## THE DEBATE OPENED

Prohibition and High License Arguments at the Sugar Palace.

A FAIR SIZED CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

The Amendment Cause Espoused by A. C. Rankin of Pennsylvania.

HE IS ANSWERED BY MR. ROSEWATER.

Eeveral Illustrations of the Blighting Effect of a Prohibitory Law.

BRADFORD AND WEBSTER CLOSE.

The Latter Produces Interesting Statistics in Refutation of the Slanders Against Omaha and the State.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 18 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. 1-The great prohibition debate was inaugurated only after a series of blunders and mistakes for which nobody seemed to be particularly responsible. Mr. Webster and Mr. Rosewater were on the ground early but their opponents failed toput in an appearance. Then the debate seemed to have been but poorly advertised. Few citizens seemed to know when the speaking would take place, and no effort was made to enlighten them. About noon word was received that ex-Governor Larrabee of Iowa and ex-Attorney General Bradford of Kansas would arrive in the evening and that Chancellor Creighton would not come at all.

The chancellor said that he did not get any notice of his being expected to speak until his return from conference yesterday. It was then too late, as he had other arrangements for two weeks ahead. He expressed regret that he could not take part.

The committee on local arrangements secured a volunteer in A.C. Rankin, a Pennsylvania prohibition advocate, who has been tenting the state, and an arrangement was made for a set-to between him and Mr. Rosewater at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour the wind was blowing a gale and making it exceedingly disagreeable, and less than fifty people had reached the sugar palace, where the debate was to be held. Another postponement was had until evening.

Mr. Larrabee, accompanied by his wife, arrived at 4 o'clock, and Mr. Bradford reached the city at 7 o'clock Mr. Larrabee refused to speak this evening, as he had been invited to speak only on Friday. Another consultation was held, and it was decided that Mr. Rankin should speak at the evening

meeting in Mr. Larrabee's place.

At 8 o'clock the available space at the place was fairly well filled by an audience gathered to hear the discussion of the great issue. The audience was an intelligent one and took a deep interest in the arguments advanced. Mr. Rankin was the first speaker. He was introduced as an iron manufacturer of Pennsylvania who was working for the amendment from principle only. His appearance was received without demonstration of ance was received without demonstration of anykind by the audience, and he launched out at once in a high key in his arraignment of the opponents of prohibition. Mr. Rankin, while not particular as to his grammar, made up in enthusiasm. He was present, he said, in support of the adoption of the probibitory amendment and in opposition to the present license or any license system. Prohibition license or any license system. Prohibition right in principle and practice, and sustained by the best legal author-y of the land. License, high or low, is wrong in principle and a distract the moral nature of the people of the nation. The abuse, and not the use, of liquor did the damage, was the argument of the anti-pro

He took up the addresses of Mr. Rose water and Mr. Webster made at Beatrice and endeavored to show by them that they admitted the evils of the whisky traffic. "We accepted," he said, "these admissions as true. Who shall correct the abuse, these en gaged in the business or those outside? affirm that the men engaged in the traffic should correct its abuses. They had 100 years to do it, and have not corrected the abuses. They can't They might as well attempt to correct the devil as to attempt to attempt to correct the devil as to attempt to openly correct the evil. It can't be done. You can't make men sober by law, says Mr. Rosewater and Mr. Webster. Good men preach this, Brother Murphy, God bless him, preaches this, and has done good work. We as prohibitionists are not going after drunkards with clubs. We are going after the business. Conditions must be changed. This companies is constallished. changed. This campaign is to establish a

new condition of things, and not to especially pass legislation affecting the drunkard." Mr. Rankin devoted some time to a discus sion of the personal liberty feature of the prohibition issue. He read copious extracts from Mr. Webster's Beatrice speech, especially with reference to the alleged reduction in manufacturing industries in the prohibition states, and presented an array of figures showing the reduction of such industries in the high license states, and sought to show by this that prohibition had nothing to do with the decrease in either particular. Mr. Ran-kin became wildly enthusiastic as his time faded, and promised to "tear the mask off the face of the hideous damning of the license system." He predicted the coming of a glorious day for prohibition when the power be crushed and the people made free and great.

Hon. Edward Rosewater's Speech. Mr. Rosewater was introduced and warmly greeted. He said it would be a great mis take to put into the constitution of any state any law prohibiting the sale of any commodity or forbidding any act that is not defined as criminal by the constitution. Our constitution was simply an outline of power, and any rights to which the people are entitled are regulated by statute. A natural right cannot be abridged by constitutional acts. We have been told that the great judges have stated

and pauperism and crime and grant it, and how can it be regulated best ! There are but four states in this union that have prohibitory amendments in their constitutions. Massachusettes, that gave us Bunker Hill and the heros of the revolution, tried statuary prohibition and then overwhelmingly rejected Mr. Rosewater read the opinions of some

that intemperance has caused great suffering

of the greatest educational leaders of Massachusetts, expressing their opposition to constitutional prohibition as being, on account of the violations made so easy, amenace to popular government. Said the speaker: "We have been told here tonight that the

sale of liquor is a sin and a crime. Upon this proposition many people agree, while others differ, and many ministers hold differently and claim that nothing in the bible authorizes such a denunciation.

Extracts were read from temperance docu-ments issued by a New York society, in which the ministers urged their opposition to the adoption of the prohibition amendment. Said Rosewater:

Mr. Rosewater:
"Religious people differ very widely and very often. A delegation of Chicago minis-ters asked Abraham Lincoln to issue the emancipation proclamation just after the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. Lincoln's answer was that the ministers were them-belves divided, and that the subject was diffi-cult, and that good men did not agree. So in this question the people who hold religious

views are divided. We shall be able to demonstrate that more crime, more drunkenness, and more vice have generated in the prohibition states than in the license states. And then we ask thinking and reading people

And then we ask thinking and reading people to pause before we inject this amendment into our constitution.

"Mr. Rankin admits that he is in this fight and the next one. He, like Artemus Ward, is willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations in this contest. If he loses he will bunt another stump and fight in ther fields, while were when live here and he will bunt another sump and night he other fields, while we, who live here and have our money here and expect to die here, have to stay and take the consequences. \*\*

Mr. Rosewater then spoke of the effect of oppositionly amendment on education. Nebraska, he said, had better schools and better teachers than any other state in the union. This was due in a great measure to be received from the license system.

union. This was due in a great measure to the revenue derived from the license system. He compared the schools of prohibition Kansus and high license Nebraska. He told of a recent visit to Leavenworth, and said the city was as badly wrecked and ruined as any city of the south that had been devastated by the war. Ten thousand people had left the city of Leavenworth in the past five years. He directed his attention to Mr. Rankin, and showed by statistics that since prohibition showed by statistics that since prohibition was defeated in Pennsylvania by 10,000 majority in favor of high license the number of salocas had been greatly decreased, and showed the improvement in the traffic. In Philadelphia alone over 4,000 saloons were closed at once upon the adoption of the high license law.

Mr. Rosewater was warming upto hissub-teet in earnest when "colone!" Rankin, who had been fumbling his watch nervously and persistently, called time, and Mr. Rosewater was compelled to give way to General Brad-ford." censelaw.

Hon. S. D. Bradford's Speech. Hon. S. D. Bradford was introduced as having been in the enforcement fight in Kansas in his position as attorney general. He modestly confessed thathe was notafraid to discuss prohibition with any man in the world. He told how he had considered the matter before he had decided to be a prohibitionist. The moral reform and temperance work had gone on for a hundred years, and it was necessary totalk of the woe and want and misery caused by the end of intemper-

ance. How redeemed! "Everybody," he said, "confesses that alcohol is not good as a beverage. Science haddemonstrated that alcoholis not beneficial as a beverage. The temperance movement is for the benefit of the home and the firside, and the practical question is: How can the evil be test restrained and regulated or prohibited most effectually and with the least expensed Lowlicense is dangerous. It makes it free to the boys. High license reduces the number of subsequents of the least expensed to the least expensed to the least expensed the subsequents. to the boys. High license reduces the number of saloons and drunkenness one-half, the gentlemen on the other side tell you. If high license reduces the saloons, then why not, for God's sake, prohibit the saloons entirely. You cannot regulate the liquor traffic. The only way to deal with a saloon keeper is to get him down and stand on his neck so he can't move an inch. I have prosecuted more of them than has any man in this country, and that is the only way to handle them. They talk about the question of revenue. They hold out the revenue derived from saloons and used for educational purposes, but the high license system increases taxes but the high license system increases taxes in another direction, in the support of pau-

pers and the prosecution of criminals caused by the liquor traffic. When you have saloons you have an increase of crime and an increase in paupers. The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage tends to demoralize the populace, it degrades the people. "Mr. Bradford promised before the close of "Mr. Bradfon promised before the close of the debate to show that Omaha had the big-gest criminal record, more felonies and more drunkenness than any city in the union save three. He used Prof. Dickie's fire limit and runaway horse stories in illustration of his position on the "personal liberty question." "The class of men," he said, "who talk about personal liberty would most of them, or many of them at least, be in the penitentiary if they had their just dues instead of standing around harping about personal liberty. They were the red nosed devils who are bootlegging and poisoning the boys and ruining the homes of this country for the sake of a few paltry dollars. The ministers, the pure women and good men and all decent people favor prohibition, while the browers and the distillers and the thugs and the barkeepers are against prohibition. That's the situation. Which party will you be with ? "

Hon. John L. Webster's Speech.

Mr. Webster was enthusiastically ceived. He said that this was the second time he had been called to defend the state in which he lived and which he loved against the charges of people who came here from other states to tell us how to attend to our own business. (Applause.) "The gentleman from Kansas," said Mr. Webster, "tells us that Omaha has more crime than any city in the union save three. I am prepared to prove to him that there is less crime in Omahathan there is in the city in Kansas in which he lives, and in which he has worked so long for prohibition. (Applause.) I will tell him and prove to them that in the prohibition states from which they hail they are making more drunkards than are the states which believe in the regulation of the

liquor traffic. "Mr. Bradford said he had found 1,000 'speak easys' in Philadelphia, and Rankin raised the number to 6,000, and he knew they existed. I would like to know how long it took them to go around. I have invited criticism, and asked any man to refute what I said at Beatrice about the decrease of manufacturing industries in the prohibition states, and that in, the high

icense states the business has been in-Mr. Webster referred to Mr. Rankin's criticism of the speaker's Beatrice figures, and proceeded to show that Mr. Rankin's showing was only partial and was used for the purpose of concealing rather than dis-closing the facts of the case. He alleged that the detailed statement of figures was true, and he again asserted that in the prohibition states the industrial developments had been delayed, while progress had been shown in the same lines in high license states, and pro-

hibition was the only cause that could be assigned for the different conditions. Mr. Webster stated that he visited the Mr. Webster stated that he visced the architects in Omaha and had secured some facts concerning the effect the adoption of prohibition would have on the building improvements in Omaha. He found that plans were ready for \$335,000 in buildings, the erecthe feeling of insecurity in business and financial circles caused by the pending pro-hibition issue. Those plans meant work and prosperity and homes for the laboring men, and more business and substantial prosperity than had been experienced by Kansas, Mr. Bradford's state, since the adoption of pro-

Bradford's state, since the adoption of prohioition in that state.

Referring to the condition of affairs in
Maine as compared with Nebraska, Mr.
Webster told how Neal Dow, the father of
prohibition in Maine, had been defeated in a Maine town for the office
of mayor, and had given as a reason
that the saleon new were in a majority in the hat the saloon men were in a majority in the town. This was in prohibition Maine!
Mr. Webster presented statistics showing that in Maine the saloons numbered one to

each 552 of the population, while is Nebraska the rate was one to each 600 people. More men were arrested for drunkenness in Maine than in Nebraska. In Omaha, designated by Mr. Bradford as the worst hole in the world, there were arrested fordrunkenness last year an average of one for each slaty-nine of the population, while in Portland, Me, the arrested for drunkenness was one for each

Mr. Webster's speech was a magnificent effort, and held the interested audience, although the temperature of the room was at though the temperature of the room was at freezing point. His remarks were warmly applauded, and at the close was greeted with round after round of appliause.

The debate will be continued Friday after.

noon and evening, ex-Governor Larrabee, Mr. Rosewater, Mr. Bradford and Mr. Web-ster participating in the order named. The interest in the debate has grown wonderfully during this evening's session and large audi-ences are assured at tomorrow's discussions.

CYCLONE IN NORTHERN IOWA.

Two Men Killed and a Number Seriously Injured at Manning.

IMMENSE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Steps Taken to Test the Constitutionality of the Original Package Law-An Oil Discovery-The Coal Palace.

Amantic, Ia., Sept. 18.— Special Telegram THE BEE. |- Acyclone struck about four miles south of Manning about 2 o'c lock this afternoon. Two men were killed and several injured. The damage to property will be heavy. A heavy rain was general in western

Will Test the Package Law. Dr. Moixes, Ia., Sept. 18 - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-It is ansounced here that a law firm of Chicago has been retained by an association of lowa brewers and liquor dealers to look after their interests in connection with resisting the validity of the original package law. The law will be attacked on the ground that while the United States congress has the power to control commerce between the states, it has not the power to delegate that power to any state. It is the same firm who carried the Keokuk is the same firm who carried the Keokuk caseup to the supreme court which resulted in the famous decision that led to the enactment of the original package law.

The Flax Palace. FORESTCITY, Ia., Sept. 18.—[Special Tele-gram to THE BEE.]—A targe audience gatheredat the flax palace to listen to the address of Governor Boies. The governor's subject was "Our State Institutions," and his speech was mainly a criticism of the management of the penitentiaries, insane hospitals and reform schools of the state. He advocated that convicts should be paid full wages for their work, and the residue, after deducting the cost of keeping them, should be turned over for the support of their families.

An Oil Discovery.

MACKSBURG, Ia., Sept. 18.—|Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—On the 20 Jacre farm of of Jessie Wilsen, on the edge of Adaircounty, at a depth of 150 feet, oil has been discovered. There is quite an amount of it in the well. It has no odor whatever, but burns freely. Dr. Barnes of Macksburg has examined it and says it is a new kind of oil. The oil was discovered in a strata of porous rock something like the coal oil rock in Pennsylvania. The discovery has created quite a str.

At the Coal Palace. OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 18.—[Special Tele-gram to THE BEE.]—Orange Judd of Chicago, Superintendent C. G. Wilson of the "Q," and Superintendent J. B. Cable of the Milwau-kee, were visitors today at the coal palace. This evening the Iowa state band and the Em See club of Cedar Rapids gave a most satis-

Fatally Injured in a Runaway. INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Sept. 18.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James McLaren was the victim of a runaway this morning. His norse dashed over a rocky precipice and rushed to the river, throwing him on the rocks. He sustained serious and it as thought fatal injuries about the head.

His Injuries Proved F CLINTON, Ia, Sept. 18.-[Special Telegram to Tree Bee |- Switchman Stoneking, whose ler was crushed by the cars Tuesday morning, died last night from the effects of his injuries. The deceased was unmarried and his parents reside at Chariton.

Foot Race at Missouri Valley. MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Sept. 18 .- | Special to THE BEE. ] -C. H. Huntley of Huron, S. D. and Clem Hough of this place will run arace at the fair grounds next Saturday for \$100 a

Sweeney Nominated for Congress. NEW HAMPTON, Ia., Sept. 18.- | Special Telgram to THE BEE. |- Colonel J. H. Sweeney was today nominated for congress by the re-publicans of the Fourth district.

A RUSH OF IMPORTS.

All the Liners Crowded to Their Ut

most Capacity. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]
MANCHESTER, Sept. 18.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. ]-The rush to get goods over to New York as early as possible a order to avoid the payment of the McKinley tariff is so great that it is extremely difficult to secure tounage, all available space on the liners being engaged. The City of Chester is full up, and Saturday's Cunard cannot carry all the freight her owners have been pressed to take. Consignments intended for New York are being sent viaBoston at a cost of over 20 per cent more than direct rates. Many firms transacting a large American business are working overtime in the mills in order that shipments may be made at the earliest possible moment. Suchactivity is unprecedented. The tonnage offered has been exceptionally large, and as an illustration of the extraordinary pressure which prevails it may be mentioned that one firm with only five cases to ship were unable today to find asteamer to take them within the required time. The financial resources of some importers will, it is feared, be unable to bear the strain imposed by the payment of duties on such heavy consignments.

Caucus of House Republicans. Washington, Sept. 18 .- At the caucus the republican members of the house this aftermoon it was found that there are now Washington 145 republican members, twentyone less than a quorum, consequently there are now twenty-eight republican absentees. The caucus resolved to make every effort to secure the attendance of these members. turn to Washington the remaining business of the session can be closed up in a few days, while the failure to secure the attendance of a republican quorum will tend to protract

Inquiring About Barrandia's Killing. Washington, Sept. 18 .- The house committee on foreign affairs has directed a favorable report on the modification of McCreary's resolution calling on the president for all official information respecting the killing of General Barrundia by the authorities Guatemala.

Bostox, Sept. 18.-The I. H. Saiter silk company, at No. 38 Bedford street, has assigned, liabilities \$25,000. The trouble is due to complications arising from the Potter, Lovell & Co., failure.

A Collision with the People.

BERNE, Sept. 18. - It is reported that a figh

has occurred between the infantry and the

people at Mandrisic and that a soldier was Eight's Illinois Cavalry Reunion. Curcaso, Sept. 18 .- The reunion of the Eighth Illinois cavalry is being held here

A Bad Year for insurance. New York, Sept. 18 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The excessive mortuary rate

for the United States thus far in the present year has materially increased the losses in the insurance world. The old line companies, the insurance world. The old line companies, as well as the secret assessment societies, have suffered alike, and while the profits of the shareholders in the stock companies have been considerably produced, the demands upon the members of the assessment societies have been unprecedented, many of them having been compelled to call in fourteen assessments for the eight months. The epidemic of la grippe which prevailed during the first pertion of the year is held to be largely responsible for this condition of affairs, although the deaths during June and July were largely above the average.

IR ISH LEADERS ARRESTED. ATrumped Up Charge of Conspiracy

Against Dillon and O'Brien. DUBLIX, Sept. 18.-John Dillon was arrested this morning near this city. He was conveyed on a special train to Tipperary, accompanied by a large military escort, William O'Brien was arrested at Glengariff and taken to Cork. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Sheedy and Condon, members of the house of commons, Patrick O'Brien and Rev. David Humphrevs of Tipperary. The charges on which Dillon was arrested are conspiracy and inciting tenants not to pay rents.

Parnellites Not Cast Down. LONDON, Sept. 18.-The Parnellites, while greatly surprised at the arrests in Ireland, are not cast down. Their theory of the arrests at this juncture is that the government decided on them to prevent the departure of Dillon and O'Brien to America, because they feared the effect of the speeches of the Irish orators in America would be to create a fresh outburst of American sympathy with the Irish home rulers, which would be of great moral help to the liberal cause championed

Harrington to Fitzgerald. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 18.—President Fitz-gerald of the Irish National league received a cablegram today from Timethy Harlington nforming him of the arrest of Dillon and O'Prien. Harrington added that it was evidently to prevent their visit to America and to exhaust the league's resources. President Fitzgerald says that such tactics will only exasperate the Irish in America and make their contributions tenfold larger than ever

A MILK TRUST,

Chicago's Lacteal Supply Threatened by the syndication of Producers. CHICAGO, Sept. 18.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-A dispatch from Joliet says Chieago's milk supply is threatened and hits broadly at a big milk syndicate in process of formation is order to get more money from the product. The dispatch further announces that a meeting of milk producers and shippers on the principal lines leading to Chicago was held yesterday in that city. Prices were discussed and a resolution to organize for higher prices in the near future was carried. This would mean, in all probability, a union of shippers of milk to Chleage on the same plan as practiced in the east. At the meeting working committees were appointed and work working committees were appointed and work of considerable importance was outlined. The proposition of a joint stock company met with favor, and penalties for infraction of rules and the disposition of surplus milk were dwelt upon at length. In the matter of city distribution, after a heated discussion, the milk producers decided to do away with middlemen by employing a practical dairyman in Chicago to kandle the milk of the combination. Representatives from Elgin, Aurora, Rockford and other surrounding towns were present and, when interviewed, towns were present and, when interviewed, gave out, as an interesting phase of the com-bine, that the prize of milk was so low in Chicago that a fair profit was out of the question. Surplus milk, they say, will be used in co-operative cheese factories, as the combination proposes to establish dairies in Will and other counties where the milk supply is ob

tained.

The combine of the milk producers will mean a very general advance in prices in this city should the shippers stand together on the action they have taken. A number of the leading dealers of Chiengo were interviewed today. Most of them professed to know little about the Joliet meeting, but are united in service the price of milk, but are united in saying the price of milk is too low here and that there will be an advance.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

It is Irrevocably Opposed to the Double Site Plan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 .- From today's action of the national world's fair commissi oners and from a canvass of the commission it can be stated that a majority of that body is finally and irrevocably opposed to a double site for the world's fair, and that on Saturday next a resolution will be offered and adopted requesting the Chicago directory to tender Washington park (or what is generally known as South park) as a site. In case this is refused the commission will report to Washington that no adequate site has been offered. There are also indications of a change of sentiment in regard to the director generalship, and from indications tonight the local directory will select one man as director general, probably George R. Davis, while it is thought the national commission will elect a man of their own with the title of commissions general and place him in charge of all sioner general and place him in charge of all foreign and interstate exhibits in connection with the fair. This will of course curtail the powers of the director general. Today's meeting of the commission was an

exciting one. Soon after the body was called to order a resolution was offered by Mercer of Wyoming which had already been agreed upon by the caucus. It sets forth that the act of congress provided for the tender of "an adequate site;" and whereas, the resolu-tion adopted by the commission at its first session impliedly adopted two sites; there-fore, resolved, that the former action be reconsidered and the Chicago directors be called upon for a site adequate and in one

Compact body.

Mercer, McDonald of California, Sewall of New Jersey, St. Clair of Virginia, Martindale of Indiana and others spoke in favor of the resolution, and the comments on the action of Chicago's fair directors were scathing, Finally the matter was laid over until the com-

mittee upon titles reports.

A resolution was passed calling upon the local directory for an immediate report as to what extent the coasent of the authorities have a continuous the lake front and having jurisdiction over the lake front and Jackson park sites had been obtained, the cost of preparing both places and out of what fund they proposed to pay this cost.

Canadian Prohibition Combination MONTREAL, Sept. 18-A most important agreement has been arrived at between the Martin prohibition party, the Dominion alliance and Canada's new party, uniting the whole combination into one element for political action. The agreement recites that it is desirable in all constituencies, where possi ble to put forward a prohibition candidate who can be counted on to actively promote prohibition in parliament in entire independ-ence of party allegiance. Falling in this, it is desirable to unite the prohibition vote in fav or of such trustworthy prohibitionists as will be otherwise in the field as against those who cann ot claim probibition support.

Sanfrancisco, Cal., Sept. 18 .- O. L. Owens, merchant of Manilla who has just arrived, says a terrible massacre occurred August 10, in the town of Posape, in the Carohne islands. The Spanish soldiers were building a fort-ress outside the town and left in the fort a ress outside the town and left in the forta number of rifles. August 8 the natives overpowered the guard, seized the guns and attacked the town. Thirty-two Spaniards were 
killed. Several Spanish men-of-war were 
sent from Manilla to quell the disturbance, 
A crisis is reported at Manilla. The hemp 
and sugar markets, the two principal industries of the Philliplae islands are in a demoralized condition.

Several Measures of Interest to the Army Passed by the Senate.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRADE REVIVED.

Every Effort Will be Made to Secure the Attendance of Absent Republican Members of the House.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, WASHINGTON D. C., Sept. 18.

Two important military birls were passed by the senate today. The first is intended to do away with the too often unjust and severe punishments inflicted by the courts-martial on enlisted men for comparatively trifling offenses. Adjutant General Kelton warmly approves the measure; in fact, it is due to his efforts primarily that the billwas introduced. An inspection of the reports of the proceedings of courts-martial awakened him to the enormity of injustice oftentimes inflicted, and he set about to secure a change. The bill authorizes the president to prepare a schedule of punishments to be inflicted for the commission of certain named offenses in times of peace, leaving to the court-martial to determine simply the question of guilt or innocence. It is believed that this will also tend to give the accused, when an enlisted man, a fairer chance before the court. As it is now they rarely if ever escape con-

viction.

The other was the bill to revive the grade of licutenant general with the pay and allow-maces formerly belonging to it. The democrats are all in favor for this. While no one is named in the bill for the position, Major General Schofield, who is a democrat, will naturally be selected for promotion. This will give President Harrisan an opportunity to make another major general and a series of subsequent promotions all along the line. The bill to create a board of review for court martial proceedings was also passed, as was the bill for the relief of General Merritt, who was retired on the eve of promotion. The bill to place Captain Lieb, formerly of the Fifth cavairy, on the retired list also passed, as did that for the relief of Paymas-

passed, as did that for the rener of the Ariter Wham, who was rebbed last year in Ariter Wham. The night session of the house last evening was devoted to the consideration of army bills. The most important of these considered and passed was the senate bill providing for the examination and promotion of efficers. Under the terms of the bill all officers be-tween the grades of second lieutenant and brigadier general, except such as served as volunteer officers or emisted men during the war, are compelled to pass an examination as war, are compelled to pass an examination as to their fitness before promotion to the next grades. Lineal promotion is so provided for in the following terms: "That officers of grades in each arm of the service shall be assigned to regiments and transferred from one regiment to another as the interests of the service may require by the orders from the war department, and hereafter all appointments in the line of the army shall be by commission in an arm of the service and not by commission in any particular regiment." by commission in any particular regiment,"
The amendment to the bill excepting from
exumination volunteer officers of the late war
was proposed by Representative Grosvenor
and accepted by Chairman Cutcheon.

A REPUBLICAN CEMPAIGN CARTOON. An effective cartoon for campaign purposes was put into the hands of the republicans today through the wholesale desertion of their desks by the democratic members of the house. From the gallery a photograph of the scene was taken at a time when an effort was made to secure a quorum to vote upon the motion to order the previous question on the resolution to seat Largston in Venerable's place from the Fourth Virginia district. The democratic side was as barren as if the day was being devoted to the culories of some departed member. Not to exceed a dozen members were seated on that side of the chamber, and some of these were republicans who had strayed over there in the excitement of the moment and taken scats alongside the middle asse. As a graphic picture of "how not to legislate" the photograph cannot be excelled. It was at about this time Representative Walker reintroduced his resolution of last week intended to strengthen the rules in the weak place discovered by Representative Mason of strengthen Chicago during the fight on the compound lard bill. It is proposed to require a vote on the pending que tion when a call of the house is made before dispensing with proceedings under the call and thereby relieving the members from the necessity of voting. A fine of \$40, to be deducted from the member's salary, is the penalty for falling or refusing to answer the one's name on the roll call after having reported under a call of the house. It will require the presence of a quorum of re-publicans, however, to adopt this rule, and to securing this the managers of the republican side will bind all their energies and in-

fluence. IMPORTANT TO WESTERN PACKERS. A bill of importance to all the packing houses of the west was passed by the senate today, and, judging from the temper of the house on the compound lard bill and on the export pork inspection bill, it is likely to pass that body also, as the bill is supported by the advocates of those measures. The passed provides "that the secretary culture shall cause to be inspected, prier to their slaughter, all cattle and hogs which are the subjects of interstate commerce and which are about to be slaugtered at slaughter houses, canning, salting packing or readering establishments in any state or territory the carcasses or products of which are to be transported and sold for human consumption in any other stata or territory, and in all cases deem it necessary or expedient when on said inspection any such cattle or hogs are found to be effected by disease, or if from any other cause any of said cattle or hogs are found untit for human consumption the issued unfit for human consumption the inspector shall, in the discretion of the secretary of agriculture and under rules and regulations to be drescribed by him, order their condem nation and cause them to be destroyed with out compensation to the owner. In addition to this inspection the secretary is authorized in cases where he deems it expedient o necessary, to order a post-mortem inspection of the carcasses of cattle and hogs, and i they shall be destroyed, together with all food products made from any part of such carcasses. Transportation lines are forbidden to carry animals, carcasses or products so condemned under heavy penalties."

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Copp. Porter county, S. D., Mrs. E. A. McKeynolds, vice P. Walter, died; Lisbon, Perkins county, Neb., L. Gastineau, vice I. Hart, resigned; Riggs, Shoridan county, Neb., A. Smith, sr., vice S. M. Prouty, re-signed; Verdigris, Knox county, Neb., E. H. Purcell, vice W. H. Chappell, resigned; Eaglecenter, Blackbawk county, Ia., J. Hill vice M. E. Wilson, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Paddock has received more than a dozen invitations to take the stump in west-ern states and expound the tariff from a western standpoint. Chairman Michener Indiana wired him today, insisting that he should pass through Indiana on his way hon and speak at least twice. Senator Paddock has been compelled to decline all invitations. He has had no vacation for ten months, and has scarcely missed a roll call in the scuate in that time. When congress adjourns he will have atleast two weeks of work straight ening up pension and land cases for his con-stituents, and he then proposes to take a few days' rest before returning to Nebraska. Senator Paddock was much amused today upon reading an editorial which appeared in an Omaha paper under the head of "Then and Now," and which endeavored to place him in a false light by charging that he had presented and endorsed a year ago petitions from farmers' alliances which decried the condition of Nebraska farmers, while in his recent speech he asserted that they were as

prosperous as any farmers in the Senator Paddock said in regard to present every petition which is so present every petition which is so present every petition which is so proceed they contain, it is my duty and pictory chat they contain, it is my duty and pictory chat they contain, it is my duty and pictory chat they contain, it is my duty and pictory chat they are think that a senator endorses petition which he presents, as is all in this article, any more than that he entire character of a bill which he introductive request. My position upon public matters the character of a bill which he introducty request. My position upon public mart is always stated in my own words and call be readily ascertained by anyone who will rerel the Congressional Record during the last week. I suppose that I have presented a thousand petitions for and against the Congressional believes for and against the Congression both positions taken. Of course the young man who wrote this brilling piece of editorial chaptrap knew this fact, but I suppose it helped to fill up space."

A STRONG COMBINATION.

Jay Gould Succeeds in Forming His

Ideal Association. CHICAGO, Sept. 18 .- [Special Telegram to The Bre. ]-A railway news bureau says: "Entirely without publicity and without the knowledge of a single railroad not directly interested, Jay Gould has succeeded in forming his ideal railroad association. Its title is the Southwestern Railroad and Steamship association, and it includes all lines south of Kansas City and west of the Missouri river. Its existence was mentioned last night in the article saying that J. F. Goddard had accepted the chairmanship. Today the full story was teld, as follows: The lines in the territory affected have long felt the need of a strong association. None of the existing agreements suited, and Jay Gould has been quietly working for ayear over the formation of an agreement which will be strong enough to compel every which will be strong enough to compelevery line to do as it should. He has been completely successful. Two weeks ago today the presidents of all the roads inter-ested met in New York and signed a cast-iron agreement which absolutely prevents disastrous rate wars. Under the new agree-ment an executive committee was appointed with reasons as pleaser and autocratic as are ment an executive committee was appointed with powers as plenary and autocratic us are those of the czar of Russia. This executive committee consists of Vice President and General Manager S. H. H. Clarke of the Missouri Pacific; Third Vice President J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific; General Traffic Manager Waldo of the Missouri, Kausas & Texas; Judge J. D. Springer, assistant to President Manvel of the Atchison system, and C. H. Mallory, representing the Mallory steamship and other ocean lines. This committee has absolute control of rates as well as all other subjects. Jay Gould himself is tied hand and foot and can order no change on the Missouri Pacific Jay Gould himself is tied hand and foot and can order no change on the Missouri Pacific which will affect its competitors, except with the consent of the executive committee. Under any and all circumstances the decision of a majority of the executive committee is final. Chairman Goddard of the Western Passenger association has been elected chairman. F. C. Donald has been elected vice chairman of the Central Traffic association. In both cases the canvassing committees have settled on the canvassing committees have settled on the men, but in neither case has final action been taken. The headquarters of the new association will be in Chicago." A FLOOD OF MONEY.

Vesterday's Payments at the New

York Sub-Treasury. New York, Sept. 18.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Payments at the sub-treasury in this city were larger today than for many years; in fact, the amount is so large that the officials there were unable to make up the totals. The amount paid out on account of the bond purchases alone was \$911,668,000, and in addition to this there were large prepayments of interest on the 4s and 6s and heavy payments for silver and on pension account. Fully \$5,500,000 was paid out in cash over the counter. As a result of this flood of money the rate for call loans ruled at 3 to 4

per cent; ninety-day money was offered at 6 per cent, and one institution made a timeloan of \$1,000,000 for one year at 5 per cent. A Protest from Yankton. YANKTON, S. D., Sept. 18 .- The chamber of commerce today issued an address setting forth the fact that many newspapers during the past year have been printing damaging seatements as to the failure of crops in South Dakota and especially regarding the southwestern portion of the state. The address protests carnestly against these publications and says that while a few counties in the northern and central portion of the state have suffered from drought the past two years the general average crop of the state is not sur-

passed by Ohio, Indiana or Illinois.

Wanted-An Heir to \$40,000. St. Paul, Minn, Sept. 18.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Forty thousand dollars lies here in the probate court awaiting an heir. It was the property of Mrs. Marion Robinson, deceased. She had one son, Preston K. Potter, a wild young fellow who went to California in 1871, since which time nothing has been heard of him. If Potter does not turn up by October 1, the estate will be divided between Mrs. Robinson's sisters, Mrs. Kelsey of Lexington, O., Mrs. Potter of Bowling Green, Ky., and Mrs. Brant of Teacher Karn Topeka, Kan.

Tariff Conferees Hold a Meeting. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- The conferces on the tariff bill had a meeting this morning and it is reported made substantial progress. The most important action was the acceptance by the house conferces of the senate reciprocity amendment. It is understood that the senate increases of duties on wines and spirits have been abandoned by the senate members of the conference committee.

Severe Storm at Nelson. Nelson, Neb., Sept. 18 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-During the storm last night the new court house, which is nearly ready for the roof, was struck by lightning. The

Thirty excursionists left just before the storm, at 2 a. m., for Superior, where they took the Santa Fe for California, where a colony is being started.

Mississippi Constitution Revisers. Jackson, Miss., Sept. 11.-In the constitu tional convention today the report of the committee on suffrage was practically adopted. The educational qualification provides that every qualified elector shall be able to read any section of the constitution of the state or be able to understand the same when read to him or give a reasonable interpreta-

tion thereof. A Family Feud Partially Settled. VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 18.—At Sanborn the Meur and Blevins families engaged in a bloody riot this morning, in which two of the Meur family were backed with an axe and Rufus Blevins shot and instantly killed while two of his brothers were dangerously injured. The rist grew out of a family feud

Strike of Boston Gold Beaters. BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18 .- All the gold beaters in the city, to the number of 100, have struck as a part of a national move ment. The men are now paid 65 cents a pack. They want \$1.40. It is said that most of the Boston employers are willing to accede

of long standing.

A Cold Northwester Coming. Washington, Sept. 18.—The signal service station issues the following bulletin for Ne-

braska today: Light local showers; fall in temperature about 20 degrees; high north The Presidential Party. CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 18.—The

presidential party spent a quiet day, going in the afternoon to Edinburg.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Plamb Takes Occasion to Criticise the Pole icy of Secretary Windom.

SHERMAN DEFENDS THE TREASURY HEAD.

An Attempt to Have Wednesday's House Journal Approved Causes Trouble and a Member Kicks Down a Door.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- In the senate today the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Plamb to recommit the bankruptcy bill went over till tomorrow. Mr. Plumboffered a resolution directing

the secretary of the treasury to inform the smate whether the rule or pricy of his department which requires the payment of checks for silver bullion over the counter of the sub-treasury instead of through the proper clearing house does not result in paying out notes of larger denomination instead of those suited for circulation and use in ordinary business transactions and whether such method of payment does not result in the payment of gold instead of treasury notes. As a reason for offering the resolution Mr. Plumbsent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from a member of a New York banking house stating the facts as to the payment of such checks and venturing the prediction that the silver question was not finally settled and that New York speculation and accumulations of silver threaten to cast it. "Bank with. drawals of treasury gold," the writer says, will be seized upon by certain influential journals here unscrupulously, A break in the matter of the price of silver (and that threatens) at such a time will equal the proof of the holy writin support of fears." Mr. of the holy writin support of fears." Mr. Plumb spoke of the conspicuous illustration that had taken place within the last few days of the impolicy of allowing the treasury department to obstruct or accelerate the basiness of the country. For years the treasury department hoarded money and during all that time the volume of currency was constantly decreasing on account of the withdrawal of national bank notes. The secretary of the treasury had seen the business of the country hampered on account of that lack of money, but he waited until a panic was impending—not a stock brokers' panic, but a stringency of money that affected panic, but a stringeney of money that affected the banks of all cities and seriously inter-fered with the operations of ordinary busi-ness. And then the secretary had given out money to holders of government bonds under money to holders of government bonds under such direcumstances as to enable them (and not him) to control the money supply of the country during their pleasure. Money which a few days ago had been in the treasury and which could have been paid out at the will of the secretary was today in the hands of men who owned bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000. It was perfectly safe to say that the men having that money would use fit to benefit themselves and not in the interest of the people. Nothing but an overwhelming calamity would ever divorce the treasury from such mulicious interference with the business of the country.

ness of the country.

Mr. Sherman said that while he had no ob-Mr. Sherman said that while he had no objection to the resolution, that which had been done had been done in strict execution of the law. The secretary of the treasury had no right to pay for silver buillion is anything but treasury notes. These treasury notes had been issued in large denominations. There had been only a short time to prepare for the execution of the law and a sufficient amount of treasury notes of the surface of the surface of the execution of the law and a sufficient amount of treasury notes of small denominations could not be prepared. Those large notes necessarily did not enter Those large notes necessarily and not enter into the general circulation of the country. He (Sherman) doubted the policy of paying a year's interest on bonds in advance. A fluancial scare was a manufactured scarce, It had been gotten up by brokers, by bulls and bears and various kinds of animals who practiced their trade in the exchanges of New York. There was he admitted a great ne-York. There was, he admitted, a great demand for money now for moving the catton and grain crops and perhaps to payfor an in-creased quantity of foreign goods imported in order to evade the higher duties under the tariff law. All of these things, Mr. Sherman said, would settle themselves in a little while. There was no real serious financial disturbance in the country. It was confined to the city of New York. He thought the secretary of the treasury should be permitted to use

After further discussion Mr. Plumb's reso intion was agreed to.

The vice president announced having signed the river and harbor bill.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills, among others, passed: House bill to amend the articles of war relative to punishment on conviction by courts-martial; senate bill to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs and carcasses and the products thereof which are subjects of interstate commerce; senate bill to revive the grade of lieutenant general in the army of the United States; senate bill for the relief of women enrolled as army nurses (allowing \$12 a month to women who have for six months rendered medical service in any regimental camp or general hospital who are unable to carn their support, the pension to commence from the date of the fling of the application after the passage of the act). The bill to establish a land court went over

until tomorrow.
Mr. Manderson presented a resolution relative to the death of the late Representative Laird, and, after remarks by Messrs, Paddock and Manderson, the senate ad-

House. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.-There was a scene of excitement on the republican side of the house this afternoon. The Virginia election case was unfinished business, but the house was engaged in technical proceedings, trying to approve yesterday's journal, the democratio members endeavoring in everyway to prevent consideration of the election case. In pursuance of this policy almost all of them left the hall to break a quorum on the question of approving the journal. A call was ordered, which brought in a number of democrats, and an aye and may vote was taken of the motion to dispense with further proceed ings under the call, when the democration members again began to decamp. Mr. Burrows called the attention of the speaker to the fact and asked if the members present could not be obliged to remain. The speaker replied that the rules intended to secure this end. He added that he did not seewhy it was not observed. Accordingly Assistant was not observed. Accordingly Assistant Doorkeeper Douck directed that all the doors leading into the hall be locked. Hardly had this been done before Mr. Kilgere of Texas presented himself at the door at the speaker's left and sought to go out into the lobby. He found the door locked, and the doorkeeper in charge, Hayes, refused to unlock it. "Unlock that door," desanded the salvant. lock that door," demanded the stalwart Texan. The doorkeeper moved not where-upon Kilgore gave it asudden, vigorous kick and the frail, baize structure flew open and Kilgore strode out. He was followed in about the same fashion by Messrs. Crain of Texas, Cummings of New York and Coleman of Louisiana, who in turn forced the lock open without opposition from the door-keepers. It being impossible to retain a quorum, the house adjourned.

Heavy Rains in the Fast.

BANGOR, Mc., Sept. 18.-Continuous rain for ten days has caused agreat rise in the Penobscot. Immense quantities of logs are in danger. Hunson, N. Y., Sept. 18.-The recent rains

in this vicinity have created a threatening freshet invarious parts of the county. At Stockport and Stuyvessat fears are energianed that various mills will be injured if not swept away. All the dwellings are uncocupied and the immates are moving with boats. The water is the highest since 1869.