

BY A PARTY VOTE.

The Federal Election Bill Passes the House,

THO SPRINGER FOUGHT IT HARD.

The tariff bill to be taken up in the Senate next week—Blaine's reciprocity proposition in connection—Other Capital News.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—At 2:10 p. m. the house commenced voting on the federal election bill.

Mr. Springer moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was lost—yeas, 49; nays, 151.

Mr. Springer moved to lay the bill upon the table, stating that his former motion was to table the bill.

The speaker ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Springer appealed and the appeal was laid upon the table—yeas, 150; nays, 146.

Mr. Springer, having voted in the affirmative, moved a reconsideration.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio made the point of order that this was a dilatory motion, a point which was sustained by the speaker.

Mr. Springer appealed, but the speaker declined to entertain the appeal.

Mr. Springer protested that this was the first time in the history of the government that a motion to reconsider was not recognized, but his voice was drowned in calls for the regular order from the Republicans.

Mr. Springer moved to adjourn. Lost. The bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time by a vote of yeas, 155; nays, 148.

Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina moved to recommitt the bill. Lost—yeas, 148; nays, 156. Mr. Coleman and Mr. Lieblich voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Springer (having voted in the negative) moved a reconsideration. The motion to reconsider was tabled—yeas, 156; nays, 149.

Mr. Outhwaite moved an adjournment, which motion the speaker ruled out as dilatory.

Mr. Springer demanded the reading of the engrossed bill, but the speaker was prepared for this demand, the bill having been engrossed in advance, and a burst of applause came from the Republican side when the clerk began the reading.

At 8:30 the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill was concluded, two hours and five minutes having been consumed thereby. The question was then put on the passage of the bill, the vote resulting, yeas, 155; nays, 148.

The senate discussed the steamship subsidy bill without action.

WHAT BLAINE RECOMMENDS.

Subsidized Steamship Lines Between the States and Southern Republics.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Harrison sent to congress a message transmitting a letter from Secretary Blaine upon the reports adopted by the Pan-American conference respecting postal and cable communication between the United States and ports of Central and South America. In his letter the secretary says in part: "Representatives of the various countries recommend the co-operation of the various countries for the establishment of one or more subsidized steamship lines of the first class between San Francisco and Valparaiso and intermediate points, each country to pay a share proportionate to the population. Between the United States and ports of Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic it is recommended that a fast subsidized line be established and an auxiliary slower line between the United States and Brazil to stop at minor points."

The president in his message says he cannot too strongly urge upon congress the necessity of giving this subject immediate and favorable consideration and making adequate appropriations to carry the recommendations into effect, and this calls attention to what is said on the subject in his annual message.

Noble on Pre-emption Entries.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Noble denied the appeals in four cases of pre-emption entries in the Vancouver land district, Washington. The secretary holds that the land entered was chiefly valuable for timber and the evidence shows that the claimants did not go on the land for the purpose of effecting a bona fide compliance with the pre-emption law. The secretary, in the pre-emption appeal case of Rudolph Miller, in the Spokane land district, Washington, rejected the appeal on the ground that Miller was not a bona fide settler. He has also dismissed the appeal of Alvin Richmond vs. the Northern Pacific railroad, involving an entry of land in the North Yakima land district, Washington.

Deputy Collector at New York.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Windom appointed Frank Raymond of New York to be deputy collector of customs at that port. He will be the special representative of the collector at the large office in all questions relating to immigrants arriving there.

A New Bank.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Wayne National bank of Wayne, Neb., capital \$50,000, to commence business.

Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The secretary of the treasury purchased \$12,000 4 per cent. bonds at \$1.21, and \$25,300 4 1/2 per cent. bonds at \$1.03.

Maj. Chapman.

LITCHFIELD, Ills., July 3.—Maj. H. F. Chapman of Macoupin county, was unanimously nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Seventeenth district.

Judge Hayes Renominated.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 3.—The Democratic congressional convention of the Second district unanimously renominated Walter L. Hayes for congress.

The Reichstag Prorogued.

BERLIN, July 3.—The reichstag was prorogued.

AMONG THE SIOUX.

Factions at Fort Pierre About Ready to Meet Each Other in Fight.

PIERRE, S. D., July 3.—Word came to this city of such a nature as to cause apprehensions that there will be serious trouble among the Indians. Bad Arm, a Cheyenne Indian policeman, came to Fort Pierre to arrest an Indian named Iron Moccasin, upon a charge as yet unknown. When he attempted to take the latter a fight ensued which was participated in by Iron Moccasin's squaw, who belonging Bad Arm with a stick while her braves held him. Finally the policeman freed himself and turning upon the squaw pounded her over the head with his big navy revolver until she dropped in a dying condition. Other Indians and the whites arrived and prevented a general scrap between sympathizers and friends of the beleaguers, but the latter are almost ready to go on the war path against each other. The troops at Fort Pierre will be asked to prevent trouble between the Indians if any arises, as is thought likely.

In Spite of the Scandal.

BOSTON, July 3.—The senate passed the West End Elevated railroad bill as it came from the house.

THERE IS A LOBBY.

Report of the Legislative Committee on the West End Scandal.

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—The senate investigating committee on the elevated railroad methods is unanimous in exonerating Senator Fessett from wrong doing, and does not criticize Representative Williams, as had been expected. The report was adopted by the senate. "The house committee admits that for years a professional lobby has formed part of the machinery of legislation, and while the West End company would be unjustly condemned for using these established methods, it cannot be exonerated from all blame in this matter. The committee condemned the company for its lavish expenditure of money, and says it has aggravated the lobby evil. It does not find that money was spent to bribe any member. With the report the committee presents a bill requiring petitions for legislation to give a list of the names of all persons they employ."

Big Discovery of Copper and Silver.

ST. CROIX FALLS, Wis., July 3.—There is great excitement over a big discovery of copper and silver at Kettle River rapids. For years search has been made for the main lead, as nuggets of pure copper and silver had been washed from a larger vein. This vein has just been located for a long distance. It is extremely rich, the copper being dendritic and easily mined, while the silver is in detached particles and found with the copper.

The land in that section has been occupied and located many years as mine lands, and patents were received from the government by Cornell university and a gentleman of Stillwater, Minn., who recently purchased the university's share of the tract.

Driven Crazy by the James Gang.

KANSAS CITY, July 3.—Mrs. Anna McIntyre was taken to the state insane asylum at St. Joseph. Her insanity is due to fright by reason of threats upon the life of her son by the James gang of bandits, at the time of the Glendale robbery, October 7, 1879. Her son was telegraph operator at Glendale station. The bandits took the young man down the railroad track and threatened to kill him. His mother lived with him at the station-house and the fright unbalanced her mind.

Left With the Funds.

MISSEAPOLIS, July 3.—Charles Benson, of the Scandia bank of Minneapolis, has been missing a week. On the evening of his disappearance just as the safe was being locked he entered it and took a package containing \$4,600 in bank notes. He has not been seen since. He was a much respected man, having been employed in the bank for six years as bookkeeper. He was of exemplary habits and the cause of his deed is unknown. He leaves a wife and two children, and a comfortable home.

A Desperate Negro.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 3.—Constable Starling, Justice of the Peace Cowart and Tom McKeithen (latter colored) went to the house of a desperate negro named Jim Wadley, near Millwood, on Monday, to serve a warrant of arrest. Wadley fired upon the party, killing Starling and wounding Cowart, probably fatally. McKeithen fired both barrels of his shotgun into Wadley, and also shot him with Cowart's rifle. Wadley is dying. McKeithen is at liberty.

A Sensation at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, July 3.—The Rev. Mr. Hubbell, an ex-preacher in the Methodist church, created a sensation by mounting a carriage at Eleventh and Oak streets and haranguing a crowd for nearly an hour, charging that V. H. Gibson had alienated his wife's affections, driven him out of his house, broken up his home, and was living with his wife. The man's actions indicate that he is crazy. Mr. Hubbell has always borne a good reputation.

Drank Carbohic Acid.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 2.—Joseph Baughn died in terrible agony as the result of drinking carbohic acid, which he mistook for alcohol. He gave some of the contents of the bottle to Duell Eggleston, a hostler, at the time he drank the poison himself, and Eggleston is in a critical condition, with little hopes of recovery.

Verdict on the Joliet Wreck.

JOLIET, Ills., July 3.—The inquest on the bodies killed in the Rock Island wreck has ended. The verdict is to the effect that the deceased came to their death by a wrecked car caused by an open switch. How it came open, they, the jury, could not find out.

Got Eight Years and Six Months.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Robert L. Wallace and Ignatz Blowitz, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$50,000 belonging to John H. Wallace of Wallace's monthly, were sentenced to state's prison for eight years and six months.

Arrested for Swindling.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Otto Hahne, manager of the European Bond and Exchange company of New York and Chicago, was held for trial on charge of swindling Miss Minnie Sparr by selling her bonds which he failed to deliver.

WILL TRY AGAIN

Ex-Gov. Pattison to Lead the Pennsylvania Democrats.

BLACK SECOND ON THE TICKET.

Barclay Chosen by Acclamation as Candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs—Ex-Gov. Pattison Promptly Accepts the Leadership with Thanks.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 3.—When the Democratic convention reassembled at 2 p. m. the committee on organization, through Chairman Singler, reported in favor of William F. Harry for permanent chairman. The report was adopted and a list of vice presidents and secretaries was also agreed to. Mr. Harry was escorted to the chair and was greatly applauded. He briefly thanked the convention and called for the report of the committee on credentials. The report recommended that the Blair county sitting and contesting delegates be each given a half vote. Several of the Blair county people vigorously objected, and there was considerable confusion. The chair finally put the report to vote and declared it carried. Mr. Diverty, one of the contestants, continued to object, and the confusion was continued. Mr. Diverty charged the chair with

Applying the Gag to Free Speech.

On motion of Mr. Murrie of Huntington Mr. Diverty was finally allowed to take the floor. He and Mr. Lantz and other delegates expressed their views and the subject was dropped. The platform was read. The planks attacking Senator Quay and approving Mr. Cleveland's administration were loudly applauded, and the entire platform was enthusiastically received. The platform was unanimously adopted and Chairman Harry then announced that nominations for governor were in order. Judge Orest of Center county nominated William E. Wallace in a short speech. The mere mention of Mr. Wallace's name, Judge Orvis said, brings to the mind of everyone the record of his life.

William Stenger then arose to nominate ex-Governor Pattison. In response to calls, he nominated the platform amid the cheers of the assemblage. His very first sentence awakened the greatest outburst of enthusiasm. He said: "I rise to nominate Robert E. Pattison."

The Convention Went Wild.

Handkerchiefs and hats were waved by the excited men in the gallery, delegates opened their umbrellas and waved them. When order was restored Mr. Stenger continued his speech, eloquently sketching the political career of the ex-governor and called upon all lovers of reform to rally to his side. "I beckon you by this nomination," Mr. Springer said in conclusion, "out of discord into concord, out of division into union, out of weakness into strength, out of darkness into light, out of darkness and defeat into victory and triumph. [Cheers and applause.]

Ex-Senator Jacobs of Juniata county, seconded the nomination of Mr. Wallace.

He was frequently interrupted by cheers. A. G. Dewall of Lehigh followed and nominated Robert S. Wright. Dr. McCormick of Lancaster presented the name of Wm. A. Hensel, and Senator Brown of York nominated Chauncey F. Black. Arthur Thatcher of Philadelphia seconded the nomination of Mr. Wallace. Nominations for governor then closed, and Chairman Harry then ordered the calling of the roll. It was known before the finish that Mr. Pattison had been nominated, and there were loud

Cheers from the Pattison Men.

The chairman announced Wallace's vote first. When Pattison's vote was announced the convention went crazy. The corrected ballot was as follows: Pattison, 240; Wallace, 132; Wright, 11; Hensel, 14; Black 10; not voting, 1.

George W. McGowan of Philadelphia moved to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried amid the greatest enthusiasm. The chairman then announced as the next thing in order the nomination of a candidate for lieutenant governor. There were loud cries of "Black." John J. Maloney of Philadelphia nominated Chauncey Black, saying there seemed to be a desire for the old ticket of 1882. Mr. Steele of Lehigh nominated Robert S. Wright. W. E. Collins nominated the Hon. Hannibal K. Sloane of Indiana county. The roll call was immediately ordered. The vote was very close, but when it was concluded

Black Was in the Lead.

The vote was announced: Black, 191; Wright, 157; Sloane, 3.

Mr. Dewall at once moved to make Mr. Black's nomination unanimous and said that Mr. Wright was fairly beaten and Lehigh would turn in with a will for the ticket when nominated. There was no dissent and Mr. Black was declared unanimously nominated.

Wm. A. Barclay of Allegheny was nominated by acclamation for secretary of internal affairs.

A committee was appointed to notify the nominees and a committee appointed to notify the defeated candidates to appear before the convention. In the meantime a committee had gone to bring ex-Governor Pattison before the convention. This committee returned with the nominee of the convention just as the other committee was leaving the convention.

Pattison received an ovation when he entered the door and until he stood upon the platform ready to address the convention.

Pattison's Speech.

FELLOW DEMOCRATS: In response to the invitation communicated to your committee I have come among you to thank you for the honor conferred in selecting me as your candidate for governor. To be the free choice of an untrammeled convention such as this is no light distinction. I esteem it, therefore, at its highest worth when I treat it as the expressed will of the Democratic masses whom you represent, rather than the irksome and despotic behest of an arrogant master. Thus viewed I repeat with all sincerity my grateful appreciation of your act in assigning me to the leadership in the contest you now inaugurate on behalf of the people of the commonwealth, to rescue their government and politics from unworthy and selfish dictation.

Mr. Pattison continued with an exhortation to rally round the standard so worthily established by the party in recent years. He was greatly applauded.

GLORIOUS FOURTH

An Army of the Potomac Celebration at Portland.

FIREPACKERS AT WASHINGTON.

Minister Phelps Delivers an Address at the Prussian Capital—Reid Presents an American Flag in Paris—How the Day Was Observed Elsewhere.

PORTLAND, Me., July 5.—The city of Portland gave a celebration in honor of the Army of the Potomac. There was a grand military and civic parade, fireworks, salutes from the naval vessels in the harbor and a firemen's parade, to which various other cities contributed. Fully 10,000 strangers were in town and the streets were crowded. The parade was reviewed at Lincoln park by Gen. Sherman, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, G. F. Dewens, Gen. Porter, Gen. Collis, Admiral Gherardi, Gen. Butler and others. After the parade Ben Butler and party were driven to the residence of George A. Thomas, where they were entertained. At the banquet of the Potomac in the evening Gen. Horatio King and others responded to toasts.

Gen. King said:

I sometimes wonder whether the present generation, I mean those who have come upon the stage of active life since the war, have for the veterans of the late war the same high regard, I might say veneration, that when a boy I felt for the survivors of the Revolution? They seemed in my estimation to stand on a higher plane in point of character and service than their contemporaries who had never thus served their country in times that tried men's souls. I cannot conceive of any more exalted relation one may bear toward his fellow men and his Maker than that of the brave soldier who from high motives of patriotism risks his life for his country. "Character and service." These two words said the eloquent Phillip Brooks in his baccalaureate sermon at Harvard college the other day, I think describes the highest regions of man's life in which alone his powers can fulfill themselves for the full doing even of their lower tasks. So I have always felt that it is in the higher regions, one stage only removed from the heavenly spheres that the patriotic soldier dwells when fighting for the salvation of his country. Realizing as he must that at any moment he may receive the fatal summons, his soul is wrought up to the highest point of unselfish energy and bravery. It is with these and similar reflections that I come to acknowledge my obligations in being accorded the high privilege of taking the part assigned me in this annual celebration. I hold it to be one of the highest honors of my life. Thanks and all honor to the glorious Army of the Potomac.

And now, as the motto of all true lovers of their country and its institutions is "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable," let me close with these impromptu lines:

Hail to the blue and the gray,
Who still remain;
United are they to-day,
Firm friends again.

They fought as brave men fight,
With conscience clear;
Each thought him in the right,
No dream of fear.

Fill to the blue and the gray,
Be faithful to all;
Fast friends are they,
Henceforth are they, what'er befall.

At the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here in the usual old-fashioned way. The department buildings and public offices were all closed, and business in the city was generally suspended. Flags and bunting floated in profusion about town, and the small boy and the firecracker kept things lively and noisy from daylight to long after dark. The Capitol was deserted, many congressmen having gone out of town, and there was probably not half a dozen in the building at any time engaged in committee work. For the first time the national colors floated in honor of Independence Day over the dome of the Capitol. Flags are hoisted over the senate and house wings of the Capitol only when congress is in actual session, and as congress is rarely in session on the Fourth, the colors have seldom been seen floating on this day. As the result, however, of preparations by Architect Clark, immense flags floated gracefully yesterday, north, south, east and west of the Goddess of Liberty on the top of the dome on the great building.

At Berlin.

BERLIN, July 5.—The American riflemen visiting here gave a banquet at the Kaiser's hotel last evening in honor of the anniversary of American independence. President Webber occupied the chair. Minister Phelps delivered a speech, in which he glorified America and lauded President Harrison who, he said, saw the full sweep of his country's prosperity, and was neither dazzled nor shaken up, but kept his poise as rugged and firm as Washington. Mr. Phelps paid high tribute to American home life, which he said was the purest and sweetest in the world. He thought the Germans made their home life fuller by taking their families into their pleasures and into their business.

Herr Forkenberck spoke in eulogy of Bancroft. Five hundred guests were present, including Dr. Barth and other members of the reichstag.

The Glorious in London.

LONDON, July 5.—The anniversary of American independence was celebrated by Americans in London with the usual enthusiasm. Mr. White, first secretary of the American legation, entertained a few American residents at a dinner, where the usual toasts and good wishes were indulged in.

At Paris.

PARIS, July 5.—The American Student association was presented with an American flag. Mr. Whitelaw Reid made the presentation, and Mr. Johnson, of the association, delivered an address, to which Mr. Reid and Gen. Porter replied.

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