OMAHA. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1887.

MOPS DIPPED IN BOILING TAR

Are Successfully Used at Dublin to Prevent an Eviction.

PRANZINI'S WIERD DEATH WATCH

A Howling Mob About the Gates of La Raquette-The Ostend Riots-Grattan and Parnell-Manitoba's Rights-Foreign.

An Eviction Which Didn't Evict. (Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett,) CORK, August 24.- | New York Herald's Cable-Special to the BEE. |-An eviction failed yesterday on an estate in South Cork, belonging to Sir George St. John Cotthurst, sixth baronet, whose principal seat is misnamed Castle Blarney. A tenant named Timothy O'Leary owed about \$700 arrearages of rent and costs. The baronet's agent offered to accept \$100 in full satisfaction, O'Leary to surrender possession. He re-fused, and eviction ensued. There was a crowd of 300 persons, headed by the secretary of the local branch of the National League and a band. The sheriff's bailiffs were protected by twenty policemen in charge of the district inspector. When the party arrived, at 7 o'clock this morning, they found the house barricaded and a number of men inside prepared to offer every resistance. Over the front door was suspended an American hav rake which, by means of ropes attached, the defenders of the house were able to drop upon the heads of the bailiffs. Seeing the difficulty of forcing the door, some of the balliffs got upon the roof, but no sooner had they made an opening than they were attacked by those within, who shot out long poles at them and one of them narrowly escaped being hurled to the ground. After five hours' work the balliffs forced an entrance to the ground floor, but

After seven hours of fruitless effort the eviction was abandoned. In the yard of the premises there is an open well fifty feet deep. This was covered over with light limbs and rushes and had any of the sheriff's assistants or the policemen fallen into the trap laid for them they would, in all probability, have been killed. There were no arrests and the National Leaguers present shouted triumphantly as the sheriff abandoned his efforts to enforce the decree of the court. 'The baronet's coat of arms has three galloping horses on it and the suggestive motto is, "Just and Tenacious." Whether he and his aid-de-camp, the viceroy, realize the first part clearly, the tenants proved the

having got thus far were assaulted with

stones and other missiles and assoulted with

mops dipped in boiling tar. Matters became

so serious that the police inspector ordered

his men to load and fire. The latter part of

the order, however, was not carried out.

The Fishermen's Riot.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gorden Bennett.] OSTEND, August 24 .- [New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Fresh riots of a more serious nature than yesterday occurred here to-day. After the departure of the British vessel, Berwick, two other small English fishing boats, which had just arrived, were boarded by Belgian fishermen who forced their way to the vessels despite the opposition of the local authorities. The troops of the civic guard fired three times with blank cartridges. Finding that no notice was taken of this, they were compelled to fire on the boarders with shot, wounding several men. All the quays and approaches to the harbor are occupied in force by the troops. Tramway traffic was temporarily interrupted. The natives are greatly excited, threatening to lynch the English ship owners. Local agitators are doing their utmost to increase the disturbance. The two fishermen who were wounded yesterday, have since died.

Pranzini's Death Watch.

Copyright 1887, by James Gordon Bennett. Paris, August 24.-|New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |- The whole interest of Paris, at present, is absorbed by Pranzini. Night after night the Place de la Rouquette is crowded by thousands of howling, blaspheming vagabonds, mingled with whom are numbers of well-dressed and relatively respectable people, hungry to see the execution of the Rue Montaigne murderer. The execution may take place at any moment unless Pranzini manages to delay it by making the promised revelations. Many people, notably Maitre de Mange, his defender, still believes firmly that Pranzini is innocent of the crime. Their theory is that he is only an accomplice, while the chief criminal is walking about unmolested. M. Fondvillar, formerly of Le Temps, has

to-night communicated extraordinary statements to the Herald. Fondvillar has just had interview with Mile. Sabatier. Maitre de Mange, and another well known member of the Paris bar. The latter assets a conviction that the mysterious dark man seen in Pranzini's company, the day after the crime, and who was its real author, is living in Paris near the Odeon, and was formerly his client, and known to the police as a dissipated character and an adventurer. On making further inquires I am assured he man in question is a little Austrian Jew of a dried up Greek appearance, with black eyes, very arched eyebrows and a name not unlike Gessler. M. Fondvillars, in his written communication to the Herald, says: "Proceedings were actually instituted against the man, but stopped suddenly on the intervention of an influential Creole lady.

Anyhow, the crowd now seething and foaming about the gates of La Roquette are in such unsatisfied mood that unless somebody is guillotined there will be a riot. Voices are shouting in chorus:"

Ce est Pranzini, zini, zini,

Ce est Pranzini, qu il nous faut,

Oh. Oh. Oh. Oh. This outlandish chant, shouted and screeched by wine-soaked throats, nightly arouses Pranzini from his last slumbers. His keepers tell him it is only an emeute and the wretched man goes to sleep again,

Grattan and Parnell.

[Copyr cht 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] DUBLIN, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-E. Dwyer Gray, M. P., and editor of the Freeman's Journal, to-day contributes, editorially, a remarkable comparison between the lives of Grattan and Parnell. There are striking coincidences of dates and facts. Grattan was born in 1746, C. S. Parnell exactly a century later. Grattan entered the Irish parliament in 1775; Parnell took his seat in the house of commons in 1875. In 1779 was established that body which, led by Grattan, enabled his country to achieve legislative independence, while in 1879 was founded the organization of which C. S. Parnell is leader and which bids fair to enable him also to re-gain legislative independence. The freedom of Dublin was presented to Grattan and exactly a century later the same compliment was conferred on Parnell. Both were Protestants. Grattan attached himself to Fox who visited Ireland in 1778; Parnell, to Gladstone who visited Ireland in 1878.

presented to both. Grattan bought an estate in Queen county, the stronghold of the Parnells, but chose his home in county Wicklow, whither Charles Stewart Parnell's grandfather had immigrated and also fixed his residence, Grattan at Finnihinch, Parnell at Avondale. In 1780 Grattan's declaration of Irish rights was hercely attacked by the government, and so also was l'arnell's programme in 1880 by means of state prosecutions, Both were intended for the bar in youth, but neither had a taste for the profession. A base effort was made to implicate Grattan in treasonable plots in his time and it failed. The same remark applies to Parnell.

The virbatim report in the Journal of the monster meeting fills twelve closely printed columns, and the presses were still going to-day to supply the extra demand from all parts of Ireland and many in the kingdom

William O'Brien was this afternoon served with a summons to appear at the Mitchelltown county court session September 19 to answer a complaint for obstructing the sheriff. He took the matter with cooless. The day is well put off, it will be seen.

The English Press and Manitoba. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, August 24.—|New York Herald

Cable-Special to the BEE !- Great press at

tention is given here to the Manitoba railway

conflict, with divergent opinions. The Times considers the controversy over the proposed Red River railway "not only serious in itself, but it opens up international questions of the gravest character. The proceedings of the Manitoban people, so far as they have identified themselves with the promoters of the line, are to be condemned on the score of lawlessness, whatever may be the merits of the controversy. Further, the scheme brings into view the whole subject of the further relations netween the United States and Canada and bears closely upon the question of the com mercial reciprocity with America. The position altogether seems to be one on which the heedless haste of a few persons must precipitate a solution, or at least a consideration with a view to the solution, of a very extensive question, in which the whole future of the dominion is bound up. It is much to be

hoped that a solution will be arrived at without the employment of military force." The St. James Gazette, referring to the trouble, says: "This means that Canada is at the beginning of a long constitutional struggle, which may easily resolve itself into something even more serious. Not only is the Manitoban legislature in direct conflict with the federal government but Manitoban interests are in direct conflict with federal interests. About as serious a state of things economically and politically as can be immagined to make Canada rather an outlying province of the United States is the public policy which inspired the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and which now directs the action of the Canadian government. We may hope that considerations of loyalty and public policy will weigh with the Manitobians before they force

matters to an extreme not far removed from civil war." The radical Pall Mall Gazette during a long and fiery leader .- and as I found to-day two members of parliament are in accord with it, important quotations may be interesting,—avers: "The nonsence about holding Manitoba with a British force in order to prevent the Manitobians from makng a railway to the United States frontiers should be stopped at once. The idea is preposterous to send our red coats into the heart of the American continent to forbid the population of a great province from finding notion is worthy of Bedlam. would not be intertained for a single moment by any British minister past or present, save, perhaps, by Lord North and his colleagues. If it were not that the dominion government seems to have the letter of the law on its side the Manitobans are constitutionally in the wrong but it is impossible to sever the consideration of the constitutional question thus raised, apart from the merits of the question which raised it. That seems to be one in which it is simply impossible for any British minister to doubt the impossibility of our taking sides with the dominion against a province. Does Sir John Macdonald propose to rebuild a Chinese wall along the 49th parallel? It is to carry out a policy of that kind that we are new asked to send British soldiers to hold down a mutinous province. It is always a mistake when any government attempts to compel a prov ince to sacrifice its material interests for the sake of the convenience, military, diplomatic, political or commercial, of other people. The attempt to artificially isolate Manitoba from free Intercourse with the States which is enjoyed by other provinces in the dominion either by land or sea, is so evident an interference with the natural order of things that it is foredoomed to failure."

An Irish member will soon ask questions about the matter, and doubtless a lively debate will follow. "It is the beginning, perhaps, of a new revolutionary colonial war, with a new Texas or northern frontier seeking annexation," said he, and turned away at hearing the division bell ring, upon the Scotch crofter's question in the supply bill.

Max O'Rell's Latest.

[Copyrigh! 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS. August 24.- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. - I have seen the advance sheets of Max O'Reli's new work which will shortly appear here in French. It is entitled "I Ami MacDonald," and devoted to a study of the canny Scotch. The work is sketchy and superficial like its predecessor "John Bull and His Island," and hardly less amusing. Most of the author's knowledge is evidently gathered from books, but there are many personal, piquant observations in the volume which are sure to find great favor in North Britain. O'Rell does not share the common English opinion that it takes a surgical operation to knock a joke into a eotchman's head. On the contrary he protest "Of all citizens of the more or less United Kingdom they are the most subtile, serious, matter of fact, persevering and witty." He contrasts their intellectual humor with the rulgar triviality of the cockneys who are so fond of chaffing. He regards it as an impossibility to give an adequate idea in French of the quaint and picturesque language which is the great charm of Scoten hamor. Some of his stories hardly bear on. This flattering view. For instance, he tells of an eccentric Scotchman in a train who hearing the remark that the journey from London to Edinburgh was long and tedious, gravely replied: "Long. I should hope so; the journey costs two, seventeen and six."

The author shows great analogies between the close tistedness of his friend Mac and Norman peasants. As an example he observes that a Scotchman always asks for a small whiskey, unlike the trashman, who invariably wants his strong.

O'Rell waxes enthusiastic over the "par-Though he says he marveled to see Mae take so much of it, it was to fill up the chinks.

The Scotch religion, literature; customs marriages and women are all good-haturedly touched on in the work. The Scotch sabbath he dismisses with that remark the words fails him to describe the horror of it, and in giving golden tribute from a grateful people was his experience of his friend Mac's piety, he

says, "I never knew a Christian so confident of reaching paradise or so little in a hurry to get there."

Max O'Rell's next book will, I hear, deal with Ireland.

Aaron Vanderpoel's Funeral,

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, August 25.—|New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Several of the late Aaron Vanderpoel's New York legal friends assembled at Twenty-sixth avenue, Friedland, this afternoon to attend the sim ple but impressive religious ceremony beside his coffin. Mrs. Vanderpoel, who was present, was so deeply affected she was hardly able to discuss her husband's death with her visitors. The American minister read two chapters of the bible. The whole company then joined in an earnest prayer. After that the friends, who included Chief Judge Van Brunt, Charles Dayton, of the State bank, Superintendent Willis Paine, Thomas W. Stevens, Abram Kling and Bowers, separated. The coffin, which is hermetically closed, will, for the present, remain in Paris. On September 3 it will leave for New York in charge of Mrs. Vanderpoel.

BULGARIA AND THE POWERS. Turkey and Russia's Attitude Regard

ing Prince Ferdinand's Moves. [Copyright 18-7 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, August 24-|New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE!-The Bulgarian question has reached another interesting hase since Prince Ferdinand started on his journey. Each stage of the Coburg's progress through the principality is a fresh blow to that edifice, the Berlin treaty, and Europe waits wondering what will be the end of his adventure. The Journal des Debats, liscussing the subject in an able article, says the diplomats and press of Europe are dead against the Coburg. The official organs at Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg vigorously attack him. Even the English, old friends of Bulgaria, do likewise.

"There is no doubt as to the illegality of his conduct," says the Debats. "If the matter is regarded from a theoretic point of view never was there a question of international law more simple. He took possession without the previous sanction of the porte and powers; he was elected by the grand sobranje convoked 'irregularly; he was elected by an assembly including deputies of Eastern Roumelia. He has violated the treaty of Berlin, violated also the arrangement made between Bulgaria and the porte last year, with the consent of the powers, by which the prince of Bulgaria becomes a mere governor general of Eastern Roumelia. In short, turn which way you will, his position is false, irregular, and contrary to the conventions. Yes; but how is an end to be put to this state of things? We are not dealing with theories. As a matter of fact, unless there s some new internal Bulgarian revolution, or a voluntary abdication, which is always possible, nothing will be done against the new prince if Turkey or Russia does not take the initiative. Turkey's temperament of prudence will make her unwilling to move. She has shown this plainly within the past two years, From September 18, 1885, to August 21, 1887, not a day has passed without Bulgaria giving her a hundred good reasons for crossing the frontier of Eastern Roumelia and for laying hand again on Philippopolis. She has preferred not to take advantage of these good reasons and we think she did wisely. Even if the powers unanimously wished her to occupy Eastern Roumelia she would hesitate to take the risk, but it is certain the powers are not unanimous-another motive for not acting hastily. But Russia, at a pinch, might do without the authorization of Europe. What is more, judging from the utterances of the official organ at Berlin, certain powers would rather like to see her make the Buigarian plunge. Yet, had she wished to intervene, she would have done so long ago. After all, the installation of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg is not a more direct violent defiance to her than the revolution of the 18th of September, or the installation of the regency, or the convocation of the sobranje. In the face of all these attacks on the international agreement and special rights to which her services to Bulgarla entitle her, she has preserved the same attitude-that of a great state which counts on the future and bides its time. While the Russians maintain this attitude European diplomacy will continue to give us a singular spectacle of its unanimity in proclaiming that the treaty of Berlin has been violated and its impatience to make it respected."

NOT A LIFE LOST. The Missing Boat of the Montreal

Picked up. LONDON, August 24,-The City of Mon treal's missing boat has been picked up and the seven passengers and six members of the crew who were in it are safe and well. The rescue was made by a German vessel named the Mathilde, which arrived at Falmouth to-day with the thirteen passengers aboard. The survivors say that on the first day after leaving the steamer they experienced very rough weather. They had a plentiful supply of bread and meat but very little water. As a consequence they suffered badly from thirst. The weather was hot and this greatly contributed to their discomfort. When rescued they were in latitude 42° and 54 minutes north; longitude 40° and 20 min-

Endorses the Peace Memorial.

LONDON, August 24.-The Daily Telegraph commends the American peace memorial and says: "There should be no question burning enough to justify war between two great English-speaking nations, who are of com-mon blood and have a common language and literature. If the memorial proves success ful it might lead to European internationa

A Flat Refusal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24.—The Bulgram from Prince Ferdinand, expressing his devotion to the sultan. and asking permis sion to come to Constantinople to pay his sion to come to Constantinople to pay his homage in person. The sultan has refused.

The Government Defied. DUBLIN, August 24 .- The Ennis board of ruardians has adopted an official resolution defying the government proclamation against the National league and exhorting all boards of guardlans to advance the principles of the league.

A Hennepin Canal Call. PEORIA, August 24.-A call has been is sued for a convention to be held in this city Tuesday, October 11, for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiment of the peo ple on the proposed improvement connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi via the Illinois and Desplaines rivers to Joliet and a wide and deep canal from Joliet to Lake Michigan. Citizens of Illinois and adjoining states who favor the improvement are invited to be present and take part in the deliberations of the convention. The basis of representation will be fixed at one representative from each county for every 500 votes cast for president in 1884. ple on the proposed improvement connecting

Weather Indications. For Nebraska: Local rains, winds generally from east to south, slight rise in tem-

perature. For lowa: Local rains in western portion, winds shifting to east and south, slight changes in temperature.

For Dakota: Local rains, winds generally east to south, slight rise in tempera-

THE HAWKEYE REPUBLICANS

Proceedings of the State Convention at Des Moines Yesterday.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC

Govornor Larrabee Renominated Without a Dissenting Voice-A Splendidid Platform Adopted -Other State Gatherings.

Perfectly Harmonious.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 24.—|Special Telegramto tue Ber. |—The republican state convention to-day placed in nomination one of the best ticket ever before the Hawkeye people. Governor Larabee was renominated with tremendous cheers, and made a speech which will serve as a splendid platform for the party, showing the wonderful progress which towa has made under his administration compared with other states. There was not a breath of opposition to Governor Larabee, and he will go in with a much increased majority. Lieutenant Governor Hull was also nominated with cheers. The selection of Senator Robiuson to go on the supreme bench was a surprise to many and quite a disappointment to Chief Justice Adams' friends, who were confident of success last night. The battle waged warmly, but the county delegations rallied around Robinson and gave northwest Iowa her man. The contest over superintendent was shorter. but equally close, and resulted in the selection of one of the best educators and organizers in eastern Iowa, who has been at the head of the Clinton schools for years and given universal satisfaction. He was regarded on all hands as the fittest man for the place. The platform is especially strong on the prohibition question, and this part was received with wild enthusiasm. With such a ticket and such a platform the party will go into the canvass with enthusiasm, and carry the state with a sweep.

[PRESS.]-The state convention met at 10 this morning, with Beardsley as temporary chairman. Every reference to Blaine or Allison made in the speech by John Brennan was applauded. The following committees were selected:

were selected:

Resolutions—L. W. Myers, J. R.
Hanly, Jacob Rich, R. H. Fairburn, E. M.
Gilchrist, E. S. Samson, J. S. Clarkson,
George Van Hunter, B. F. Clayton, J. Fred
Myers, George D. Perkins.
State Central Committee—E. W. Tatlock,
H. S. Sperry, W. D. Evans, J. L. Whitely,
S. C. Leland, A. W. Swalin, James A. King,
Lewis Miles, A. L. Hawey, A. D. Becknell,
A. C. Parker.
Permaneat Organization—W. W. Junkin,
W. C. Graves, Ed Knott, George McGregor.

Permanent Organization—W. W. Junkin, W. C. Graves, Ed Knott, George McGregor, S. S. Farwell, John F. Lacy, H. J. Budd, C. E. Vrooman, Smith McPherson, J. K. Deal, J. N. Miller, Credentials—H. R. Worden, Matt Parrott, L. L. Caldwell, James Smith, F. M. Epperson, W. H. Berry, J. M. Milligan, C. B. Hunt, C. S. Tomiluson, M. Kessey.

The convention then adjourned to 2 o'clook p. m.

The convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

At the afternoon session the committee on credentials reported that all the counties except Emmet were represented and that there were no contests. Colonel D. B. Henderson was elected permanent chairman and D. D. Doman permanent secretary.

Governor William Larrabee was nominated by acclamation and responded by a short speech.

nated by acclamation and responded by a short speech.
Lieutenant-Governernor Hull was nominated in the same manner. No nominating speeches were made and on these candidates there was no opposition.

On the first formal ballot for supreme judge Adam's received 308, Robinson 196, Ruddick 94, Lewis 142, Granger 77, Henderson 74, Miracle 95.

On the second ballot Robinson received 298%, Adams 307%, Lewis 146, Ruddick 78, Miracle 85, Heuderson 48, Granger 54%. No

choice.

Third ballot for supreme judge: Adams 314, Ruddlck 74. Miracle 77, Lewis 127, Henderson 27, Robinson 354, Granger 28.

The fourth ballot resulted: Robinson 463%, Adams 277%, Lewis 79, Ruddick 64, Henderson 19, Miracle 66, Granger 26%.

Ou the fifth ballot for supreme judge Senator George S. Robinson was nominated. For superistendent the following is the first ballot: Sabin 202, Grumbling 175, Frost 116, Gurney 97, Fellows 148, Coffeen 50, Eldridge 140.

On the third ballot Henry Sabin, of Clinton, was nominated by the following vote: Sabin 730, Grumbling 232, Frost 44, the nom-

ination being made unanimous.

The committée on resolutions reported at 6:30 o'clock the following platform of principles:

THE PLATFORM.

1. The republicans of Iowa accept as settled the old issues and conclusive results of the war and hall with patriotic satisfaction all sincere evidences of returning fraternity and reunion. The new issues, raised in the south since the war, against the right of every free man to cast his vote unmelested and have it honestly counted, and a sainst the right of

honestly counted, and a ainst the right of majority rule in the state and nation, are yet to be settled.

2. We deny that suffrage is purely a local question for each state to regulate in whole or suppress in part, as it chooses. The suppression of the votes of the black men in the south is not only a wrong to them; it is also in a national sense, in the election of congress and in state elections, a bold and successful method to make one vote in the south count for as much as two in the bold and successful method to make one vote in the south count for as much as two in the north, therefore a wrong which reaches into every neighborhood and to every voter in the union. It is also used to degrade the necroes of the south into a service form of cheap labor, with which free labor everywhere must soon be brought into competition.

3. We continue to favor a protective tariff for the upbuilding of American industries and the development of all our resources as a nation. We also favor it for the protection of American labor, and in such a degree as

a nation. We also favor it for the protection of American labor, and in such a degree as will maintain to such labor the advantage of difference between wages of the workingmen of Europe and America. We believe the tariff should be revised and reduced wherever this policy will allow and public interest approve. The strictest honesty, economy and retrenchment should be required and followed in the expenditure of all public money, and we declare for all possible and practicable reduction of taxation, both national and state. We favor a revision of the revenue laws of the state to the end that taxation may be equitable on all kinds of property.

both national and state. We favor a revision of the revenue laws of the state to the end that taxation may be equitable on all kinds of property.

4. We are opposed to criminal and vicious immigration of all kinds, to threaten the public welfare and disturbate social peace, and to all pauper immigration and convict or coolle labor, or to the contract of prison labor by the state to bring unfair competition to American workingmen. We favor such legislation in the state as will protect the miners and all other laborers in their full rights as to compensation, protection of life, hours of lobor and freedom of trade. All public lands should be held and all unearned lands granted reclaimed for actual settlers. Non-resident aliens should not be allowed to acquire title to lands in this country.

5. The civil service law, enacted by the republican party and now so flagrantly disobeyed and violated by the democratic administration, should be maintained and improved in all ways to insure its enforcement and increase its efficiency. The sole test of an incumbent of office or an applicant for a place in the detail service of the government should be honesty, competency and fidelity, with the single exception that, when all other qualifications are equal, the union soldier shall liave preference.

6. We are unable to give the commendation of good citizens to the administration of Grover Cleveland in its discrimination against and its shameful abuse of union soldiers and the constant preference it has shown to those who fought to destroy the union; in its despoite use of the executive power to vato bills passed by congress for the relief of the union soldiers, and the Des Moines river settlers; in its failure to reduce the surplus or decrease taxation; and for its broken promises to the beople, and inclined decrease taxation; and for its broken promises to the beople, and inclined its discharge of public services, we are compelled to de-

nounce it as being unpratriotic, unworthy, a disappointment to the country, and a fresh proof of the incapacity of the democratic party to conduct successfully the affairs of the nation.

7. The theory of public regulation and control of railways and other corporations, first enacted into law in this state, and by the state carried up to the approval of the supreme court of the United States, we maintain with increasing favor. We approve the general principles of the inter-state commerce law and favor such amendments thereto as will make it still more protective of the people and such state legislation as will apply its principles to this state. We ask that the next legislature shall, after a thorough and unsparing investigation, so revise and amend the laws forming the railroad code of the state as will secure to the people all legitlmate protection from corporation monopoly and extortion as will increase the efficiency and usefulness, of the commission, and as will secure all fair and possible reduction in freight and fares, believing that the first-class roads of the state can afford to reduce passenger fares to two cents a mile. We are opposed to all unjust discrimination the first-class roads of the state can afford to reduce passenger fares to two cents a mile. We are opposed to all unjust discrimination between persons and places and also to any railroad legislation which will tend to injure our agricultural, industrial or commercial interests, or that will ald in building up outside cities and interests at the expense of the cities and towns of our own state. We are also opposed to the granting of any form of exclusive rights by which any corporation or individuals will be protected from legitimate and honorable competion and established as a monopoly regardless of public interest.

S. This government, saved from destruction by reason of the patriotism and valor of union soldiers, cannot afford, in justice and honor, to deal less than justiy with them. It should cordially and promptly bestow, as an obligation of the government and not as charity, liberal pensions to all disabled or dependent soldiers and to dependent widows and parents of soldiers, thus preventing any suffering and want from coming to those to whom the nation owes a debt it can never repay.

9. Iowa has no compromise to hold with the saloon. We declare in favor of the faithful and vigorous enforcement in all parts of the state of the prohibitory law. The pharmacy law and county permit law should be so amended as to prevent the drug store or wholesale liquor law from becoming in any manner a substitute or successor of the saloon.

10. We express our sympathy with the peoreduce passenger fares to two cents a mile.

manner a substitute or successor of the saloon.

10. We express our sympathy with the people struggling for liberty and home rule,
whether it be the Irish people led by Gladstone and Parnell seeking to escape from
long time oppression, or the people of Dakota or other territories in this country deprived of home rule by the partisan injustice
of the democratic party.

11. We approve of the state administration
of public affairs in Iowa and especially commend Governor Larrabee for his contrageous
defense of the people from the extortion of

defense of the people from the extortion of railway monopolies and for his protest in behalf of Iowa against Cleveland's attempted

behalf of lowa against Cleveland's attempted surrender of the robel battle flags.

Mr. George D. Perkins, of Sioux City, read the platform, and when he reached the prohibitory plank, he was loudly cheered at every pause. The platform was adopted as a whole without dissent. The convention adjourned about 7 o'clock.

The striking features of the day were the theorem.

The striking features of the day were the enthusiasm and unanimity in favor of Senator Allison. He was cheered every time his name was mentioned with a heartiness of complete accord that left no doubt of the enthusiastic desire of the state to present his name for the presidency at the proper time. But for his own advice and the active efforts of his nearest friends in support of it that all personal ambitions should wait on party interest and that the party should wait till next year and get the latest judgment of the people, the convention would have declared for him. Congressman Henderson, his townsman and next friend, who was permanent man and next friend, who was permanent charman, while eulogizing Allison and being cheered at every word, urged these views upon the convention and advised them to be governed by them, and this advice was ac-

Maryland Republicans.

BALTIMORE, August 24 .- The republican state convention to nominate candidates for governor, comptroller and attorney general met here at noon to-day. Temporary organization was effected and committees apointed, after which a recess was taken to atford them time to report. The platform demands a radical reform of the civil service; that the tenure of office be made secure durremoval for cause shall accompany the power of appointment; declares that the action of the president regarding federal appointments is conclusive evidence that his professions of civil service reform are hollow and delusive; that his failure to call federal officeholders to account for disre-gard of his own instructions that they should can inderal officenciders to account for disregard of his own instructions that they should not engage in actions to control the political actions of their own party is a confession of insincerity on his own part, or proof that his will is controlled by the stronger will of the senior senator from Maryland; that congress should pass the Blair educational bill or some equivalent; favors some measure for adjusting the differences between capital and labor; for the passage of a law protecting American labor; for a stringent law against the use of money at elections. The balance of the platform deals with local questions. The following nominations were made: For governor, W. B. Brooks; comptroller, R. B. Dixon; attorney general, Francis Miller. After the nominations were made J. K. Cowan, a prominent leader of the reform movement of the democratic party, was introduced, and in a strong speech pledged the republican ticket the full support of the independent democrats.

Pennsylvania Prohibitionists. HARRISBURG, Pa., August 24.—About 400 delegates were present this morning when the prohibition state convention was called to order. After the committees were appointed the convention adjourned until clock in order to allow them time to report A committee was appointed to investigate the charges of unjust discrimination on the part of the Pennsylvania railroad in favor of

part of the Pennsylvania railroad in favor of the republican party.

At the afternoon session the platform was read. It denounces the liquor traffic and demands the prohibition of the same by a constitutional amendment; upbraids the present great political parties for their cowardice to meet the saloon power at the ballot box; favors protection to American labor and capital; restriction of immigration as against the pauper and criminal classes; reservation of public lands for actual settlers; popular education with the retention of of public lands for actual settlers; popular education with the retention of the bible in the public schools; just pensions to dependent soldiers or their families; clvil service, based on personal character and official fitness, and a wise and economical administration of public affairs. The platform also favors equal taxation, arbitration in labor disputes, and woman suffrage, and denounces the "confinental Sunday." The nomination of candidates will take place to-morrow morning.

The New Political Party.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—The execulive committee of the new political party recently organized in this city under the name of "The American Party," to-day issued an official call for a national convention in this city on the 16th and 17th of September, and they call upon all American citizens of whatever party or special affiliation, who sympathize with the sentiments and are in favor of the political objects of the new party, to attend for the purpose of completing the organization and promoting among others the following specific objects: To emphasize and perpetuate the sentiment of America for Americans; restriction of immigration; thorough revision of the naturalization laws; reserving American lands for American citizens only; to abolish polygamy in the United States immediately and entirely; adjust the relations between labor and capital on a permanent basis of equity and justice. Members of the following organizations are invited to meet and co-operate: Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Order of United American Mechanics, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Sons of Participants city on the 16th and 17th of September, and Mechanics, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Order of Deputies, Sons of Revolutionary Sires, Political Alliance, United Minute Men, the various granges, and all other orders and organizations whose principles and sentiments will enable them principles and sentiments will to work in the American party.

Pacific Mail Dividend Declared. NEW YORK, August 24,-The Pacific Mail has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, pay-

CROCKERY DEALERS MAD.

They Propose to Make It Warm For the Tea Men.

New York, August 24 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The Times says: "The crockery dealers propose to make it hot for the tea men who persist in giving away or selling crockery below cost. A meeting at the Cosmopolitan hotel was attended yesterday by fourteen crockery dealers represent ing New York and Brooklyn. Adolph Meyersberg, the temporary chairman, said that he had been urged by many of the dealers to call the members of the trade together and devise means for protection against the encroachments of the tea men, who are taking the business away from legitimate dealers. When this tea business began ten years ago, he said, the crockery dealers met to find out what kind of a thing it was. Officers were elected, the dealers met three or four times and then abandoned their organization. Since then the tea dealers had built up an enormous trade, which was ruining the legitimate crockery business. Many legitimate dealers had been driven out of it and the rest hung like drowning men to straws, hoping for a reaction. The grocers' union succeeded in getting a baking powder company to take a determined stand against the tea dealers. The latter had carried on an illegitimate business, violating the penal code, and some of them had been arrested and were under bail. The court of appeals would sustain the constitutionality of the law, and if the crockery men did not take a stand they had better go out of the business. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman." it was. Officers were elected, the dealers

Iowa County Attorneys Organize. DES MOINES, Ia., August 24.- Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The county attorneys of lows met in state convention vesterday for the purpose of organizing a state association. This is the first organization of the kind ever made in the state, and it may prove of immense value in the future in cooperation in criminal prosecution and uniformity of methods. Articles of association were agreed to and were signed by a majority of the county attorneys of the state. A resolution was passed in favor of a law that justices of the peace could not consider criminal cases unless the prosecution had been approved by the county attorney, or in case the attorney refuses such approval, the been approved by the county attorney, or in case the attorney refuses such approval, the prosecution shall file a bond to cover the cost of the case, or unless haste is needed to prevent the escape of the prisoner. This would operate as a check on spite work cases so common. Several other amendments were recommended, and the following officers elected for the year: W. W. Phillips, of Des Moines, president; W. W. Haskell, Oskaloosa, vice president; P. E. C. Lally, Denison, treasurer; Mr. Parker, Spencer, secretary; J. J. Clark, Mason City, recording secretary.

Christian Church Convention. DES MOINES, Ia. August 24 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The Iowa Christian convention, representing the Christian churches, met in annual session in the Central Christian church on Locust street ves terday afternoon. This body is an import-ant one, being composed of pastors and dele-gates from various churches, and has the ex-clusive control of the home and foreign missionary work of the state. They are strong and popular in Iowa, as it contains elements that tend to attract and bind its adherents

closely. It is estimated that three or four hundred delegates will be in attendance. The state board met and inished the year's business and the day's work was confined to hearing reports, which showed the church in this state to be flourishing.

A Train Wrecker Arrested. KANSAS CITY, August 24. - [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Charles Bobbitt was arrested about 4 o'clock this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Thomas Furlong, chief of Missouri Pacific detectives, charging him with complicity in the wrecking of a Mis-Independence, on the night of April 18, 1886. It is claimed that four men were engaged It is claimed that four men were engaged in the work—Bobbitt, Dolan, Greers and Whitney. Dolan is dead, Greers is in jail at Wyandotte, charged with having assisted in the wrecking of a train by which Horton and Carlisle lost their lives, while Bobbitt and Whitney are now under arrest. Bobbitt was arrested on the strength of a confession made by a party whose name the elective refused to reveal. whose name the detective refused to reveal. When arrested he displayed no surprise and refused to talk. The detectives claim they have a strong case against him.

An Urgent Appeal For Troops, DENVER, Colo., August 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The following was wired

to Washington to-night: Hon. Secretary Lamar, Washington, D. C.

Will you instruct General Crook to send troops into Garfield and Route counties and remove the Indians to the reservation. The Indians are threatening and the citizens all armed and excited, and unless you steps to remove the Indians and keep where they beions a serious conflict is o ensue. State troops are now protecting the women and children who have gathered at Meeker and other points. Citizens cannot return to their homes in piece and security until the Indians are returned to their reser-

[Signed.] ALVA ADAMS, Governor.

Supporters of McGlynn. PITTSBURG, August 24. - Rev. Fathers Ryan, of Memphis, and Bremer, of New Orleans, were in the city to-night on their way east. To a resorter they stated that they were going to New York and would present a memorial, signed by many Catholics of the south, to Rev. Father McGlynn. The paper tenders the latter their sympathy and expresses the hone that he will soon be rein stated to the priesthood. Fathers Ryan and Bremer will also visit Archbishop Corrigan and protest against the excommunication of Father McGlynn. Father McGlynn.

Wires Removed.

CHICAGO, August 24 .- All the wires of the Postal telegraph company were to-day summarily removed from the board of trade. A M. Wright, president of the board, gave the order. He says the Postal company was not only defying the board by continuing to fur-nish market quotations to the bucket shops, but was preparing to extend its business of this class and Wright intimates that a similar action may be taken to-morrow against the wires of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Another on the B. & O. WHEELING, W. Va., August 24.—An emi grant train coming west on the Baltimore & Onio road this morning ran into a freight train about twenty miles east of this city. The engineer and fireman of the emigrant train were killed and the fireman and engineer of the other train and fifteen emigrants are seriously but not failly but.

are seriously but not fatally hurt.

Seamen Want More Wages. CHICAGO, August 24,-The seamen's as sembly of the Knights of Labor last night passed a resolution demanding an increase of wages to \$2.50 per day from the vessel owners' association. The seamen of the association are now receiving \$11.95 per week. A tie-up is threatened if the demand is not

The New Hebrides Problem. PARIS, August 24.—The Soleil says England's opposition to France's annexation of the New Hebrides is due to a desire for com-pensation which France could easily grant

and quickly terminate the difficulty Sational Editorial Association. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 24.—Pursu ant to call of its president the annual meet-

ing of the national editorial association will convene at Denver, Colo., September 18. The date was originally set for September 6. An Old Resident Killed.

KITTANNING, Pa., August 24.-Captain James P. Murphy, who was born in 1795, and who is one of the oldest and wealthnest of the zens of this town, was struck by radroad cars this morning and instantly killed.

A TRAIN DITCHED NEAR CHADRON A F., E. & M. V. Train Derailed and the Fireman Killed - Argu-

THE REUNION A SUCCESS.

The Veterans and Friends at Norfolk Have

ing a Splendid Time.

Richardson Case. The Norfolk Reunion.

ments Being Made in the

Nonfolk, Neb., August 24.- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The city has a holiday appearance to-day. Bunting is flying in all directions. Three beautiful street decorations have been completed on Norfolk avenue. One of these is an archway in six sections, elaborately covered with grains, vegetables, flags and mottoes. The cereals show the wonderful fertility of the soil and the abundance of the harvest this season in this quarter of the season. Another is tastefully decorated with flags and such mottoes as "The Town is Yours, Help Yourself," "We Welcome Veterans and Visitors," "Our Flag is Still There," and "A Grateful Country Honors its Heroes."

Tee third is a large rainbow of national colors spanning the street. The camp contains a jolly crowd of vete-

rans and their families, who are enjoying their visit on the tented field. Large delegations came in on the trains to-day, the train from the west bringing in the bands of O'Neill, Atkinson, Oakdale and Neligh, They are filling the camp with strains of

O'Neill, Atkinson, Oakdale and Neligh. They are illing the camp with strains of inspiring music.

The reunion is already a success in point of attendance. Special trains have been loaded to the utmost capacity and the camp is filling up rapidly. Nine bands are on the grounds, including those of Ponca, Wayne, Atkinson, O'Neill, Oakdale, Neigh, Stanton, Burnett and the Eighth regimental. Addresses were made at the pavillion this afternoon by Governor Thayer and Chaplain Lozier, who awakened much enthusiasm among the veterans. Great interest was centered at the various state headquarters, where state reunions were held. The train bearing the Indians to the reunion was ditched above Long Pine this morning by the misplacement of a rail and by which accident Fireman Aiken lost his life. The delayed train arrived this evening. Tonight the camp fire was addressed by ex-Governor Saunders and Grand Commander Russeil. A drizzling rain be an late in the afternoon and somewhat dampened the arter of the visitors, but all are zetting along nicely under shelter of the tents. To-morrow promises to be a day of great interest, the leading feature of which will be a grand parade in the afternoon. Senator Minderson arrives to-night to visit the reunion.

Wreck on the Elkhorn Road.

Wreck on the Elkhorn Road.

Chadron, Neb., August 24.—[Special Telegram to the Bee].—Train No. 4 on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad was derailed last night between Wood Lake and Johnstown. The engine now lays on her side in the ditch. Four cars were derailed. As far as can be learned now no one was seriously injured except Fireman Aken, who was killed. No cause as yet can be assigned for the wreck. An inquest is being held and further particulars will be sent as soon as they can be learned. CHADRON, Neb., August 24. - [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-No new developments are heard from the wreck at Woodlake. The wreck was cleared up and trains passed at 5 p. m. The cause of the wreck is supposed to be that the track spread. The engine left the track and ran a few feet and tieped over on her side. She fell on the fireman's side and caught Charles J. Aken, the fireman, who was scalded to death. Mr. Aken is a single man. His home is in Sterling, Ill. He was a member of the A. O. U. W. and Fireman's brotherhood at this place, and leaves \$1,500 life insurance for his mother.

He had many warm friends at this place and on the road.

The train was crowded. A great many were on their way to attend the reunion at Norfolk. Many of them were badly shaken up and some bruised but none seriously injured. Train Master Hughes left here early this morning with the wrecking car accompanied by Dr. Waller, the company's physician. Superintendent Halsey, who was on his way home from the east, returned by special train, reaching Long Pine; this evening, Considerable excitement was caused here from the fact that a great many had relatives and friends aboard the train and the first intelligence of the wreck was seque.

telligence of the wreck was vague.

Arguments In Progress. Loup City, Neb., August 24 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |- The trial of Richardson was opened at the usual hour and the state proceeded with the rebuttal evidence. Among the witnesses examined was C. E. Rossiter, father-in-law of the late O. B. Willard, whose evidence merely corroborated the statements of other witnesses, to the effect that Willard had threatened the life of Richardson. The entire line of evidence on both sides appears to justify the shooting. The evidence was closed by the newspapers containing the scurilous articles which led to the sad affair, being produced in open court and read before the jury. The argument was then opened by the county attorney, who spoke for an hour, and was followed by T. S. Nightengale, T. Darnall, J. A. Scott, R. J. Nightengale, O. P. Mason and J. N. Paul. Lambertson and General Connor are to argue at the evening session. Judge Mason conducted the case all through in an able manner, but showed little faith in the guilt of the prisoner and only advocated the charge of manslaughter to the jury this evening. The feeling of the people are strong in favof of this prisoner after hearing the evidence. the sad affair, being produced in open cours

of this prisoner after hearing the evidence. Killed While Hunting. SCHIBNER, Neb., August 24.—News has been received here that William Krull of Dodge, had been shot Sunday evening, it if thought fatally. A party of three, William Krull, Charles Underhill and James Buhring, Krull, Charles Underhill and James Buhring, were out hunting fourteen miles northwest of Dodge, in Colfax county, and were returning home after dark. They got off the road and Krull got out of the wagon to look for it, going ahead of the team. He had not proceeded far when he scared up a chicken. The parties in the wagon both fired at it. In the darkness and tall grass they did not notice the location of Krull, and the whole charge fired by Buhring took effect in his body, the greater part entering his stomach. He was brought to Dodge, fourteen miles, and is lying in an unsconscious condition, with little hope of his recovery.

Expecting the B. & M. Chadron, Neb., August 24.—|Special Telegram to the BEE.|—Some little excitement is manifested on account of reports from Hemingford that the B. & M. had arranged to build into that place this fall. It is generally believed that should this be the

ease they will also reach Chadron this fall. Hemingford is only forty miles south of this place and the B. & M. to build into Hemingford will come from the southeast, heading north, and Chadron is right in her track toward the Hills.

This section has been visited by a cold wave within the last forty-eight hours, accompanied by a drizzling rain. The thermometer has fallen 45°. Some fear of frost was manifested but is keening cloudy has been

manifested, but its keepin r cloudy has been a safe guard arainst frost so far. Most of the corn crop is out of the way, but the latter planting might be seriously damaged. Corn in Knox County.

Cheignton, Neb., August 24 .- | Special to the Ben.j-Reports from eighteen precincts of the county relative to the condition of the corn crop show a flattering prospect for that sereni in the way of yield and quality. Plenty of sain in