THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886. NUMBER 94.

THAYER TRIUMPHANT

Nebraska's Grand Old Veteran Nominated for the Governorship.

ONLY ONE BALLOT NECESSARY.

Shedd, Willard, Babcock, Leese and Scott All Renominated.

LAWS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

George B. Lane for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A MISCELLANEOUS PLATFORM.

The State Issues Ignored and the Railroad Commission Fraud Endorsed.

FIGHTING ON PROHIBITION.

Great Debating After Midnight on the Question of Submission.

OTHER STATE CONVENTIONS.

Massachusetts Republicans Adopt a Strong Temperance Plank in Their Platform—Colorado Republicans Nominate—Political News.

The State Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The long continued two days' lobby, the greatest gathering of the kind ever formed before a state convention, came to a close at 7 o'clock to-night, the hour appointed for the convention to assemble. Through the entire day the work went on, unceasing lobbying for the favorites and ever and anon the call for a county would be heard to go into caucus. But the uncertainty never ceased, and at the time of the convention's assembling doubt hovered over the atmosphere of the gathering and the pool that could sweep the field had been formed to the knowledge of any one. During the day the Douglas county delegation met to organize, and an illustrious lot of proxies bobbed up and the railroad crowd thought they had it. Charles J. Green, a delegate by proxy, wanted to be chairman of the delegation and was sat down upon. The same objections that defeated Green defeated Thurston for the place, and the delegation then selected Dr. Mercer as its chairman, who was acceptable to the anti-monopoly republicans on the delegation, who did not want their votes cast through a railroad attorney. In the Lancaster county delegation an organization was made by selecting C. O. Wheedon as chairman of the delegation, contrary to the plans of the Burlington & Missouri, who were in politics for Captain Phillips for that position. Several other plans of like calibre were knocked in the head, but the railroad were in politics all the day notwithstanding. One of the surprises of the lobby was to find that Valley county had sent a delegation against Auditor Babcock, and no little breeze was occasioned thereby for a time. But very active work was at once inaugurated to quell the riot in the ranks.

The convention was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., by C. E. Yost, chairman of the state central committee, and on motion of Hon. John M. Thurston, of Douglas, Hon. James Laird, of Hastings, was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Laird, on taking the chair, thanked the convention for the honor of presiding for a short time over the republican party of Nebraska. Mr. Laird compared the inauguration of the present democratic president with the first republican president. He was glad to say that the republican party was a law-abiding party. The promises of the democratic party had not been carried out. Its legislation was against the soldier and the common people. Its legislation was for the millionaire.

Mr. Morse, of Merrick, nominated Frank H. Wilson, of Cass, G. W. Brewster, of Blaine, and Walt M. Seeley, of Lancaster, for secretaries of the convention.

James Laird then said that in passing to a permanent organization he desired to nominate for the position of chairman his colleague, Congressman A. J. Weaver. Mr. Weaver was elected unanimously.

On taking the platform, Mr. Weaver said that the democratic party was in power and happy, except in its matrimonial connections. The democratic party, he stated, was the common enemy of the silver dollar. The administration of the democratic party was a constant attempt to throw a cloud over the silver dollar that was doing the business. The democratic party has made a record in vetoes. One hundred and one old soldiers had been vetoed out of that which they had earned and paid for years ago. The republican party had furnished the sinews of war on its interpertation of the constitution against state rights. The republican party was stronger to-day than ever and it would allow no democrat to represent Nebraska.

Mr. Gere moved that a committee of fifteen on resolutions be appointed to whom all resolutions should be referred without debate. The chair said he would appoint them as per stipulation: C. H. Gere, W. F. Gurley, James Laird, J. S. Hartman, C. H. Van Wyck, M. A. Daugherty, M. L. Hayward, Geo. W. Burton, J. L. Gilbert, L. Norval.

Mr. Rosewater presented resolutions as adopted by the Wisconsin republicans, and he also presented a resolution demanding the repeal of the railroad commission. Referred to that committee.

Mr. Howe presented resolutions upon the labor question and the question of labor organizations and against convict labor.

Mr. Nettleton, of Clay, offered a resolution asking the legislature to submit the question of woman's suffrage.

Resolutions regarding prohibition, bonds, greenbacks, the Irish, and for soldiers' pensions were received and referred.

Mr. Hartman, of Buffalo, asked for a recess of thirty minutes for the committee on resolutions to prepare a platform. Lost.

On motion of W. J. Connell, of Douglas, nominations were ordered for governor.

On motion of Mr. Wooley, of Hall, the convention proceeded to an informal ballot for governor. The informal ballot resulted:

John M. Thayer	306
H. T. Clarke	123
J. B. Dinsmore	37
Leander Gerrard	27
John H. McCall	47
J. N. Applegate	9
Knapp, of York	15

Pending the call for a second ballot, General Thayer having been shown to be the choice of the convention, John M. Thurston withdrew the name of H. T. Clarke and asked that General Thayer be nominated by acclamation. The motion was seconded by J. B. Davis of Saunders and carried unanimously.

The cheers that greeted the appearance of the general upon the stage were loud and long. General Thayer said he accepted the nomination as a republican. He had helped organize the party in territorial days, and he saw no higher honor than to be governor of the commonwealth. He pledged himself for the best work for the whole people, and said that the perfection of law and a republican government was only gained by careful and honest administration of all the laws.

The ballot by which General Thayer was nominated exceeded in strength all and more than the general's most sanguine friends had hoped. Douglas county voted on the ballot 25 for Clarke, 2 for Thayer; Lancaster voted for all the candidates it could find; Nemaha voted solid for Clarke; Richardson, solid for Clarke; Otoe, scattered; Gage, divided, and Cass solid for Thayer, while the entire west and north part of the state was largely a unit for Thayer.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of lieutenant governor. The result of the first ballot was a total vote of 569:

H. H. Shedd	328
E. M. Correll	89
A. W. Agee	117
C. E. Yost	36

A delegate from Thayer county made the motion for the unanimous nomination of Mr. Shedd, which prevailed, and Mr. Shedd addressed the convention and returned thanks.

On a call for a ballot for secretary of state, the first ballot resulted in a total vote of 570:

George P. Wintersteen	165
G. L. Laws, of McCook	172
J. E. Hill, of Gage	89
Niles Anderson	143

There being no choice a second ballot was ordered, and the lobby work began. Some attempt was made to stampede for some one, but the scheme was evidently not considered ripe, and the convention settled down to the second ballot, resulting:

Wintersteen	166
Laws	207
Hill	55
Anderson	128

The third ballot saw Hill drop from the race, the ballot resulting:

Wintersteen	207
Laws	291
Hill	2
Anderson	61

Gilbert O. Laws having received a majority was declared the nominee.

General Dilworth, of Adams, then took the floor, and the rules were suspended and Charles H. Willard, of Thayer, was renominated by acclamation. Mr. Willard made a speech.

Mr. J. G. Tate, of Buffalo county, took the floor and put the wheels in progress for the renomination of H. A. Babcock, of Valley, for auditor, and the nomination was made by acclamation, for which thanks were returned.

T. L. Norval, of Seward, put the motion in effect for the renomination of Attorney General Leese by acclamation. The motion prevailed and Mr. Leese ascended the stage and spoke to the multitude.

George W. Collins, of Pawnee county, presented the motion for the renomination of Joseph Scott for commissioner of lands and buildings. This was one of the most enthusiastic nominations made.

The convention came back to turmoil and strife with the question of the state superintendent, with the following candidates: W. W. Jones, of Lancaster; George B. Lane, of Washington; W. W. Drummond, of Cass; H. S. Bowers, of Pawnee; A. E. Clarendon, of Dodge. The first ballot, resulted:

Lane	200
Drummond	98
Jones	100
Clarendon	55
Bowers	65
Cecil	26

Under the call of counties the second ballot resulted:

Lane	357
Jones	96
Drummond	7
Clarendon	5
Bowers	31
Cecil	5

Mr. McKinnon, of Cass, made the motion that created unanimity in this nomination.

Mr. McGintie, of Saline, after several motions had been made concerning a chairman of the state committee, and Judge Thurston had nominated Yost for the position again, called for a vote by counties. This was the game that was to bring up an anti-Van Wyck sentiment by putting Yost back again, and it was promptly met by the convention that surprised the anti-Van Wyck men and made a pliable showing for those who wanted Church Howe's right bower handling the funds. The ballot for chairman of the state committee resulted:

A. J. Weaver	469
Caspar E. Yost	99

Secretary Wilson put the vote that made Judge Weaver's election unanimous.

Mr. Gere, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, handed up a collection of resolutions, with generalities only, ignoring the question of the railway commission, as referred to them, the question of a prohibitory amendment, of any of the resolutions of state interest.

Senator Van Wyck presented a minority report, asking the legislature to abolish the railway commission as beaten by a popular vote before its inception. The call of counties on a motion to lay the minority report on the table was watched with great interest, the excitement surpassing that reached at any stage in the proceedings of the convention, the packed railroad delegation howling and attempting to stampede the convention with a howling packed lobby. When Otoe county was reached, and Frank Ransom announced the vote as thirteen against laying the report on the table, and a delegate arose to dispute the vote, calling four for the motion, the convention fairly went wild, and by Senator Van Wyck's motion Otoe county was polled, voting individually, when Judge Hayward, who sat in the delegation by proxy, with three followers, recorded themselves in favor of the commission. The result of the vote was 302 ayes and 248 noes, and the convention, amid the howls of the railroad crowd, placed itself on record in favor of the fraud.

The question of the submission of prohibition was then brought before the convention, Tate, of Buffalo, taking the ground for it. Mr. Rosewater opposed it, believing it inexpedient and not proper to be submitted as an amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Gere of Lancaster opposed the question of submission. Mr. Brewster of Blaine supported it. Judge Thurston opposed it and Congressman Laird made a powerful speech against the question.

From midnight to 1 o'clock the greatest debate held on submission for years, was engaged in. At 1:30 the convention, pending adjournment, was still discussing prohibition.

Sketch of the Next Governor.

General John M. Thayer, who heads the republican ticket, came to Nebraska in 1854, settling in Omaha as a farmer. It was not long before he had to give up the ploughshare for the sword, as in 1855 he commanded a party of volunteers to quell a disturbance among troublesome Indians at Fontenelle, then the frontier. Subsequently he was at the head of the territorial militia and as such did good work in restraining the Pawnee Indians from committing depredations against the whites. General Thayer was a member of the upper house of the territorial legislature from 1859 to 1860, and in the fall of the latter year he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention. When the war broke out he informed the secretary of war that Nebraska would furnish one regiment and immediately, under orders, proceeded to organize the same. On the completion of his labors he was appointed colonel of the First Nebraska, and proceeded with regiment to St. Louis in the summer of 1861. Subsequently he went with his command to Pilot Knob and Sedalia, Mo. After short service with the Fremont expedition to Springfield, Mo., the First Nebraska went by steamer to Fort Henry and participated with distinction at Donelson and Shiloh. Its colonel was then made brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services, and during the battles named he served as commander of the second brigade of Wallace's division. Afterward he went to Memphis and commanded a brigade of Iowa troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou; then he lead in the battle of Arkansas Post, in which over 5,000 prisoners were taken. General Thayer served with distinction all through the siege of Vicksburg, and for gallant and and meritorious services was made a major general of volunteers. He participated in the capture of Jackson, Miss., under General Sherman; he was in the Army of Arkansas, under General Steele, and also took a prominent part in the battles of Prairie d'Ann, Moscow, Jenkin's ferry, and Saline river. Afterwards he he had command of the Army of the Frontier, and while at Fort Smith he defeated the rebel generals, Cooper and Maxey. After short service in command at Helena, on the Mississippi river, he closed his military career on July, 1865, and returned to Omaha. On the admission of the territory as a state in 1866 he was elected United States senator, and served one term. In 1875 he was appointed governor of Wyoming and served one year. General Thayer was born in Bellingham, Norfolk county, Mass., and is now in the prime of life. No Nebraskan has been more prominent in public affairs than he, and none has had more arduous duties to perform nor been more faithful to every trust.

Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The republican state convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. J. Henry Gould was chosen president and Robert A. Southworth and Calvin D. Page secretaries. Mayor Gould, chairman of the state committee made a brief speech, setting forth the objects of the convention; eulogizing the national record of the republican party and insisting upon the fealty of the republican party to temperance and philanthropy and its fearlessness of death from a third party. The speaker closed by predicting a republican triumph in November. The usual committees were then announced.

Permanent organization was affected by the selection of Henry Cabot Lodge as president with a long list of vice presidents. Among the latter were Senators Dawes and Hoar, Congressmen Long, Rice, Ranney, Hayden, Whiting and Davis. The convention is composed of 1,127 delegates. Mr. Lodge addressed the convention at considerable length.

After Lodge's speech, a letter was received from the Woman's Christian Temperance union asking for prohibition candidates and resolutions, which was appropriately referred. Resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously adopted after short debate over the prohibition plank. The following are the essential features in the platform:

Recognizing in intemperance a destroyer of mankind, a means of corruption in politics, and a most fruitful source of pauperism and crime, we imperatively affirm that both patriotism and philanthropy demand the strict enforcement of laws enacted to suppress this enormous evil. We pledge ourselves to support as a candidate for office no man who is afraid or unwilling to do his whole duty in enforcing the laws, and to favor at all times such further legislation as may be necessary to render the existing laws more effective. We favor submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors to be used as a beverage.

The civil service plank is as follows: We give to the civil service acts passed by a republican congress and a republican legislature of this commonwealth our hearty approval and support. We oppose all open or covert attacks upon them, and encourage no action which tends to impair their efficiency. Fitness, not political influence, should determine appointments to office; removals should be made for cause alone, and incumbent should be free from enforced partisan duty and assessment. We favor the extension of these principles to all business offices in the state and nation.

The republican party, true to its instincts and principles, will deal with the interests both of labor and capital in a spirit of equal and exact justice. The gratitude and esteem which the republican party feels for the soldiers and sailors of the late war has never failed of expression, either in word or deed. It shall never fail. While we remain a party the pledges made to them shall be kept. We demand of the national administration prompt, persistent and determined action in the settlement of disputes between this country and Great Britain to the end that our fishermen may no longer be harrassed and deprived of their property, and deprived of their occupations. We fully maintain the principles of protection to American labor and industries. While anxious that inequalities in the tariff shall be corrected, we oppose all horizontal reductions and such mischievous attempts at intermeddling with the tariff as the so-called "Morrison bill." The continued coinage of silver dollars at the present ratio is a constant menace to the stability of our finances. We again demand the repeal of the law which requires further coinage of this debased money.

Oliver Ames was nominated for governor, receiving 945 votes out of a total of 994, and the nomination was then made unanimous. The convention adjourned at 2 o'clock.

The rest of the ticket nominated is: Lieutenant Governor, J. Q. A. Brackett; secretary of state, Henry S. Pierce; treasurer, A. W. Beard; auditor, Charles Ladd; attorney general, Edgar J. Sheran.

Colorado Republicans Nominate.

DENVER, Sept. 29.—On the third ballot the republican state convention to-day nominated Hon. William H. Meyer for governor; for lieutenant governor, Hon. N. H. Meldrum; congressman, Judge G. G. Syms; state treasurer, P. W. Breen; secretary of state, Captain James Rice.

New York Nominations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The republican state committee to-day nominated Judge Daniels by acclamation for judge of the court of appeals, and the democratic state committee selected Rufus W. Peckham for the same office.

Clay County Republicans.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., Sept. 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—Clay county's bourbon democracy met in convention at Clay Center yesterday, and went through the usual form of nominating candidates for the legislature and county officers, although they well know, from past experience, all their labor is for naught.

The regular standing candidates were placed in nomination again: Fred Matteson, of Sutton, for senator; Henry Dalton, of Edgar and A. Henen, of Howard, for representatives.

Resolutions were passed endorsing everything democratic, and condemning everything republican.

Boone County Republicans.

ALBION, Neb., Sept. 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—The stalwart republicans captured the majority of the delegates to the Boone county republican convention, which met at Albion yesterday. John Peters, an anti-Van Wyck man, was nominated for the legislature. There seemed to be no organized effort on the part of the friends of Senator Van Wyck, and what few friends he had in the convention yielded to the inevitable.

Railroads at Albion.

ALBION, Neb. Sept. 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—Albion is jubilant in having the Northwesn railroad run to our town. Last Saturday the precinct voted $10,000 in bonds in aid of the road—the vote being 298 in favor of the bonds to 38 against their issue. The right of way and depot grounds have also been purchased or given by our citizens to the corporation. That portion of the road for which the bonds were voted is what is known as the Scribner branch. Our citizens were surprised one morning in learning that the Northwestern folks had euchred the Union Pacific road in the extension of their line from this town north to Oakdale. The Union Pacific had bought the right of way six miles north of the town and have graded their road to that point, but neglected to secure the right of way through a narrow valley leading from the Beaver valley to Rae valley. The Northwestern went quietly to work and bought up the right of way through this valley, which cuts the Union Pacific road from gaining an entrance to Antelope county without having to do some of the heaviest grading and cuts that can be found in the state. Graders are busily at work east and north of Albion, and the probabilaties are that the road bed of the Northwestern from Newman's grove on the east of Albion, and from Albion on the north to Oakdale, will be graded and ready for the iron before snow flies. This northern extension will be of great benefit to this county, as it will give us the means of shipping our produce to the Black Hills.

A Successful Show.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—The fair opened to-day with a large attendance, and is every way a success. The people of neighboring counties, taking advantage of the reduced railroad rates, are flocking in large numbers. The county trot was won in 2:48 by Gladiator, owned by S. O. Raymond, of this city. General interest is centered in the free-for-all races Thursday and Friday, while local sports are interested in base ball to-morrow for a purse of $150 between the Albion and Columbus nines. The feeling exists that the game will be for blood.

Race Off.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS., Sept. 29.—1:10 p. m.—There will be no race to-day. The yachts are returning.

PERTURBED PORK PACKERS.

They Will Not Return Again to the Ten Hour System.

CHICAGO'S LOSS—OMAHA'S GAIN

The Coming Session of the Knights of Labor in Richmond—It will be a Large Gathering—Powderly.

Packers On the Ragged Edge.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Packing town employes do not think that the firms in the stock yards intend to re-establish the ten hour system on the first of the month, as rumored. The situation in the yards is quiet, and the men are waiting quietly for some demonstration on the part of the firms. Business has increased considerably within the past month, and the winter season, which begins about November 1, will be a heavier and brisker one than has been experienced for some years. This will necessitate the employment of full working forces. Packers are almost unanimous in asserting that under the eight hour system they are losing heavily. They say that the men do not work as hard as they did under the old rule, and that to have their work done satisfactorily they are compelled to increase their force more than is necessary, allowing for the reduction of two hours per diem. Packing houses in other cities are working on the ten hour system and the twenty-two packing houses in the stock yards cannot compete with them, as their other expenses are heavier. One packer said to-day that the newly established houses in Omaha would, in the event of the refusal of the men to work ten hours, capture much of the work this winter, so that the Chicago houses would not have to employ big forces. Most of the packing house proprietors are interested in those at Omaha, and could transfer their business and save money, as the freight rates and contiguity of Omaha to the cattle sections were sufficient inducements to locate the packing business there permanently. Packers, according to your reporter's informant, have been seriously contemplating these features, and a strike or lockout would hasten that movement. While there is a general understanding among packers that the movement to re-establish the ten-hour rule shall be participated in by all the houses, nothing of a decisive nature looking toward the matter has been done. Several plans have been proposed and discussed, and various methods have been resorted to with a view of ascertaining the feeling of the men. Agreements were circulated, but according to an employe these met with a frigid reception, the men declining to sign and refusing peremptorily to work for ten hours.

All the packers are reticent in discussing the matter and have taken no steps to dissipate the rumors which have been circulated, although the effect of these on the market is conceded. The packers seem to blame the newspapers for publishing the rumor, but they will not affirm or deny the authenticity of them. The latest story is that all the packers have signified their intention to cooperate in the re-establishing of the ten hour rule, and that a meeting is shortly to be held at which details and the date of inaugurating the same will be decided upon. The men are equally reticent, although they are firm in the declaration that if the packers attempt to enforce the ten hour rule every man in the yards will strike. Nearly all the men employed in the yards are connected with some labor organization, and these have all held meetings and authorized co-operation in order to prevent the change. These meetings were held when the subject was agitated a month ago, and the plans for opposing an increase in the hours were matured. It is understood that preparations for a strike were made, and are being carried out so that should one occur the men would not be left entirely destitute. The men deny that they shirk their work, but declare that they are accomplishing as much under the present rule as they did under the old. The programme of the men is understood to be a firm refusal to to accede, with an offer to continue under the time system, so that there will be no strike.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Their Coming Session in Richmond—A Salary for Powderly.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—"I leave for Richmond to-night to attend a session of the general assembly of Knights of Labor," said Richard Griffiths, general worthy foreman of that great organization, to a reporter to-day. "I fear the session will be a long one," continued Griffiths. "A fair estimate will put the total number of delegates at 1,000, and all the new ones will have to be indulged with the organization-saving speech, or motion. I expect that the better part of next week will be wasted in that way, and that the convention cannot conclude its work in less than three weeks."

"How's about the rumor that Powderly's health will debar him from performing the work entailed on him as master workman?"

"Powderly did break down in midsummer under the tremendous strain of the southwestern troubles, and the hard work he had to perform to rescue the organization from the position into which folly had plunged it. Powderly is an extremely sensitive man, and the undeserved abuse then heaped on him, when, for the interests of the order he had to forget his individuality, nearly broke his heart. When he was mayor of Scranton he refused to accept a cent of his salary, every penny of which went to the poor and needy of the town. He works night and day, at least eighteen hours of both, for the beggarly salary of $1[illegible]0 a year, and for three years only received $[illegible]00. Powderly will be elected and will serve, but I mistake the delegates, if he is not paid a salary commensurate with his labors. He is a poor man. Even now he is trying to gain himself a home through the building association plan, and it looks to me as though our vast organization ought to be able to pay him at least a tithe of the salary of a president of a little narrow gauge railroad."

Switchmen's Strike Ended.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The strike of railway switchmen became general to-day, but before the day closed all the men returned to work at the old rates, except the Cincinnati Southern. They will probably resume to-morrow.

Abducted and Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Chief of Police Huebler received, some time ago, a letter from George P. Keister, a guard at the Jefferson City penitentiary saying that a convict named George Sears states that Zoe Watkins, a daughter of L. A. Watkins, a business man of this city, and who disappeared in May, 1884, and was later found dead in the river, says she was abducted and afterwards murdered. Sears was a resident of St. Louis before he was sent to the penitentiary for forgery, and an acquaintance of the murdered girl.

A Chinese Raid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The steamer, City of New York, arrived this morning bringing Hong Kong dates to September 2 and Yokohoma 11. It is reported that a discharged band of Chinese soldiers made a descent on a leading pawnshop in Huehong, August 30, murdered the proprietor and forty-six of his employes. The robbers were all arrested.

The President's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The president's reception this afternoon was attended by nearly four hundred persons, including the Grand General Chapter of Royal Arch Masons now holding a convention in this city.

THE SITUATION STRAINED.

Kaulbars' Brusque Circular Not a Sweet Morsel.

SOFIA, Sept. 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The circular of General Kaulbars occupied the council of the ministry to-day throughout the three hours sitting of that body and made an extremely bad impression. Even ministers who had before shown a tendency to hold to the wishes of Russia as far as possible were painfully sensible of the brusqueness of the communication. Karaveloff, the most easily reconciled of all to such representations, now favors resistance. The situation is highly strained. The council postponed its final decision until to-morrow. The Russian consulate has recently employed agents to distribute in various public houses in Sofia the circular issued by General Kaulbars and addressed to the Russian consuls in Bulgaria. These agents, having been caught, were yesterday and to-day severely and repeatedly beaten. General Kaulbars protested against the chastisement in a note handed in to-day. Natchevitch replied to the bearer of the note by word of mouth to the effect that he would himself cause the chastisement of the guilty parties, but that the government must decline to become responsible for such accidents. The responsible parties, he added, were those who in times and circumstances like the present took upon themselves to distribvted exciting publications broadcast.

Austria and Bulgaria.

PESTH, Sept. 29.—In the lower house of the Hungarian diet to-day Deputy Szilagyi asked Premier Tisza whether he considered Russian protection of Bulgaria compatable with the Berlin treaty, and whether the policy of Austria agreed with the theory of the semi-official German press that Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia do not come within the sphere of Austria's interests, but that Austria's main object should be confined to maintaining the great route leading to the Aegean sea. The premier will reply to-morrow.

Affairs in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Sept. 29.—The regency has posted notices of elections for the grand sobranje, which is to elect a successor to Alexander. General Kaulbars, Russian special agent, threatens to have the notices removed. The people resent the conduct of Russia in demanding as a price of the czar's protection the liberation of political prisoners, raising the state of siege and freedom for all parties to vote in electing the grand sobranje. It is believed that a rupture between Bulgaria and Russia is imminent.

Never Fool With an Editor.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A duel was fought to-day at Montpelier between M. Gabriel, an editor, and Captain Valicourt, of the French army. The quarrel arose over an editorial criticism upon certain features of army manouvres. Captain Valicourt was wounded four times by the editor. His condition is precarious.

Will Enforce Her Rights.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Paris newspapers warmly endorse the firmness of De Freycinet's language. Le National says: "We have no concern with Tripoli and will not go there. Our interests lie in Egypt and nowhere else, and we shall enforce our rights."

Renewed Rioting at Belfast.

BELFAST, Sept. 29.—There was desperate fighting to-day between the Protestant and Catholic workmen at Barbour's foundry in this city. The police interfered, when the fighters joined forces and stoned and routed the police. The cavalry was summoned and charged upon and dispersed the mob. Scores of rioters and several policemen were injured.

O'Connor On Coercion.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—T. P. O'Connor, speaking at Shoreditch to-night, said he hated crime, but cruel landlords might drive the Irish peasantry to desperation. If coercion followed, it would probably prove a short road to Irish autonomy.

A New Lord Mayor.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Sir Reginald Hanson has been elected lord mayor of London.

CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Letters for Aid to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The commmissioner of agriculture received to-day the following letter from the governor of Illinois:

State of Illinois, Executive Office, Springfield, Ill. Sept. 27, 1886. Hon. Normau J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington:—

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day duly signed and accepted, so far as any act of mine as the governor of a state may be necessary to accept, the same rules and regulations for co-operation between the United States department of agriculture and the authorities of the state of Illinois for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle with certain erasures, interlinations and alterations therein noted in writing above the signature of Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry; and have this day forwarded to Dr. Salmon a copy so modified and accepted, with directions that the same be delivered to you. I have retained a copy for filing in the office of the secretary of state of Illinois, and have directed that a third copy be prepared for delivery to the board of live stock commissioners of this state for their use and direction. I take this occasion to express my thanks to you personally for the hearty cooperation extended by the United States government to our state in its effort to extirpate what appears to be a pretty serious outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the city of Chicago. Yours very respectfully, R. J. OGLESBY.

My Dear Sir:—I see by the newspapers that Chicago stock yards people are denying the existence of any disease among cattle at their yards. I must beg you to send a veterinarian to this section as soon as possible to look after diseased cattle that were brought here directly from Chicago stock yards by E. T. Holton. I learn that the disease exists, or that cattle are dying in three counties—Faquhar, Prince William and Loudon and they being cattle brought from Chicago. In every instance the cattle came from Chicago. I have seen none of them, but hear that many of them out of each car load so brought, have died and others are sick, some of our farmers say from Texas fever, but all say the cattle have a cough which I know is not peculiar to Texas fever. This thing should be stopped, if possible, but all my efforts with the Virginia legislature last winter (not being a member) to supplement the United States law as to pleuro-pneumonia were unavailing. Sincerely yours,

ROBERT BEVERLY.

The commissioner has sent Dr. Dyer to Virginia to make an investigation.

Heretofore there have been no cattle quarantined except in distilleries and the Harvey farm. Now the authorities are going to all points near and far in the state where there are suspected cases or there has been exposure. To-day in the vicinity of the Harvey farm, Couples and Triss, cattle to the number of forty that have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia were quarantined.

Reopening the Carson Mint.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has authorized the reopening of the mint at Carson City, Nev., as an assay office for the receipt of deposits of bullion. This action was taken on recommendation of the director of the mint, and with the full approval of the president. It is intended as an experiment, as it is said at the department that it is doubtful whether the deposits at the mint will warrant even its conduction as an assay office. Its future operation as a coinage mint will depend altogether upon the extent of its deposits.

EVERY PRECAUTION TAKEN.

Iowa Determined to Protect Its $125,000,000 Worth of Cattle.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Dr. Stalker, state veterinarian, and Governor Larrabee returned from Chicago to-day where they have been to guard against the introduction of deceased cattle into Iowa. Dr. Stalker says that every precaution possible has been taken, and they secured a promise from the railroad authorities to ship to Iowa no cattle that had been in Chicago or other infected points within six months and have issued orders accordingly. A very rigid quarantine has been set up to protect Iowa's investment in cattle which are valued at $125,000,000.

Iowa's Soldiers' Home.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The board of trustees of the soldiers' home met at Marshalltown to-day and examined bids for the construction of the building. They ranged from $60,000 to $89,000, and the contract will probably be let to-morrow.

First Ice of the Season.

CLINTON, Ia., Sept., 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Ice was frozen on exposed water in this place last night. The thermometer registered 30 degress.

Postoffice Burned.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The postoffice at Fillmore, Dubuque county, together with a store, saloon, and the dwelling of Postmaster Gordon was burned last night. All the mail was destroyed. The property was partly insured.

Saw Mill in Ashes.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Sulck's saw mill at this place burned this morning at 5 o'clock. The loss is $2,000. No insurance.

Roasted Cream.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A fire this afternoon at Green destroyed Scott's creamery, one of the best equipped in northern Iowa. Loss $5,000. No insurance.

THE DEAD BROUGHT TO LIFE.

Remarkable Resuscitation of a Young Married Woman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Journal to-day publishes a case of remarkable resuscitation from the supposed death of a young married woman, named Mrs. Fraser. On July 30 last, Mrs. Fraser gave birth to a child, and in August, after several weeks illness, was pronounced dead by one of her attending physicians, Dr. Mark H. Lackersteen, who was also attending Mrs. Fraser, says:

"I did everything I could to restore respiration without effect. Ten minutes must have elapsed, though at that time I was not in a position to watch the passage of time. Then it suddenly struck me that I would like to try a dypodermic injunction of this solution of nitro glycerine. I took up ten drops of it and let the corpse have the full benefit of it. The first minute there was no pulsation, but just a gasp, that was all. I looked at my watch and there were four such gasps distributed over the first sixty seconds, but that is not life. In a second minute there were six resperations, and a slight heart pulse could be heard, but no pulse could be felt. In the third minute there were eighteen resperations and the pulse became distinctly susceptible at the wrist. In the fourth minute it was 120 and upward so that it could not be counted. Her face flushed. Her eyes began to roll in their sockets. All the muscles relaxed from the extreme stiffness of death. All the contraction of the limbs gradually relaxed. Speculation came back to her eyes and she became conscious. In my opinion, in all cases of shock, or collapse, this thing ought to be tried before they are given over for lost." The young woman was seen by a reporter and is enjoying excellent health at present.

BLOODY WORK OF INDIANS.

Horrible Massacre of Whites in the Northwest Territory.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune has a special from Ottawa, Ontario, this morning, which conveys intelligence of a horrible massacre in the northwest territory. It is stated the mounted police department is in receipt of information from Crow Creek agency that the Blood Indians have gone on the war path in revenge for the killing of six of their band by Gros Ventres recently. They left the reservation and went to Hudson where sixteen whites were killed and scalped. They then continued on their way to the Gros Ventre settlement. Every farm house which they passed has been laid in ashes and the inhabitants massacred. It is believed that not less than one hundred whites alone have been killed by the red devils. So far, among those killed are two Catholic missionaries at Crowfoot agency. All whites at the reservation, including the agent, have been killed and four scalped. After going about thirty miles toward the American border, the savages fell in with sixty Gros Ventres and a desperate battle ensued. The mortality on each side was large, and although no definite information is obtainable it is believed that at least forty of the contestants were left on the ground. Two detachments of mounted police have been ordered to put down the rising but it is expected that the whole force of some 1,500 men will be necessary, as the Rockies and Canada Sioux will join the uprising. The minister of militia will call out to-day, it is stated, 2,000 infantry, and cavalry to go to the scene of the trouble and assist the police until the police reach the spot. In the meantime it is feared many more valuable lives will be lost, and a general uprising is imminent, the Indians having been dissatisfied for some time past.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 29.—The report sent out from Ottawa that the Bloods had massacred the whites, has been ascertained to be untrue.

A Murderer Cheats the Gallows.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept., 29.—George Axtell, who, May 30, 1885, shot and killed, at Deposit, Broome county, Ellis Freeman, Freeman H. French and William H. Perry, who was in jail here under sentence to be hanged, was found yesterday lying in his cell in an unconscious condition and breathing heavily. The murderer died within an hour. It is not yet known whether Axtell took poison or whether an epileptic fit ended his life.

Fire at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 29.—Two fires in this city yesterday destroyed property valued at $6,700, partly insured. The buildings burned were I. R. Lee's saloon, E. Fricke's cornice shop, Johnson's livery stable and a dwelling house. It is believed the fires were started by incendiaries and the police are keeping a close watch on suspicious characters.

Dakota's Attorney General.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 29.—Governor Pierce of Dakota told a reporter that he had appointed George I. Engles attorney of the territory. Engles is a leading candidate for delegate before the democratic territorial convention, which meets to-day at Aberdeen.

Steamer Released.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Ont., Sept. 29.—The steamer Francis Smith of the Collingwood line has been released by the custom's officials on giving bonds to the amount of $16,000. The seizure caused the steamer a week's loss of time.

Colfax County Fair.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Colfax County Agricultural society's eighth annual fair opened to-day. The stock entrances were never better in the history of the society. Quite a number of fast horses are entered. In the departments of kitchen and dairy products and household fabrics the display is splendid and complete.

PROPHET WIGGINS' SHAKE.

It Fails to Fat in an Appearance at the Appointed Hour.

ANXIOUS HEARTS GROW CHEERY

The Southern Cities Refuse to Disappear at the Prophet's Behest—A Day of Sunshine Without Any Disturbances.

Wiggins' Day in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29.—This day has been anticipated with a great deal of fear by hundreds of anxious people in Charleston. For the last three or four nights the colored churches have been crowded with worshippers and several revivals are now in progress among these people in the city. Even the most courageous have felt some dread at the aproach of the 29th, and although they have earnestly asserted they did not believe in Wiggins they have all felt it would be more comfortable to live in Charleston after the 29th. Indications are exceedingly favorable and there are no premonitions of approaching shocks. Local scientists who have given great study to the subject say that there is no danger of a recurrence of the heavy shocks, and the community will surely settle down after to-day, unless there should be unexpected manifestations of disturbance. A state of feverish excitement and foreboding seems to exist, however, among those who passed through the great shock of August 31.

[Wiggins predicted that the performance would begin at 2 p.