BRYAN'S SPEECH ON SILVER

Nebraska's Representative from the First District Makes a Hit.

HE CAPTIVATES THE WHITE METALLISTS

His Eloquence in the Cause of Free Coinage Lends flope to the Bimetallists -Other Speeches Made-Proceedings of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-The financial discussion in the house took on a deeper interest today than on any occasion since the opening day of the silver debate. William J. Bryan, the eloquent young congressman from Nebraska, added greater laurels to his reputation as an orator and made a free coinage speech which, in the opinion of many, surpassed the great tariff speech which gave his name to fame two years ago. For nearly three hours he held the interested attention of the house, and every interrup.ion o which he was subjected only gave opportunities for those brilliant repartees for which

he is so famous. The silver discussion today was opened by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, who made an elaborate argument on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and denied that such action could be justly con-strued as an attack on bimetallism.

Mr. Coombs, speaking for repeal, highly commended the president's message, which, in his opinion, had never been surpassed by any before. The president might have said, in conclusion: "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us."

Bryan's Speech.

In opening his argument against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, Mr. Bryan said: "Upon the action of this con-gress might depend not only the welfare of the south and west, not only the welfare of the United States, but that of humanity itself. Some outside of this hall had as-sumed the recommendation of the presi-dent imposed obligations on members to do as he desired, and some had even been hardy enough to suggest a failure to do as hardy enough to suggest a failure to do as he said would subject the dissenter to administrative displeasure. But those persons did the president great injustice. The president would not forget the independence of congress. Let the president's own language rebuke those who would, from false fealty, change their convictions upon the subject in order to conform to his sug-gestions. In the message of 1885 to congress at the beginning of the first session, there would be found these words: 'A zealous watchfulness of our constituents. great and waterfulness of our constituents, great and small, supplement their suffrages, and before the tribunals they establish every public servant should be judged.

"The victory of Charles Martel at Tours

n 732 rescued Christian civilization and termined the course of history for centuries. The effects of our action may be as far reaching. If the United States, the great will, in all probability, lead to the annihilation of silver as a standard money through-put the world.

Under No Obligations.

"The only law making any provisions for

The only law making any provisions for the there are use of silver money is the Stierman law. The president recommended its unconditional repeal. The demo-ratic members are under no obliga-tion to slopt recommendations since they are responsible to their constituents and are in duty bound to protect their rights.

We are being dragged toward a universal gold standard-to a realm over whose door is written the words. Abandon hope, all ye There is no such thing as an honest dollar, because an honest dollar would always have the same purchasing power, and the government has never tried to secure absolute stability in the dollar. The most dishonest dollar ever proposed is that child of ignorance, the gold dollar, for it would rise in value and cheat the debtor. While we cannot secure an absolutely honest dollar, we should approach it as near as possible a bimetallic standard ought to be adopted, because with bimetallism the money unit fluctuates less than under a single standard. International bimetallism desirable, but not necessary and no probable. The other European tions wait upon England; England's interests lie in the direction of a gold standard. To make our action dependent upon her allows her to legislate for our people, and is an abdication of the right of self-government.

Would Raise the Price of Silver.

"We believe that the restoration of the right of free coinage as it existed previous to 1873 would raise the price of silver bul lion to 120 cents per ounce throughout the world and render unnecessary any change in the present ratio. The miser is not un-fair in asking for free coinning, for such a law caunot give back to him any more than demonetization took away; but the miner's interest is an incidental one. He profits by the use of silver as money just as the gold miner profits by the use of gold, or just as an undertaker profits by the action of the country in burying a pauper at public expense—it makes a market for his goods. The Sherman law is not the cause of our financial strigency. The moneyed men of the cast without intention of course, started the

panic by exaggerating the dangers of the gold exportation. When the panic came they were injured as much as anybody else. they were injured as much as anybody else. The trouble now is the depositors have withdrawn their money from foar of the banks and the repeal of the Sherman law will not increase the solvency of the banks. The law provides for an annual increase in the currency, which is necessary. It also keeps up the price of allver and makes the return to bimetaltism easier. The silver non were called cranks but they saw nen were called cranks, but they say danger ahead, because in the adoption of a universal standard they saw disaster to all the world. The men from the west were denounced in the east as anarchists and destroyers of the government."

Interrupted by Harter.

Mr. Harter, democrat, interrupted the speaker with questions and for a quarter of an hour an exa quarter of an hour an change of wits was indulged in by two men. It was a clash of bright si bright steel although there was little in the collequy pretaining to the serious question unde

Then Mr. Bryan spake in favor of the retention of the ratio of 16 to 1, arguing an increase of that ratio would be as detrimental to an international agreement as to the coinage of the two metals, and continued: "The question was not whether the president was honest or not. It was whether he was right. [Applause.] The president has won the confidence of the people, but he had been deceived. He said in his message the people demanded the repeal of the Suerman

He had Leard from the boards of tradand from the chambers of commerce, but he had not heard from the farmers or the men in the workshops; and he could no more judge of the opinion of the people than he could measure the ocean. Let the friends of silver call the battle on and never leave people's money was restored [Applause.

In conclusion, Bryan said: "The demo-cratic party stands between two conflicting forces. On the one side stand the corporate nterests of the United States, the money interests imperious, arrogant, compassion less. They are able to subscribe magnif cently to campaign funds. They are able to crush with their all pervading influence any who dare to oppose. They demand the party shall become the agent to execute their merciless decrees.

Work-Worn and Dust-Begrimed.

"On the other side atands an unnumbered throng, those who have given to the old democratic party a name. Wors-worn and dust-begrimed they make their mute appeal and too often find their cry for help beat in vain against the outer walls, while others deserving gain access to legislative This army, vast and growing, pleads

with the party to be its champion in this conflict. It cannot press its claims amid sounds of rovelry; it cannot march its phalanxes in grand parade. No gaudy banners float upon the breeze. Its battle hymn is 'Home, Sweet Home,' i's war cry, 'Equality Before the Leve.

Before the Law.'
"Between the forces hesitating in doubt which side to turn, yet conscious that upon its decision must rest its fate, stands the democratic party, and to it standing thus, come the words of Israel's second law giver. Choose ye this day whom ye will

"It is said that Napoleon ordered a retreat at the battle of Marengo, but the drummer boy replied he did not know any retreat and begged he might be allowed to beat a charge. A charge was ordered, and Marengo was added to the victories of the Man of Destiny. The president was elected on the platform thrice pledged to the gold and sil-ver coinage of the constitution. Nine-tenths of the people are ready to sustain him in the fight, but he has ordered a retreat. Let him hight, but he has ordered a retreat. Let him
no' be dismayed. There is time yet to win
the battle if he will but order a charge.
Will the party stand by the principles of
Jefferson and Jackson, or will it abandon its
right to its name? Will it choose life or,
death—which?" [Tremendous applause.]
At the conclusion of the speech there were
loud craes of "Vote," and the Nebraska orator was surrounded by his colleagues, congratulating him. gratulating him.

Mr. Henderson's Little Talk.

Mr. Henderson said the most gratifying sound that could reach the people were these cries of "Vote, vote, vote." The peo-ple expected early action. He would be glad ple expected early action. He would be glad to vote at once. Fourteen days had been set aside for debate, but he regretted that so much time had been given. The country was congested by distress. He trembled when he thought that the fever had only just broke out. Congress was asked to come here as a physician to treat the alarming condition of the country. Con-gress would not ack wisely unless it acted gress would not ack wisely unless it acted with judgment. In his opinion free coinage would not drive the country to success. If the democrats had the courage and patriotism to forget the tariff plank of their platform; if they had courage to tell Mr. Cleveland they would not carry out his policy and let the turiff alone, they would give impetus to every branch of business. He was willing to agree to any medicine which would clutch the root of the disease, and he was willing even to take an opiate. But he could not be-lieve farmers were interested in cheap money. If he knew anything about his duty it was to keep his pledges to the farmers and the workers of his district. Let all republicans join together as they could to meet the trouble which confronted the coun-

try. [Applause.] Mr. Moses of Georgia spoke against the repeal bill and opposed the proposition to raise the standard from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1. The house then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Yesterday's Utterances by Members on the Financial Situation.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The flexible rules of the sentte are proving of great service just now by permitting every gentleman, who has an inclination, to give utterance to his financial views at any time and to any extent he may wish. While Senator Voorhees did not succeed in getting the upper chamber to enter today, as was hoped, upon the active consideration of his bill swelling the volume of national bank currency to the par value of the United States bonds on deposit the greater portion of the day was devoted to financial discussion on one or more of the various propositions of resolutions pending. No one expects any decisive action by the senate until most of the senators have had an opportunity to express their views, and anything which offers occasion for speechmaking may be said to be a step toward final solution.

Bitls and Petitions.

Among the petitions presented in the morning hour was one from Cass county, In-diana. It was directed, said Mr. Voornees in presenting it, "against the manifold iniquities of the present civil service, in which opinion I heartly concur.

Mr. Manderson introduced two bills which, he sold, had been prepared and sent to him by a gentleman of financial ability, and which were read by their titles and referred to the finance committee. The titles are Directing the Purchase of Silver Bullio and the Issuance of Treasury Notes There fore, and the Appointment of a Mint Commission," and "Providing for the Issue of Treasury Notes, Their Redemption and for Albert Parameters." Other Purposes."

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, said he had been appended to by several senators, who required more time, not to call up today, as he had intended, the bill to enable national banks to increase their circulation to the amount of the navalue of the bonds deposited by them, but he gave notice he would do so tomorrow Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment directing the treasurer to pay to the holders of it

per cent bonds who present them for re-demption their face value with interest. Mr. Sherman stated the objection which occurred to him against the amendment. The moment the treasury notes were paid out on these bonds, which were not now, and the interest on which was no burden to the government, the notes would be presented to the government and payment in coin demanded. That would be an unbusi nesslike proposition and would complicate the situation. The president had called attention in clear and forcible language to the fact that the treasury notes issued under the act of 1800 were presented for redemption in gold and that caused the first falling off of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. endment he regarded as a dangerou

financial proposition.

Ridiculed by Cockrell. Mr. Cockrell ridiculed the objections h Mr. Sherman, whom he spoke of as the great friend and patron of the national banks and as the great gold monometallist. Why, he asked, should the national banks be allowed to increase their circulation by \$19,000,000 or their bonds now deposited, while the govern ment could not issue greenbacks to redeem

ment count not issue greenoacks to redeem its 2 per cent bends! Many questions were asked by Messrs. Mitchell, McPherson, Peffer, Aldrich and Gray. They were all replied to by Mr. Cockrell, who expressed his amazement and mortification at the objections made to his

proposition by the friends of the banks.
Finally the bill went over till temorrow and Mr. Herry addressed the senate in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. It was generally agreed, he said, that the Sherman act was thoroughly bad, was a law which never should have pas have passed and he was particularly gratified that not a single democrat voted for it whether in the senate or in the house. In an evil hour for the country the free silver republicans had barted company with their friends on the democratic side of the chamber and had consented to the bassage of the Sherman act and the repeal of the Bland act. The repeal of the Sherman act, without other legislation would place the country upon a gold basis, would prevent the future coining of any sliver and forever practically destroy sliver as money. He (Mr. Berry) believed in the double standard, and was not willing to cast his vote for the gold standard of money. He believed President Cleveland was a man of the highest and most patriotic purpose, a man of great ability, thoroughly honest, and absolutely fearless in the ex-pression of his opinions. Mr. Cleveland has often declared in favor of bimetallism and he (Berry) was confident, that knowing the president's failure to discuss bimetallism in his message, he would approve any blil re ng the Sherman law and providing for both the circulation of gold and silver on such terms as would make them equal.

Mr. Allen's Amendment. Mr. Allen had an amendment to the na tional bank circulation bill to the effect that interest should cease on bonds, on which the

additional circulation shall be based. The Lodge resolution was taken up with the Gallinger amendment to it—to the effect that it would be unwise and inexpedient to make any radical change in the taviff prior to March, 1897—and Mr. Gallinger addressed the senate. He declared himself ready to vote at the carriest possible moment for the

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

FRANK JACKSON NAMED FOR GOVERNOR

Only Two Ballots Needed to Settle the Choice - Stormy Time Over the Platform-Prohibitionists Finally Outvoted by the Liberals.

DES MOINES, Aug. 16.- Special Telegram to THE BEE . - The republican state convention held here today will pass into history as one of the stormiest on record, all on account of the prohibition question. The morning session passed off very quietly and was put in excellent good humor by the strong and able speech of the temporary chairman, ex-United States Senator Harlan, who counseled a broad and liberal platform The committees on credentials, permanent organization, resolutions and vice presidents were announced and the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

The attendance at the morning session was not uncomfortably large, but in the afternon the Tabernacle, capable of seating 3,500 persons, was densely packed and many were turned away. The temporary organization was made permanent with the substitution for chairman of ex-State Senator Lawrence of Sioux City. Senator Lawrence had a lengthy speech prepared and being slow of delivery consumed more than an hour, the latter part of which the audience did not hesitate to show its impatience. He treated of the financial situation, silver question, tariff, pensions and prohibition, pronouncing strongly on the late question in favor of high ticense.

Decided to Nominate First.

Then there was a contest of half an hour over the question of waiting for the resolutions committee to report before proceeding with the nominations. The matter was finally decided in favor of proceeding to nominate, and presentations of candidates for the nomination for governor were made. As the names were mentioned all received applause. The call of the roll was proceeded with and it was evident from the start that Jackson was in the lead. The first ballot resulted: Jackson, 493; Young, 241; Drake, 154; Lyons, 85; Torbert, 67; Ormsby, 81; Head, 59; Coffin, 18; Henderson, 3; Harlan, 2; no choice.

On the second Jackson gained from the start and his nomination was a foregone conclusion before the ballot was half recorded. The announcement of his nomination at 5 o'clock was received with prolonged

cheers. Local Option Endorsed.

The committee on resolutions then reported, presenting a local option temperance plank and the fight began between the prohibition and the anti-prohibition forces on the question of its adoption. The contest was waged vigorously for a couple of hours and was finally settled in favor of the local option element by a majority of ten votes As adopted the resolution relegates the question to the legislative districts and pledges the party to a modification in favor of local option.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Routine Work of the Convention-Com mittees, Speeches and Fights.

DES MOINES, Aug. 16 .- After the heavy rain of last night the sun is shining brightly this morning and the air is crisp and cool for the meeting of the state republican couven tion. The enthusiasm among the 1,200 dele gates is almost unprecedented. In addition to the delegates hundreds of republicans from different parts of the state are in at tendance. The convention hall, seating over 3,000 people, began to fill up at 10 o'clock and within a few minutes every visitor's sea was taken. The hall was finely decorated with flags and banners.

District caucuses were held at 9:30 this morning for the selection of members of the various committees to be reported to the convention. In a few matances there were contests over the selection of members for the committee on resolutions, the dividing question being that of prohibition, but sevond this nothing of special interest was developed. The committee on resolutions as made up has a majority for the liberal

entiment on prohibition At the hotels the candidates' headquarters remained crowded up to the hour of meeting of the convention. One candidate, B. F. Clayton of Warren county, withdrew from

the contest late last night. Fight Between Jackson and Young.

The contest has now narrowed down be-tween Jackson and Young, but unless either one receives a nomination on the first or second ballots it is likely to go to a third man, General Drake being most frequently spoken of. Ex-Senator Harian is also being mentioned for the nonmation. He looks hale and hearty, and since coming to th city has made many friends among the dele-

The convention was called to order at ter ninutes past 11 by Chairman J. E. Blythe of the state central committee. After th reading of the regular call temporary officers vere announced as follows: Secretary, M. Treynor, Pottawattamie county; assista secretary, J. W. Bird, Poweshiek county reading clark, A. B. Proudfoot, Warren county. Dr. A. L. Frisbie of the Congregational church offered prayer, in which refer ence was made to the present industrial and labor conditions. Chairman Blythe then in-troduced ex-Senator Harlan of Mount Pleasant as one of the grand old men, not only of the state, but of the nation. The applause that greeted him lasted several minutes

Speech from Ex.Senator Harlan. Ex-Senator Harlan began his speech by hanking the convention for the honor be stowed upon him. It was a pleasure for him to look into the faces of the representative republicans of Iowa. He believed there were enough intelligent republicans there to inaugurate a movement that shall result n overtwining the administration now in power at Washington But this can not be done unless every on goes to work for the cause of reform. Next to activity be placed harmony. Without harmony activity was wasted. The re-publican party must not allow itself to rely on past victories. Eternal vigilance, he said, was the price republicans must pay present and future victories. After has triumphed in national contests for a quarte of a century the republican party met with overwhelming defeat in 1888 and again in 1892. In lowa the republicans party met with partial defeat in '89, which was repeated with emphasis in '9f. Last year these defeats were retrieved in Iowa. Whether the party will win this year de-pends largely upon the action of the conven-

fite therefore cautioned the delegates pause a moment and ascertain the causes of these widespread defeats in the nation. He asked, is it true that the majority of the people of the United States have repo people of the Charles of the republican party? For himself, he asswered No. The people of the United States have never inthe United States have never in-tentionally repudiated these prin-ciples since the election of Lincoln in 1869. What are these principles. CANNOT ABIDE THE PROPHET

IN FAVOR OF LOCAL OPTION

One was that these United States are one sovereign nation, prepared to repel all foes at home or abroad. This principle, he said, had never been repudiated. Among other principles of the republican party he enumerated: Universal freedom and enjoyment of all political and civil rights in all parts of the republic; and civil rights in all parts of the republic; and civil rights in all parts of the republic; and civil rights in all parts of the republic; and civil rights in all parts of the republic; and civil rights in all parts of the republic; and civil rights in all parts of the republic; and civil rights in all parts of the republic; and civil rights in all parts of the republic; and civil rights in all parts of the republic; and civil rights in all parts of the republic. and civil rights in all parts of the republic; equality in distribution of taxes and such discrimination in tarif duties as shall protect American industries, whether of farm or shop; a sound financial system, which means money, goD, silver and paper, every dollar as good as every other, dollar. None of these great principles, he said, had ever been repudiated in the nation, and he did not behave they ever would be. Cleveland and his counselors, he said, acted

Cleveland and his counselors, he said, acted on the theory that these principles had been repudiated, from national sovereignty to national banks, but he will find later in his administration that more of them have been intentionally repudiated by the people of the United States.

Cautions the Party on Prohibition. Discussing the delat of the republican party in 1832 in the nation and in the state party in 1892 in the nation and in the state in 1899 and 1891, Senator Harian said they were due to the fact that the republicans had allowed their opponents to select the battlefield. Republicans had been led into discussion of details instead of principles. Instead of discussing protection as a principle they had had been discussing details of legislation. He deprecated the fact that such small questions as the amount of duty on tin plate or sugar, instead of protection as a principle, had been made an issue. In Iowa, he said, the party was defeated because it had been trying to make details of prohibition legislation the issue instead of republican-

applause following lasted for nearly a min-

Committees and Reports. Committees and Reports.

After Senator Harlan's speech, on motion the roll call by districts was proceeded with for selection of members of the various committees. Following is committee on resolutions; S. M. Clark, Keokuk; George Hubble, Pavenport; C. W. Mullin, Waterloo; K. K. Balley, Decorah; Charles Ware, Cedar Rapids; H. L. Watterman, Ottumwa; T. J. Caldwell, Adel; M. L. Temple, Osceola; John Howatt, Stuart; T. D. Healey, Fort Dodge; A. B. Funk, Spirit Lake.

Funk, Spirit Lake.

The committee does not contain a single pronounced prohibitionist. All are either liberal or anti-prohibitionists. After announcement of committees the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The convention was called to order again at 2:15, when the report of the committee on credentials was received and adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported for chairman J. C. Lawrence of Sioux City, and for the other offices the temporary officers were made permanent. Lawrence was introduced and amid much applause commenced the delivery of his address. He said:

Distrust Begets Distress.

"The spirit of distress and uncertainty which today permeates and controls every part of our commercial and national life is the logical sequence of the recent success of the democratic party. The reason for the existing condition is found in the history of the democratic party itself. The record of the democratic party itself. The record of that party is such that whenever it has assumed complete coatrol of all branches of the government, capital, rightly and naturally assuming that the policy of that party as announced in its platform would be rigidly enforced, and that the result of that enforcement would be a seneral depreciation of values, commenced to fortify itself by withdrawing from many enterprises and refusing its aid to other and all the democratic press for years have pictured to the cratic press for years have pictured to the mechanics and laborers of this country in false and often indecent language the 'rob-bery' which those classes were suffering at the hands of the republican party, and b gaining their support last fall announced through its platform doctrines which, if car

which no intellect, human or divine, could "That congress has not yet passed laws or these subjects is of no consequence, for con-gress is pledged to pass laws in keeping with these doctrines, and only time is wanting for them to fulfill the promises of their plat-form in order to keep faith with the people. The promise to pass such laws was enough to cause the withdrawal of capital with all its attending events; hence re

ried into effect, would stop every wheel i

the land, debase credit and flood the country with paper and silver money, the value o

cratic party. Campaign of Currency Platforms.

"The democratic party," continued Mr. Lawrence, "has declared in its platform for free coinage, as have its alies, the people's and prohibition parties; while the republican party has declared for bimetallism and for a offar which shall be accepted everywher at face value. Bimetallism is right, and in time it will be conceded to be right by all nations, but for the United States at this tin to stand alone would be most unwise and disastrous. If an international agreement disastrous. If an international agreement could be reached whereby a link between the two metals could be formed, fixing a ratio, whether of 16 to 1 or whatever it might be, the question would be permanently solved; but without such arrange. ment the republican party insists that the dollar should be a dollar in the hands of all persons in all parts of the union, and, if possible, in all parts of the world. The re-publican party is for the removal of all exsting distrusts; for the re-establishment o stability in our currency; for an honest dollar and for bimetallism."

Mr. Lawrence then discussed at considerable length the 10 per cent tax on state banks and pensions. Then taking up the subject of prohibition, he said:

Party's Position on Prohibition

"The republicans party can better be trusted the question than any other party, for the reason that the republican sparty is the temperance party of lowa. As an individual member of the party I believe the time has now come when it is wise for the republican party, from a political and moral standpoint, to change its declarations upon the subject uniting thereby all the elements of our party and giving to it a force and prestigs which none of its ememies can withstand. Concluding, Mr. Lawerence said: "We demand the relegation to obscurity of al political leaders whose only object is spoi and self-aggrandizement. We demand that the red rag of anarchy shall not be allowed to wave in the breezes of our land, that its devotees be silenced, and that its defenders, whether from the slums of New York or from a gubernatorial chair, shall find no upport for themselves and no continent for their adoption

After considerable wranging over the After considerable wranging over the order of business and a long wait on the committee on resolutions, it was decided to present candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, and they were presented as follows: General F. M. Drake of Centerville, W. H. Torbert of Dubuque, F. D. Jackson of Des Moines, J. A. Lyons of Guthrie Center, L. S. Coffin of Fort Dodge, E. S. Ormsby of Emmetsburg, Lafe Young of Des Moines and Albert Head of Jefferson. The first ballot resulted as follows: Jackson. Moines and Albert Head of Jenerson. The first ballot resulted as follows: Jackson, 4933; Young, \$413; Drake, 154; Lyons, 847-18; Ormsby, 81; Torbert, 673; Head, 59; Harlan, 2; Henderson, 33; Coffin, 18 Num-ber of votes required for nomination, 603. On the second ballot many counties changed to Jackson and his nomination was

made unanimous. Excitement in the Afternoon

The afternoon session will go into history as the most exciting meeting held by Iowi republicans in a dozen years. A fight over the resolutions immediately followed the nomination of Frank D. Jackson for gove.mor. The report of the committee on resolutions was read by S. M. Clark. He moved its adoption on behalf of the committee, which was seconded and carried.

After this result had been announced Stuble moved to strike out all words in the liquor plank beginning with "main

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

Hindoo Fanatics Kick Up a Deuce of a Bobbary in Bombay.

MOHAMEDAN OBJECTS OF THEIR WRATH

Falthful of One Sect Starts a War of Extermination on the Faithful of Another-No Danger to British Residents is Anticipated.

Comprighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett. 1 LONDON, Aug. 16 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE |- I have it upon almost indisputable authority that the government received today dispatches from Bombay, stating that the city was practically possessed by rioters, nearly all the mosques have been burned, and that all the authorities could do was to protect government property from the violence of the rioters, and that the gunboats in the bay are prepared to bombard the native quarter so soon as instructions on this point are received from the home government.

Nothing definite, however, has yet been officially promulgated, though wild rumors and counter denials prevailed this evening. I think I can safely say the foregoing statement will practically be confirmed before long. The latest telegrams from Bombay, published here this morning, report everything apparently quiet, and though slight fresh disorders were apprehended on the occasion of the Hindoo festival, held yesterday, due precautions were taken and the presence of 3,000 troops on duty, it was hoped, would prevent a serious outbreak. Thus the rumor of so serious a situation came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. I saw Dudabhai Navroji, usually describeds as "the member for India," this evening. Although he had no very definite information as to the latest phase of the rioting, he talked freely about the disquicting rumors that prevailed. He said:

Opinion of an Indian.

"I am not really concerned about the

alarming rumors that are being circulated. To me it appears quite evident that however serious matters may now look, things will very soon settle down and the whole disturbances come to an end with the termination of the Moharam holiday. It is an exciting time just now and the flercest of religious passions are awakenned. The hostility between the Mahomedans and Hindoos has for generations been wont to show itself in these almost natural outbursts. The fanatics amongst the native population created a similar disturbance in 1851, and again in 1874, when the Mahomedans and Parsees met in contention. The Parsees are few in number, and the riots did not assume a very serious aspect. The disturbances now affect more that 500,000 Hindoos and 160,000 Mahomedans. Consequently the disorders are more widespread and the acts of violence are of a more serious character. I suppose the outside estimate of the Christian population k be 50,000 souls, including the British carri son and the native Christians. I should say the number of natives in possession of arms to be very small, for licenses to hold them are only granted to well-to-do and there could not be any able distribution of arms without the knowledge of the magistrates. For my part, I cannot see any reason why either Mahomedans or Hindoos should make any attack upon the European Christians, though they may, perhaps, in their excitement onpose the authority of the police and troops. Until things come to such a pass, the native troops would refuse to obey the orders of their officers, confident of a peaceful settle nent. There ought not to be any appre nension of an attack on the British residents. The disturbances are probably confined to the Mahomedan quarters, Pardhonea and Bhenibozar, and the Hindoo quarters of Bhuleshvar and Numbaber, and ought not to touch the neighborhood of the

No Danger to the British.

The former governor of Bombay, Sig Richard Temple, said that the situation in in Bombay was not in his view fraught with the slightest danger for the British resi-

British residents, on Malabor hill, Magazore

dents. "These incidents," he said, "are perennial and must needs be coming to the surface to draw a simile, I may say not like the great geyser of the Yellowstone valley, but rather like the little geysers surrounding it, which come bursting now and again, but have very little result in the end. I regard the sug gestion that the native troops have taken side with the fanatics as pre posterous. They are themselves a mixed body, and could not effectively take either side. I cannot understand, however, how the affair can be allowed to assume the serious proportions it now evidently has, and can only ascribe it to the fact that no British officer interfered in time to bring it to an immediate termination. I must say I extremely regret that such occurrences can be for a moment tolerated in the second largest city of the empire. They are calculated to bring our rule into disrepute and cause our administration to be made light of

MARTIAL LAW IN ARGENTINA. Pena Declares his Government Ended as

a State of Siege for Sixty Days. [Copyrt shied 1803 by James Gordon Bennett. ; Val.Paraiso, Chili (via Gaiveston, Tex.) Aug. 16 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-Martial law, which was vesterday proclaimed in the city of Buenos Ayres, has been extended to all parts of the republic of Argentina. The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that a state of siege has been de clared for sixty days. The National guard is to be mobilized and made ready for use wherever armed intervention is needed.

Many persons were killed and wounded last night during the fighting in La Plata between the federal troops and the radical revolutionists. An artillery company and a troop of cavalry were sent there to aid General Bosch in preserving order. The federal forces now control the entire city of La Plata. Notwithstanding the fact that the troops control the city, it is in a state of confusion bordering on an archy. Murders and robberies were fre quent last night, and the military authori ties seemed unable to prevent them.

Radicals Hide Their Arms. Dr. Irigoyen, leader of the liberal party, is bitterly hostile to General Bosch. Many of Dr. Irigoyen's followers have hidden then arms and more trouble is feared. The gov. erner appointed at La Plata by the radicals after they drove out General Costa, tried to have an interview last night with President Pena, but the president declined to regeive

In Corrientes the situation is constantly

police and sacked the barracks.

ernment has asked the federal is pritted for aid. In my opinion quiet in the restored until President Pena the

One Minister Resigne News has just been received the rientin

Virasoro, who was minister of for a affairs in the reorganized Argentine resigned. He was not able to agree with the president. It is not known whether any other members of the cabinet intent resigning. All possible precautions have been taken to suppress an outbreak. Congress has authorized intervention by the government in Santa Fe and San Luis. The situation in the city of Buenos Ayres is critical. The latest telegrams from La Plata say 2,000 rebeis have been disarmed and that General Bosch intends to push the work of

disarmament with the greatest possible

Brazil is Quiet. From reliable sources I learn that affairs in Brazil are becoming quiet. The resignation of Castilho as governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, against whom war has been going on for nearly two years, has done much to bring about peace and pacify the people. Peace now prevails in the northern states, and President Peixotto has regained public confidence since the failure of ex-Admiral Wandelkolk's

scheme. Urnenay Unbapay.

From Montevideo the Herald's correspont ent telegraphs that ex-Dictator Latorre is out in a protest against the movement in favor of the election of the president s brother to be his successor as chief executive of Uruguay.

Argentina revolutionists under Casores have invaded Uruguay from Corrientes. They were driven back by the Uruguayan

troops. Bolivia's Silver Men Excited. Panama, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.).

Aug. 16 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE |-The of a mile wide. Herald's correspondent in La Paz writes that there is a serious crisis in Bolivia on account of the fall in the price of silver. Mine owners threaten to suspend operations. In order to prevent this the government will ask congress to authorize the collection of import duties on gold hereafter, and to remove the existing export duties on silver.

Ecuadorians After Peru. From Quito a Heraid correspondent writes that El Heraldo, government newspaper organ, expresses surprise over the reported purchase of arms in Chill for the Ecuadoran army. Since the Scraphis sailed from Valparalso for Guavaquil with these arms reports have been in circulation that Ecuador has joined Bolivia and Chili in a secret alliance against Peru. The semi-official newspapers of Quito have revived the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador. They charge citizens of Peru with hav ing violated the treaty, and with committing repeated outrages upon Ecuadorians who live near the boundary line. A popular demonstration was held in Quito, in which threats were made against the Peruvian legation. The president was urged to take energetic measures against Peru, and if these did not bring about a satisfactory result to take forcible measures for preserving Equador's rights to the Napo territory.

MYSTERY OF THE SAND HILLS.

Dead Body of Murdered William Dean Dis-THEDFORD, Neb., Aug. 16. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. [-Word was received here today that a set of harness, a camping outfit, and a road eart had been found near Halsey, in this county. The sheriff and several citizens investigated. Not far from where the cart stood they found buried three copies of a work entitled "The Great Controversy Between Christ and Satan," published by the Herald Publishing company of Battle Creek Mich : a letter from the Nebraska Track society, Lincoln, Neb., under date of May 17, 1893, addressed to William W. Dean; a receiver's receipt for homestead entry 1669, on the southeast quarter of section 13, township 32, range 51, issued by the Chadron land office to William Dean, May 18, 1893.

Nearly three-fourths of a mile from where this discovery was made, the dead body of a man was found in an advanced state of decomposition. He had undoubtedly been murdered. An orifice through both sides of the back part of his skull showed that death had been caused by the passage of a charge of shot, evidently delivered from a gun held in close proximity to his head. He was about five feet ten inches tall.

A thorough investigation will be made to-

morrow. Suspected of Being a Burglar. TABLE ROCK, Neb., Aug. 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Another arrest was made today in the case of the burglary some time ago. It is supposed that the parties arrested in Missouri have a confederate here. Artnur Brown, a young poy, was cap tured on the 14th, and he implicated his brother-in-law, G. C. Wood. A search war-rant was therefore issued, and Deputy Sheriff Anderson and Constable Win made the arrest this afternoon. Bro father of the boy, resented the intrusion and picked up a hammer. There was a gen-eral scuffle, in which Brown received a blow on the head that caused blood to flor. Wimple drew a pistol finally and the search was made. Nothing was found, but Wood will be held for the present at any rate. Arthur Brown is in the Pawnee jall, and

will be held for a witness. Loaned Money to a Friend.

Sidney, Aug. 16 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-United States Inspector Andrews arrived here on Monday and began an investigation of the Sidney land office. finding the receiver, Mark M. Neeves about \$1,300 short in his accounts. Mr. Neeves' explanation is that he had foolishly loaned this money to help a friend out who was in a close place, expecting to replace it before being relieved of his office by his successor. Preston A. Griffith. Neeves formerly lived in Ogaliala, and has property there to make good the deficiency. He has been relieved of the receivership, and Andrews assumes charge until Griffith's arrival. The sympathy of the community seems to be with Mr. Neeves, as no one believes he would willfully attempt to defraud the government.

Mn.rono, Neb., Aug. 16 - [Special Tele gram to THE BEE |-Mr. Schlagel, a well gnown farmer living southwest of Milford was seriously injured by a runaway team hitched to a plow that became unmanage-ble. Mr. Schlagei was thrown on the ground, tramped upon and his skull frac-

Indian Children Visit the Fair. COLUMBUS, Aug. 16 .- [Special to THE BEE. -W. B. Backus and several of his employes at the Indian school of Genoa passed through here at noon today with about twenty-five Indian children bound for the World's fair. Their band accompanies them. From here they had a special car.

York County Hibernians Picute -McCool, Junction, Neb., Aug. 16.- [Special

to THE BEE.]-The Hibernian society of York county heid its annual picule yester-day in McCool park. A heavy rain in the afternoon interfered with the program. growing worse. Citizens have attacked the There was a large attendance.

AMID THE RUINS OF HOMES

Story of a Visitor to the Scene of Yesterday's Cyclone.

FREAKS OF THE TERRIBLE TWISTER

Houses and Barns Knocked to Pieces and Several Persons Injured - Miracutous Escape of a Baby-Details of the Tornado.

PAWNES CITY, Neb., Aug. 16.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE |-THE BEE COTrespondent at this place today visited the scene of yesterday's cyclone and followed its path for over six miles to the west line of Richardson county. The first dip made by the revolving cloud was about four miles south and two miles east of this city, where it struck the house of Jonn Turnbull, totally demolishing it. Mr. Turnbull was in the act of closing the kitchen door when the house was struck and all he remembers is that the building was lifted bodily into the air and torn into a thousand frag-ments. His wife and children were blown 100 feet away and fell among the debris. His babe was carried in its crib a distance of 150 feet and lodged at the base of a baystack, where it was found an hour later covered with the ruins of the house and only slightly injured. All the members of the

family were hurt, but none fatally. The next place struck was the farm of Irwin, about a mile distant. His house was slightly damaged and his barn and several fine fruit trees destroyed. The entire path of the cyclone was marked by fallen trees, twisted and torn from the ground, and at no place covering a space more than an eighth

Story of a Witness.

The house and barn of Al Craig were worse than destroyed. Mr. Craig says he first heard a rumbling sound resembling the roar of a train, and upon looking out saw the cyclone about to descend upon him. Calling to his wife to follow quickly, they barely escaped from the house when it was engulfed in the whirlwind and sent spinning like a top until it fell to pieces.

Mrs. Craig was struck with a piece of flying timber and severely injured. All of Craig's farm implements, wagons, buggies and plows were broken and twisted into every conceivable shape. THE BEE correspondent saw a buggy wheel with the hub and spokes torn out and the tire twisted into the shape of a figure 8. Across the road from Craig stood the

nouse of Dr. Albright, surrounded by a grove of trees each from eight to twelve inches in diameter. Many of these were broken off and uprooted on every side of the house. His barn and windmill, fifty feet south of the house, and a large orchard the same distance north were completely destroyed, but the house remained untouched, not even

a brick being moved from the chimney. In the grove wheat straws were driven three inches deep into and under the bark of trees and leaves were driven stem first more firmly into the trunks than if they had

grown there. Another mile further on the barn of Amos Habka was destroyed, and beyond still an other mile the stone house of Mr. Hunzeker was demolished. The men had just returned from the feld, when they saw the cyclone approaching. All were outside the house except an old lady. who refused to seave the building. The men rushed in and carried her out by force. They had scarcely reached the outside when the building seemed to rise in the air and

fall a crumbled mass upon its own founda-Some six or eight persons in all are more

or less injured, but none fatally. TABLE ROCK REPORTS.

One of the Victims Brought to that City for Treatment.

TABLE ROCK, Nob., Aug. 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The cyclone yesterday was more destructive than first accounts indicated. Its general course was northeast and gained force enough to do damage four miles south of Pawnee City. The track was not more than 100 feet wide, but arranged to strike a number of buildings, entirely demolishing two houses and greatly damaging two others, besides windmills, barns and sheds. Only one person was seriously hurt, but a number of children had

bad bruises. Mrs. E. L. Craig received a severe cut from flying timbers, laying open the flesh of the thigh to the bone. Being a fleshy

woman, her condition is critical. The family 'had observed the storm com ing, and running out of the house, had reached the garden, where they laid flat till ae fury was spent. The house was a fine we-story one belonging to a gentleman in Pawnee City, and was blown entirely to pieces, one of the sides landing at least 200 feet from the foundation. The storm began about a mile and a half to the southwest of Mr. Craig's at about half past 4 and leveled the residence of John Turnbuil, carrying it entirely away.

Frenks of the Tornado.

A part of the floor was lifted up bodily and carried with it the cradle in which was a 3-months-old baby. The baby was found in the timber slightly hurt. The family miraculously escaped with a few bruises About an eighth of a mile northeast stood the farm buildings of Moses Irvin. The dwelling escaped, but the other buildings were wrecked. The next house was Craigs' and from there it crossed the road to the large grove of Mr. Albright, in which his dwelling stood. The wind turned to make a path around it, twisting off large trees, overturning the windmill stable and all outbuildings. It performed this very curious freak of cutting a swath around the house and yet did not move or damage the building. It then continued its ourse through the grove and orchard, making its path plainly discernable through the fields of corn for three or four miles before any other buildings obstructed its path. It damaged to some extent the resigence of John Hunzeker and also a house occupied by a Bohemian named Rosy, and passed on through a settlement of Bohemians

on Dry Branch and toward Humboldt. Mrs. Craig was moved to Table Rock this afternoon to the residence of Nick Craig, her brother, where her injuries may be more carefully treated.

Failure of Paddock & Co.

FORT KONINGON, Neb., Aug. 16 .- [Special to THE BEE. |- The firm of Ben S. Paddock & Co., post traders here, gave chattel mortgages today on its entire stock of merchandise to Steele, Smith & Co., Kil-patrick-Koch company, Kirkendall, Jones & Co., and Branch & Co. of Omaha. The real estate was morigaged to Hon. Joseph W. Paddock of Omaha. The firm's liabilities are not given, but understood to be heavy.