaching the value of gold on the standard relation fixed by the laws of the United States and that there is no provision a short time, Mrs. Nelson alleges, her husband began to treat her with great brutality. They have had two children, much to New had the of law for the coinage of the standard silver dollars or the purchase of silver bullion by the government when the value of silver bullion exceeded # for 371% grains of pure sitver. It therefore provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be \$1 of 412% grains of standard silver, or 258-10 grains of gold; that those coins shall be legal tender for all debts public and private, and that the owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit it in any mint to be formed into dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge.

The senate resumed consideration of the Indianappropriation bill.

The amendment which provoked discussion

The amendment which provoked discussion was one increasing the appropriation of \$100,000 for the support of indian schools to \$150,000, including the construction of a school building at Blackfeet agency in Montana. Mr. West opposed the amendment as the introduction of a system intended to abolish denominational education among Indians. He spoke of a visit he made to an Indian agency seven or eight years ago, and of his observa-tion of the work of the Catholic church in equeating the Indians. A school building which had been erected by the Catholic church was standing unoccupied because the agent would not permit the Jesuits to teach any of the Indian children. The Jesuits had succeeded better than any other people living in the education of the Indians. Whatever prejudice he might have meninst the society

of Jesuits, he had to say that much as an educated Protestant.

Mr. Davis also opposed the amendment and spoke of the efforts of Catholic missionaries at the Blackfeet agency. These good people applied to those philanthropic laties, the Misses Drexel of Philadelphia, and obtained \$20,000, which they expended in a school building, recently committed. These school building, recently completed. These men were now to be told not only that then was to be a government school put on tha reservation in competition with them, but that they were to have necontract whatever for the education of the Indians, as has been plainly implied in the correspondence between the commissioner of Indian afairs and persons in authority in

the enterprise.

Mr. Vest explained his position to be:

That, if the Catholies were doing better in educating the Indians than other denomina tions he was in favorof the Catholics; and if the Presbyterians or Baptists were doing better, he was in favor of them. But he was convinced the Catholics were far more convinced the Catholics were far more efficient among Indians than any Protestant denomination could be. No other denomination could lake their place because the Indians, like all other people emerging from barbarism, had received religious impressions that were permanent. He did not care whether it might be called religiou or superstition. The Indians were Catholics and would remain Catholics. There were some tribes, however, which had received from some peculiar personal influences a direction towards some particular protesadirection towards some particular Protes-

t The discussion was continued by Teller, who also spoke of the Catholies as the most successful educators of Indians, and by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who gave figures to show the great difference in expense between government schools for Indians and those carried on by religious denominations. He ridiculed idea put forward bythe commissionero Indian affairs as to the necessity of a high education for Indian children and said it was much more important for them to learn how to carry on farms, build houses and raise After further debate the amendment was

The amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of an industrial school near Flandrens, S. D., was agreed to; also a like amendment for an industrial school near Mandan, N. D.

The next amendments were to strike out two items, one of 8,339 for the support and education of sixty Indian pupils at St. Joseph's normal school, Rensselaer Ind., and one of \$12,500 for 180 Indian children at the Holy Family Indian school, Blackfoot

Mr. Dawes spoke of the relative large appropriations made for Catholic Indianschools, amount for 1889 being \$356,000 against tions. There was a very efficient and urgent and active Catholic bureau of missions in Washington city which was very earnest in pushing the Catholic Indian schools on the government. The Indian bureau having de-clined to enter into a contract for three new schools in Indiana, California and Montana, this mission bareau had gone to the house and obtained the insertion of the items. The senate committee thought it would allow the item for California because it belonged to a mission which had been at work in southern California for 125 years. If he wished to discuss the differwished to discuss between Catholic schools he would want no better object lesson that the difference between the Mission Indians in southern California and the aggressive Cheyennes and Arapatres. The Mission Indians had been under the influence of the Cathelle church 125 years, and were today as incapable of self support as so many bables. The committee on appropriations shrunk from doing anything that might awaken religious discussion. That was why the committee recommended the striking out for schools in Indiana and Mor tana If they were kept is the Episcopalians and Methodists and Baptists would say they At 2 o'clock the tariff bill came up as "un-

finished business" and was laid aside until to-Afterfurther discussion on Indian schools, a vote was taken and the amendments rejected. Yeas, 19 mays, 27. So the items for Reanschaer, ind. Banning, Cal., and Black for genery, Mor. and are related in the bill. Mr. Pettiplew effered an amendment a propriating \$4,000 for the Santee tribe of Sioux, forsted at Fanceacoust.

nee of \$1 as acre for the land to which they are entitled in the Saux reservation. Agreed On motion of Mr. Pettigrew an item of \$30,

00 was inserted for thirty school buildings for the Stook Indians, also an item to pay the Indians of Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies for premises taken from them

On motion of Mr. Power the school build ing at Blackfootagency, Montana, amendment was limited to \$5,000

The bill was then reported to the sensie and all the amendments agreed to by the committee of the whole which were concurred in and the bill passed.

Mr. Voothees, by request of the labor alli-nace, introduced a bill to secure constitu-tional rights and freedom of trade, speech and press within the limits of the public and asked that in view of the respectable source from which it emanated that it be pristed in full in the Record.

Mr. Sherman objected to its printing in the Record as unusual. Mr. Voorhees—The allance will take notice the objection and where it came from. The executive session ad journed

Washington, July 24 .- After a short parlia-

upon the committee amendments to the bank: IS UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED. pally verbal and informal in their character. After they had been disposed of the ameradment was adopted enforcing the laws of the states giving wages for latter a preference. P A votewas then taken on the minerity sub titude which is known as the "voluntary bankrupky bill." This was disagreed to.
Yeas, 74; nays, 125.
The Torrey bankruptey bill was then

The Torrey bankraptcy bill was then passed with an unimportant amendment. Yeas, 117: nays, 8t. Adjourned.

TWO SIDES TO THE STORY. A Chicago Divorce Suit Produces Sensational Developments.

Chicaso, July M .- [Special Telegram to THEBEL]-A few days ago John Nelson, a real estate dealer of this city, who is easily worth \$50,000, brought suit for divorce, ac cusing his wife of infidelity with a music teacher. A sensation was created today by the publication of a reply to the charges made, by Mrs. Nelson and her attorneys. The couple were married in 1883 and within

son's digrust, and the advent of each of the babes has been the signal for extremely cruel treatment of the wife and mother. On man occasions he has besten, kicked, choked and knocked herdown. "Hischarges against me are terrible and will forever disgrace my

children," wept the little woman.

Nelsen has procured from Mr. Luetge, music teacher of Mrs. Nelson's daughter by a former husband, an affidavit that he (Luetge) has been criminally intimate with Mrs. Nelsen been criminally intimate with M son. That lady's attorney said today that he in turn had secured a stalement from Lucige that Nelsonthreatened his life if he did not make such an affidavit.

After frightening the poor fellow out of his

wits and compelling him to make the affid avit, Nelson presented him with a lot in his sub-division of Cragin township. This deed the attorney has also secured. It was further learned that Mrs. Nelson, who is highly respectes in her homest Washington Heights, had acqually been starved by the rich man, who calls himself husband.

"Heleft me with but 4 cents and was gone for two weeks," said Mrs. Nelson, "and had it not been for the charity of neighbors I and my little ones must have starved. The only dress I have is the one now on my back. I know he is tired of me now and wishes to cast me off because he has found a prettier woman. He has never allowed me a servant, though I was sick, and I have had to do the cooking and scrabbing until, in my delicate health, it amost killed me."

Mrs Nelson will ask for a divorce, the control other children and the support a man of Nelson's means should provide for a wife The gentleman in question could not be found today. The wife's attorneys say they will take up the matter of bribery of the music teacher after the divorcecase is settled.

THIRTEEN PEOPLE BLOWN UP.

Terrible Explosion in a Boarding House at Savannah, Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.-W. L. Ballard's boarding house in this city, a three story dwelling, was blown up early this morning. Three persons were killed and ten injured, two of whom will probably die. There were thirteen people in the house. The explosion shattered the wall, and they collapsed in an instant and fell a mass of ruins. Most of the occupants were askep and were harled from their beds and either buried under the debris or thrown on top of it. The killed are Mrs. W. J. Bullard, -

Lockley and Gus Robie. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.
Oil lamps were in use atthough there were gas pipes throughout the entire house. There are many rumors of an ugiy nature, but no-body will take the responsibility of making a direct statement. One man insinuated that there had been a row in the house toward the end of a joli fication in which the inmates had been included in

been indulging. A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

n American Steamship Captain Treated With Admirable Courtesy. VICTORIA, B. C., July M .- Special Tele rram to THE BEE .- A pleasant incident occurred yesterday which should certainly demonstrate the fact that Admiral Hotham bears noill will against American shipping. The American sleamship George W. Elder. plying between Victoria, Puget Sound and Alaska, reached Esquimant last evening in a disabled condition, having been ashore near Port Townsend. She came to Esquimant with the object of entering the dry dock there. This dry dock is owned conjointly by the Imperial and Dominion governments and British war ships have preference over mer

The war ship Espicele was in the clock undegoing repairs which could not be com-pleted in less than three weeks. Captain Huntercalled on Amiral Hotham to see if it were possible to dock his ship. He teld the admiral that 200 excursionists were waiting to take passage to Alaska. The admiral sai the excursionists would not be disappointed. Heat once ordered the Espiegle to leave the dock. He also sent a large number of his men to assist in docking the American vessel.

Prominent Cheyeane Funeral. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The funeral of W. W. Corlet, Wyoming's leading lawyer, teck place this afternoon from St. Mark's church. It was the most largely attended funeral ever seen in Chevenne. The procession was headedby the planeer association of Chevenne followed by Reynolds post, Grand Army of the Republic, Chey cane lodge of Pythias, the Wyoming bar association, the two Mason cloiges of Cheyenne and slarge delegation encillers from Wyoming and neighboring

There was not even standing room in the church, and many members of the attending ledges were forced to remain outside. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Rafter. At the greve the Masonic ritual was read by EdF. Stable, master of the Cheyenne

Prep ring for the Encampment. Cureago, July 24 .- The Michigan Central and other milways here are making extensive propurations for the transportation of mem bers of the Grand Army of the Republic, Worman's Relief corps and other kindred or ganizations to the national escampment to be held in Beston the second week in August. The announcement is made today that a special headquarters train will leave Detroit over the Michigan Central August 9 and numerous special trains will be run from

Kate Field's Boom Lot. Arcursos, Kan., July 24.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The farmous boom let which Kate Feld bought in Atchison during the real estate excitement that sweet over the country in the spring of 1887, sold at sher-I's sale today for \$200. She bought the lot or \$1,000, paying \$1,000 down and giving her notes and a mortgrage for the balance. The boom subsided, leaving Miss Field, in com-mon with many others, with a poor lot and an ugly debt on her hands, and for a long time she scoled the town and the agent who old the lot in the newspapers.

He fulled the rigger With His Toes. CHEYENNE, Wyo, July 2t.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. - A man known as Dutch Henry, whose real name was Swartz an old timesheep herder, blew out his brains yester-day at Bard's ranch, fifty miles north of here. He took a shogan with him into the school house close by the ranch and placing the barrel is his mouth pulled the trigger with his toes. The top of his head was blown of

Swartz was partially demonted. The Bill Presented.

Spin Novieto, Ill., July 24.- The senate and house met today. The world's fair bill was Washington, July 24. - After a short parila-mentary wrangle the house proceeded to vote appropriate committee.

Unstinted Praise For Secretary Blaine's Attitude Toward Britain.

COMMENTS ON THE CORRESPONDENCE.

An Important Army Change-Senator Paddock on the State Ticket-The Murphys Again w Norfolk's. Packing House.

WASHENGTON BUREAU THE ONA HA BEE,)

513 FOURTIES TO STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24. It is somewhat remarkable that the secretary of state should be almost universally commended for his utterances to Lord Salis bury and Sir Julian Payacefote concerning the Behring sea matter. Yet this was the situation at the capitol today. The correspendence, or at least that portion of it which appeared in the local papers, was very generally read by members on both sides of the chamber and scarcely a senator was to be found who had not scanned the reports of the correspondence. Only a few bitter partisans. who could not see anything to commend in anything a republican does, had any words of censure to offer. One of these was Judge McCreary of Kentucky, a member of the committee on foreign affairs of the house. He thought that Mr. Blaine had not exhibited the backbone which was to have been expected from him. On the other hand Senator Morram of Alabama, a member of the senate committee on fereign relations, was one of the very warmest in praise of the manner in which Mr. Blaine has explained and maintained the position assumed by the United States in the controversy. He did not attempt to qualify his praise, but characterizes the Blaine letters as masterly documents which will always rank as among the very best of the state papers in the American archives. Mr. Blaine has plainly convicted the British premier of direct lying according to the views of the Alabama senator, and there can be no question that he has by farthe better of the controversy. On the republican side there was very general rejoicing over the position of the United States. Every senator on that side of the chamber, without a single exception, says that the correspondence is convincing proof that the position assumed by this government is the correct one, and the demograts to a man admit this. No one fears for a moment that the outcome will anything but a friendly settlement but it will probably require some time before the end will be reached. It is assumed as a matter of course that in spite of the fact that there has been a temporary suspension of negotiations the diplomatic representative of England and Mr. Blaine will again try to bring about a settlement of the controversy without the intervention of outside parties but it will surprise no one if the suggestion of arbitration of international deferences between nations on the American continent made in the Pan-American congress shall first be put into effect between the greatest repubic on the earth and the greatest commercial

ent. The three commissioned officers will be assigned to such companies within their regi-ment as have officers either en prolonged leave of absence or on detached duty, so that the commissioned staff of every company will also be filled up. It is understood that the same plan is contemplated for the cavalry companies L and M of each regiment and the men and officers distributed in the same way.

PADDOCK IS RETICENT. Senator Paddock was as ked today what he had to say concerning the state nominations and whether he thought the nomination of Mr. Richards for governor would have any effect upon the congressional nomination in the Third district. Hereplied: "I consider the nominations good ones, but since I have been in the senate I have uniformly refrained from taking any part is state politics and I should not care now to express myself further than to say that the ticket is in my judgment an excellent one."

WILL LOOK AFTER THE MURPHYS. Senator Paddock and Congressman Connell made another visit to the interior department today in relation to the claim of the Murphys to rights as members of the Sacand Fox tribes of Missouri Indians. The secretary said that he would appoint a special agent at once to proceed to the reservation and take the necessary testimony to establish the true situation of affairs, and that this agent will conduct his inquires in a spot remote from the reservation itself in order that the utmost freedom can be secured for the witnesses. In the meantime the Nebraska delegation will fight the house amendment to the original senate bill commonly known as the general allotbill commonly known as the general allot-ment bill. It is this bill which the house committee amended so as to entirely change its character. The entire measure as it passed the senate was stricken out after the exact-ment clause and in its place were aided five sections with several provises which have a entirely different effect from that intended by the senate. The two Kansas congressmen, Messrs. Morrill and Perkin, seemed deter-mined to force the amended bill through, but in the present state of feeling it can never pass the senate as it was referred from the house committee and it has not yet passed the house.

THE COMMISSIONER CORRECT. The secretary of the interior has decided that Commissioner Groff was right in rejecting the application of Augusta Nelson for the reinstatement of her decimatory statement filling No. 456 for the s. e. 14 of section 15, township 24 north, range 6 east, Omaha Indian lands in the Nellghs, Neb., district.

NORPOLE'S PACKERY. Attorney Holmes of Norfolk, who has been in the city for several days past, left for New York today. He came here in the interest of a manufacturing syndicate which has built a large packing esta blishment in Norfolk, and before leaving he said that he had been very successful in his efforts to secure the necessary funds with which to put in the much ery and carry on the work of packing. His visit to New York will probably close the ne got lations whereby the necessary capital will be secured for this work.

CHAMORING FOR PAY. The men who acted as special deputy mar shais at the elections in 1888 have been clam-oring for some these past for their pay, but the department of justice as repeatedly answered to questions submitted by senators and mean bears that there is no money available for the pay of these men and that the department was powerless to comply with their requests for settlement. The matter, however, prom-ises to be speedily arranged as an item has been incorporated in the deficiency bill which has just been reported to the house designed to make good the shortage which exists in the deputy marshals' fund. The item provides appropriation of \$134,745 for this

Mr. Chaplin's Address.

LONDON, July 24.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. Chaplin, minister of agriculture, today delivered an address at the Lincoln agricultural show. In the course of his remarks he said the recent rise in the price of agricultural products was due to the ad-vance in the price of silver, which is furn was occasioned by the recent passage of the silver bill by the American congress.

DECK LOADING.

Members of Parliam at Seek the Protection of Cattle.

Copyright 1890 by James Gurdon Bennett 1 Loxpox, July 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to Tan Brn]—A deputation of members of parliament and others interested in Mr. Plimsoli's bill for the restriction of deck loading, and the provision of water tight bulkheads, waited on the first lord of the treasury in his private room at the house of commons this evening, to urge upon the government the desirability of passing the measure into a law before the close of the present session.

Sir M. Hicks Beach was present with Mr. Smith during the interview, Mr. Plimsoll introduced the deputation and explained its object. Hedwelt on the crucities which were in fleted on cattle owing to the manner in which they were packed on board ships.

Among other things Mr. Plimsell said: Clause 3 prohibits the importation of live cattle for food from ports situated west 120 west longitude. I will not trouble you with my reasons in support of this, as I have been at great pains to state them in a small pumphlet which has been issued to every member of the house. It is alleged that it would make meat dearer to the working classes-this I entirely deny.

"Merchan'ts in trade must be presumed to know where their profits come from. They bring cattle over alive in order to obtain higher prices per pound for it than if it were imported as dead ment. How it is possible that legislation which would prevent them getting this higher price can make meat dearer to those who buy it of them, is not easy to see. It is also stated that non-importation of offal heads, life, etc., would deprive the poor of wholesome and cheap food. My answer is that there is nothing to prewent the importation of heads and offal in the cold chamber on board skip, as beef itself is imported.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply, said: "Gentle men, I think that most of you are aware of the fact that my place is in the house of commons, and not in this room, and therefore, although I wish to receive you with every courtesy, I shall not be able to stay any great length of time.

"I regard, and the government regards, the question which Mr. Plimsoll brought under our notice as an extremely important one, but on that very account we cannot undertake to force a measure of this sort through the house at the end of the session without very grave consideration. If a mistake is made it will be very serious to the country, serious to people interested in the shipping interest and serious to those in the particular trades referred to. It will be serious fadeed to all parties concerned, and therefore hasty legislation on this question is very much to be

deprecated. "There is, I believe, at this moment a committee sitting with regard to belichends of ships, taking evidence and making very careful inquiry on that point, and at all events we ought to wait until we have the results of that careful investigation before us. In regard to deck loading, I pose few would doubt that if sufficient resultations do not exist they ought to be a wided, but when Mr. Plimsoll comes to de with the exclusion of live cattle altoget or from America and Canada, be introduct, a question which does require very carefa insideration.

"He is of the opinio. It il would not

affect the price of food to the people of this country-well, it is possible that his argument may be received by some persons with acceptance, but prima facie, certainly n tion of the supply of live cattle for the people of this country would appear to have an effect. He says it would not have—any how, it must be felt. It would not be the duty of the government to take up a measure of this kind at the end of thesession and pass it in a few days. Mr. Plimsoil thinks it would pass in three hours."

Sir Michael Hicks Beach said: "Although I think it impossible for Mr. Smith to give any other answer, I yet think the matter will not need to stop. The less of animal life on some of these trans-Atlantic ships is horrible. [Loud cheers.] I have a list of ships arriving at British ports in 1888-89 and I find that the Palestine lost 168 out of 344 cattle, the Glemmin lost 128 out of 204, the Rialto 314 out of 328 and the North Durham 281 out of 380.

"That was 1888, and in 1889 the Oxford lost 151 out of 187, the Iowa 516 out of 625, the Lake Superior 313 out of 470 and the Manitoba 204 out of 243. I say that this is herriple, [cheers] and I am glad to be able to inform you that, though Mr. Plimsoll's bill cannot be passed this year, the government has yet the power to do something towards stopping this. By an act in 1878 the privy council was empowered to pass regulations to protect animals carried by sea from unneces sary suffering during passage, and on land ing but little has been done to carry out that power with regard to trans-Atlantic ships and I mean to propose to my friend, the president of the beard of agriculture, who now possesses the power of the privy council. asider whether he cannot, after carefu consideration, prohibit the carriage of ani-mals on deck during winter, and lay down strict regulations to prevent overcrowding The deputation thanked Mr. Smith and Sir

Fighting for Independence. LIBERTAD, July 24.—News has just been re ceived confirming the reports of the success of the Salvadorian forces beyond the frontier in the Guatemalan territory. The Salvadoria: army has now gained six battles and captured quantities of arms and ammunition. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides The Salvadorian forces are pushing their way into the interior of Guatemala and meeting with success at every step. Great en-thusiasm prevails. The intention is to overthrow the government of President Barilla before coming to any agreement with Guate-mala. San Salvador pledges to free herself from the yoke of Guatemala and assure her own liberty and independence.

He : hot to Kill.

St. Louis, July 24.-Advices from Lewis ville, Ark., are to the effect that Sheriff May and a posse attempted to arrest Dr. Chisholm yesterday. The doctar resisted and fired both a shot gun and rifle. The sheriff was killed and two of his posse mertally wounded. This affair is the sequel of the shooting scrape which occurred at Lewisville Tue-day in which Dr. Chisholm killed Samuel Stone.

The Weather Foreast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair, slightly warmer weather.

For Iowa-Fair weather; variable winds For South Dakota-Warmer, fair weather; southerly winds.
For Nebraska-Fair weather; variable winds; slightly warmer.

Blown to Fragments.

PATTERSON, N. J., July 24.-At 8 this morning the Corning mill of the Laffin & Rand powder works at Mountain View blew up with terrible force. Two workmen in the building at the time were blown to fragments and the mill was entirely wreeked

The Fire Record. STRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.-The opera house and a number of stores at Earlville burned this morning, causing a loss of \$55,000. Partly insured.

LITTLE GAME OF FREEZE OUT

Interesting History of the Great Stockyards Syndicate.

THE ENGLISH GOT WHAT WAS LEFT.

Overtures Made for the Parchase of South Omahi's Stockyards, but She Kicks in the

Traces.

Cmicago, July 24.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-An interesting story is made public today of the history of the great stockyards syndicate, which, according to the latest information, is now preparing to absorb all abattoirs of any consequence in the western country. It seems that several months ago Lee

Higginson & Co, of Boston, who are and have been financial agents for a number of rich Englishmen, conceived the idea which has resulted in the present deal. They gathered the men whose money controlled the old Chicago stockyards corporation and arranged for a transfer of the stock.

They then manipulated the stock in their sands of the various stockyards interests and figured to include in the transfer to the Englishmen. The Beston-Chicago holders found what was going on and set so high a price upon their holdings in the old Chicago stock-yards corporation that after much figuring he Englishmen concluded they would be un the Englishmen concluded they would be the able to handle both outlying yards and those in this city and the negotiations languished until the brokers pro-posed the deal in all its gigantic proportions to the Boston holders of Chicago

The rest of the scheme was only a question The rest of the scheme was only a question of time, Already Lee Higginson had advanced the deal with eutlying stockyard corporations for the English. It was an easy thing to transfer the options to the Americans. Seeing that they had dropped a good thing the English combination undertook again to come in on the ground floor.

They were too late and the deal went on without them. An amicable adjustment of all differences was reached by combining the rival American syndicates. As a shrewd business proposition the English were led to believe they were "in it." A rule was made regarding the subscriptions of stock tl.at those who subscribed first should be considered for

Therefore, as soon as the books were opened the Boston brokers put down their names for \$8,000,000, giving their clients a controlling interest and leaving the remainder to be fought for by those outside of the Bos-ton circle. London took nearly \$6,000, 000 today after the books were opened, but hours before the Americans had taken \$10,500,000, so that the belated English

got only what was left.

During all this time Lee Higginson kept buying for the new syndicate and the wires from every point where there was a stockyard kept up the announcement that "local brokers" were purchasing "for an English syndicate." Among the first deals of this kind to be made were for the stockyards at St. Joseph, Mo., made through the Jarvis-Conkling mortgage company of Kansas-City; those at St. Louis, transactes through the president, John B. Dutchers; those at St.

Paul, negotiated by A. B. Stickney, and smaller yards at lowa City.

The Jarvis-Conkling company had orders to buy the Ransas City, Kan., yards, and the South Omaha yards, but both of these concerns were refractory and have not as yet been brought under the "influence." None of these transfers have been made public for the reason that the purchase of these inter-ests will have to be ordered by the directory of the new syndicate, and this cannot be done till there is an cannot be done till there is an election of officers, which will be held in a Then the transfers will be made to the big

body and the work of monopolizing the live stock industry will be religiously begun, with none to say them may. The legal agents of the deal will not talk upon the subject. THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION. Newspaper Criticism on Diplomatic

Correspondence. TORONTO, Ont., July 24 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Empire, the chief government organ, today says: "The diplomatic correspondence on the Behring sea question, published teday, will be read with interest, though it really contains little that is new or that might not have been anticipated at least in the main outlines. That Lord Salisbury staunchly maintained the right of British subjects, including Canadians,

is proved beyond question. "Secretary Blaine's course is not surpris-g. His contentions eraftly avoid the main point, that the seizures were contrary to in-ternational law, being outside territorial waters and United States jurisdiction. All his legends about Russian rights acquired his complaints of injury done to United States interests and his claim to insist upon the preservation of seals, even if inaccurate, would be quite outside the mark; for no amount of wrong-doing or loss would justify interference outside the jurisdiction.
"He might as well assume to send his police to Toronto to make arrests and seizur because some citizen of the United States had been rotbed. But all this has been the United States policy. The cessation of these high-handed outrages is not due to any neighborly feeling of fair play or any respect for law and the rights of others, but to the recognition of the fact that the end of British patience and forebearance had been reached.

WORLD'S FAIR MANAGERS.

The Committee on Organization Considers the Question.

New York, July 24 .- The committee on permanent organization of the national world's fair commission went into executive session this morning and continued in secret session until lute this afternoon. The committee concluded its work this afernoon and left for Washington.

In an interview Commissioner McKenzie

said the committee had been profoundly impressed with the views of General Goshorn and Governor McCormick, the latter gentle man having been director of the American exhibit in Paris in 1878. Commissioner Me-Kenzie said the commutee was particular to get views upon the best looking toward a concentration of power for the best management of the under-taking. Although no conclusion was reached, yet it is probable a director general will be appointed to have entire control in all mat-ters—this subject, however, to confirmation by the executive committee. One difficult that might arise would be friction between local and national committees. Much would be conceded to the local committee, but the national committee proposed to retain power enough to make the fair a national one. General Goshorn and Governor McCormick are to formulate their ylews in writing. The report of this committee will be presented to the full national committee in September.

DENVER, Colo., July 24.-The washout on the Colorado Central is the most disustrous that has occurred since the road has been built, the loss being approximated at \$350,000. The amount of track washed away covers altogether about twenty miles. Two work trains and 100 men have been working on the road since Tuesday noon and if acthing further happens trains will be able to get through by noon today.

A Sensational Rumor.

CHICAGO, July 24 .- A Chicago paper prints a sensational bit of army gossip in which it is predicted that the existing differences be-tween General Kautz and General Brooke will result in trials by court-martial of both these officers.

. ON THE FIR. ALLOT.

Governor Merriam ominated by Minnesota Re licans. St. PAUL, Minn., July 'he republican

state convention was ea o order this morning by Stanford News -mairman of the state central committee, and Lieutenant Governer Rice was chosen temporary president. Committees were appointed by the chair and the convention took a rocess until 2 o'clock.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, and the report was adopted. The platform was unanimously adopted. It

endorses state and national administrations; claims the high license system of Minnesota the best means of controlling the liquor traffic yet adopted; favors the exclusion of undesirable immigrants; endorses the introduction of a manufactory of binding twine the state prison; denounces monopolies and trusts; favors the regulation of the interstate commerce of commen car-riers; pledges the party to secure a reduction of rates on grain, lumber and coal; approve of the Australian ballot system; recognizes the services of soldiers and endorses the disability pension law introduced and cham-pioned by Senator Davis; favors free text books in public schools and is firmly opposed to any federal legislation designed to restrict the competition of Canadian w. domestic

common carriers. Nominations for revernor being in order the names of William R. Merriam, present governor, W. W. Braden, present state audi-tor, and ex-Congressman Knute Nelson were presented. The first ballot resulted: Merriam 350, Nelson 74, Braden 34.
Governor Merriam was brought to the convention by a committee and made a brief

The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant governor, G. S. Ives of Nicollett; state treasurer, Joseph Bibleter; secretary of state, F. K. Brown of Faribault county; state auditor, P. J. McGuire of Polk county; attorney general, Moses E. Clapp; clerk of the supreme court, C. B. Holcombe of Wash-lorder county.

A SEASIDE SENSATION.

Gov. Sprague's Sister-in-Law Elopes and Marries a Youth.

ington county.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. L., July 24 .-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The summer residents at Narragansett Pier have a social sensation in the elopement of Miss Cleo Juliet Weed, a sister-in-law of Ex-Covernor Sprague, with a young Michigan electrician. Miss Weed has been visiting the Sprague family at their hardsome estate. There she met Howard S. Eaton, a young man employed in making some repairs at the local electric light station. But the governor and his wife did not dream that the young people were on anything more than speaking terms. Miss Weed met Eaton yesterday, and together they called on Rev. Mr. Clark, a Baptist minister, and were speedily made man and wife. They returned to the Pier, Mrs. Eaton going alone to her sister's house and informing Mrs. Sprague that she and Eaton had eloped and were married.

Word was sent to Eaton to report at once at Canonchet and there he was severely catechised by Governor Sprague, who know that Cleo was not of age and who doubted Eaton's statement as to his own age. The result of this interview was that Enton was informed that his marriage was flegal inasmuch as he had failed to comply with the law by neglecting to get a permit from Miss Weed's guar-dia..., and from his own people. Governor Sprague objected to the marriage because he and his wife knew little or nothing of Eaton's antecedents. Governor Sprague is to have the marriage annulled on account of its ille-

THE STEAMER EGYPT.

Graphic Details of Her Descruction by Fire.

Loxpox, July 24.- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE, |-The following particulars of the destruction by fire of the National line steamer Egypt have been received: The Manhattan sighted the Egypt in full blaze in latitude 49° 28 minutes north, longitude 30° west, but being laden with oil, dared not go near the burning vessel. She lowered her boats, however, and saved all on board the Egypt. Captain Robinson of the Manh attan, who formerly sailed on the National line, in formed the rescued officers that he had only enough provisions on board for forty persons. A discussion was had as to whether or not they should make the Azores, 250 miles distant. It was finally decided to proceed to Dover, and every one was placed on short ra-tions. There were 640 head of cattle on the Egypt, and all were either burned to death

breaking loose and plunging overboard, were drowned. For a time there was much confusion on the Egypt, but no panic occurred. The Na-tional line company started a tug to meet the Manhattan at Dover and to supply Manhattan at Dover and to supply her with provisions. She started at 6 o'clock this evening with a full supply of provisions and other necessaries for the rescued people. Captain James Summer of the Egypt is commander of the National line. The company do not insure their vessels, but put the amount which they would have to pay as premiums into a special fund on account of their vessels. The board of trade today sent a special messenger to make inquiries concerning the loss at the office of the National line. is an unusual action for the board to

OUR DAILY BREAD.

Intimation That Chicago Bakers Will Strike Shortly. Curcago, July 21 .- [Special Telegram to

take.

THE BEE. J-Another strike, which will cause much trouble to the people at large, is predicted by a local paper. The bakers, it is said, are seriously considering the idea of going on a general strike, "There is little doubt that the German bakers will go on a strike next week unless some agreement is reached between employer and employe," said a prominent baker today.
"The demand of the workmen is for less

hours. We are now working ten hours a day and twelve oo Friday night. The men want a reduction to eight hours." "It is my opinion," said another employing baker, "that the men will win the strike, for the reason that there are so few German bakers in the city, and those who are here are thoroughly organized and will ether. There is scarcely a German a the city which has a full supply of men. and more workmen cannot be obtained.
"The English employers are better pre-pared for a strike than the Germans, for the reason that there is no organization among the English bakers in the city.²²

Colorado's Population. Danver, Colo., July 34.—The census supervisor for Colorado has so far completed work as to be able to afmounce the population of the state to be very close to 400,000. Pueblo lays claim to the honor of being the only city America which has doubted its population

in ten years. The returns in 1880 gave that

city 13,500, while those for 1890 show 27,455 Washington, July 24.—Following are the confirmations: E. P. Seeds, Iowa; associate estice of the supreme court, New Mexico. ohnson Nickells, North Dakota; consul at

Barranquilla.

Pestmasters: Illinois—J. A. Provost, Pecatolica; I. F. Fromley, Shawnestown. Wisconsin—A. L. Tucker, Berlin. Finished Their Work.

Washington, July 24.—It is understood that Messra. Spooner and Hoar of the senate committee on privileges and elections, who have been charged with the work of revising the Louise election bill, have finished their deaft of the measure and sent it to the printer.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Richards of Fremont Nominated for Governor

on the Fourth Ballot. TOM MAJORS GETS SECOND PLACE.

Allen for Secretary of State and Benton for Auditor-Hill, Hastings, Humphrey and Goudy Com-

plete the Ticket.

GOVERNOR - - - - L. D. RICHARDS LIEUT. GOVERNOR - - THOMAS MAJORS SECRETARY OF STATE - - J. C. ALLEN AUDITOR - - - THOMAS BENTON TREASURER - - - . , J. E. HILL COM. PUBLIC LANDS . G. R. HUMPHREY ATT'Y GENERAL - - GEO. H. HASTINGS SUP'T PUBLIC INST'N - . A. K. GOUDY

Liscoln, Neb., July 24.-[Special Telegram to Tue Bre.]-After an all night's session the republican state convention adjurned sine die. It has accomplished its work, A full state ticket has been nominated and a platform adopted.

There was a wild and woolly time from the opening to the After the platform had been adopted, a motion, and a dozen of them, were made to adjourn. But the delegates would not have it that way. There were no nominating speeches. As the first informal ballot was being counted stillness reigned for about the

only time during the entire night. Voting for governor commenced at 2:15 a. m. There was no expression of enthusiasm at the mention of the names of any of the candidates. Four ballots were taken, the las one resulting as follows:

 Mercer
 143

 Richards
 447

 MacColl
 219

Walter Bacon of Grand Island announced

that Governor Thayer had withdrawn from the race, but would heartily enderse the candidate chosen. Dakota, Cass and Jefferson counties stampeded to Richards, and the announcements were greeted with deafening cheers. Before order could be restored other counties changed. Hats were thrown in the air, and the men were wild, and when Tem Ma-

vote excitement reached the greatest pitch. Order was restored finally, and the changes were announced and officially recognized. Gurley said that so much confusion had arisen that the chairman could not tell what votes had been changed, and moved that an-

jors announced that Nemaha changed her

other vote be taken. Mr. Howe said that the chair was not supposed to know. Gurley said that the chair was not supposed to know, but he pretended to know. A roll call was demanded. Confusion was worse confounded. Gurley wanted to know if the chair could rele without assistance. The enair said that if he could not rule without assistance he would not call upon the gentleman from Donellas.

man from Douglas.
Hammond was willing for a new count. Ransom wanted it understood that the convention could not afford to knock another hole in the ship. Ransem shook his fist at the chair and told him to keep order. Ransom maintained that he had the floor and re-called some reminiscence when Howe had tried to throw a convention.

After the secretary amounced the result Gurley moved and demanded another ballot before the chair announced the result. General Dilworth of Hastings, who had becomed MacColl, explained his vote. Ho believed that Mr. Richards had been fairly nominated and changed the vote of Adams county to Richards. All the counties voted

Richards was declared the nominee of the convention. Dr. Mercer and Jack MacColl were called to escort Richards to the platorin. Mercer was absent, as also was Mac-Coll, and Richards came alone The closing scene in the gubernatorial fight was calm. Richards made fitting remarks. Tom Majors made pleasant remarks, Jack Tom Majors made pleasant remarks, Jack MacColl made happy remarks and Dr. Mercer did the proper thing. A vain attempt to adjourn was made and repeated often, but all to

TOM MAJORS. The Nemaha Statesman-Nominated

for Lieutenant Governor. Ben Baker of Omaha then arose and placed in nomination for the position of lieutenant governor Tom Majors of Nemaha, the exclusive manufacturer of Majors' famous turnip bitters. Paul Schminke of Otoe county seconded the nomination.

the same county in nomination for lieutenant governor. Before the vote could be announced O. Tefft arose and moved that Majors' nomina-

O. Tefft of Cass placed R. B. Windham of

tion be made unanimous. The motion pre-"How do you like it, Howe?" asked a dele-"First rate," responded the chairman.

Tom Majors, clad in a blue hickory shirt, came forward and said:
"I knew you couldn't get along without me. I am in favor of the republican party be-cause it has done more to improve the condi-tion of mankind than any party that ever

It was now broad daylight, and another atcompt was made to adjourn, but it was sat down on in the same unceremonious manner

SECRETARY OF STATE. J. C. Allen of McCook Secures the

Prize. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for the position of secretary of state: *

J. R. Sutherland, of Burt: J. C. Allen, of Red Willow; John R. Hayes, of Madison; B. Cowdery, of Platte; John R. Raper, of The first ballot resulted as follows: Sutherland240

Another attempt was made to adjourn, but it

proved a failure.

The first formal ballet resulted:

convention and came forward is response to calls and made a brief speech thanking the delegates. BENTON RENOMINATED.

He Got There Easily on the Very First

Ballot. The name of L. D. Davidson of Polk county

was presented for auditor of state. Some confusion followed, and the roll call was started. Benton's friends were sleeping,