

HERE'S DEBS AGAIN.

DOES NOT FAVOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

He Says that It Would Not Prove Satisfactory—The American Railway Union President Recalled by the Arbitration Committee—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor Gives His Views.

Before the State Commission. CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—President Debs of the American Railway Union was recalled to-day by the state commission. He stated that he did not favor compulsory arbitration in settlement of labor troubles. He did not believe that such a method would prove universally satisfactory. Asked if he knew of any dissatisfaction among the Rock Island employes previous to the strike, he said that there had been trouble among the telegraphers of the road and there was much dissatisfaction. The statement that there were not more than 200 American Railway Union men on the Rock Island was absurd. The fact that the road was completely tied up effectively disproves such a story.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor was the next witness. He prefaced his testimony by a brief outline of the problems and principles of the Federation and gave figures showing the membership of the organization. He told of the calling of the conference of the heads of the labor organizations at the Briggs house and said that after long deliberation the delegates decided to request President Cleveland to attempt to settle the strike. "We thought," he declared, "that if Mr. Cleveland could do so much good service to the English coal strikes such an attempt could not be beneath the dignity of the president of the United States. Accordingly a telegram was sent to Mr. Cleveland asking him to do this message he did not deign to reply. In fact, he took not the slightest notice of it. Mr. Debs was then called upon and gave a history of the boycott, the Pullman company and the railroad strike. We considered the matter carefully, and finally decided that we could not order a general strike. That it would be a usurpation of power and would for many reasons be unwise. The delegates expressed their sympathy with the movement and soon afterwards we adjourned."

Mr. Gompers explained that to effect a general strike all the unions participating must agree and said it would have been impossible for the Briggs house conference to have declared a general sympathetic strike. Asked for his opinions as to methods for preventing such a strike, he said he did not condemn strikes as heartily as do some men. He believed that so long as present conditions exist they are necessary and he believed that all strikes do good in calling attention to the fact that laboring men will not be driven further down into poverty. I think the action of the strikers in paralyzing the railroads of the country was justifiable. Gompers was frankly uncompromising in his opinions regarding the strike commission. "I think this thing is rather late in the day," he said. "This examination by the commission is in the nature of an inquest on a dead body. I don't anticipate great good from the present investigation."

THIRTY-SEVEN KILLED.

An Awful Disaster in a Seattle Coal Mine.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 27.—A terrible calamity occurred in breast No. 63 on the sixth level of the Franklin mine near this city yesterday afternoon. The cause was a fire in breast No. 62. Sixty-two miners were imprisoned and thirty-seven were killed. The fire was soon extinguished and the work of taking out the bodies began. All were recovered.

About half of the miners were colored men, having been brought from the East four years ago to replace the strikers. The mine is owned by the Oregon Improvement company and produces the best coal in the state of Washington.

Several men were badly bruised and one colored man was taken out with a broken neck, their wounds indicating that they had thrown themselves against posts and timbers of the gangway in a desperate endeavor to escape. But the majority of the bodies were found at the bottom of a scratch, and their features were in quiet repose, indicating that their death had been a speedy and painless one.

M. D. Story, one of the rescuers who went in from the surface, upon reaching the sixth level north, ran along the gangway. At 1,000 feet he found the first body, and then the rest of the miners were found, all lying in a row. In one place eight men were lying together, and in another one man was lying under a mule, five mules in all being dead. Story says that the men were all lying in the middle of the gangway with their faces in the mud as if they had tried to bury their heads completely and thus escape the deadly and obnoxious smoke. As the bodies began to arrive at the surface of the mines and mothers, and, for that matter, the whole populace, became uncontrollable. The last of the thirty-seven bodies was recovered and the people began to quiet down.

THE TRADE SITUATION.

General Trend is Toward an Improvement in Business.

New York, Aug. 27.—Headstreet's says: Serious industrial disturbances in New England, drought in central and far western states, curtailing nearly all staple crops, and a disposition in all lines to continue to buy for nearby wants only, fail to greatly influence general trade throughout the country. The trend of which to the public interest. Northwestern states east of the Missouri and the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and Western states respectively gain in volume of traffic and spread of that better feeling. The business movement of the country is in the fall, on which improvement in business depends.

Prominent among evidences of expansion in general trade in this week's bank clearing's total, \$620,000,000, a gain over last week of about 4 per cent, and over the like total a year ago, when clearings got down to about low water mark, the increase is 20 per cent. Compared with the total in the like week two years ago this week's aggregate clearings show a decrease of 18 per cent. It is also worth noting as a sign of the business movement of the country, that clearings total for the week is larger than a week ago, except one.

PRINCIPAL RECORD BROKEN.

A New York Man Makes a Record Without a Knife or Pistol.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Edward Folsom, aged 39, under arrest at Hammondport, is charged with having in the past two weeks planned three murders, tried to rob a bank three times, passed half a dozen forged notes, attempted to wreck a train, fired eleven buildings, eloped with the prettiest girl in the village and when arrested twice attempted suicide.

Folsom's companions obtained money for him on forged checks. When one was refused payment he plotted to kill the bank cashier. The scheme fell through, as the man engaged to assist lost his nerve. On Friday last he planned the robbery of the Bath and Hammondport track, but the obstruction was seen in time. Last Monday, five houses, four barns and a gristmill were destroyed by fire. When the officers appeared at Folsom's house the young man grabbed a butcher knife and tried to cut his own throat. He then dashed to the street and threw himself in a near-by pond. Folsom was interviewed as to a report that he was in the habit of using a Pullman pass. He scarcely gave the reporter time to finish his question.

"Yes, I have an annual pass on all Pullman cars," said he with emphasis, "and he use it whenever I want to. The pass was given me by Mr. Pullman, who is a personal friend of mine, and I have had it for several years—ever since the first Pullman investigation I made for or suppose that I'm driving on it. I never knew Mr. Pullman until that time, and he has been a warm friend of mine ever since. He gave me passes and invited me to ride on his cars and he said to me just as a man would invite another to take a ride in his carriage."

HAS A PULLMAN PASS.

Labor Commissioner Wright Frankly Admits that He Has One.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, chairman of the special labor commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Pullman strike, was interviewed as to a report that he was in the habit of using a Pullman pass. He scarcely gave the reporter time to finish his question. "Yes, I have an annual pass on all Pullman cars," said he with emphasis, "and he use it whenever I want to. The pass was given me by Mr. Pullman, who is a personal friend of mine, and I have had it for several years—ever since the first Pullman investigation I made for or suppose that I'm driving on it. I never knew Mr. Pullman until that time, and he has been a warm friend of mine ever since. He gave me passes and invited me to ride on his cars and he said to me just as a man would invite another to take a ride in his carriage."

THE WHISKY TRUST SAVED.

Cash to Pay the Taxes on \$6,000,000 Worth of Liquor Provided.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The Illinois trust and savings bank of this city took possession to-day of \$6,000,000 worth of the whisky of the Distillers and Cattle Feeding company, the corporate name of the whisky trust, in store in Peoria and Pekin, by placing custodians in charge of all goods in store in the two cities. Nothing was done with the whisky of the trust in Chicago, as none of the whisky here will be taken out now. The trust will have until Monday afternoon to pay the tax, and arrangements were made for the "putting up" of the money this afternoon.

THE IOLA MYSTERY.

Not the Slightest Clue to the Cummings Murder.

IOLA, Kan., Aug. 27.—W. A. Cummings, the leading real estate, insurance and loan agent of this city, who was found in his office yesterday morning with his head almost chopped to pieces with a hatchet, died last night without recovering more than partial consciousness, and the whole case is wrapped in mystery. So far there has not been found the slightest clue to the identity of the murderer or the motive for the crime. Cummings recovered partial consciousness yesterday afternoon, but when asked by his brother if he could tell anything about the attack on him, he merely said, "I don't know. Then the relation into a state of unconsciousness and died at midnight."

THE BLUEFIELDS TROUBLE.

Eight Americans Are Put in Prison by the Nicaraguans.

COLON, Aug. 27.—A schooner has arrived with twenty refugees from Bluefields, Mosquito territory. They say that the Nicaraguans have imprisoned eight American citizens and several British subjects, including the British vice consul. The country is described as being depopulated and the business is said to have been stopped. The refugees also report that more Nicaraguan troops are arriving at Bluefields, and that 3,000 men are due there. This display of force is announced to be caused by the determination of the Nicaraguans to resist foreign interference in their affairs.

POPULISTS OF NEBRASKA.

In Convention at Grand Island They Nominate a State Ticket.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 27.—The Populist state convention in session here nominated the following ticket: Governor, Silas A. Holcomb; lieutenant governor, James E. Coffey; secretary of state, H. W. Fadden; auditor, John W. Wilson; treasurer, John P. Powers; attorney general, D. B. Cary; commissioner of public lands and buildings, W. J. Kent.

SHOT IN HIS DOOR YARD.

A Choctaw Indian Called Out and Murdered at His Home.

PARIS, Texas, Aug. 27.—The situation in the Choctaw nation is growing more serious every hour. Last night a large body of Indians entered the house of Albert Jackson, in Cedar county, and dragged him from a sick bed and shot him to pieces. They then went away. In the morning they surrounded two other Indians whose names have not been learned and deliberately killed them. Both parties are searching for each other and there is no quarter shown or asked.

TAYLOR MUST GO.

Civil Service Commissioners Recommend His Prompt Removal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The investigation of C. H. J. Taylor, colored, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, was closed yesterday. The report of the civil service commission, prepared by Proctor, of Kentucky, urges the president to promptly remove Taylor.

Kawles Strike Sympathizers Held.

KEWYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 27.—City Marshal Haley, Editor J. E. Egan, and Clerk of District Court Burke, citizens of Rawlins, charged with contempt of court in interfering with United States deputy marshals during the recent strike, were held to-day by Judge Riner in \$500 bonds each to await the action of the United States grand jury.

ALTGELD ON COOLEY.

The Governor Hotly Criticizes the Jurist.

He Declares He is in His Debt—Thirty Years Ago He Wrote a Book on Constitutional Law Which Did Not See to Coincide With the Views Expressed in His American Bar Association Address.

A Criticism on Cooley. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25.—Gov. Altgeld said yesterday regarding Judge Cooley's address before the American Bar association, criticizing his protest to President Cleveland against sending federal troops to Chicago during the late strike: "Judge Cooley's reputation is likely to have an injustice done it unless the people will discriminate between the real Cooley and the later Cooley. In addressing the bar association he was in the position of a fashionable preacher who, if he wished to be popular with his audience, had to cater to its taste. The American Bar association is a small body of men, most of whom have corporations for clients. They are shrewd and able men who know where fat fees come from. A lawyer whose client are poor could not afford to go to Saratoga and have a good time and attend a bar meeting. Judge Cooley's utterance there must be taken with some others recently mentioned in a report of much importance attaches to them simply because they came from Judge Cooley. Nearly thirty years ago when Judge Cooley was in his prime, when he was a teacher in Ann Arbor law school, he wrote a book on constitutional law, which was an able work and gave him a reputation. In this work he pointed out the limitations upon the federal government and called attention to the constant danger that free institutions were in from the encroachments of a central power through the agency of a standing army. Among other things he said: "A standing army is peculiarly obnoxious to any free government and is more dreaded by the people as an instrument of oppression than a tyrannical monarch. It is just as a power. The alternative of a standing army is a well regulated militia. But, after writing this book and while a member of the supreme court of the state he established a reputation of being a corporation lawyer and made himself so obnoxious to the people of Michigan that they arose and put an end to his career in that state. For some years past he was out of a job. Then he came to Chicago and during his first term as president appointed the judge on this board on a salary of \$7,000 a year and expenses, which was a very high salary for a judge at that time. He held on to this place until a couple of years ago, when he retired on account of his old age, feeling, as he should, very grateful to Mr. Cleveland for appointing the president had sent troops to Chicago the judge's gratitude impelled him to rush into print in a letter greatly commending the president on his action. Among other things in that letter he used the following language: "I am especially gratified that a great and valuable lesson in constitutional construction has been settled for all time to come with remarkably little bloodshed. It is admitting that the constitution did not clearly give the president the power to do what he had done and that it had been necessary for the president to give a lesson in bloodshed. It is true that the lesson in constitutional construction had been given with so little bloodshed. Had the constitution clearly given the power, neither bloodshed construction, nor any other construction, would have been necessary. The world has heard of constitutional construction by means of the sword. It has happened before. The operations were sometimes brilliant, but were always fatal to the patient. When Judge Cooley was in the vigor of manhood he expounded the constitution like a free man addressing a free people. There was nothing subservient in his utterances, and the bright reputation he then made must not be clouded by utterances that are born of a grateful dotage."

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S WILL.

Kansas University the Ultimate Beneficiary of All But a Few Thousands.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 25.—The will of the late ex-Governor Charles Robinson was filed in the probate court to-day as follows: "I give and bequeath to my wife, Sara C. Robinson, the use of all my real and personal estate during her natural life, after which it is to be disposed of as follows: To each of my nieces, Emilie H. Mason and May L. Robinson, \$5,000; my niece, Belle E. Fellows, the use of \$5,000 during her natural life; to my niece, Phoebe A. Beman, \$1,000; to the children of my late niece, Nettie R. Hill, \$1,000; to Frank R. Lawrence of Boston, \$5,000; also to the same the use of \$5,000 during her natural life, and the remainder of my estate, both real and personal, including that the use of which is given to Bella R. Fellows and F. B. Lawrence during their lives, is hereby given and bequeathed to the Kansas state university." The will was signed April 12, 1893. W. H. Sears, Charles Chadwick and Mrs. Robinson are named as executors. The estate is estimated to be worth \$200,000.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES.

General Manager Dickinson Flooded With Petitions for Their Reinstatement.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific is daily receiving hundreds of petitions for the reinstatement of old employes who went out on strike. These letters do not come from the men themselves, but from merchants, bankers, real estate agents, board of trade associations and others. They are all of the same tenor, asking that work be resumed in the shops and that old employes be given preference over imported help. So urgent are some of the demands that Mr. Dickinson has ordered his clerks to personally interview the business men of the communities clamoring for relief and asking for the reinstatement of the men. The petitions declare that many of the men's families are in absolute want.

A. F. A. and the Mutes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—Steps have been taken within the past two weeks by members of the A. F. A. and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, a kindred organization, to form a company of militia and ask admission to the Third regiment, which similar movement has recently been started by certain members of Catholic organizations.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Mr. McMillin Sets Forth in the "Record" the Legislation Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Representative McMillin, Democrat of Tennessee, set forth in a speech intended as a summary of what this congress has accomplished. His associates have deferred to him in preparing this statement and it is a semi-official showing, from a political standpoint, of what the majority has done. After reviewing his list of laws it has heretofore framed, he says: "I come to few things it has done during this administration. It has repealed all force laws and left elections free. It has repealed the law authorizing the president to levy and remit taxes. I cannot conceive of a surrender of a greater prerogative, more dangerous and unpardonable than this. We denounced it at the time in this hall. It was thereby escaped all attention. We pledged them in our platform that if entrusted with power we would take this ancient right from the president and give it back to the people's representatives. We have kept our promise. This congress has also authorized the states to tax greenbacks and other United States currency. For years the exemption of these has been a source of complaint. The law authorizing the issue of greenbacks and the treasury warrants under the Sherman act exempted from the state, county and municipal taxation. Hundreds of millions thereby escaped all taxation. Individuals escaped it by having their funds in bank nominally invested in greenbacks or treasury warrants on the day for assessment. Banks escaped it by the same object in the same way. No doubt can exist that in some banks the United States warrants were placed to the credit of more individuals on the day for assessment. It also exempted millions of dollars from the payment of state taxes. It is also charged that certain banks would aid each other in different states by changing their treasury warrant deposits from one to the other to suit the different days for assessment existing in different states. All this is stopped now. Under the bill introduced and passed by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Cooper) all United States currency is monthly in the hands of the state reached by the tax gatherer. United States treasury warrants known as greenbacks and the bills issued under the Sherman bill amount to about \$1,000,000,000. The amendment to the debt of gratitude for his patriotic exertion. Mr. McMillin reviews the reductions of appropriations heretofore set forth by Representative Sayers of the appropriations committee and continues: "It has passed the most stringent laws against trusts ever enacted in this country. At the same time the attorney general has instituted proceedings to have the courts try to dissolve illegal trusts. The amendment offered by the senator from Alabama, Mr. Morgan, carries into law the most effective means ever devised for the cause of a tariff reform. It is a law against them that was passed last congress, but it dealt with the question in a way so mild and gingerly that the Democratic party finds it difficult to carry out. It has the combinations that have been fostered under protection. The Democratic party was pledged to more stringent legislation against trusts. It has kept this pledge. It has passed the tariff reform bill, thereby taking taxes off of want and putting them on wealth. It is true that the senate amendments have changed somewhat this feature of the bill, but it remains a great benefit to the American people. It found the treasury bankrupt and by the tariff bill is not only replenished but put at the same time producing taxes. Mr. McMillin then reviews the repeal of the Sherman silver law and closes with an elaborate summary of the tariff legislation.

WOL IN BOND.

Secretary Carlisle Explains the Tariff Bill to a Philadelphiaan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—James W. Tattersfield of Miller & Tattersfield, importers and dealers in wool in Philadelphia, had an interview with Secretary Carlisle regarding the construction to be placed on the new tariff bill as to goods in bond. The particular question which Mr. Tattersfield desired to have settled was whether wool now in bond could be withdrawn without payment of duty when it has not been placed in the free list because law. Mr. Carlisle explained the wording of the enacting clause of the new tariff bill was such that there could be but one construction placed upon it, and that was that all wool while in bond to avoid the payment of duty, would have to be exported and again imported. A statement prepared at the bureau of statistics shows that on July 1, 1894, there were approximately 63,799,331 pounds of wool in bond, valued at \$7,519,622.

A MOTHER SUES HER CHILD.

WARREN, Ind., Aug. 25.—Mrs. William Carver, whose relatives live in the southern part of this county, and her husband quarreled and separated a month ago and since then a controversy for the possession of their second child had progressed. Yesterday the woman consented to surrender the child to the father, which was paid and the child was turned over to the husband.

A Prominent Kansas Dealer.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 25.—J. K. Finley, capitalist and one of the most prominent men of this city, died early this morning of Bright's disease. He was chief promoter of and an extensive stockholder in the enterpris of building the Howard branch of the Santa Fe from here to Moline.

Back Kilgore to Be Retired.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 25.—Judge C. H. Yoakum was nominated for congress by the voters of the Third district at Mineola to succeed "Back" Kilgore.

Harvest Excursions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27th.—Harvesting has begun in the best of order on the round trip to Minnesota, Dakota and Montana points are announced by the Great Northern Railway, for Sept. 11th, and 25th, and Oct. 9th.

Indian Territory Wants the Fight.

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 25.—A purse of \$25,000 was offered by Kansas, Indian territory and Texas citizens for the Jackson-Corbett fight to take place at Wagoner, I. T., where there are no laws to prevent such a contest. Richard K. Fox telegraphed Jackson and Corbett's acceptance of the offer, providing the money was deposited in New York. The money was guaranteed and will be forwarded Monday.

A TICKET IS NAMED.

STATE CONVENTION OF NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Lieut. Gov. Majors, of Nemaha County, Nominated for Governor on the First Ballot—E. E. Moore Will Make the Speech for Lieutenant Governor—The Platform Upon Which Republicans of Nebraska Will Go Before the People to Stand or Fall as the Voters May Elect.

Nebraska State Republican Convention. GOVERNOR—THOMAS J. MAJORS. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—E. E. MOORE. SECRETARY OF STATE—J. J. PIPER. AUDITOR OF STATE—EUGENE MOORE. ATTORNEY GENERAL—CHURCHILL. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—H. R. CORBETT. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS—H. C. RUSSELL.

OMAHA, August 24.—The republican state convention in session in this city yesterday, placed in nomination the ticket above given. Thomas J. Majors, for governor, was nominated on the first ballot, the result standing Majors 552 1/2, McCall 401 1/2, Crouse 6, Cady 1.

THE PLATFORM.

The republicans of Nebraska in convention assembled deplore the disastrous results of the financial policies of the national government, decreed by the people at a time when the mental balance of the country was temporarily disturbed by the exhilaration of a long course of peace, progress and material prosperity, and the last two years of demagogues and political quacks, and confidently appeal to the people of the state for a return to the conditions that existed prior to the elections of 1892.

Disarmed by the financial revolutions that paralyzed the business centres of the country, when the results of the national and state elections made it certain that the policy of protection of home industries and the guarantee of public credit and a sound currency were about to be overthrown by a democratic president and a congress democratic in both branches, the leaders of the party, wholly in power for the first time in thirty years, have had the courage to embody the principles set forth in their national convention at Chicago in legislation, or the wisdom to abandon the threatened repeal of the industries of the country. But they have kept the business interests of the people in suspense and uncertainty during twelve months of unprofitable debate over the work of framing a revenue bill founded on no definite or recognizable commercial system, corrupt on its face, discriminating against northern industries for the benefit of the south, openly denounced by a majority of those who voted for its passage, and not only fraught with disaster to the people, but confessedly stamped with "party perjury and party dishonor," as an abandonment of the cause of a tariff reform.

The republican party of Nebraska has always been the consistent friend and aggressive champion of honest government, and has ever been backward. While we favor bimetallicism and demand the use of both gold and silver standard money, we insist that the parity of the value of the two metals be maintained, so that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other. We adhere to the doctrine that all railway lines are subject to regulation and control by the state, and we demand the regulation of railway and transportation lines to such extent and in such manner as will insure fair and reasonable rates to the producers and consumers of the country. To that end we insist that laws be passed forbidding the fictitious capitalization of such corporations and that the constitution of the state shall be rigidly enforced wherein it is provided: "No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds except for the purchase or property actually received and applied to the purpose for which such corporation was created, and all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of capital shall be void." We are in favor of the enforcement of all laws, whether they affect the individual or the corporation, and we demand the strict enforcement of the maximum rate law passed by the last legislature until the same is declared void by the courts or is repealed. We are in favor of the enactment of laws by congress that will provide for the supervision, regulation and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, with a view to preventing the fictitious capitalization and excessive bonding of such corporations.

We denounce all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade, and arraign as criminal legislation the manifest concessions of the president to the trusts, and the precedent to the sugar and whisky trusts. We recognize the rights of laborers to organize, using all honorable means for the purpose of dignifying their condition and placing them on an equal footing with capital, to the end that they may both fully understand that they are necessary to the prosperity of the country. Arbitration should take the place of strikes and lockouts for settling labor disputes. The extrication of anarchy is essential to the self-preservation of the nation, and we therefore favor the pending bill in congress for the exclusion of anarchists. We recommend that the ensuing legislature submit an amendment to the constitution, to be voted on by the people at the next general election, providing for the investment of the permanent school fund in state, county and school district bonds. We believe that the industries of our state should be diversified, to relieve the masses of the people from dependence upon one class of agricultural products subject to crop failures, and it being demonstrated that the soil of this state is adapted to the production of sugar beets, even in dry seasons, a source of incalculable wealth, we favor legislation that shall bring to our people its full realization. Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we protest against the ill-advised and unjust money deposited in the department under the present administration, and pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a recognition of

THEIR JUST CLAIMS UPON A GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

The list of state committeemen is as follows, by districts: First—A. R. Keim, Falls City. Second—M. H. Christy, Sterling. Third—J. E. McKee, Palmyra. Fourth—George Sheldon, Nehawka. Fifth—H. M. Clark, Indian. Sixth—H. H. Boyles, Frank Newman, Peter Schwenck. Seventh—J. R. Sutherland, Tekamah. Eighth—John D. Haskel, Wakefield. Ninth—J. P. Boyle, Oakdale. Tenth—R. B. Snyder, Fremont. Eleventh—J. M. Alden, Pierce. Twelfth—E. T. Hodson, Schuyler. Thirteenth—Sanford Parker, Butler. Fourteenth—George A. Eckles, Chadron.

Fifteenth—M. E. Getter, Ord. Sixteenth—Aaron Wall, Loup City. Seventeenth—F. W. Crew, St. Paul. Eighteenth—J. H. Mickey, Osceola. Nineteenth—W. H. Husemattar, Lincoln. Twentieth—J. H. Clay, Lincoln, and J. J. Trompen, Hickman. Twenty-first—J. E. Hays, Beatrice. Twenty-second—J. N. Van Duyn, Wilber. Twenty-third—John Hessty, Fairbury. Twenty-fourth—C. A. McCloud, York. Twenty-fifth—Twenty-sixth—H. Galusha, Red Cloud. Twenty-seventh—C. F. McGrew, Hastings. Twenty-eighth—S. C. Stuart, Axtel. Twenty-ninth—C. D. Fuller, Imperial. Thirtieth—A. E. Allyn, Cozad.

The following are ex-officio members of the committee, the first six being the chairmen of the republican congressional committees, and the last two the president and secretary of the Republican State League. H. M. Bushnell, Lincoln, First district; B. H. Robinson, Omaha, Second district; S. C. McNis, Winnebago, Third district; S. H. Steele, David City, Fourth district; R. Q. Stewart, Campbell, Fifth district; Henry Cutting, Kearney, Sixth district; Frank Collins, Lincoln; H. M. Warring, Omaha.

KIND WORDS FOR PULLMAN.

Witnesses Who Think the Palace Car Magnate is All Right.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Several of the witnesses examined by the strike commission to-day gave testimony more favorable to the Pullman company than that which had previously been heard. Frank W. Glover, a real estate agent, said he considered the Pullman houses at \$18 and \$20 a month really cheaper than \$12 a month houses in surrounding towns. The Pullman houses were well equipped and beautifully located, and rents were not, in his opinion, too high. In reply to a query of Commissioner Wright, he denied that he was in any way connected with the Pullman company. Paul E. Herms, a news dealer who formerly worked in the Pullman shops, said he did not place much faith in the complaints of the men. Their trouble, he thought, was largely due to their fondness for beer. He said the saloon keepers in the surrounding towns had grown rich, and a large number of Kensington beer wagons were well supported by Pullman employees. He said that he knew little, but did not believe that Pullman rents were unusually high. L. H. Johnson, a Pullman furniture dealer, testified that store room rents in the town had been cut, though no reduction had been made in the residence rents.

Chairman Wright announced that the commission had concluded its inquiry into the strike from the side of the employes and would hear the statements of public officials and those of the employes who wished to testify. Mayor Hopkins, Chief of Police Brennan, Fire Chief Sweeney and other city officials had been summoned and Governor Altgeld will probably be called upon. The commissioners refuse to say whether or not Mr. Pullman will testify.

A NEW RIVAL FOR AMERICA.

Siberian Wheat Will Enter the World's Market With the New Road.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—United States Consul General Jonas at St. Petersburg, in a report to the department of state, points to the fact that the early completion of the Siberian railroad is likely to have a depressing effect upon the prices of grain throughout the world. No reliable estimate can be formed of the probable export of Siberian grain to Europe by this road, and one rough estimate placing it at 6,000,000 bushels for the West Siberian side is regarded as decidedly too low. Moreover, the completion of the line is expected to greatly stimulate the planting of grain in the black soil belt, famous for its fertility. In 1889 Siberia produced a surplus of 30,000,000 bushels of grain. To lessen the depressing effect upon the local St. Petersburg market of the expected in-rush of Siberian wheat, a new outlet is provided by a line of railroad from Perm, already connected with Western Siberia, to Kolas, on the Drina river, offering an easy way to Archangel on the White sea, whence the wheat can be exported to other European countries.

TESTING A SNAKE THEORY.

Prof. Byer of New Orleans Allows a Rattlesnake to Bite Him.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 23.—Prof. George Byer, curator of the Tulane university museum in this city, in order to determine the cause of the snake inoculated with the venom of serpents last week selected a young rattlesnake that had been caught a few days ago. By teasing the snake he maddened it, and in a few minutes it drove its fangs into his little finger. He did not use any antidote and awaited developments. In the course of a few hours the finger became swollen to twice its normal size. The professor said that during the week he would allow himself to be bitten again. He does not think the bite will prove fatal, because a young snake cannot emit as much poison as an old one. The sensation was much like the sting of a bee; the pain became intense and the finger became swollen. Prof. Byer's object in experimenting is to try and establish that by the gradual absorption of a snake venom the system will become unanatomized, and a person in that condition can be bitten without danger.

BLUE FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

Ten Thousand Enthusiastic Owners Men at the Congressmen's Home.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 23.—A crowd of perhaps 10,000 people gathered here to-day to attend the Owens barbecue and hear speaking at Woodland, a suburban park. The good women of the district managed things. W. C. Owens, Judge G. E. Kinkead, Jere Morton, and other prominent leading men of the district made speeches. No such enthusiasm has been seen here in years.

HOLCOMB IS LEADER.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Proceedings of the Nebraska Populist State Convention at Grand Island—Gale Nominated by Acclamation for Lieutenant Governor—The Ticket Nominated Regarded by Its Friends a Strong One—The Platform Upon Which the Party Goes Before the People for Re-election.

Nebraska Populist State Convention. Lieutenant Governor—SILAS A. HOLCOMB. Auditor—JOHN R. WILSON. Treasurer—JOHN H. POWERS. Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—SIDNEY J. GAST. Superintendent Public Instruction—W. A. JONES. GRAND ISLAND, Aug. 24.—The populist state convention, held in this city today, made nominations as above given. W. L. Greene of Kearney was temporary chairman, which was afterward made permanent. Holcomb was nominated for governor on the first formal ballot.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted. We, the people's independent party of the state of Nebraska, reaffirm the principles laid down in the national platform adopted at Omaha July 4, 1892. We emphasize the demand for free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, at the present rate of 16 to 1. We brand as treason to labor in every field, and to the best interests of the whole country, the unconditional repeal by congress of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. We demand both state and national legislation for the encouragement and promotion of the irrigation of our arid and semi-arid lands.

WE DEMAND THAT CONGRESS SHALL SPEEDILY PASS A LAW BY WHICH THE FEDERAL COURTS WILL BE PREVENTED FROM SUSPENDING THE OPERATION OF THE STATE LAW AT THE DICTATION OF CORPORATIONS.

We demand a liberal service pension to all honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors.

We declare for municipal ownership of street cars, gas and electric light plants and waterworks.

We demand compulsory arbitration of controversies between employers and employees.

We heartily approve the course of Senator William V. Allen and Congressman W. A. McKeighan and O. M. Kem for their fidelity and loyalty to our entire interests, and we compliment Congressman W. J. Bryan, who, though elected as a democrat, has given strong support to many of our reform measures.

We demand a more economical administration of our state government, and a