

NEBRASKA FIREMEN

The World's Record Beaten for 300 Yards With and Without Coupling.

A VERY DISGRACEFUL ROW

In Which the Chief of the Omaha Fire Department is the Principal Instigator—Yesterday's Proceedings.

From Thursday's Daily.

Yesterday afternoon there was a large crowd in attendance at the races, and a large amount of enthusiasm was manifested throughout the afternoon.

In the band contest for a purse of \$75, the Union Pacific, of Omaha, won the first prize, the Bohemian band, of this city, the second and the A. O. H. of Omaha, the third.

In the state horse race, purse \$350, first prize \$200 and championship cart, second prize \$100, third prize \$50. There were six entries. The Burlington & Missouri made the run in 44 1/2. Next came Grand Island and they covered the ground in 43 3/5.

In the state hook and ladder race, purse \$350, Nebraska City won first prize and championship belt, \$200, time 48 1/3. The Plattsmouth team winning second money, \$100. Time, 57 seconds.

In the state horse race, purse \$150, first prize \$100, second \$50, three entries were made. The Burlington and Missouri team were the first to run, they made a fine run and covered the ground in 45 seconds.

In the state hook and ladder race, purse \$350, Nebraska City won first prize and championship belt, \$200, time 48 1/3. The Plattsmouth team winning second money, \$100. Time, 57 seconds.

This morning in the grand free-for-all water test, a handsome \$25 badge was the prize. There were three entries, the Ashland team, the B. & M. team and the F. E. Whites of the Second ward.

The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Conger of Iowa, Walker of Massachusetts and Bland of Missouri as conferees on the silver bill.

Continuing his remarks on the Wyoming admission bill Senator Morgan favored the substitute providing an enabling act for Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico. He spoke at length of the resources of New Mexico and Arizona. To pass this general bill was the only way to eliminate from the question the element of political considerations.

Senator Payne suggested that the presence of women senators might have a good effect on the senate, particularly during executive sessions.

Senator Morgan said that this brought up a more serious view of the matter. His objection to woman suffrage was the immoral influence of the ballot upon women.

Senator Spooner called attention to the fact that in the state of New Jersey women had the right to vote until 1807.

Senator Gray opposed the bill because it traversed the precedents made by the senate recently in the admission of four states in requiring the formality of an enabling act.

Senator Jones of Arkansas moved an enabling act for Wyoming. Referred to the committee on drainage and charities. The committee amended it in accordance with the pledge made in the house to Representative Lawler, making the amount payable annually \$1,200,000 and providing that the additional \$200,000 annually shall go to the general fund of the state.

Senator Harrison is busy. President Harrison, owing to pressure of official business, has abandoned, temporarily, his contemplated trip to Cape May.

South Dakota's Largest City. HURON, June 28.—Supervisor of Census Wakefield, on his return from field work, received a telegram from Superintendent Porter giving him permission to make known the approximate population of the cities in South Dakota over 10,000.

SISTER WYOMING.

The Admission Measure Passed by the Senate.

THE ELECTION BILL IN THE HOUSE

Continues to Monopolize Attention—Blaine's Reciprocity Proposition—The Dependent Pension Bill Receives the President's Signature and Becomes Law.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the house, by unanimous consent, Mr. Dockery of Missouri was permitted to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the postal clerks' leave bill was passed. The bill involved the expenditure of \$316,000.

The consideration of the election bill was then resumed. Mr. Haugen of Wisconsin, in support of the bill, asserted that it was a measure looking to the supervision of national elections and was only a clear right of congress. The bill was not local, but general in its application.

Mr. Flower attributed the agitation for a reformed ballot to the fat fryings, "blocks of five," etc., of the last election, and he said that in view of these the Republican party had chosen a most inappropriate time to enact this law. He spoke of the prospective expenses under new local election laws, and said that a single election in New York now would cost \$1,000,000 for ballots alone.

Mr. Flower said that the immediate effect of the law would be most harmful to the whole country, but that ultimately the people would drive from power the party that sought to profit by it.

Mr. Snayer of Ohio said the measure was conservative and not radical. The cost of executing it had been exaggerated, but fair elections were well worth any cost. The south had been let alone for fifteen years to work out its own destiny. He did not know whether it was any nearer the kingdom, but he protested against its seeking to work out the salvation of the north on the same lines.

Mr. Vaux of Pennsylvania said that the bill virtually overturned the constitution and destroyed our form of government. The constitutional meaning of the phrase "times, places and manner" was that the power of congress was limited to prescribing the form of choosing representatives, and that when the election itself began its authority ceased.

Mr. Vaux brought down the house with the remark that there was in surgery "an alteration which sometimes makes one thing but does not make an animal." [Laughter.] Mr. Vaux said that this bill would drag the circuit court judges into the dirt and fifth of partisan politics. He assured the Republicans that the Democrats of the north would see that Maine was one of the first places where the law should be carried out, no matter what the cost.

Mr. Kennedy of Ohio said that it was idle to say that the majority had ruled in this country. All pretense that Grover Cleveland was elected president by a majority was subject to the further statement that large numbers of qualified voters were not permitted to cast their votes against him. He charged that at least thirty of the southern members were here because the blacks were counted in the census of 1880.

When the apportionment was made under the new census that provision of the constitution which required a reduction of representation in the case of states which permitted the rights of citizens to vote to be unlawfully abridged, should be put into execution in the southern states.

The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was presented and discussed; the house acceded to the amendment increasing the salaries of commissioner and assistant commissioner of the land office, and another conference was ordered on the amendments relating to increases of salaries of senate employees.

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The Cruiser Philadelphia. WASHINGTON, June 28.—Captain Henri Erbin, president of the trial board of the cruiser Philadelphia, telegraphed to Secretary Taft that the ship was highly successful in every way. The speed of the cruiser was unexpectedly high and the vessel had returned to the ship yard.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS. Sandoval and a Half Dozen Followers Captured in the Rio Grande River. LAREDO, Tex., June 28.—Seven of the Mexican revolutionists, including the leader, Reis Sandoval, were caught by a company of United States infantry fifty miles from here.

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He did not express himself on the recommendation of Mr. Blaine, and knew of no conference of the sugar men in regard to the matter.

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A GENERAL STRIKE LIKELY.

The Illinois Central Refuses to Accede to Employees' Demands. CHICAGO, June 27.—The conference between the officials of the Illinois Central railroad and the strikers' committee lasted until 6 o'clock. The final answer of the company was to the effect that they would not be justified in removing Mr. Russell from his position.

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