THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Eviction of the Tenants On the O'Grady Estates in Ireland.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE ON HAND.

Women and Children Brutally Ejected From the Houses They Were Born in—William O'Brien's Speech—Foreign.

A Cruel Eviction.

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LIMERICK, August 31.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The O'Grady estate evictions continued to-day. During their progress Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., who had just arrived, drove over from Herbertstown with Mr. O'Mara, city sheriff, and presented himself at the entrance of the military cordon for admittance to the farm yard. A soldier advanced with fixed bayonet and said: "No one can pass through the lines." Mr. O'Brien asked the soldier who was the magistrate in charge. The soldier pointed to a gentleman in civil garb whose name is Major Rolleston. Thereupon Mr. O'Brien went over and said: "My name is O'Brien. I am a member of parliament and I think I have a right to witness the scene going on in that cabinet and propose to pass through to do so." Major Rolleston said: "I am not exactly in charge here, but have to get orders from Captain Plunkett and cannot therefore let any one pass here." Major Rolleston said finally: "I dare say Captain Plunkett might grant you an interview."

Mr. O'Brien replied: "I want nothing as a favor from Captain Plunkett, but what I claim is the right on the part of the people to witness scenes of barbarity of this kind. You will therefore understand me as claiming it not as a favor, but as a right."

After some hesitation Major Rolleston said: "I cannot have any further conversation with you," and then, pointing with his hand in the direction of the police, who were near Mr. O'Brien, he gave them the order. "Clear those people away." At once a number of the police, armed with batons, jumped over the wall and charged the crowd of people who were standing in one of the fields looking on, and who had not uttered a word during the whole interview. Upon seeing the advance of the policemen, Mr. O'Brien called out at the top of his voice, "This is atrocious conduct," and shouted to the military officer who stood near, that he would call upon him to bear witness that the people had not occasioned the smallest disturbance and yet the policemen had been sent among them to create a disturbance. The policemen then did not proceed further and Mr. O'Brien, addressing the officer in charge, exclaimed warmly, "God, we will soon have an end of this sort of thing." The Rev. Father Ryan, who was very near, said, pointing in the direction of the force, "These are the men who called us dogs last night."

Mr. O'Brien replied, "Very well, the dogs will have their days soon, anyhow."

The incident then terminated, and Mr. O'Brien, followed by a large crowd, and accompanied by Father Ryan, Mr. Condon, M. P., and other English visitors, walked into Herbertstown. There they entered the upper rooms of the house of Thomas Moore, a tenant of O'Grady, who was made bankrupt under the plan of campaign and imprisoned in Kilmainham jail. Father Ryan presided, and in introducing Mr. O'Brien to the crowd, which had assembled in the street, said, in referring to the eviction that morning, that among the more sympathetic were three English gentlemen who vied with the children in helping to bear a tenant along. This announcement was received with loud cheers.

Mr. O'Brien, who was received with continued cheering, said: "Fellow countrymen, Father Ryan has just described to you the sickening and brutal scene witnessed here to-day in Herbertstown. I confess that to me it is heart-breaking to be obliged to stand by with folded arms and endure scenes of that kind. I don't wonder that Captain Plunkett has given orders that no man shall be allowed close enough to see what is going on. But the English people are discovering what is going on, and I promise that the cordon of soldiers and police will not prevent the English people from learning of the work to-night in Herbertstown, aye and by and by chastising it, too. Just think of it. Has this man O'Grady even spent a shilling on even a blade of grass grown on these lands around. He is worthless, and has never done anything but drag the last farthing of rent out of better men than himself. The work that he is doing here to-day is simply highway robbery of the basest kind. O'Grady attempts, as it were, to stab tenants to death before relief can reach them under the law, and the castle, instead of muzzling a man of that sort, lends him soldiers and police to protect him in bludgeoning people for defending the home in which they were born and in flinging helpless old women out of the doorway. O'Grady has the army at his back to-day, but I tell you that big as his forces here to-day there is a greater army gathering in England now under the banner of William Ewart Gladstone. I pledge myself to the men and women evicted to-day that they will be maintained in comfort and decency until they are returned in triumph to their homes, and I trust these evictions will be the signal to this great county of Limerick, to raise a great county fund as the county of Cork has most nobly done, to re-imburse these men, and show the rack renters that people evicted are the nation's champions, and that they will be rewarded out of the nation's purse. Now, I will say no more to you except on with the work and three cheers for the plan of campaign. You have only to stamp out traitors and and sneaks and landgrabbers, if there are any among you. You have only to carry on this fight and fight it out unflinchingly to the end and our generous young general, Father Ryan, will yet live to plant that banner of victory upon the highest pinnacle of Kellballyover. The same night the bonfires upon this hill will be lighted and will proclaim to the world that landlordism has fallen never to rise again and that a happy and a free and a peaceful Irish nation has arisen upon its ruins."

Other speeches followed and the concourse dissolved into groups of determined men and women eagerly discussing the situation. To me it seemed as if I had dreamed I had gone back to the continental times of 1775.

Chamberlain Coming to America.

LONDON, August 31.—Joseph Chamberlain expects to go to America at the close of the present session of parliament, and has decided to abandon his proposed visit to Ulster. The Telegraph says Chamberlain is pre-eminently the man to unravel the technicalities of the matter, and devise a reasonable settlement of the fisheries question, if such a thing is possible. The Standard says the fisheries commission is to contain a member of the Canadian government.

English Mediation Fails.

ROME, August 31.—It is reported that English mediation in Abyssinia has failed.

THE GREAT CHINESE BANK.

Plans Being Perfected to Carry Out Count Mitkiewicz's Scheme.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The concessions which Count Mitkiewicz has obtained from the Chinese government are much more important than they are generally supposed to be, if the gentlemen who are associated with the count are to be believed. It seems from the statements these gentlemen make that he went to China for the purpose of securing the telegraph and railroad rights of the empire, and while there the project of the bank, of which so much has been said, was developed, and he saw his opportunity and seized it. Count Mitkiewicz is one of the most shrewd financiers in the United States, but he lacks the necessary secretiveness which is so essential to a good diplomat. It is said that the Chinese government has appointed seven commissioners to represent the empire in America, and that the count has been appointed one of the seven. It is said to be the purpose of the envoys to make a through study of the American system of banking and coinage, as well as the postal system which prevails in the United States. Some years ago Japan sent a similar commission to this country and the result has been the adoption of many of the American customs in the Japanese empire. Mitkiewiesy and the Chinese ambassador are expected here next week. Arrangements are now being made to show them all that is to be shown in the departments here, and the national banking system will be thoroughly explained to them. It is thought that the new banking institution in which Mitkiewicz will be largely interested will be backed by Philadelphia capital and that it will be the national bank of the Chinese empire. It will have sole power to issue notes, and besides this it will have a monopoly of the coinage of the empire. A gentleman who is interested with Mitkiewicz in the Turnbull telephone says it is the purpose of the Chinese government to abandon the system of coinage which now prevails and adopt instead some plan similar to that in vogue in Japan. Paper money will be issued similar to that issued by the national banks in this country, and there is to be a new era in the Chinese financial history which will be of great benefit to all merchants doing business with the Flowery Kingdom. Nothing can be said as to the details of the scheme which has been laid out until the arrival of the embassy. Count Mitkiewecz has rented the house lately occupied by Secretary Manning, which will be the headquarters from which all business will be done. The six mandarins who compose the embassy with Count Mitkiewicz will be quartered at the Chinese legation. The Chinese minister has recently been ordered from Spain to the United States in order that he may be present to render any necessary assistance to the seven gentlemen who are to collect the necessary data to enable the home authorities to proceed with their great reform scheme intelligently. The Manning house is situated within a few blocks of the building occupied by the Chinese legation.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Captain James M. Ingalls, First artillery, is detailed for duty at Wellets Point, New York, until September 15. Lieutenant Colonel John Green, Second cavalry, has been granted five months leave to take effect December 1. First Lieutenant Thaddeus H. Capron, Ninth Infantry, has been found incapacitated for active service by a retiring board and is retired from active service from this date. The transfer of Second Lieutenant Lucien G. Barry from battery M, light battery F to battery M, took effect August 29. A general court martial convenes to-day at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, composed of the following detail from the Fifth artillery: Captain William I. Beck and Charles Morris, First Lieutenant Benjamin K. Roberts, Frank Thorp, David D. Johnson and William R. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant Avery D. Andrews, and First Lieutenant E. R. Hill. Judge advocates changes in the recruiting services: Second Lieutenant E. C. Bullock, Seventh cavalry, to relieve First Lieutenant L. R. Hare at Fort Meade, Dakota; Second Lieutenant D. M. Anglum, Twelfth infantry, to relieve First Lieutenant R. J. C. Irvine, adjutant Eleventh infantry at Fort Sully, and Second Lieutenant H. C. Hale, Twelfth infantry, to relieve First Lieutenant J. A. Emery, Eleventh infantry, at Fort Bennett.

A Petition Against Sheep Raisers.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—A petition has been filed in the general land office by citizens of White Pine county, Nevada, accompanied by resolutions passed at a public meeting, asking the intervention of the land department to protect settlers against unlawful appropriation of lands by foreign sheep raisers. The petitioners allege that there are several companies of English, mostly aliens, having large flocks of sheep which travel from water to water utterly destroying the grass and contaminating the water used by the settlers for domestic purposes. They also complain that the domination exercised over the country by these stock companies prevents new settlers from coming in and makes it impossible to have their schools, churches, and other benefits of civilization. Acting Commissioner Stockslayer has directed that an investigation into the matters complained of be made by a special agent of the general land office.

A MUCH-MARRIED SOLDIER.

Remarkable Matrimonial Career of an Enlisted Army Man.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Clinton Williams told a remarkable story of matrimonial adventure in police court to-day. He is about thirty. When young he ran away from home and enlisted as a musician in the United States cavalry. He went to Arizona, tired of soldiering in a few months and deserted. He was captured and sentenced to six years in the military prison on Alcatrez island, in the Bay of San Francisco. While in prison he met a young girl and married her. His father went out to San Francisco and freed his son on the plea that he was under age when he enlisted. Clinton left his wife in San Francisco, and came to Fort Wayne, where he enlisted in company A, First infantry, as a musician. He got into trouble with an officer and struck him over the head, for which he received six months in the house of correction and a dishonorable discharge. After his term he came to Baltimore. Here he married Louisa Keyser. After remaining five weeks he enlisted at Fort McHenry, in November, 1884, and in June, 1885, he started with his regiment for New Orleans. In that city he married Lena Morse. His next adventure was a duel with a soldier, and both were dishonorably discharged. Williams was wounded in the arm. He went to Philadelphia and started a bar-room. There he was married to a fourth wife. Williams then tried gambling, but losing all his money deserted his wife in Philadelphia and came to Baltimore. Again he enlisted in the cavalry, under the assumed name of Clinton H. Lee. His regiment was ordered to St. Louis, and from there to Fort Leavenworth. At the latter place he got into a fight with a guard and killed him. He was sentenced to six years in a military prison, but was freed on the plea of insanity. He then came back to Baltimore, and on July 25 last made Nellie Hewett his wife No. 5. He married her under the name of Charles B. Edwards. He is perfectly sane.

WANT DAMAGES.

Suits Aggregating $127,500 Growing Out of the Chatsworth Disaster.

PEORIA, August 31.—The first litigation growing out of the Chatsworth horror, cropped out to-day in the shape of injunction damage suits aggregating $127,500, which were begun in the circuit court. Ten are for $5,000 each, all death cases. The others are for injuries, and demand various sums, reaching in one instance $20,000.

The Glass Workers' Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 31.—There is now every probability that all branches of the glass industry will resume work without any trouble, excepting the window glass workers.

OMAHA A RIVAL OF CHICAGO.

The Great Lake City Alarmed at Its Constantly Increasing Trade.

THE RAILROADS BLAMED FOR IT

General Consternation Over the Fact That the Dressed Beef and Hog Business is Rapidly Slipping From Its Grasp.

Omaha Capturing Chicago Trade.

CHICAGO, August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune to-day, in a long article on railway extortions and how Chicago's business is being injured by them, shows that Omaha is capturing Chicago's trade, and that Chicago is alarmed at the rapid strides of her young rival. The Tribune says: "Owing to the unjust discrimination of the railways, over 500,000 hogs have been diverted from Chicago since March 1 to Omaha, which, during the year preceeding and from March 1 to August 25, 1886, slaughtered only 30,000 hogs, has taken 420,000 of the animals, and Kansas City 100,000 away from Chicago during the last six months. This is due to the fact that the railways in the combination have charged 50 per cent more for shipping live hogs from Omaha to Chicago than for dressed annimals. The next discrimination is in favor of Boston and Omaha as against Chicago. The difference between the price of hogs in Chicago and Omaha is 10 cents per 100 pounds in favor of the latter city, yet with this difference Boston packers purchase live hogs in Omaha and ship them around Chicago to Boston for less money than they can purchase them here and transport them to Boston. The difference is not in the price of the hog, but in a discriminating freight rate. It was supposed that under the interstate law a long haul could not possibly cost less than a short haul. The Boston packers are the most reticent and successful rivals of the Chicago fraternity. They ship cattle and hogs alive to Boston and manage to get a freight rate so low that they can dress their product on the Atlantic coast and compete with western dressed beef companies. Gloom seems settling on various interests and imprecations against the odious construction of the law by the railways are heard on every hand. At the Allerton packing company yesterday it was believed that the pork slaughtering interests would have to leave Chicago for more western points or go out of business. It was unaccountable in that quarter that dressed pork could be shipped from Omaha to New York cheaper than live hogs could be brought to Chicago, dressed and sent east, yet the loss of half a million dollars to Chicago in six months tells the whole story. The dressed beef companies having put in a general denial that there was any profit in the business owing to the close competition, Martin, of the Armour establishment, was asked why the packers continued in the busines. 'Our profit comes,' her replied, 'from individual enterprise. There is no money in dressed beef, not a penny, but we secure business by manufacturing every portion of the animal into some product. As to the hog trade, it seems probable that owing to railway discrimination Chicago will lose it.'"

P. D. Armour—"Cattle are to become scarce in a year or two. There are more cattle coming to market than are wanted. The government is opening cheap lands for the people and a great many cattle are being forced on the market prematurely. All this will tell on the cattle trade a year or two from now and will probably end in making the price very high."

WANT MORE TIME.

The Defense in the Haddock Case Ask For Postponement.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The trial of Fred Munchrath, one of the conspirators against the life of Rev. Haddock, has been fixed for Wednesday, September 7. Attorney Argo asked for an extension of another week. He argued that the defense could not properly prepare for the trial in so short a time. States Attorney Marsh opposed this on the ground that only one case could be reached this term if there was any delay now. The defense state that they desire that each case go to trial successively. This will consume the time of the court for months. County Attorney Marsh states that the court will have to adjourn two weeks in October to let the judge hold in Lyon county but he thinks, while all the cases will now be heard, it is more than likely that John Arensdorf's case will be the last heard. The defense say that for $1,000 guaranteed for the delivery of Henry Peters they will bring him to Sioux City, and for another $1,000 they will produce Trieber. Leavitt and his wife and Bismark will be here as witnesses for the state.

Fire at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Fire was discovered early this morning in a one-story frame building on Fourth street, opposite the new chamber of commerce building, occupied by John Hobbs as a butcher shop. The fire was put out without great damage being done, although much valuable property was endangered. As it is the building is a complete wreck. Mr. Hobbs estimated the loss of his stock at $800, insurance $500. The fire undoubtedly was of incendiary origin.

Death of a Chicago Man.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—J. D. Salisbury, formerly editor of the Industrial World and Iron Worker of Chicago, while returning with his wife from Hot Springs, Dak., died here this evening. The remains will be sent east to-morrow.

Villard at the Old Stand.

NEW YORK, August 31.—There were rumors all day that Henry Villard was again interested in the Oregon Transcontinental company, and that as the representative of a Berlin syndicate he has taken up the floating debt of the company. These were confirmed later by the statement of Henry Villard to Horace White that an agreement had been entered into between the Oregon Transcontinental company and a foreign syndicate, headed by the Deutsche bank of Berlin, in pursuance of which almost the entire floating debt of the Oregon Transcontinental company will be paid off immediately, and $6,000,000 is already provided for this purpose. The statement gave as securities sold $3,000,000 Oregon Navigation bonds, which it has been carrying for the Oregon Navigation company, and $1,000,000 of Oregon Navigation stock held in its own treasury and had given an option on $2,000,000 additional Oregon Navigation stock.

The Central Pacific's Big Mortgage.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—The Central Pacific Railroad company has filed a document in the recorder's office which mortgages nearly all the visible property of that company. The property deeded in trust goes to secure the payment of interest and principal on 16,000 $1,000 bonds which are redeemable fifty years from October 1, 1866. The ducument was filed in five counties before placed on record here. The act of congress granting the lands, descriptions of property, etc., are set forth at length. In fact, it is disclosed that $10,000,000 worth of bonds were authorized to be issued in January, 1885, to pay the floating debt, and $5,000,000 worth issued in October, 1885; $10,000,000 worth more were authorized to be placed on the market and $5,000,000 worth more issued to redeem outstanding bonds of previous issues. It is believed the money is needed to complete projected roads.

Sewerage For Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., August 31.—The city council has ordered the construction of a sewerage system here to cost $130,000.

BOND SALES.

Only a Small Amount Purchased By the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The offering of 4½ per cent bonds for redemption to-day at bids for the preference of the secretary of the treasury was nearly $3,500,000. The prices ranged from $1.08½ to $1.09, 73 flat, which averaged a fraction higher than last week's offerings. Secretary Fairchild being away on a vacation, Assistant Secretary Thompson took his place and opened the bids, aided by Treasurer Hyatt and Chief Miller, of the loan division, who form the rest of the treasury bond committee. There were a good many bids, but not so many from private parties as there had been last week, the preference given to that class then having apparently exhausted the number. One bid from Senator fair, of San Francisco, of $600,000 registered bonds at the price paid by the secretary to-day was not definite enough for the committee, as it did not specify whether the bidder would accept the highest or the lowest price paid. Mr. Fairchild decided in a similar bid last week, however, that the party should get the lowest price. The increased price in bids and co-incident rise in New York bond quotations, made it evident to Assistant Secretary Thompson and the treasury officials, that a combination had been effected in some manner to get better figures out of the government, and it was seen as soon as the bids had been opened that only a very small amount could be accepted at such figures. Nearly three hours afterwards the committee announced that the department would take about half a million and that this sum would split up among half a dozen small holders at prices ranging from $1.08½ to $1.09 flat. This gives no encouragement to further high offerings. It is equal to a rejection of all bonds put up for sale to the government this week, and it indicates the determination of the treasury department not to allow any crowding up of the prices. Low bids have so far been rewarded by moderately liberal purchases. High bids have been practically ignored. This policy will be adhered to, and under such conditions, with the government, as the main purchaser of 4½s, the effect must be a gradual reduction in the premium.

Not Yet Officially Advised.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The department of state has not yet been officially advised of Chamberlain's appointment as president of the royal commission charged with the duty of effecting a settlement of the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries. While this government has not yet selected the persons who will be entrusted with the conduct of the negotiations in its interest, yet little difficulty is expected to be met in finding men whose breadth of view and legal acumen will ensure proper presentation of the interests of the United States and an agreement honorably in terms and satisfactory to the whole country. Secretary Bayard will make it a point that on the questions at issue our representatives shall present an undivided front. He believes that there can be no doubt as to the power of the president to appoint the American commissioners, as he is constitutionally authorized to initiate negotiations and make treaties with foreign countries subject to ratification by the senate. The exact functions of the commission have not been defined. Generally it will consider all of the questions at issue between the United States and Canada arising from the conflicting claims of the two countries respecting the fisheries, but whether the result of the negotiations, if successful, will be a new treaty or an amicable agreement under the treaty now operative, cannot at present be predicted. The negotiations with Great Britain have, however, now reached such a phase that Secretary Bayard is encouraged in the belief that in the final adjustment of the questions which have vexed the two nations since the expiration of the treaty of Washington, is near at hand.

How to Make Stanford Answer.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The decision of the federal judges in California against compelling Senator Stanford to testify before the Pacific railway investigating committee has created much talk. Prominent lawyers say the attorney-general of the United States should begin suit in the United States court against the directors of the Central and Union Pacific roads charging them with using money to corrupt territorial, state and national legislation, and also for stocks and bonds issued contrary to law. In this way Stanford and his friends would be compelled to answer all questions put to them.

Agitators to Be Bounced.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Indian Commissioner Atkins to-day sent a dispatch to Indian Agent Stollsteimer at the southern Ute agency in southwestern Colorado, directing him to forthwith remove from the reservation all persons found thereon whose presence in any way tends to disturb the peace and quiet of the Indians, and if found necessary to carry out this order to call upon the military for assistance.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Henry Oelke was to-day appointed postmaster at Farmersburg, Clayton county, Ia., vice Herbun Kindson, resigned; Chancey A. Evans, Swanton, Saline county, Neb., vice Joseph T. Cook, resigned.

The August Public Debt Decrease.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—It is estimated at the treasury department that the decrease in the public debt for August will amount to $5,000,000.

DISHONEST MONEY LOANERS.

Crooked Practices Cause the Arrest of Albert Netter.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Yesterday Judge Donahue signed an order for the arrest of Albert Netter, in a suit against him and his brother to recover $29,000 and interest from December 26, 1877. The claim foots up to about $45,000. Bail was fixed at $30,000. The order of arrest was procured upon an allegation that the Netters obtained money under false and fraudulent representations. The case sets forth that the firm of Netter & Co. were engaged in loaning large sums of money for institutions and wealthy individuals, who were willing to accept a lower rate of interest than was then ruling upon conditions that the collateral should be first class and that the margin between the amount advanced upon the securities and the market price should be wide. In this way Netter & Co. obtained possession of a large amount of securities which they were able to rehypothecate for much more money than they had advanced upon them. They pocketed the difference, and when detected they absconded.

Another Canadian Skipper.

PITTSBURG, August 31.—G. W. Wilkins, extensive lumber dealer and boat builder, of Kittanning, Pa., who recently made an assignment, has fled to Canada. He writes that he is now in Toronto and will not return unless the proposition for a compromise which he has made to his creditors is accepted. His liabilities are said to be about $100,000. It is supposed that he has some $50,000 in cash with him.

A Short Treasurer Skips.

WAPAKONETA, Anglaize County, Ohio, August 31.—There is great excitement here over the absence of Israel Lucas, county treasurer. Lucas left town last Saturday night with his wife, saying he was going to Toledo. It was discovered that $31,000 of the treasury's funds are missing. Lucas' friends insist that he will return all right.

Heavy Failure at Boston.

BOSTON, August 31.—C. A. Campbell, an extensive coal dealer with an office here and wharves at Chelsea, suspended payment today for the benefit of his creditors. The direct and indirect liabilities will reach $350,000, with assets of $250,000, which will cover the direct liabilities. The suspension was caused by a large failure in Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The Burbons of the Keystone State Hold Their Annual Pow-wow.

THE PLATFORM A PARALYZER.

Taffy Dealt Out in Big Doses to the Cleveland Administration—A Play For the Irish Vote—Iowa Greenbackers.

Keystone Bourbons in Council.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., August 31.—The democratic state convention convened at noon with every delegation full, and a large attendance of prominent state and local politicians. The galleries were jammed with spectators, and the boxes were well filled with newspaper correspondents and politicians. The most conspicuous absentee was William A. Wallace, whose failure to meet his old-time foe from the Second congressional district has been a marked incident of the gathering. Randall was the most interesting figure in the Philadelphia delegation. To the surprise of everybody, Congressman William L. Scott appeared as a substitute member of the Erie delegation. Scott's appearance as a delegate was the result of a late conference of the anti-Randall leaders, when it was determined that Scott should go upon the committee on resolutions and contest with Randall for the chairmanship of that body.

At exactly 12 o'clock Dallas Sanders called the convention to order. Ex-Congressman George Post, of Susquehanna, was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. During the course of his remarks he said: "In some quarters there is an evident attempt to convey the impression that President Cleveland is inimical to the wounded and decrepit soldiers of the late war, and yet he has approved in the past two years more private pension bills than were signed by republican presidents in twelve years, and all pension legislation which was calculated to afford relief to crippled soldiers or the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers have been gladly approved by him."

The list of members of the committee on resolutions was then announced and the convention then adjourned to 3:30. The committee on resolutions met at once and on motion of Randall, William L. Scott was made chairman. A sub-committee of six was appointed by the chair to prepare a report for the consideration of the general committee, which is to meet in an hour. The sub-committee was constituted as follows: W. L. Scott (chairman), Samuel J. Randall, ex-Governor Curtin, Robert E. Wright, S. T. Neal and J. B. Osborn. This indicates that two platforms will be submitted to the convention, and that the fight will be held on the floor.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the convention re-assembled. The committee on resolutions unanimously reported a platform, which was adopted, as follows:

1. That we renew our allegiance to the principles and declarations of the platform adopted at Chicago in 1884, which Mr. Cleveland, the nominee of the party, heartily endorsed, declaring in his letter of acceptance: "I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve of the same. So plain a statement of democratic faith and the principles upon which the party appeals to the sufferages of the people needs no supplement or explanation." To these principles he has faithfully adhered in all his public utterances. We further affirm the platform adopted by our state convention in 1886. In the state of the existing conditions of the public treasury we demand with emphasis that the large surplus already in the treasury shall be used to pay the public debt and that the current and unnecessary increase going on beyond the needs of the government shall be immediately prevented by a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of the duties on imports in accordance with the foregoing declarations.

2. That we fully endorse the administration of President Cleveland. Wise, sagacious and patriotic, he has restored confidence to the business interests of the country in the democratic party, has directed the financial affairs of the government with aptability, has strengthened public credit and thereby given us a period of great industrial and commercial prosperity. The apprehension in the minds of some that the advent of our party to the control of the federal government would be dangerous has been dispelled. Our people are more contented and well-to-do than in years, and more respected than ever by other nations. His principal of administration has been pure, economical and fearless, and meets the approval of all fair-minded and conservative citizens.

3. We recognize the material benefits which this country has received from immigration. We endorse the legislation of congress against the importation of contract labor and to compel the return of paupers and criminals. We commend the national administration for its effort to rigidly enforce these laws, and while we are all opposed to any illegal restrictions, we favor such additional measures of regulation as may be found necessary.

4. We favor liberal pensions to deserving union soldiers and sailors, and refer to the action of the present administration in adding to the pensions a larger number than was ever before placed thereon within a corresponding period, while at the same time protecting the treasury from fraudulent claims, as proof of this fact.

5. We point with pride to the fact that since the democratic party has been in power in any branch of the federal government, not one acre of the public lands has been granted to corporations, nor has any land grant been revived or extended.

6. The failure of the state revenue bill, after it had been carefully perfected and nearly unanimously passed by both branches of the legislature, was a crime against the majority of the commonwealth, whereby the people must pay $1,000,000 annually in taxation that should and would have been paid by the corporations, and the failure of the state administration to attempt any correction of the wrong doing or exposure of the fraud or criminal neglect condoned a crime against both the authorities and the people, and confessed the supremacy of ring rule in Pennsylvania.

7. That we re-affirm our declaration in favor of the passage of such legislation as will properly enforce the provisions of the act (17), of the state constitution, relative to corporations, to prevent improper discrimination and equalize taxation.

8. That we denounce the action of the last republican legislature in the bill for the relief of the producers and refiners of oil in the oil district of the state, known as the Billingsley bill, as being in the interest of monopoly and against the interest of the people of that large section of the state.

9. The democratic party sympathizes with the oppressed of all nations and in all movements having for their object the attainment of the blessings of local self-government, such as are enjoyed by the people of this union as the result of the enforcement of democratic policy. The granting of home rule to Ireland is due as the acknowledgement of a sacred inherent right and the gallant struggle for the accomplishment of this long delayed act of justice under the magnificent leadership of Gladstone and Parnell commends itself to the moral support of the American people. It is our earnest wish that the efforts of these distinguished statesmen may soon be crowned with success. We still hold to the ancient doctrine of the party that the preservation of the rights of the people demand that we should look with jealousy upon monopolies and restrict corporate power within its proper sphere and we heartily approve the action of the national administration in reclaiming and throwing open to the people for settlement 100,000,000 acres of lands which, through artifice and fraud, were wrongfully held by the corporations, having been forfeited to the people by the failure to comply with the condition of the grants.

J. Ross Thompson, of Erie, was nominated for supreme judge and B. J. McGeann, of Lancaster, for state treasurer.

The convention adjourned sine die.

Iowa Greenback Convention.

DES MOINES, August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The action of the greenback and united labor convention to-day was a surprise and is yet a puzzle to the people who are not into General Weaver's schemes. It was a fair-sized convention if the visitors be counted and a large part of the state was represented. The speeches were the same old greenback tirades against the dominant party and the existing laws and loud appeals to shake off the old parties and join the new. One delegate from Muscatine stoutly defended the union labor ticket and platform already in the field and opposed the plan of Weaver to work for fusion. But he was in a hopeless minority and could do nothing against the wishes of the leaders. The address adopted is looked upon by all parties as simply a club in the hands of Weaver with which to drive to-morrow's democratic convention into his camp and either nominate him for governor or secure a secret endorsement of him for United States senator. All eyes will be turned toward Weaver's friends in the democratic convention, as there were several county delegates instructed for him for governor. Nearly all the democrats are now here and ready. They are heartily in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory law and it is believed will make a very strong and radical platform on that subject. Most of them are also opposed to fusion and want a genuine democratic ticket. Senator Dodge will be temporary chairman and is expected to make a flowery speech. John C. Kelly, of the Sioux City Tribune, will be temporary secretary. The prospective nominee for governor, Major Anderson, of Knoxville, is a man with a clean record, but he has not been before the people before.

[Press.]—The greenback state convention met this afternon in East Des Moines and a temporary organization was effected by selecting Henry S. Wilcox for chairman. He made a speech and the customary committees were then appointed. Pending deliberations of the committee a good portion of the afternoon was spent in speech making. There are about ten delegates present, only a portion of the state being represented. The greenback convention to-day closed its labors by the adoption of the following address:

To the Farmers and Laboring People of the State of Iowa: The union labor and greenback parties of Iowa in convention assembled submit the following address and resolutions for your consideration. We are about to again choose members of the legislature, governor and other officials, and the legislature chosen will select a United States senator. It is the duty of the whole people to act thoughtfully and earnestly in this emergency. The republican party has controlled the legislature of Iowa for about a quarter of a century, and under the manipulation of lobbyists and monopolists the following among other important bills were voted down by the last general assembly: The non-resident alien land bill; Cassatt screen bill; bill to abolish truck stores; bill for a more just system of taxation and assessments; bill to reduce interests and compel a mortgage owner pay his share of taxes; bill to prohibit free passes to state officials; bill providing for the election of railroad commissioners by popular vote and empower them to fix a maximum rate of transportation. They have gerrymandered the state into congressional, senatorial and legislative districts and have given a minority of the voters control of the legislature and the election for United States senator. The reforms aimed at by these bills have all been done repeatedly by the republican party in state platforms. The promise was made only to deceive the voters. That party is again before the people making the same seductive pledges, but those who annually violated their words must not longer be trusted. The farmers and other producers of Iowa are suffering more than ever from unjust legislation and lack of needed laws. The rural districts of this rich vale are actually losing population notwithstanding the state is less than fifty years old. The burdens of taxes, interest, debt and official salaries are constantly increasing, while general values are constantly decreasing in spite of the increasing toil of the people. The financial system of contraction and money hoarding is producing its natural, inevitable result in first mortgaging and then bankrupting the country. Dear money, cheap labor and cheap produce have been the mottoes of congress and the Iowa legislature, until at least three-fourths of the farms of the state are mortgaged to non-residents at a high rate of interest, and our farmers are practical serfs. The railroad system, which should be the greatest blessing of civilization, has become, through stock watering, rebates and large charges an actual curse. Other abuses too numerous to mention are making conditions actually intolerable, and no longer endurable. Believing as we do, that the farmers and laborers of Iowa now realize their desperate condition, and are only prevented from united and successful effort to overthrew their enemies by party prejudice and party spirit, and that by placing a ticket in the field, this convention could now hope to secure immediate relief, and to unite the people in one general non-partisan effort that shall sweep the state; therefore

Resolved, That we endorse, ratify and adapt the union platform adopted at Cincinnati and at Marshalltown.

We recommend to the farmers and other industrial classes of Iowa to immediately call a state convention which shall be independent and non-partisan for the purpose of nominating an independent ticket, to be followed by similar movements in senatorial districts, and in event such a ticket is placed before the people, which shall be satisfactory to the state committee selected by this convention, we pledge it our hearty support and respectfully urge union labor and greenback voters and the farmers and business men of the state to urgently support the action of such independent convention.

In accordance with this address, which was adopted after a short discussion, the convention adjourned without naming a ticket for state officers.

The committee on credentials reported a total of forty-six counties represented. The following permanent officers were elected: M. L. Wheat, chairman; H. S. Wilcox, secretary, and E. H. Gillette and W. H. Robb, vice-presidents.

Young, But No Slouch.

SACO, Me., August 31.—Frank C. McNeilly, nineteen years old, who has been employed in the Saco and Biddleford Savings institution, has mysteriously disappeared, taking with him $3,500 in money, United States registered bonds to the amount of $185,000, and railroad and municipal and other bonds amounting, as near as can now be determined, to about $91,000. Though he left town Monday afternoon, the bank officers and family have kept the matter so quiet that the news did not leak out until this morning. The president, trustees and cashier placed the greatest confidence in him. He was acquainted with the combination of every lock in the bank vaults. Cashier Kelly is also treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance company. Monday afternoon he left the office, leaving McNeilly to finish up the day's accounts. When Kelly opened the bank Tuesday morning he found Monday's accounts were not completed. The president was notified and the entire afternoon was spent examining the contents of the safe. A large amount of gold and currency which McNeilly could easily have stolen was unmolested. President Goodall says the loss is so much less than the surplus that the bank will be perfectly safe even if the amount taken by the absconding clerk is never recovered. The $185,000 in United States registered bonds cannot be used by the thief. The bank's statement last May places the surplus at $64,000. Notice has been posted stating that the bank is safe and that depositors need feel no alarm. Bank Examiner Richards is expected here this afternoon. Detectives have been engaged and sent in all directions. The ticket agent at the Boston & Maine station at Biddeford is positive McNeilly bought a ticket there Monday, but does not remember the direction.

Meeting of Railroad Lines.

CHICAGO, August 31.—A meeting of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota lines was held to-day. The question of soft coal rates from Illinois mines to points in the states named was up for consideration, the Chicago & Northwestern having recently put in a lower schedule. After some discussion the chairman was authorized to consult with the line named for the purpose of securing a return to the old tariff. No definite action was taken. Another session will be held to-morrow.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A BARN

The Horrible Fate of Harry Rockafellow at Fremont.

ANOTHER HEAVY WIND STORM.

Republican City Again the Victim—The Shooting Tournament at Loup City and Bellevue Range—Other Nebraska News.

A Man Burned to Death.

FREMONT, Neb., August 31.—[Special to the BEE.]—Bela Baldwin's large livery barn burned to the ground last night. It was well under way before the fire was discovered, and being a frame building and the loft full of hay, nothing could be done to stop the flames, though the fire companies played three streams on the building all the time. Their energies were also devoted to saving the adjoining property, which they did with splendid success, though with hard work. There were thirty-one head of horses in the barn when the fire was discovered. These were all gotten out but nine head. The buggies were all saved but three which, with six sleighs, all harness, robes, whips, etc., were lost. One man, Harry Rockafellow, who was assisting in getting out the horses, perished in the flames, and his charred body was found lying near the rear door. He leaves a wife and three children. He was buried at 4 o'clock to-day by McPherson Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member. The net loss above insurance will be $2,000 or $3,000. The insurance amounted to $5,900, divided as follows: on barn, $1,500, in the Franklin; on horses, $2,000, in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn; on buggies, harness and contents of barn, $1,200, in the Queen, of Liverpool, and $1,200 in the Germania, of New York. The barn is supposed to have been fired by a cigar stub thrown into a stall.

The Republican City Cyclone.

REPUBLICAN CITY, Neb., August 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Out of many accounts of the late cyclone in Phillips county, Kan., and Franklin county, Neb., it is hard to get the exact particulars. It seems the cyclone formed on the divide about the central part of Phillips county. When the funnel first dropped to the earth it was no larger than a half bushel and traveled slowly. As it progressed it enlarged to fifty feet in diameter. The first few miles of its course it carried up small machinery, stacks of grain and hay, and injured a man named Jerome Sm