THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1888. NUMBER 40.

JNO ANDERSON'S EIGHTH DAY

Still a Prisoner in the Well at Johnstown.

HE USES CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Bracing the Curbing For the Final Effort This Morning—Murdered By a Rejected Suitor—Six Men Smothered.

Beginning the Second Week.

JOHNSTOWN, Neb., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Early this morning the work of rescuing Anderson was resumed. The men worked as rapidly as the circumstances would permit in removing the dirt from above him. This had to be done with the utmost caution, as the displacement of one board or the giving way of any part of the earth in which the curbing rests is liable to cause the whole structure to collapse and precipitate Anderson to the bottom, a hundred feet below. About all that is covering him now are the boards of the old curbing, that have formed into something of a roof and to get to him a hole must be cut through this. It will be a very dangerous task, as the curbing and a large quantity of sand from the sides are resting on these boards. An effort was made to saw the boards, but after cutting one board the curbing sank a few inches and considerable sand caved in. Adderson asked for tools and material and has been working most of the day—as much as his strength would permit—making the curbing from his platform and bracing the roof Food and water have been given him regularly and he is much stronger to-day. Work has been suspended until daylight, when the boards will be cut again, and if Anderson's curbing and bracing stand the test his chances are good of getting out alive.

Six Men Smothered.

WAHOO, Neb., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At noon to-day news reached this place of a wreck on the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad a quarter of a mile north of Upton, in which six tramps were killed. Four of the bodies were identified by papers on their persons as George Stokes, residence unknown; John Gleason, Earl Talbott, a boy of about twenty, apparently a German, with letters addressed to him at Columbus, Neb; John C. Taylor, Louisville, Ky., with a letter from his wife Kate. These four were all well dressed and supposed to be cigarmakers from the fact that each had cigarmakers' knives on their persons. The other two were poorly dressed and looked like brothers. Both were slender, about five feet, eleven inches high, with dark complexion and smooth faces. They were apparently about twenty and twenty-five years of age.

The hands on the freight train, No. 56, in charge of Conductor Coman, going east say the accident, so far as can be ascertained, was caused by a broken wheel on one of the cars. Two cars were derailed, one loaded with shelled corn, in which were the six tramps. The car rolled down an embankment about fifteen feet and came to a standstill bottom side up. In looking over the wreck one of the trainmen heard a kicking in this car. It was broken into at once and a pair of legs were seen sticking out of the corn, but before the unfortunate man could be rescued life was extinct. Further search revealed the fact that five others had shared his fate. They were stealing a ride and when the car rolled down the embankment were suffocated, being unable to struggle upward through the corn. Coroner Stone telegraphed to Mrs. Taylor and received a dispatch saying the dead man was her husband and instructing him to send the remains to Louisville. A rumor is afloat that the accident was caused by the train breaking in two and coming together when the first section of the train slackened. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental suffocation in a car of corn and attached no blame to any one. The bodies of all but Taylor were buried in the Yutan cemetery this evening and Taylor's body was brought to Wahoo for embalming before being sent to Louisville.

The Social Evil at Fremont.

FREMONT, Neb., July 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The large amount of prostitution in Fremont has become a serious matter and an upheaval is threatened. It has been many months since any arrests have been made or anything done to check the growing evil, and the result is that the city is swarming with prostitutes, and the better elements of the community are thoroughly disgusted with the negligence and indifference of the police force in this particular. And yet the police are not wholly to blame. Some time since the city council held a special secret meeting, in which it was agreed that the bawdy house inmates should be assessed so much per month and be allowed to prosecute their business without interference. Only two members of the council demurred to this proposition. It is not known whether this policy has been pursued or not, but the almost holy calm that has pervaded these circles of the unrighteous for several months would lead to the inference that it had, and the business has accordingly flourished. Yesterday afternoon one house was raided at the instance of an adjoining property owner, and four of the inmates were secured. These were taken into police court and fined $30 each and costs. They preferred to go to jail, and accordingly the quartette of doves were lodged last night in the cooler. To-day two of them were bailed out. To effectually break up their nest County Attorney Loomis to-day had Fred Weis, proprietor of the premises occupied by them, arrested for leasing his property for such purposes. This action has frightened some of the "leading citizens" who have leased property for that use for years. If it is followed up there is good reason to believe that the business will be given a black eye that will do the community good.

Rev. Graham For Congress.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The prohibition convention of the First district met in the opera house in this city to-day at 2 o'clock. Rev. E. B. Graham, of Omaha was elected chairman and Frank Odell, of Lancaster, secretary. After spending the entire afternoon over the financial problem, the convention, about 7 o'clock, decided upon E. B. Graham as the prohibition candidate for congress. The gentleman thanked them for the honor, but remarked that he would be more thankful if elected, and suggested that sufficient money be raised to bring this desire about. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. About four hundred delegates were in attendance, among whom were many ladies. Douglas county sent one colored delegate. A large mass meeting was held this evening in the city park, which was addressed by the Rev. Graham. The delegation from Lancaster county arrived on a special train and were accompanied by many friends, and a "special team" of Odd Fellows, who came on a visit to the local order and were highly entertained by them, Major J. C. Watson making the welcoming address.

Murdered by a Rejected Suitor.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Fremont Emmons, second cook at the Exchange hotel here, stabbed Bertha Shultz, the laundry girl, tonight, killing her almost instantly. He had proposed to her and she rejected him. He threatened to kill her unless she married him. Michigan Street. Emmons pacified her by threatening to kill herself with the same knife. Missouri Pacific. Emmons pocketed his pocket knife with the intention of carrying out his threat. Emmons met her in the yard adjoining the hotel. A few words passed between them, when, with a quick movement, he drew the knife and plunged it into her breast. She fell to the ground crying "He's killed me! He's killed me! Where is my dear mother?" and died in about twenty minutes. Emmons was at once placed under arrest by the sheriff, and taken to jail. On the way there he admitted to the officer that he had sharpened his knife for the purpose of killing the girl. Miss Shultz was poor but of good reputation, while Emmons was known as a hard character. Her home was near Dubois, where she had a mother living. Public feeling is very strong against Emmons.

Small Grain Ruined by Rust.

WAYNE, Neb., July 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The small grain, which early in the season promised such a magnificent crop, will be nearly a failure on account of rust. Some fields are not hurt, but many are entirely ruined and the general yield will not be more than half a crop. Corn is greatly improved, and though a few days late, will, with favorable weather, be a large crop.

Politically the county is very quiet. In the last legislature Wayne county had both senator and representative, but neither Senator Fuller nor Representative Slater is a candidate for re-election, and the candidates will in all probability be chosen from other counties.

Charged With Crookedness.

MADRID, Neb., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A party named Ed Fultz, supposed to live at Wallace, was arrested yesterday at Elsie on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The charge was preferred by the Exchange bank of this place. Fultz, at the behest of the owner, who already had a mortgage placed on the team, remortgaged them, claiming them as his property, and the two men divided the spoils. A preliminary hearing was had to-day, and Fultz was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to the district court. County Sheriff Winchell is now in pursuit of the other party.

Perkins County Teachers.

GRANT, Neb., July 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The first annual teachers' institute of Perkins county met in Grant on Monday, July 16, with some thirty teachers in attendance. The institute is continuing through the second week with an enrollment of fifty-five teachers. Prof. W. E. Andrews of Hastings is in attendance as instructor. Prof. Buckner of Lincoln addressed the teachers on Monday evening of this week and talked to them again last evening, at which time he also told the young lady teachers "When and Whom to Wed."

Grant Enterprises.

GRANT, Neb., July 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A move is on foot now to organize a stock company and build a $10,000 hotel. Work will commence at once on the Congregational and M. E. churches, each costing $2,500. The directors have taken the initial steps to build a $4,500 school building which will be completed before the winter term. Mr. Pringle of Aurora and Mr. Ferguson of Denver have put in a $5,000 elevator, and from the present outlook for crops they will do a large business this fall. Rye is yielding from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Wheat is mostly in the shock and bids fair to make a yield.

Visited Fremont.

FREMONT, Neb., July 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The African M. E. Sunday school of Omaha came to Fremont to-day on an excursion over the Union Pacific road, arriving about noon on the belated North Platte train. There were five cars of the visitors, including the Lafayette ball club, which played the Fremont Grays a match game this afternoon in the presence of hundreds of spectators. While the Omaha people were making merry here the Fremont Methodist Sunday school was spending the day at Blair on a picnic, leaving the city at 9 o'clock this morning and returning this evening at 7:30.

A Fremont Residence Burglarized.

FREMONT, Neb., July 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The residence of J. A. Elliott was entered by burglars this afternoon and a successful haul made. Among the boodle secured was $35 in cash, a railroad ticket, kid gloves and a number of things of less value. The family were at home at the time, but knew nothing of the raid until some time after it was made. There have been several night burglaries here of late, but this is the first one in the day time. These bad characters are getting entirely too numerous for the public good. No clue to thieves has yet been found.

Burglars at Greenwood.

GREENWOOD, Neb., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow open the safe in Shaw & Little's dry goods store in this city last night. The burglars effected an entrance through the rear windows. Although they failed in opening the safe, they secured about $100 in silks, velvets and other goods. The building was considerably damaged in their efforts to effect an entrance. There is no clue to the thieves.

Presented With a Flag.

WAYNE, Neb., July 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Yesterday was a red letter day in the history of Casey Post G. A. R., of this place, the occasion being the presentation of a handsome flag to the post by the citizens of Wayne. The programme for the day consisted of music, readings, addresses etc., appropriate to the occasion, followed by a basket dinner at the fair grounds.

She Fooled Him.

WAYNE, Neb., July 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A vagrant confined in the county jail tried to effect his escape by piling up everything about the cells that would burn and setting it on fire. He evidently expected the sheriff's wife to open the door to put out the flames, and he would get away, but she let him roast until she called help and secured him and extinguished the fire.

Juvenile Republicans.

SCHUYLER, Neb., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A marching club was organized here to-night by about forty young republicans between the ages of twelve and twenty-one to be known as "Harrison Kids." A captain, first and second lieutenants and orderly sergeant were elected. Uniforms will be ordered and the boys enter the campaign in earnest.

A Valuable Barn Burned.

BRAINARD, Neb., July 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A large barn on the farm of J. P. Dunlap at Dwight, Neb., caught fire and was burned yesterday. It is supposed that the fire was started from an engine on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley. Loss about $2,000, with small insurance.

A Heavy Rain at Chadron.

CHADRON, Neb., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This section was visited to night by one of the severest rain storms ever witnessed. The streets were turned into [illegible] rivers. It is feared some trouble may [illegible] from washouts.

A New Colorado Town.

FLEMING, Colo., July 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Crops in this section of Logan county are looking well, and there is plenty of rain. Small grains are being harvested and promise a good yield. Corn is growing very rapidly. On Sunday night we had a three-inch rain fall, which will insure us a good crop. Fleming is a new town located on the Cheyenne branch of the B. & M. railroad, in the centre of Logan county, and in a good agricultural district. The town, although only laid out some six weeks ago, has six business houses and others underway. The place needs a bank, general store, hotel, newspaper, etc. Government land can be had within a short distance of town.

JUST WHAT THEY EXPECTED.

Judge Brewer's Ruling in the Railroad Commission Case.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The decision of Judge Brewer, granting a temporary injunction against the railroad commissioners, did not occasion much surprise here. Governor Larabee said: "This is about what I expected. I had thought for some time that Judge Brewer would probably grant the injunction, and I think he prefers to have the question of unreasonable rates come up before Justice Miller, who, it is expected, will preside at the hearing in this city August 5."

Other prominent men interviewed said they thought Judge Brewer had taken the strongest position possible in granting his injunction on the ground of the question as to the reasonableness of the rates. They said the law could not compel anybody to do business at a loss, and that it was no more than fair that a full opportunity should be given to show that the present rates were unreasonable. On the whole, public sentiment sustains Judge Brewer regarding his decision. It is viewed in the light of a suspension of judgment for the present rather than a victory, either for the railroads or for the commissioners.

The Railroad Injunction Case.

IOWA CITY, Ia., July 26.—The case before Judge Fairall against the railroad commissioners was taken up. The plaintiffs filed amendments to the petition and the defendants an answer and motion to vacate the injunction. They also asked time to take testimony in support of the petition. This being resisted, Judge Fairall said that if the case was submitted on motion to vacate for want of equity in the petition, there would be no delay longer than to prepare for an argument of the law questions therein involved. If the questions of fact were to be heard, time would be given to procure evidence. The answer was withdrawn and the motion to dissolve is to be heard on the questions of law arising on the face of the petition, the chief of which is the constitutionality of the law and the jurisdiction of the court to determine whether the schedule of rates is just and reasonable and was properly adopted. The hearing of these questions is set for next Wednesday.

The Winona & Southwestern.

MASON CITY, Ia., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—E. Greely, connected with the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad company, was in the city yesterday and said that his company was backing the Winona & Southwestern, and that the road would be completed from Winona to Council Bluffs within a year. He also said that the company would build a branch from Sioux City to intersect their line between this city and Fort Dodge.

The Northwestern Roads.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 26.—The hearing of the Chicago, Kansas City and St. Paul case before the interstate railway commission was continued this morning. General Manager Clark of the Chicago & Omaha, and Receiver Truesdal of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad were examined, and Attorney Bunn of Kansas City made the closing speech.

CORTLAND PALMER'S FUNERAL

Colonel Ingersoll Delivers a Eulogy Upon His Friend's Life.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The home of the late Cortland Palmer was crowded almost to suffocation to-day by friends who came to attend the funeral services. The Nineteenth Century club, of which Palmer was the founder, was largely represented and many distinguished men of the country were present. The remains of the deceased reposed in a rosewood casket which was laden with flowers. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered an eloquent eulogy upon the life of his friend. In closing he said: "A free and independent man, one who demanded reasons, and demanded freedom, and gave what he demanded—one who refused to be slave or master—such a man was Cortland Palmer." Colonel Ingersoll finished by the reading of Palmer's persons. Religious services were then read by Mrs. Palmer's pastor, Rev. Dr. Newton. Cremation and interment will occur at the convenience of the family.

FEDERAL JUDGES DENOUNCED.

Trades-Union Men Demand the Impeachment of Sawyer and Sabin.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the various trades unions of the city was held in Metropolitan temple last night, which was very largely attended. Speeches were made attacking the course pursued by the United States judges in landing Chinese, and a memorial was adopted declaring that every legal device was resorted to to evade the restriction law. The following was adopted:

"We demand the impeachment and removal of Lorenzo Sawyer, judge of the United States circuit court of the Ninth circuit, and of George M. Sabin, district judge for the district of Nevada.

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be forwarded by the secretary to the senators and representatives in congress from the Pacific coast."

The Fortification Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The house committee on appropriations has completed the fortification appropriation bill. It provides for an ultimate expenditure of a little more than $15,000,000. Provision is made for the creation of a board of three civilians and three army officers. This board is authorized to contract with gun makers for a supply of twelve, fourteen and sixteen inch steel rifles. The expenditure on this account is limited to $2,500,000 annually and the board is required to contract for not less than fifty guns for this sum. Outside of this the appropriation bill makes provision for the purchase of fifty castiron mortars and twenty twelve-inch iron rifles. An appropriation of $750,000 is also made for equipping Watervliet (N. Y.) arsenal and for the finishing of heavy ordnance.

Fatalities at Blue Springs.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A scab fireman named Tige shot himself through the bowels this morning at 3 o'clock in the streets of Wymore. There is another report to the effect that he was murdered by some one whom he found in his house.

Sash and Blind Factory Burned.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The sash and blind factory of Haber & Graham, Fifth-third and Clark streets, was completely burned this morning. Loss, $20,000; partly insured. The structure was built for A. G. Spaulding, president of the Chicago base ball club, and was occupied by him as a sporting goods factory until a few weeks ago, when Haber & Graham purchased the place.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The postoffices at Civil Point, Audubon county, and Barlow, Hall county, Ia., will be discontinued from August 5. Lucretia Ashing was to-day appointed postmistress at Scarsborough, Poweshiek county, Ia., vice M. J. Hobart, resigned.

Business College Men.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 26.—The Business Educators' National association yesterday elected for president George W. Brown, of Jacksonville, Ill., and for vice president George W. Elliott, of Burlington, Ia. Cleveland will be the next place of meeting.

Thrown From a Carriage.

SEWARD, Neb., July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. David H Figard, aged fifty-three, wife of the county treasurer, and her daughter were thrown from a carriage and seriously injured. The horse was frightened by another runaway.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

It is Taken Up in the Senate and Warmly Debated.

WILSON DEFENDS THE TREATY.

Teller Replies and Arraigns the Democratic Party For the Position it Has Taken in the Matter.

Discussing the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the senate a number of bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar, after which Mr. Allison moved to proceed to the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Mr. Allison's motion was agreed to and the senate resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill, the pending motion being on the amendment offered by Mr. Hawley, appropriating $750,000 for an armory gun factory at Watervliet arsenal, New York; $5,000,000 for the purchase of steel guns, $500,000 for the purchase of submarine mines, and $100,000 for submarine controllable torpedoes. The amendment was agreed to without division, and after the adoption of a few other amendments, the bill was reported back from the committee of the whole to the senate.

Mr. Berry called for a separate vote on Mr. Hawley's amendment, and proceeded to address the senate in opposition to it. It was accepted by a vote of 24 to 16.

The army appropriation bill was passed. The fisheries treaty was then taken up and Mr. Wilson of Maryland delivered a speech in favor of its ratification.

He justified the construction placed upon the treaty of 1818 by the British government, and asserted that its rejection would launch the American people on a stormy sea of retaliation, which it was vain to say would not lead to war. The republicans were engaged in what they fully knew was a desperate enterprise—"the attempt to elect a president." They feared that upon the issue of the present contest hung the life of their party. How unlike the majestic career of the democratic party, which, being the party of the constitution as against congressional usurpation, of home rule, as against the centralization of economy, as against the profligate expenditure of labor, and as against monopoly, had deserved to, and had lived a perennial life, whilst all other old parties had stranded on the shores of time. In the debate on the treaty the republican senators had been enacting the incendiary role of striving to arouse a war spirit among the people, and thereby to gain the votes of the restless and uneasy spirits throughout the land. They had pursued the unamerican policy of appealing to some of the old world passions of foreign born citizens. Few were so simple as not to see through their game. They thought they could storm and rave against Great Britain to such a degree as to convince some Irish voters that they were about to twist the lion's tail, while all the time, to the business interests of the country, they laughed at the idea of their furious tirades being more than gasconade, without a pinch of warlike powder in it.

Mr. Frye said that he would ask the senate to meet at 11 a. m. on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday and until a vote was reached on the treaty, adding that shortly the tariff bill would be before the senate and would occupy all its time.

Mr. Teller commented upon what he called some of the "remarkable statements" in the speech of the senator from Maryland. He spoke of an edict having gone out from the white house that the treaty was to be supported, and said that eighteen months ago the secretary of state had been luring New England fishermen into a British trap by telling them they had a right which the senator from Maryland now declared that they never had, and which the secretary of state himself, in his letter to the Baltimore board of trade, declared they never had. The senator from Maryland, he said, had gone several degrees beyond which any British official had ever gone, in his efforts to defend the treaty. He challenged the senator to point any British or Canadian authority that had taken so high and extreme a position as he had taken.

Mr. Wilson invited Teller to particularize the charge. It was a very broad statement—a statement the correctness of which he denied. He asked him to state one single instance in which he (Wilson) had stated the British claim more strongly than it had been stated by Great Britain or Canada.

Mr. Teller said he could not be expected, after a speech of two hours, to go over it item by item.

Mr. Wilson—"The senator ought not to make such a charge unless he is prepared to maintain it."

Mr. Teller—"The senator has taken the extreme Canadian side."

Mr. Wilson—"I have not. I have taken the side which my judgment told me was correct. When I commenced an examination of the question, my prejudices were all against it, and I doubted whether I could vote for it. But the conclusions to which I have come have been the conclusions of my own judgment on facts and the law of the case. If I am wrong, I alone am responsible. But one thing is certain, and that is that no fling against me, as having assumed the side of the enemy, will ever induce me to suppress the sentiments of my mind and dictates of my heart."

Mr. Teller—"I have not suggested that the senator from Maryland was not actuated by proper motives. I have not suggested that he has not worked himself into the belief that the extreme demands of the Canadians have been fairly interpreted in the treaty. I know the pressure under which he has labored. I know the pressure under which the democratic minority in this body has labored. I know that the secretary of state has considered it his right and duty to write letters and to have newspaper interviews on the subject in order to induce popular favor to come to this treaty. I know that the president sent a message here approving it. I know what all that means to men who support the administration. I know that they may possibly see clearly their right. I know, further, that on that side of the chamber there are men who thought as we on this side think, but who have been brought under the influence of the administration to support the treaty."

Mr. Saulsbury asked Mr. Teller whether his own personal experience as a member of the republican cabinet led him to suppose that senators had been influenced as he suggested.

Mr. Teller said he had had no such experience in his public life or in his public reading as that of the secretary of state making himself an active propagandist of a treaty.

Mr. Morgan asked him whether the treaty had not been carried into the republican caucus and voted upon, and whether it had not there been determined that the treaty should be opposed by the whole republican party, and that no amendments should be allowed to it.

Mr. Teller replied that no republican caucus had ever passed upon the question whether republicans should vote for it or not. There never had been a republican senator in favor of it, and no democrat would ever have voted for it if it had not come from a democratic administration. As to not allowing amendments to be offered to it, he asked whether there could be any amendment adopted which the administration would accept. The republican opposition was not to the details of the treaty, but because the treaty was a surrender of the American case.

Mr. Morgan, in reference to a point in Mr. Teller's speech as to threats in case of a rejection of the treaty, denied that anything which he had said could be twisted into a threat. He admonished the senate that there was a belief that its action might lead to hostilities, and there was no senator so utterly purblind as not to see that such a statement must only expose him to pity. As to Mr. Teller's intimation that the democratic senators were acting against their judgment, he declared that the senators on the democratic side were as independent as the senator from Colorado himself. He did not think that the senator was occupying such an elevated moral tone in the senate or elsewhere as to have a right to question the motives of the gentlemen in what they did on their oaths on a great question like this. What motive could the democratic senators have in espousing the Canadian side of this question? Why were not they as much the friends of their country and its honor as the senators on the republican side? There was no occasion for such irritating thrusts at the senators on the democratic side. The senators miscalculated the temper of the American people if they believed that the people would respond to such trash and stuff. If he were the president he would withdraw the treaty from consideration until the senators got their minds clear enough to consider it on its merits. He believed that the honorable and venerable statesman in front of him (Evarts) would, from his knowledge of diplomacy, do it. He would withdraw and send it back after the political campaign had ended and after the motives for political strife had ceased.

After further discussion the matter went over without action.

Two presidential vetoes were referred, and the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the house today, on motion by Mr. Townsend of Illinois, a joint resolution was passed providing temporarily until September 1, for the support of the army.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for postoffice buildings. The report accompanying the bill provides for buildings of uniform character, which shall be used exclusively for postoffice departments. The provisions operate only in places where the gross receipts amount to $3,000 annually for two successive years. The extreme limit of cost to the United States for any building shall not in any case exceed $75,000. Subject to these limitations, it provides for three classes of buildings, varying in cost according to the amount of the gross receipts.

Pending action on the bill the morning hour expired and the house went into committee of the whole on the Oklahoma bill.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi opposed the bill, and earnestly pleaded that the government should act in good faith towards the Indians.

The proceedings were interrupted to enable the house to pass a joint resolution to provide temporarily, until September 1, for the support of the government.

Mr. Hooker resumed his remarks, and protested against the government taking any territory which had been given to the Indians and converting it into a white man's territory under the form of legalized robbery. The gentlemen were not faithful guardians of their wards, he said, when they would absolutely rob them, and if they could not rob them alive they were willing to kill them in order that they might rob them when dead.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi advocated the bill. If, said he, the advocates of this bill were robbers the finger of scorn should be pointed at Daniel Boone. The same finger should be pointed at historic William Penn, for he first took the land and paid for it afterwards. The policy of this bill was the policy which had been followed ever since the Pilgrim Fathers put foot on Plymouth rock. Civilization was true, and it must be accepted by the Indians because the Anglo-Saxon race had gone forth like a flood tide and the Indians might as well resist the waves of the ocean as to resist its progress. These people must come under the laws of the United States. The white man was as good as the Indian and the white man had to submit to the laws. The decree had gone forth. It had been signed when the Pilgrim Fathers knelt on Plymouth rock and devoted this new world to civilization, to liberty, and to law. It had been emphasized when the Anglo-Saxon swung his rifle on his shoulder and marched west. That decree was that the American savages must submit to civilization, and that the government would not withhold its laws from a small portion of the country and fence in a small farm for the breeding of savages. The gentlemen might as well recognize the fact that it was a condition and not a theory that confronted them.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas earnestly favored the bill. In the name of the people of the west who were without homes he asked for this legislation. He emphasized as idle the vehement denunciation of the bill as robbery, and contended that it did not take one acre of land from the Indians in violation of the treaty stipulations.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that he was for the bill. If it was a violation of the treaty, treaties had been violated all along the line from the time white men first came to this country. If it was a violation of the treaty, from the standpoint of humanity and civilization the government must continue to violate treaties. There would be no trouble about this whole matter were it not that an individual man was put off the Cherokee strip at the point of a bayonet, while the cattle syndicates fenced in six or seven millions of acres and retained possession, notwithstanding the opinion of the attorney general that they had no right to do so. They went to the legislature of the Cherokees, in order to corrupt it, and reached out here with their powerful arms against the interest of white men and Indians to try to defeat this legislation, in order that they might keep possession of the land.

This closed the general debate, and the bill was read by paragraphs for amendments.

Mr. Carey of Wyoming offered an amendment in the line of a resolution of the Chicago convention, that all officers appointed by the president for any territory that had been organized for a period of five years or more should be selected from bonafide residents of the territory in which they are to serve.

The point of order was made and sustained against the amendment that it was not germain to the bill.

Carey offered an amendment making it applicable to Oklahoma only, and it was adopted.

Mr. Payson of Illinois offered an amendment providing that lands contained in the Oklahoma territory shall be disposed of under the homestead law instead of at $1.25 per acre, as proposed by the bill.

Pending a vote the committee rose.

The fortifications appropriation bill was reported.

Mr. Springer gave notice that he would press the Oklahoma bill to a final vote tomorrow, and if any disposition to filibuster against it is shown, he will the first thing in the morning, ask for a call of the house in order to secure a quorum.

The house then took a recess.

The house passed the bill authorizing the juries of the United States circuit and district courts to be used interchangeably. Also the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States circuit and district courts over the great lakes and adjacent waters.

The house then adjourned.

FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE.

An Enterprising St. Joseph Reporter Fined Five Dollars.

ST. JOSEPH, July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The police court room was crowded this morning when the case of Dave Replogle, the stenographer who was captured in the ventilator of the opera house at the brotherhood meeting Tuesday morning, was called. Replogle fought the case, but was fined $5 on a charge of disturbing the peace. Replogle says it was the brotherhood men who disturbed his peace, and that he will carry the case to the supreme court.

Mining Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—David F. Day, chief of the Division of mining statistics, has submitted a summary of the mineral products of the United States in 1887 in advance of the official report. The total value, $553,056,315, shows a wonderful gain over 1886, and is $100,000,000 greater than the output of 1885. The production of pig iron alone increased more than $6,000,000.

Bank Burglars Foiled.

CONCORD, N. H., July 26.—A bold attempt was made last night to rob the Concord bank, entrance being effected through an upper window. Considerable work was done trying to open the vault, but the burglars were unsuccessful.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Judge Brewer's Decision in the Case of the Iowa Commission.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Brewer in the United States circuit court to-day rendered his decision in the famous case of the railroads against the Iowa railroad commissioners, asking a temporary injunction against their schedule of rates. The first question considered was whether a suit against the railroad commissioners to enjoin them from putting in force a schedule of rates was a suit against the state within the purview of the eleventh amendment and therefore one of which the federal court could take jurisdiction, as only railroad companies and shippers are directly interested in the case. The judge held that the federal court had jurisdiction. The power of fixing rates was a legislative one, but there is no inherent wrong in the legislature delegating this power to the commission, the main question being the fairness and justice of the rates. The question of the constitutionality of the commission was one for the supreme court of the state. The third principal question was whether the legislature had unlimited power in the matter of fixing rates either by its own action or through the agency of a railroad commission, and this the judge denied. He held that the legislature has no right or power to fix rates so low as not to furnish some compensation to the railroad companies, and compensation to the owners implies revenues sufficient to meet, first, the cost of service; second, the fixed charges by way of interest; third, something, however small, in the way of dividend. He further holds that while from the volume of the testimony offered upon this application it is not clearly established that the schedule prepared by the commission will fail of producing compensation, yet there is a probability that it will, and therefore a primary injunction is appropriate until there can be full and final inquiry. The railroad companies are greatly pleased. They declare that the loss of $500,000 a day hung upon this decision. The opinion is of great length, going into the subject in detail to the extent of 3,500 words.

CREATOR OF ALL THINGS.

A Crazy Couple of Chicago Campbellites.

CHICAGO, July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One of the most melancholy and peculiar cases ever tried in the insane court of Cook county was heard to-day by Judge Prendergast. The parties were James Stevenson and his wife Anna, an elderly couple residing at Washington Heights. They are well-to-do people and the owners of a comfortable home, but both were arrayed in a most grotesque manner, and their rags indicated extreme poverty. Religion, it is said had made them both insane. Mrs. Stevenson had on a skirt made of horse hair cloth and a strip of the same material was tightly tied about her head and over her ears. "I wear it over my ears," she said in a loud voice, "to shut out all other religions than my own. I am a Campbellite—Campbellite, do you hear? I am the creator of the universe. I made everything and own everything. Don't think because I am ragged that I can't have better things, for I have fifty million buildings, and all of them are finer and bigger than any in this city. I have sailed over them through the air many and many a time. Why, I could step over this building just as easy as not if I wanted to," and the poor, demented old woman's eyes brightened as she told the story of her own fancied greatness, evidently believing every word of it. She smoothed back her gray locks and continued her tale, her husband beaming upon her with admiration. As she proceeded he nodded approval and frequently expressed his satisfaction by chuckles and confirmatory grunts.

"I am 55,000 years old," contended the old lady, "that is I've lived on this earth that long."

"That's right, Judge, she is at least 55,000 years old, and she is the creator. Anything she says is right, you can bet on that every time," chimed in the husband.

The old man was allowed to tell his story. He said he was an old soldier, and was wounded at the battle of Black River Bridge, Virginia. "When I lay wounded on the battlefield," he said in tremulous tones, "the spirit of my wife came to me and revealed herself to me, though it was seventeen years later when I first met her in the flesh, but I knew her and knew she was the creator of everything."

The jury quickly found the old couple insane and they were committed to the asylum.

WHITE CAPS CAUGHT.

They Are Fired Upon and Two of Them Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—After years of uninterrupted lawlessness and outrage, the White Caps of Crawford county, Indiana, have been met by a few resolute men and punished. Last Monday night a crowd of these law-breakers visited the house of two girls named Wiseman, near Marietta and Corydon, whom they accused of being unchaste, took them from home, tied them to a tree and brutally whipped them. Their screams aroused some of their friends living in the vicinity, who immediately took measures to avenge the outrage. It is the custom of the White Caps, after indulging in their brutality, to ride up to a house near by, notify those living there of the action they have taken, and command them to inform the neighborhood. The friends of the girls, knowing this, formed an ambush in a dense wood beside the road. When the gang rode by they fired into the party, putting them to flight. Yesterday morning it was found that one of the White Caps' men, named Sanders, had been wounded, and that Brair Gregory, who keeps a store at Marietta, must have been hurt also, as bloody tracks were noticed leading to his residence. He has not been seen since.

How Did it Happen?

CHICAGO, July 26.—Robert Henderson, of Silver City, Idaho, said to be a millionaire, was found this morning in a room at the Ogden house unconscious and barely alive. The gas in the room had been blown out instead of turned off. It was first thought that Henderson had extinguished the light in a primitive way, absent-mindedly, or because he was intoxicated. The fact, however, that a man of so much wealth as Henderson is represented to be should put up at an inferior out-of-the-way place, created suspicion. Then it was stated that Henderson himself was the proprietor of a large, well-appointed hotel and would be extremely unlikely to unthinkingly blow out the gas. Theories of foul play and attempted suicide were evolved. Henderson remained in a comatose state for hours, notwithstanding the efforts of physicians, and nothing could be learned from him. The doctors were unable to say whether or not Henderson would recover.

Emperor William in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, July 26.—Emperor William arrived here this afternoon. He was received by King Oscar and Crown Prince Gustaf. The streets of the city were crowded with people and houses were gaily decorated.

King Oscar has conferred the grand cross of the Nordsjernen order, set in brilliants, upon Count Herbert Bismarck.

The Weather Indications.

Nebraska and Iowa: Fair, stationary temperature, followed Friday afternoon by local rains and slightly warmer, variable winds.

Dakota: Local rains, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

Cleveland Goes to New York.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The president left here this morning on the Pennsylvania road for New York, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and Colonel Lamont.

THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF

Some Republican Members Oppose Action For the Present.

AN EXTRA SESSION THREATENED.

Teller and Mitchell Explain Why They Voted With the Committee—Paddock's Postoffice Bill—Political Gossip.

Criticising the Committee.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.

There was almost universal dissatisfaction expressed by republican members of the house to-day over the action of the republican senatorial conference last night, which determined to report and take action on a tariff bill at this session. About half of the republicans from the house went over to the senate to express themselves on the subject, and some of them were more forcible in their expressions than elegant. The republican members of the house held that the senate is overreaching its prerogative in leading out on the tariff question; that if it had been advisable for the republicans to put forward a tariff bill at this time it would have been presented in the house as a substitute for the Mills bill at the time the latter was voted upon. They make no secret of the fact that they believe it is extremely unwise to put up a measure against the Mills bill because a bill as perfect as they hope to have presented can not be compiled within the short time left for the work, and then they say it is wholly unnecessary to put the party on the defensive, when it can continue an aggressive campaign against the Mills' tariff bill. They say that after the republicans have put up a tariff bill they will have to defend it, and that it will be criticised the same as the Mills' bill. There is so much complaint on the part of not only the republicans in the house, but many in the senate, that it is not altogether certain that the bill will be reported before adjournment.

I found Senators Teller and Mitchell in their seats this afternoon, and asked them what led the conference last night to determine to present a bill, knowing that they were both opposed to that action. Senator Teller replied: "We were told in the conference that if we did not present a bill the president would reconvene congress immediately after its adjournment, and that he would read the riot act on the tariff question. We were told further that the house would refuse to adjourn till we had taken action on a tariff bill, and of course we wanted to adjourn sometime, and that announcement led some senators opposed to reporting a bill to vote for the action taken."

I asked them whether, in the event of a bill being reported, it will be acted upon before adjournment.

"We are in for it now," said Senator Mitchell. "It is a fight to the finish, and we must complete it if it takes all the year. The object in reporting a bill is not only to show the country just what the republicans propose in the way of tariff reform, but to demonstrate that we can pass a bill in the senate."

Representative Owen, one of the foremost republican members from Indiana, said of the threat of the president: "Let him call an extra session if he wants to. We can reconvene and immediately adjourn. I would like him to do it. It would emphasize the determination of the administration to force the passage of the Mills bill. He could only call an extra session on the ground that the accumulated sur