THE COLD-WATER CANDIDATES

A Straight State Ticket Placed in the Field by Prohibitionists.

PAINE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

It Wasa Hard Struggle to Find Anybody to Eun-A Bitter Factional Fight-A Conglomerate Platform.

Lincoln, Neb., August 28.-[Special Telegram to THE BEEL |- As predicted in last night's dispatches to THE BRE, the prohibitionists resolved this morning to put a straight ticket in the field. Before this conclusion was reached, however, there was a lively fight in which those who favored helding off this year were utterly routed. The radicals triumphed, but after the victory was won they had hard work to find a general to lead their forces into the campaign battle. Nomination after nomination was made only to be followed by a declination with thanks.

Finally a man who was willing to be sacrificed on the cold-water altar was found in the person of Dr. B. L. Paine of Lincoln. The nomination for governor broke the ice and the work of completing the ticket was not so archous.

The Morning Struggle.

At 9 c clock the prohibition state convention was called to order by the chairman. After the usual song singing the committee on resolutions reported and its deliverance was adopted as the platform of the party. Several additions were made and concurred in, and a resolution was presented petitioning the Columbian fair committee to close all avenues of fair labor on Sunday except that necessary for the protection of exhibits. After a long debate this resolution was defeated by a vote of 108 to 103.

But the real fun commenced when a resolution was presented recommending that no state ticket be placed the field by the prohibitionists. Judge Abbott of Saline county made ringing speech opposing the placing of ticket in the field. These in favor of making nominations, headed by George Scott of Clay, attempted to cry the judge down and confu sion prevailed for a while until John Dale of Douglas called Scott to order.

C. E. Bentley, chairman of the central committee, urged the nomination of a ticket and awakened considerable enthusiasm by

Butier of Cass followed in the same vein. He denounced the movement against nominations as smacking of trickery. "If," said he, "this convention fails to put a ticket in the field, the republican party will direct its guns against us and the amendment?

Mr. King of Lancaster favored nominations while Rev. M. L. Holt of Douglas said he believed the alliance ticket would be elected this fall and he hinted that it would be believed to the telested that it would be believed.

be better to vots with them and secure thereby votes to pass the amendment. A metion was made that Mrs. Clara Hosman be allowed to speak on the question This caused a hot debate, in which the dele gates opposed to making non-inations bitterly fought the motion. E. B. Graham of Douglas declared that the mover of the motion was re-sorting to tricky factics. A lively tilt ensued between the chairman

and Graham, in which each repeatedly called the other to order. The two began to grow somewhat personal, and finally the chairman authoritatively ordered Graham to sit down.

After a long wrangle Mrs. Hoffman was allowed to speak. She favored the nomination of a ticket and characterized the anti-

prohibition press as the rotten press.

It was finally decided to place a ticket in the field. Nominations were then declared in order.
John Dale of Douglas nominated Dr. B. L.

Paine of Lancaster for governor. Paine declined to run.
Miller of Burt placed John Dale of Omaha nomination for the same place. Dale re-Miller of Saline nominated E. T. Roberts of

Lancaster. He declined. Dr. Paine of Lancaster nominated Judge Brower of Nance. Brower wouldn't have it. Richards of Douglas named Wolfenbarger of Lancaster. Wolfenbarger followed suit in refusing to run.

The Ticket Named. Finally the nomination of Dr. B. L. Paine was insisted on and he was chosen as candidate for governor by a unanimous vote. The nomince is a practicing physician and has resided in Lincoln twelve years. He is thirtynine years old and was formerly are publican.

He is a native of Ohio and very dudish in ap-The remainder of the ticket was run off at lightning speed.

Bitterbender nominated George W.

Woodby, the colored minister of Omaha, for lieutenant governor. The nomination was

Watts of Omaha was chosen as A. Fitch jr. of Merrick was nominated for H. W. Hardy of Lancaster was nominated

for state treasurer. Judge F. P. Wigton of Madison was named for attorney general.

C. Oleson of Dawson received the nomina

tion for land commissioner.

Mrs. M. R. Morgan of Alma was named for superintendent of public instruction.

The following is the platform as adopted

We declare adherence to the principles enumelated by the national prohibition convention at Indian apolisin 1888.

Constitutional and statutory prohibition in state and nation of the manufacture and sate of alcoholic beverages is the most vital issue before the American people and the first step toward securing reforms.

We are opposed to any law that in any way legalizes the traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

legalizes the traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
We have the attention of the people of Nebraska to the fact that the prohibition party stands to the fact that the prohibition of the houses in their contest with the organized liquor monepoly of state and nation, and we herebypiedge our votes and the carnest efforts of our party organization to its adoption.

No citizen should be deprived of the right of franchise by reason of sex.

The general government should own and operate the railroad and telegraph systems of the sation and furnish transportation at cost.

Every soldier, sallor and marine of the late tivil war merits and should receive a just service pension.

rervice pension.

The election of the president, vice president and United States senators should be by direct te of the people.
The Australian system of voting should be hopted in Nebraska.
We favor a reduction in the number of hours

kil trusts and combinations organized to re-

All trusts and combinations organized to restrain and improperly control commerce should be prohibited and all corporations about he prohibited and all corporations about he prohibited and all corporations about he controlled by the government in the interest of the whole people.

Recognizing that the figuor traffic, in itself a soulies monopoly, is the greatest fee to the laboring classes and an ever present meniace to their homes, we armostly and cordially invite all laboring men to join us to the attempt to throttle their most malignant enemy. We heartly approve the plan of convass inaugurated by the National Women's Christian Temperance union superintendent of legislatics, and the petitions for securing mational tensituational prohibition.

Recognizing the W.C. T. U. as powerful allies in the grand light against the liquor traffic, we piedge them assistance.

We recommend a general temperance revival in all the churches in Nebraska as the most efficient means to unify the Christian victe in the interest of the pending prohibitory amendment.

We petition the board of directors of the

Columntian fair, to be held at Chicago in 1826, to prohibit the sale and use of intextiating liquers as a beverage on the grounds of the exposition.

State Central Committee.

chosen as members of the state central com

mittee:

At the afternoon session the following were

Adams, Dr. H. P. Fitch; Astelope, James R. Cary Basner, J. C. Bevey Boone, Edwin Farmer; Box Butte, Rev. A. Gordon; Buffalo, A. D. George; Butler, George P. Reynold; Burt, J. Will Miller; Cass, Arlington

nold; Bart, J. Will Müller; Cass, Arlington O. Ashley; Chase, A. Brittell; Clay, George Scott; Colfax, N. B. Moore; Cuminc, Joan Lungren; Custer, Isaac Merchant; Dakola, J. W. Hogan; Dawson, C. Oleson; Dixon, Joseph Shields; Dodge, Allen Marshall; Douglas, J. Phipps Roe, Mrs. G. W. Clark and Anthony Johnson; Dundy, B. S. Haywood; Fillmore, H. G. Claycomb; Franklin, H. Whitmore; Frontier, P. S. Mather; Gage, A. L. Green; Gosper, J. O. Parkyn; Hall, C. D. Ervine; Hamilton, M. J. Peterson; Harlan, A. B. Lufferty; Holt, M. S. Lowery; Howard, Mrs. M. C. Kendall; Jefferson, Peter Speenburg; Johnson, L. S. Parker, Kearney, C. A. Mastin; Kimball, Mrs. E. M. J. Cooley; Knok, A. McGill; Lancaster, Dr. S. H. King; Lincoln, Claus Mylander; Logan, James Beall; Madison, Dr. H. J. Cole; Merrick, James Stephen; Nance, Martin J. Brover; Nemaha, R. V. Muir; Nuckolls, C. A. Thompson; Otoe, William Saunders; Pawace, N. S. Wright; Perkins, John McKetzlie; Pierce, Mrs. S. O. Upton; Phelos, C. S. Bradley; Platte, J. H. Croun; Polk, J. P. Heald; Red Willow, A. Wiley; Richardson, Sanuel Lichty; Saline, William Trayer; Sarpy, James McCamley; Saunders, C. E. Smith, Wahoo; Scott Blaffs, Ambrose Beck; Seward, George Terwilliger; Sheridan, George Hillman; Thayer, S. H. Young; Thurston, Mrs. Retta W. Dury; Valley, C. Smith, Wahoe; Scott Blaffs, Ambrose Beck; Seward, George Terwilliger; Sheridan, George Hillman; Thayer, S. H. Young; Thurston, Mrs. Retta W. Drury, Valley, C. W. Palmer; Washington, C. C. Crowell; Wayne, William Goist; Webster, W. W. Hogate; York, F. B. Farley.

Cold Water Congressional Candidates At 8 a. m. the prohibitionists held a congressional convention at Funke's opera house

gressional convention at Funke's operatiouse and manimously nominated L. B. Palmer of Adams county as candidate for congress from the Second district.

At lo'clock a meeting of the delegates of the First congressional district was held, and Rev. E. H. Chapin of Lincoln was nominated for congress. Chapin is pustor of the Universalist church in this city.

IOWA NEWS.

An Intolerant Preacher. DECORAR, Ia. August 28.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last Sunday Parson Pye of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Independence vigorously attacked from the pulpit Editor Fairall of the Buchanan County Journal The occasion for it was a mild enticism offered by the latter of Mr. Pye's intolerance in opposing the work of other denominations. The minister's remarks, and he devoted a whole sermen to the matter, were full of passion. Editor Fairall comes back at him in a column editorial and scores him soundly. While the editorial and scores him soundly. While the preacher had his revenge, it will undoubtedly cause his dismissal. His sermon was of the eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth order, remarkable, as the editor says, for its vituperation and slander.

The Good Templars.

OTTUMWA, Ia., August 28 .- Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-The grandlodge of Good Templarstoday re-elected the following ofncers: Grand chief templar, Edward R Hutchins, Des Moines; grand counselor, James Ashley, Hawarden: superintendent of juvenile templars, Mrs. Mary E. Lloyd, Cedar Rapids; grand vice templar, Mrs. Rosa Stackpole, Plymouth; grand secretary, Perry Perkins, Des Moines; grand treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Buxton, Payton. The representatives to the eighth worthy grand ledge are Ed-ward R. Hutchins and George W. E. Hill, Des Moines; Christopher T. Haw, Ottumwa; George S. Dobson, Buena Vista county.

First Brigade Encampment.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 28. - [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. 1-Today was Governor's lay at the encampment of the First brigade, Iowa national guards, and about ten thousand people witnessed the review. The encamp-ment has been a great success and will break up tomorrow. By special permission of the wardepartment the United States regiment will remain till next Wednesday and participate in the Seni Om Sed carnival.

Glanders at Sioux City. Sioux Cirr, Ia., August 28.-[Special Tele rram to THE BEE. 1-There is an epidemic of glanders among horses and mules here, the disease having made its appearance in differ ent parts of the city. About fifty diseased animals have been discovered and a number have been killed. Several barns in which the diseased animals were kept have been burned by the health officers.

Hog Cholera.

MASON CITY, Ia, August 28.—[Special to to THE BEL.]—Hog cholera has broken out in the southern part of the county and during the pastfew days William Winter has lost over \$1,000 worth. Those who know say it is the genuine cholera, the same that has proved such a loss to farmers of northern lowa

Heirs to \$9,000,000.

DUBUQUE, Ia., August 28 .- [Special to THE Bre. !-Mrs. A. L. Stevenson of this city has received a letter stating that herself and brother, residing in Chickasaw county, Iowa. will become heirs to an estate in Ireland worth \$9,000,000. Their father, ninety-seven years of age, has just fallen heir to the

New Evidence in the Moore Case.

OTTAWA, III., August 28 .- Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- New evidence of importance was uncarthed in the Moore case this morning and the prosecution reopened its case to place Fred Fischer on the stand. He testified to having seen O'Brien, Ford, Mrs. Ford and the Winterling woman together at 7:45 on the night of the murder. The testirate on the night of the murder. The testi-mony of Fischer materially strengthens the state's case and a conviction is no longer doubted. State's Attorney Blake then made his opening argument, followed by Messrs. Towler and Rugger for the defense. Mr. McDougall will close for the defense and Mr. McDougal will close for the defense and Mr. McDougal will close for the defense and

A Standard for Classifying Grains.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The committee on agriculture today instructed Chairman Funsion to report to the house the bill author izing and requiring the secretary of agriculture, as soon as may be, to establish a standard for classifying and grading grains, and according to such standard to determine and according to such standard to determine and fix such a classification and grading of wheat, core, rye, eats and other grains as usage to the trade warrants and permits. This standard is to be such as in his judgment will best subserve public interest. It is to be known as the United States standard and is to be made a matter of permanent record in the agricultural department.

Western Passenger Agents Meet. Curcago, August 28 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE! -A meeting of the general passenger agents of the western roads was held at Chairman Goddard's office today to discuss immigrant business. A proposition has been made to arrange for a division of all this traffic coming by way of Chicago among the roads leading to St. Paul and the Missouri river. The lines represented were all in favor of such an arrangement and the matter will be fully considered and acted upon at the meeting of the Western Passenger asso-tion to be held in St. Louis next Tuesday.

Duelists Kill Each Other.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., August 28.-A desper ate duel between Marsh Turner and Steve Wannick last night resulted in the death of Wannick and the fatal wounding of Turner. Turner used a revolver and Wannick a bowie

A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH.

Another Disgraceful Outbreak in the House Before Settling Down to Business.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NEBRASKA.

Congressman Connell Receives Congratulations-Appropriation for Land surveys-Miscellaneous Gossip.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE ONAHA BEE, 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28.

There was warm blood in the house again today. It was not as exciting as it was yesterday, yet for a time very interesting. The difficulty was simply an echo of the series of wordy collisions yesterday, a kind of aftermath, which was probably necessary before the dead calm of a dull season could be reached after the high pitch of nervous excitement which characterized the pro-ceedings of twenty-four hours before. The trouble was precipitated by some cutting insinuations by various members on both sides of the hall in making statements under a question of personal privilege. It was started by Mr. Mason of Chicago, who led the fighting against the lard bill. Immedistely after the latter was finally adopted, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Mason stated that he had no apologies to make for his action yesterday in leaving the hall of the house a number of times in order to break a quorum. He would order to break a quorum. He would not have resorted to such measures to defeat the bill had it not been that the property of his constituents was to be confiscated and ruined without a trial by jury or otherwise. He said he premeditatedly disappeared from the vision of the speaker to break a quorum, and that he would do it again repeatedly under the same conditions. He thought the interests of his constituents instiffed the means. He brought lauphter justified the means. He brought laughter from the democratic side by saying that the iron rules of the republicans proved bitter medicine, when applied to themselves, but that since he had been compelled to take it he had no complaint to make. Mr. Mason then declared the bill which has just passed, levying a tax upon compound lard, had been rushed through the committee on agriculture without an opportunity having been afforded him or other persons interested in it to be heard. justified the means. He brought laughte

or other persons interested in it to be heard. The bill passed was not the Conger bill, he This brought Chairman Function to his feet and the six-foot-four of Kansas flesh fairly quivered with passion as he exclaimed in thunder tones: "If the gentleman says he was not given a chance to be heard or the lard bill he utters a falsehood." One could have heard the exclamation almost over in the senate end of the capitol, and it brought half of the members and nearly every one in the galleries to their feet. In an instant there was a great furore. Mr. Cheadle of Indiana jumped up and demanded that the words of Mr. Funston be taken down and reported to the house, as they were inde-corous and unparliamentary. He said that the proceedings of the past twenty-four hours were disgraceful; that there must be an end to such scenes, and the sconer the end was reached the better it would be for the house. Within two minutes about a dozen mem person either side were clampring for recog nition from the chair, and the din was most deafening. The speaker was unable to maintain order. When finally quiet was restored, Mr. Enlocof Tennessee, a very tail, slender democrat of excitable inclinations, got up and demanded that the request of Mr. Cheadle be enforced and taken down. "I demand," exclaimed Mr. Enloe, sawing the air with his arms, "that the words be taken down," and he emphasized his remarks with stentorian tones. Like a flash Mr. Funston came to his feet, and pointing his long arm in the direction of the Tennesseean, exclaimed: "I am glad to have my words taken down and if the gentleman from Tennessee does not sit down I will take him down, too." This made a pretty kettle of fish. Everything was in an uproar. The speaker for several minutes stood on his feet and pounded vigorously with his gavel, exclaiming in loud tones that there would be no proceedings till the house was in order. Mr. Mason had meanwhile taken his seat, and when order was again restored he again claimed the lash Mr. Funston came to his feet, and point was again restored he again claimed the was again restored he again claimed the floor, but Mr. Funston contended that the gentleman from Chicago had yielded the floor and he would not permit him to speak unless he (Mr. Funston) was allowed to make an explanation. There was finally a compromise, by which the words of Mr. Funston were taken down and read, and were allowed to stand without criticism, after which he made an explanation, but the after which he made an explanation, but the explanation proved to be no more satisfactory than his first assertion, for he explained that he did not intend to say that Mr. Mason had uttered a falsehood unless he held that he had not been given a chance to be heard in the committee on agriculture.
"I prefaced my assertion," exclaimed Mr. Funston, "with the preposition "if"—over which the house roared with laughter and for awhile good humor prevailed.

Mr. Masom and others implored the demo-cratic side to cease time killing, as the min-utes which were being wasted came out of the time which had been set aside for the labor bill. This measure was then taken up and the house resumed its former duliness. THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NEBRASKA. A special bulletin issued by the census of fice today shows the financial condition of the states by counties. The names of the counties are not given, however, except in illustration and by way of explanation. The gross debt of Nebraska in 1880 was \$5,205,808; in 1890 it is \$5,302,091. Iowa, 1880, \$2,902,537; in 1890 it is \$3,649,814; North and South Dakota 1880, \$975,375; in 1890, South Dakota, \$2,690, 481; North Dakota, \$1,380,583. This is the total debt of the coun-ties, not the state debt. The available resources of the counties, aggregated by states, are: Iowa, \$2,03,641; Nebraska, \$960,377; South Dakota, \$1,331,735. Nebraska ranks fifth in increase of county indebted-ness, Iowa eighth and South Dakota twelfth. This side note is made: Although Nebraska shows a considerable scattered debt, here and there on its map may be found small groups of country without liabilities—Pierce, Cedar and Dickson counties in the northeast corner, and Clay, Fillmore, Saline, Jefferson

tioned as instances. THE LIBERALITY OF THIS ADMINISTRATION Representative Dorsey today secured through the war department the loan of 100 through the war department the loan of 100 tents, to be used at the Grand Army of the Republic reunion at North Platte, Neb. This is the third loan of the kind granted to the soldiers of Nebraska this summer. The veterans are receiving very different treatment at the hands of this administration from that which was accorded them under the administration of Mr. Cleveland, when requests for the loan of tents to be used at the Grand Army of the Republic reunions were invariably refused. Secretary Proctor has yet the first request of this kind to de-

and Thayer in the southeast may be men

At the land office today it was stated that out of the \$425,000 appropriated in the sundry civil appropriation bill for land surveys, the following amounts had been set aside: For North and South Dakota surveys \$40,000 each, Montana \$70,000, Wasnington \$100,000, Idaho and Wyoming \$20,000 each. There was an appropriation of \$100,000 made in another bill to be expended in surveying the Sloux Indian reservation in South Dakota, so that that state gets \$140,000 for surveys. Only \$30,000 were appropriated for clerk hire and examiners in connection with the surveys, out an effort is to be made at the next session o secure an additional amount.

CONNELL'S EIGHT-HOUR BILL PASSED. Congressman Connell scored a great victory Congressman Connell scored a great victory today in the house in securing the passage of his "eight-hour" bill. After securing a fa-vorable report on the bill by the committee on labor and having it pisced on the calendar,

he persistently urged the speaker and the committee on rules to allow a day for its consideration. A resolution designating Thursday for such purpose was finally reported and adopted. When Mr. Connell went to the house this morning it was with serious forebodings regarding the successful working of the special order which he had secured. The obstructionists who were fighting the Conger land bill still had the right of way and it was feared that the tactics of the past three days would be continued to the extent of consuming the time which Mr. Connell hoped to secure. The clouds finally cleared away by the passage of the Conger bill, which enabled Mr. Connell to call up his bill at the conclusion of the morning hour.

his bill at the conclusion of the morning hour.

By a vote of the committee on labor he had been designated to take charge of the bill and control the time. On every side it was conceded that he ndmirably discharged the duties entrusted to him. The chairman of the committee remarked at the time he was designated that if he secured the passage of the bill he would perform the buggest day's work ever done by a member. His opening speech in favor of the bill was well received and his entire management of the proceedings was such as to win the support of the members on both sides of the house. The bill is regarded as one of the best measures over enacted in the interest of wage workers. It has been generally endorsed by the federation of labor and the Knights of Labor. Mr. Connell has received many congratulations by reason of his permany congratulations by reason of his per-sistent efforts, and the final victory which has crowned them in the interests of the cause of labor.

Russell B. Harrison agrived today from New York and was at the capitol today on business. He left tonight for the east. Senators Moody and Pettigrewhave recom-mended the appointment of ex-Governor Ed-munds of Yankton, Rev. H. D. Ware of Mitchell and Hon. J. E. Adams of Webster, S. D., as commissioners to treat with the Yankton Indians for the sale of their surplus lands. These Indians have taken up all of the lands, under the severally act, toswhich they are chitled, and they are anxious to have the balance disposed of in some way. Representative Dorsey is "under the weather." He is suffering from a cold and malaria, but manages to occupy his seat in the house every day.

Dr. James W. Freeman has been appointed

on the pension board at Deadwood, S. D.
J. M. Hubbard was today appointed a
fourth class postmaster at Octavia, Butler
county, Nebraska, vice J. B. Mellinger, resigned.

Penry S. Hearn,

BUTCHERY OF EXILES.

A Beautiful Girl and Her Companions Killed by Siberian Guards.

New York, August 28. - Special Telegran o Tue Bas.]-A Russian, Alexander Kwiatkowski, arrived here on Monday and brought with him the first account of the horrible Tiumen tragedy, which occurred several weeks ago. He had gained his news almost at first hand from a relative of one of the victims, a beautiful young girl, the Princess Elene Oginski, eighteen years of age. From Prince Adam Oginski M. Kwiatkowski

learned the following details: The story begins with exiles, a hundred in number, who left Eksternburg about the end of May. They find been transported with a steamer load of exiles, political and criminal, from Novgorod to Perm, fliving in iron cages on the deep, and were then sent by railroad across the to mountains twelve hours journey to Ekatemburg, where the real horrors of the Siberian journey began. From that point the exiles had to go on foot all the ray to "Figures" a distance of receive From that point the exites had to go on foot all the way to Tiumen, a distance of nearly five hundred miles, where a cage steamer would be in readiness to transport them via the Jenisei and the Old to Tomsk, where an-other thousand miles would have to be trod-den by the weary exites until Trkutsk was reached.

reached.
The heat during the day was intense, and A foot deep indust. From letters received by Prince Adam the sufferings of the frail, beau tiful Princess Elena were intense, arousing even the sympathy of the Cossack guards a times. She was the youngest of the group of exiles, but much as she suffered herself she was never heard to complain. All her com-panions were in a similar pitiable condition of exhaustion from the dreary journey. Their feet were swollen to such an extent that so feet were swellen to such an extent that some of them sat down by the readside and declared it was utterly impossible for them to move another step, and asked permission to ride in the wagons that always accompany an escort of exiles for the purpose of transporting the sick and the women unable to walk. They appealed to the guard in vain, however, for as answer they were cruelly beaten by the soldiers with the stocks of their guns and

ordered to get up and march on.

But at last, when within only a few stations of Tiumen, a small bandof exiles, driven to desperation, turned flerely upon their guard and began to fight for their freedom. But it was a very unequal fight, for the sol-diers, who made the journey with loaded rifles, immediately began firing on the crowd. The result was horrifying. The first victim was the beautiful young princess herself Her head was pierced by a builet and she fel dead without rittering a word. Still the sol-diers kept up the firing, and out of the small band of a hundred political exiles who left

Exatermburg twenty were shot dead and twelve were wounded. As nearly all the ex-iles in the group participated in the "rebeilion" to a greater or less degree, it is feared that the remainder will be severely punished if not hanged.

The case of the Princess Oginski has been followed with deep interest in the Russian colonies in Geneva, Paris, London and here. She belonged to an old and honorable family, several members of which spend the winter season in St. Petersburg. How she came inte trouble originally is not dearly known. She was probably connected in some way with so-

Petersourg for the bringing about of political reforms Colorado Irrigating Ditches. JULESBURG, Colo., August 27 .- [Special to THE BEE. |- The people of Julesburg and vicinity are jubilant over the Froid and Belmont irrigating canal. Two miles have already been built and the whole ditch is to be ready been built and the whole ditch is to be completed by April 1, 1881. The farmers are nearly all buying two water rights each in place of one as they first subscribed for. Many of them have been up west among the irrigating farmers, and having learned the prices paid for water there, have come back and bought double the number of water rights they were intending to before. They are satisfied that under irrigation this will make a fine farming country.

Another Revolution Threatened. New York, August 28 - Special Telegram to THE BEE. !- According to information received from San Domingo by the Clyde steamer Saginaw another revolution is about to break out in that republic. An emissary of the revolutionary general, ct-Vice President Casimero Moya, is at present in this country purchasing guns and ammunition with which the revolutionary forces are to be equipped.

Boulanger Asked to Explain. Pasis, August 28.—|Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—M. Shebaud has telegraphed to General Boulanger appealing to him to reply to the alleged revelations of the Figure, which asserted yesterday that Boulanger, while still holding a command in the army, negotiated with Prince Jerome Napoleon with the view to the election of a by universal suffrage.

Sealers Leaving Behring Sea. . San Francisco, Cal., August 28.-It is earned that the revenue cutter Rush was at St. Paul's island August 15. She is ordering scalers out of Behring sea under threats of scizure. In every such case the scalers have

Providing for Customs Reform. Lisnox, August 28. - [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. | - Senhor Arroyo will submit bills to the Cortes providing for a reform in the customs service and military department and for the reorganization of the administration in Mozambique and Angela.

CONGER LARD BILL PASSED.

The House Also Puts Through the Connell Eight Hour Bill.

THE SENATE RESUMES TARIFF DEBATE.

Eleven Pages Disposed of-The Senate Refers the Conger Lard Bill to the Committee on Agriculture.

Washington, August 28 .- In the house this morning no objection was made to the reading of the journal in the usual abridged form. The speaker stated the pending question was a vote on sustaining the decision of the chair ruling that the lard bill was unfinis hed business. Not with standing several protests the speaker directed the roll call to proceed. The decision of the chair was sustained-yeas, 130; mays, 46. The lard bill was then passed by a vote of 126 year to 31 mays. The question of the Cannon resolution was

again brought forward by a personal explanation from Mr. Williams of Illinois, who was mentioned in the preamble, regarding his absence Tuesday. He then proceeded to this morning with ex-Governor Gray as comment upon Mr. Cannon's action as a mem- chairman. The platform, which is very long, ber of the committee on rules, when he was called to order by the speaker, who requested him to confine himself to the question of personal privilege.

Mr. Boatner of Louisiana, rising to a question of personal privilege, said he had tem- these crimes were committed under perarily absented himself for the purpose of the direct auspices of William Wade Dudley, breaking the quorum and defeating the bill treasurer of the national republican commithe could not properly characterize in partia-

mentary language. Mr. Mucon of Illinois said he desired to correct an impression that had grown out of a remark of his made a few days ago that the gentleman from Iowa (Conger) had caused the delay in the house in receiving certain evidence from the pestoffice department. He did not intend that such a construction should be put upon his words. He had had no opportunity of appearing before the committee on agriculture to be fore the committee on agriculture to be heard on this bill, on this account he had made the best fight against the measure that

Mr. Henderson of Iowa suggested that the gentleman had discussed the whole lard Mr. Mason said he had discussed some por-tions of the question, but he had had no op-

portunity to discuss the new elements of the He was interrupted by Mr. Funston and a good deal of confusion and merriment, Mr. Funston continuing with his observations, lespite the declaration of the chairman that

ie was out of order.
Mr. Funston protested against being "sa upon" by the gentleman from Illinois. If the gentleman sted that the committee on agriculture had not given him an opportunity to be heard, he uttered a falsehood.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the scene in the house yesterday and

suggested that the gentlemen engaged in the altercation should be allowed an opportunity to explain their conduct, but the suggestion

to explain their conduct, but the suggestion was not heeded.

Finally, personal explanations and questions of privilege being disposed of for the present, the house proceeded to business, and in the morning hour resumed consideration of the bill for the adjustment of claims of laborers under the eight hour law. The morning hours soon expired and the bill went over.

The house them, under special order, proceeded to the consideration of the bill called up under special order by Mr. Connell of The heat during the day was intense, and for fifteen days the exiles were compelled to walk under the burning am along reads half work for all laborers, workmen and mechanic

employed by or on behalf of the government, or by contractors doing work or furnishing material for the government, and providing pe ties for violations of its provisions. pe 'ties for violations of its provisions.

Mr. Cutcheon moved to strike out the clause which provided that no contractor shall permit any laborer to work more than eight hours ; agreed to.
On motion of Mr. McComas an amendment
was adopted striking out the clause requiring

contracts for furnishing material to the gov-ernment to be on a basis of eight hour law. bill was then passed. The conference report on the bill for the

elief of sufferers in Oklahoma was su bmitted and agreed to.

Senate.

Washington, August 28.-In the senate oday the debate on the tariff bill was re-

Mr. Davis introduced an amendment riding that binding twine manufactured as a whole or in part from tarpico fibre, jute, jute butts, manilla, sisal grass or sunn, should be admitted free.

The senate conference report on the railroad land forfeiture bill was presented and ordered printed.

ordered pranted.

The tariff bill was then taken up.

Mr. Aldrich gave notice of two amendments
he would offer to the bill and which were
read for information. One of the amendments is the reciprocity amendment, and the second is a proviso to the fish paragraph and it subjects fish to a duty of only 1½ cents a pound when exported from, or is the product of any country, whenever, and only so long as American fishing vessels shall be admitted into all ports of such countries to purchase supplies includ-ing balt) and to land fish for shipment in bond to the United States without restraint. Consideration of the bill was resumed at

the paragraph relative to rice, the amend-ments reported by the finance committee be-ing to reduce the duty on clean rice from 2 to ing to reduce the duty on clean rice from 2 to 1½ cents per pound, and on uncleaned rice from 1¼ to 1 cent per pound, and on rice flour, rice meal and broken rice from one-half to one-quarter cent per pound. Finally the paragraph was amended by making the duty on clean rice 2 cents a pound, on uncleaned 1¼ cents, on paddy ¾ cents, and on rice flour, rice meal and broken rice ¾ cent per pound.

This being a modification of the committee's amendment, no amendments were of-

tee's amendment, no amendments were of fered to the paragraphs relating to rye, nee, flour, wheat, wheat flour, butter and cheese. Mr. Carliste moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to condensed milk the words "sugar of milk 8 cents per pound;"

The committee amendment to strike out the proviso for a drawback on sugar was been passed over in its regular order, was taken up. It relates to railway cars, and the committee amendment, which reduces the rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent, agreed to the paragraph relating to shotguns, which also passed over without action, the question being on an amendment of the finance com-mittee substitute for the advalorem rate of

was modified by reducing the duty on first-class shotguns, valued at not more than \$6, from \$2 to \$1.50; agreed to. The regular course of the bill was resumed t the heading, "Farm and field products." Mr. Plumb moved to increase the duty on caster beans from 22 to 30 cents per busnel; agreed to.

35 per cent in the house bill specific duties

according to values, with 35 per cent adva-lorem in addition. The committee amendment

The committee amendment to reduce the The committee amendment to reduce the duty on flax seed, linseed and other oil seeds from 30 to 25 cents per bushel was, at the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich, rejected. The paragraph relating to hops was passed over without action, Mr. German having proposed to reduce the duty on hops from 15 cents to 8 cents per pound. The next paragraph, to reduce the duty on garden seeds from 40 to 20 per cent advalo-

The substitute reported from the finance The substitute reported from the finance committee to the paragraph in reference to the duty on tin cans containing shell fish, was at the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich disagreed to, leaving the paragraph just as it came from the house.

The substitute of the finance committee for the paragraph as to oranges, lemons and

em, was agreed to.

limes was agreed to, party lines being en-tirely disregarded in the vote, many republi-can senators voting against the committee amendments and many democratic senators

In the paragraph relating to the extract of meat, the clause that dutiable weight shall include the extract in tins or jars, was on motion of Mr. Carlisle struck out. The committee amendment adding degras at leent per pound was, at the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich, rejected and an additional para-

graph inserted putting the duty serpound on wool grease and degras. Paragraphs were amended, on report of the committee, by reducing the duty on checolate and prepared cocoa from 3 to 2 cents per pound.

In the paragraph relating to salt, the

finance committee recommended striking out the proviso for a rebate.

Mr. MePherson moved to strike out the whole paragraph, taxing salt 12 cents per 100 pounds in packages and 8 cents in bulk, so as to leave salt on the free list. The vote on Mr. McPherson's motion was: Yeas 13, nays

No quorum.
The bill was then laid aside, between ten and eleven pages being disposed of today.

The house lard bill was presented to the senate and referred to the committee on agriculture. The senate then adjourned,

INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

They Meet and Nominate a Complete State Ticket.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 28 .- The democratic state convention was called to order declares "that the electerial vote of Indiana was obtained for Harrison and Morton by the most flagrant crimes against the ballot box ever perpetrated the American commonwealth; that tee, and by the procurement and convisance of the republican leaders in this state and nation: that the actministration of Benjamin Harrison has made itself accessory after the fact to those crimes by shielding the criminal from punishment and even by rewarding them for their knavery, and that the brazen prostitution of the machinery of the federal court for the district of Indiana by its judge and attorney, to the ser-vice and protection of those conspirators against the suffrage, constitutes one of the most infamous chapters in the judicial annals

of the republic.
"We denounce that the silver bill, so called, recently exacted, as an ignominious surren der to the money power; it perpetuates the demonstration of silver and the single gold standard, whereas the interests of the people require a complete demonetization of silver and its restoration to perfect equally with and its restoration to perfect equally with gold in our coinage; we demand free and unrestricted coinage of silver upon the basis existing prior to 1873; we are in favor, as we always have been, of a just and liberal pension system; we denounce the republican party for making pledges in 1888 which have not been redeemed and not intended to be redeemed, and we ware them against further attempts, at deception from against further attempts at deception from the same quarter; we rejoice at the evidences of the awakening of farmers of the country to the necessity for organized efforts to better their own condition and protect themselves against unjust legislation and oppressive administration; we demand legislation prohibiting aliens from acquiring lands in America and a forfeiture of titles to 20,742,000 acres of our public lamis now held by them; we favor the election of United States senators by the

people.

"Wo appland the eight hour law; a law to prevent blacklisting; a law prohibiting 'pluck-me' stores; laws for the protection of coal miners, and a law preventing the importation of Pinkerton detectives, and a repeal of the regulation intimidation law of 1881, as manifestations of steadfast friendship of the democratic party to working men; we point to these laws as evidence

Co.'s failure: "The business of the house was most largely the sale of commercial paper. It dealt liberally with its customers and with banks, was prompt in all its engagements and there has been no more popular note brokerage concern east or west. It has annually handled since the commercial paper. It dealt liberally with its customers and with banks, was prompt in all its engagements and there has been no more popular note brokerage concern east or west. It has annually handled since the commercial paper. It dealt liberally with its customers and with banks, was prompt in all its engagements and there has been no more popular note brokerage concern east or west. It has annually handled since the commercial paper. It dealt liberally with its customers and with banks, was prompt in all its engagements and there has been no more popular note brokerage concern east or west. It has annually handled since the commercial paper. that our friendship to American labor is not confined to words alone; we denounce the employment of Pinkertons by the railroad corporations of New York in the pending contest with employes and hold it to be the duty of state and local officers everywhere to prevent such an usurpation by capital of the police power of the state; we in favor of arbitration as the just and fair means of settling controversies, and we demand of the next legislature the passage of a law creating a permanent tribunal of arbitration for that purpose; we insist that labor has as good a right to organize in self-protection as capita, and that labor organizations should be placed on a perfect equality before the law with or-ganizations of capital known as corpora-

Governor Gray on taking the chair spoke for over an hour, dealing principally with state issues. His reference to Cleveland was received with tremendous applause. Claude Matthews was nominated for secre tary of state on the second ballot. He is the most extensive farmer in the state and his

nomination is something of a tribute to the farmers' alliance. The ticket completed is as follows: J. O. Henderson, Kokomo, auditor of state; Albert Gall, Indianapolis, treasurer; A. Greene Smith, North Vernon, attorney general; A. M. Sweeney, Dubois, clerk of the supreme court; H. D. Vories, Johnson county, super-intendent of public instruction; S. S. Garby, tate geologist; W. A. Peele, jr., statistician The convention then adjourned

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair, station-

ry temperature. For Nebraska-Generally fair, warmer in northwest, cooler in southeast portion; winds shifting to easterly.

For Iowa-Generally fair, northerly winds, cooler except in extreme northwest pertion, stationary temperature. For South Dakota—Generally fair, winds

Indian Police Annoying Surveyors. CHAMBERIAIN, S. D., August 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A complaint reached here this evening that the government surveying parties now working on the Sioux reservation are continually annoyed by the Indian police, who arrest the members of the parties and take them to the agencies, where, of course, they are immediately given their liberty. Much time is thereby lost and the surveyors are very bitter in denouncing

Another Site Offered.

the action of the Indians.

CHICAGO, August 28.—The latest site offered to the world's fair directors is in the northern part of the city and borders on Lake Michigan. It was formally offered today by a committee of North Side citizens, besides 420 acres of available land only five and a half miles from the city. It is the property of various citizens, who have formally agreed to relinquish it for the period of the world's

Two Were Reprieved, Two Will Hang. COLUMBUS, O., August 28 .- Of the four men to have been hung at the penitentiary annex tonight between 12 and 6 a. m., Elmer Sharkey, the Proble county matricid been reprieved to September 26 and Isaac Smith, the Pike county murderer, to October 24. Otto Leuth, the boy murderer of Cleve-land, and John, alias "Brocky" Smith of Cin anati will pay the penalty of their

The Land Grant Forfeiture Bill. WASHINGTON, August 28.-The conferees on the land grant forfeiture bill have agreed

bill, with some modifications providing for the general forfeiture of uncarned grants, the principal features of which have been given before. upon a compromise measure. It is the house

Murder and Sucide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 28.-This evening, during a dispute about a debt, John M. Chenowith, proprietor of the Peerless saloon, this city, shot and killed Richard T. Carroll, a well known wholesale liquor dealer, and then committed suicide,

FOR COM. 'RCIAL RECIPROCITY

Mr. Aldrich's Proposed Amendment to the Sugar Schedule of the Tariff B.Il.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE ADOPTED TODAY.

Retaination Against Countries Inhibiting American Products Ampty Provided For By Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, August 28.-Following is the text of the reciprocity amendment to the tariff bill in the form of a new section proposed today by Mr. Aldrich:

Section 2. That the exemptions

duty of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, provided for in this act, are made with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing these articles, and for this purpose on and after the first day of July, 1891, wherever and so often as the president shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting, sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and uncared, or any such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea or hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unjust, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country for such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, cof-fee, tea and hides, whether the product of or fee, tea and hides, whether the product of or experted from such designated country as follows, namely: All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, shall pay duty on their polariscopic test as follows, namely: All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, syraps of cane juice, or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated melasses, testing by relariscope

concentrated melasses, testing by polariscope not above 75°, seven tenths of I cent per pound; and for every additional degree or fraction of degree shown by a polariscopetest, .200 of I cent per pound additional. .200 of I cent per pound additional.

All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, shall be classified by a Dutch standard of colors and pay duty as fellows: All sugars above No. 13 and not above 16. Dutch standard of color, 1% cents per pound; all sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20, Dutch standard of color, 1% cents per pound; all sugars above No. 20, Dutch standard of color, 1% cents per pound; molasses testing above 56 degrees, 4 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as melasses or surar, as the case may be, according to a polariscopic test; on coffee, 3 cents per pound; on tea, 10 cents per pound;

3 cents per pound; on tea, 10 cents per pound; hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, suited or pickled: Angora goat skins, raw, without wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep skins with wool on, 11/4 cents per pound.

Caused by the Failure of the Deep Harbor Scheme. Boston, Mass., August 28.-A news agency here says of the reported Potter, Lovell & Co.'s failure: "The business of the

THE POTTER-LOVELL TROUBLE

commercial paper. It was not a borrower upon its own name, or an endorser of the paper it passed, and therefore its outstanding liabilities are secured by commercial paper. It was customary for this firm to advance money on paper ahead of sales, to carry such money on paper shead of sales, to carry such paper in the bank as collateral for loans to the company. During the past ten years it has been called upon and rmt \$1,200,000 of call loans. Upon a capital of \$160,000 the company has accumulated a surplus of \$500,000. The success of the firm induced outside ventures by Walter Potter, mostly in Texas, in connection with Chicago and Lon don parties, and in these a fortune is proba-bly locked up. Watter Potter declines any assistance. He says if people will pay their assistance. He says if people will pay their debts to him he will pay his, but he will not borrow of his friends to carry his mercantile associates. He could probably have had \$500,000 or more if he had not declined all

offers."
CHICAGO, August 28.—The trouble of the
Boston firm, Potter, Lovell & Co., was
largely caused by the failure of the Brazos
river scheme to establish a deep-water harbor
in Texas on the Gulf of Mexico. Congressoffers." man Abner Taylor of Chicago is intere through endorsing notes of its promoters. J. V. Farwell & Co. are interested through hav-ing some of their commercial paper in the firm's hands. This paper is all amply se-cared and Farwell & Co. are not at all af-

SEEKING RE-ELECTION.

CHICAGO, August 28. - [Special Telegram to

Ture Ber !- Senator Farwell arrived in this

If His Constituents So Desire Farwell Will Succeed Himself.

city today and effectually silenced the reports that he had concluded to retire from the coming senatorial contest. "I shall be a candidate for re-election," said "I am not going out of politics as long as I am able to stand on my feet. I have been quite sick, it is true, but I am better now-

very much so. I am feeling excellent, I was much better before I left and the trip has not injured me in the least. I know of no reason why I should retire.
"My nealth has been good until this brief sickness and I feel satisfied that it will better than it has been for some time in a few days, when I have rested a little.

days, when I have rested a little.

"I presume my constituents have no complaint to make and as long as they are satisfied I am. No, sir, I intend to succeed myself in the United States senate by the grace of the good people of the state of Illinois."

"It was said that your relations to the president were not satisfactory to you,"

"That is also nonsense. It is not self-with." "That is also nonsense. It is utterly with-out foundation. I am in the fight stronger than ever, but I presume there will be very little in the way of a fight. I am satisfied with myself, and if the people are satisfied with me, that settles it."

BIG DRESSED BEEF DEAL. A Company Formed for Supplying the

European Markets. New York, August 28 .- A gigantic stock company has been formed, called the Dahlam dressed beef company of New Jersey, for the purpose of purchasing and supplying the European markets with dressed beef at a lower rate than is now charged. The company will erect an immense piant at Fort Worth, Tex., capable of killing and storing 700 head of cattle daily. The product will be sent to New Orleans, where it will be shipped to foreign ports, thus making a big saving in freight

Governor Wolfley's Retirement. Washington, August 28 .- At the request of the secretary of the interior, Governor Wolfley of Arizona has resigned his office and the resignation has been accepted. In response to a request for a statement as to the sponse to a request for a statement as to the cause of Wolfley's retirement, Secretary Noble tenight said that Wolfley's personal or official character had not been brought into question. He was an honorable gentleman and he (the secretary) had been for many years, and was still, his friend. Yet while this was so, he believed with the president that a change in the office would be in the interest of all concerned.