

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

HE MAY FOLLOW BILL COLE.

Another Man Shot Down by a Cowboy Ruffian.

A NUCKOLLS COUNTY TRAGEDY.

Texas Bill Fatally Wounds a Stranger For Refusing Him a Drink of Whisky—Determined Farmers in Pursuit.

Another Cowardly Assassination.

There was another cowardly assassination in Nuckolls county this morning of which he was the author, and a posse of determined farmers are after him.

The meager details of the crime which have reached here are to the effect that at an early hour this morning Texas Bill went to the tent of a man who was camped near the grade of the Santa Fe road about nine miles southeast of here and woke him up. The man came to the door and asked what was wanted.

"I want some whisky," said Bill, laying his hand on his revolver, "and I want it pretty quick."

The stranger replied that he had none. Bill insisted that he had and expressed the determination of searching the tent. The stranger told him to keep out and turned to go back into the tent when Texas drew his revolver and fired. The ball struck the man in the small of the back, passed clear through his body and came out at the groin. There is no hope of recovery.

A posse of farmers are after the assassin. He is very unpopular.

York County Politics.

McCool, Johnston, Neb., August 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—York county politics have quieted down since the republican county convention. The candidates nominated give such unanimous satisfaction that it is not supposed that there will be any opposition to the ticket. E. A. Gilbert and C. W. Hays are the candidates for representative to the legislature. Mr. Hays is a farmer, consequently his interests are identical with the agricultural masses of Nebraska. He is not a silver-tongued orator, but was nominated on his anti-monopoly principles, is a good speaker and is well liked and is influenced by demagogues and railroad capitalists.

Hon. Charles R. Keeley is the worthy candidate for senator. The delegates are solid for Manderson, and also for submission. The only dissatisfaction now existing in the politics of this county is the delegation to the state convention. The farmers and the laboring classes of this county are almost unanimous for N. P. Lundeen, of York, and for the nomination of Hon. William Leese. While there were no instructions to the delegates, it was known at the time of the convention that there were some who were dissatisfied with the delegation of Leese for first choice, but since then the delegates have been worked up in the interests of Scott, by Scott's friends securing the support of the farmers and the laboring classes of this county. The underhanded way in which this delegation has been worked up in the interests of Scott is giving the greatest dissatisfaction. The people of this county do not want to try a new man or a railroad tool for attorney general of Nebraska, at this time, but want the man who has proven himself to be the true friend of the people.

The Democratic Fight in Otoe.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., August 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The democratic fight over the action of the congressional committee in locating the convention at Nebraska City becomes decidedly interesting, and local democrats denounce the action of Chairman Coggeshall in no uncertain terms. A gentleman prominent in state politics declares it an attempt to gain cheap notoriety on the chairman's part, and the idea that J. Sterling Morton had any influence in the selection of Nebraska City is ridiculed.

Mr. Coggeshall is a man who has always been friendly towards McShane, and worked for his election two years ago, and to say that Morton is his enemy is ridiculous. The fact is, it is well known that Van Wyck's most bitter political enemy in Otoe county—or in the entire district—is that matter of J. Sterling Morton. Mr. Coggeshall is a man who has always been friendly towards McShane, and any attempt now to change the place of holding the congressional convention is a direct insult to the people of the state in the first district.

The Corporations Ruely.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Congressman George W. E. Dorsey arrived to-night over the Elkhorn and is taking up what is left of the session here for several days, and with the help of the insurance companies and corporations doing business in the state they hope to secure him the nomination, but the hope is considered a forlorn one. However, his following appears confident, and assert that they will carry the election. The contest between the insurance companies and railroads is certain. The former is to have Helton and the latter Yost or Elms for state treasurer. The insurance companies are a seething mass of humanity to-night at 10:30 o'clock, and the delegates and proxies from those who were known to be in the city are getting in their work. The railroad and insurance companies are leading every energy to down Attorney General Leese, but his friends are confident that he will win the election.

An Old Lady Fatally Hurt.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. H. C. Metcalf, wife of a prominent and wealthy citizen, left her residence at 10 o'clock this morning. Arriving there she neglected to leave the train till it had started and in alighting she was thrown to the ground and fatally injured, her wrist and shoulder being broken. She was taken to the hospital and received at 6 p. m. in a state that is dying. The lady is aged about sixty years.

Brown County Crops.

BASSETT, Neb., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A good rain Saturday night and Sunday assures the best crop Brown county has ever had. Small grain is a fair crop. New towns spring up like mushrooms. Two railroads are under way. The county is a fine one, a distance of only ten miles, and more are talked of. "The more the merrier." The county will be divided this fall and some town will be a center.

Small Grain a Failure.

DARKE COUNTY, Neb., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Wheat and oats in this vicinity are now regarded as a complete loss. These crops to start with, were not over half as good as usual, and the heavy rains since they were placed in shock have damaged them to such an extent that farmers, with very few exceptions, will not feel warranted in harvesting.

A Hardware Store Reorganized.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The hardware store of Sheelting & Meyers was broken into by robbers last night who took away with them 500 pocket knives, forty revolvers and a number of minor valuables. There is no clue to the thieves.

Fire at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The explosion of a coal gas stove in the house of Mrs. Newcomb was the cause of a fire this afternoon. She narrowly escaped instant death. The loss to the house was small and was covered by insurance.

Hurt in a Runaway.

YORK, Neb., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Barnes, the wife of Hon. J. W. Barnes, was this evening thrown from her carriage by a runaway horse and seriously, if not fatally, injured. Mr. Barnes is in Lincoln.

Superior's Waterworks.

SUPERIOR, Neb., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The contract for water works for this city was to-day awarded to E. K. Felton, of Omaha, for \$25,000.

Dawes County Democrats.

CHADRON, Neb., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Dawes county democratic convention was held at this place to-day. The following candidates were nominated: For county attorney, Judge E. S. Ricker, of Chadron; for county commissioner, Julius Lane, of Crawford. The following delegates were chosen for the state convention: General M. Montgomery, W. Wilson and A. A. Cox from Chadron; P. G.

NEBRASKA FEDERAL COURTS.

Senator Manderson Explains the Operation of the New Bill.

THE PROBLEM OF IRRIGATION.

How Are Riparian Rights to Be Secured?—Specimen Democratic Economy—Gross Violation of the Civil Service Law.

The New Court Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, this morning explained the operation of the new bill to the senate. He said that the bill was not intended to take place in the business of the United States courts under the law which has just gone into effect, including Norfolk and Hastings, in the list of places where terms of the district court shall be held in Nebraska.

"There will be no material changes," said the senator, "except those of convenience to attorneys and clients. There are no forms to be exercised in putting the law into effect. The first thing to be done will be to secure room at Norfolk and Hastings for the court. I presume the United States court will be held in these cities in the same rooms that the county courts are held. That is the way it is usually done. Of course the fact that terms of the United States court are held there will be a strong recommendation for a federal building, and these cities may get them if we have a change of administration. A bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building has passed the senate, but it will not pass this house. There will be two terms held each year under the new law: at Omaha, as usual, on the second Monday in May and November. A term will be held each year in Lincoln, beginning on the second Monday in January, and one term a year will be held at Hastings and Norfolk. At the former place on the second Monday in March, and at the latter place on the second Monday in April."

"Is the business before the court in Nebraska much behind?" asked. The senator replied that the business is not behind, but that the calendar compared to that found in other states. When congress passed two years ago the amended judiciary act raising the minimum limit of the amount which was involved in a suit to \$500, the business was reduced about one-half, and all of the district and circuit courts have, under that law, nearly caught up with the work of the circuit courts. Now, however, added to the places to have terms of our court, more as a matter of convenience to those who must attend the court than any other reason, the judges are to hold their terms by stipulation may say where a cause may be heard, and the place nearest the court is to be selected in all cases, and, of course, is selected in most instances."

"Do you anticipate any trouble in securing suitable arrangements, rooms, etc., for the court at Hastings and Norfolk?" asked. "No, I think the county commissioners will meet the federal authorities upon a reasonable basis, and that, inasmuch as it is all for the benefit of the people, the necessary arrangements will be made by the local authorities. I believe that after the census of 1890 is taken we can have the state divided into two divisions, on the Ohio river, and the whole state is a division of itself."

THE IRRIGATION QUESTION.

For several days Senators Plumb and Manderson have been in conference, and the best method of reaching the evils which flow from too abundant use of water in Colorado for irrigation and mining purposes at the expense of the riparian rights of the rivers and their tributaries. They were first undecided as to whether to proceed through the interior committee, or to legislate. They finally agreed upon the resolution which Senator Plumb presented in the senate this afternoon, and which will now be reported to the senate. The secretary of the interior to explain the whole subject, mature and report at the next session of congress what are the riparian rights of land owners, and the water, Nebraska and Kansas, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure those rights. This action comes out of the debate on an appropriation for the survey of reservoirs for providing for surveys for reservoirs at the need of those rivers. A full report of the debate in which Senators Manderson and Plumb took part, and the action of the Senate, will be published in the Omaha Daily News.

A Curious Commentary upon Democratic Economy in Congress was presented to the house to-day in the shape of the following letter to the speaker, which was read by the District of Columbia, which was forwarded by the house to-day to the attorney general with a request for an appropriation. The letter is as follows:

"Enclosed find statement showing balance due Kentucky jailers for the fiscal years 1885, 1886 and 1887. These men are quite impatient to receive their money, and it is a rule, as a rule, are poor men. Many of them have been compelled to hypothecate their claims and such have been required to pay a high rate of interest. A great many of them, such as was not the case under republican rule. Of this I know nothing as I was not in the service. I hope congress has provided funds for the payment of such claims. Please notify me and I will make a requisition and pay them. On receipt of the money these claims can be paid. Every claim reported inside of ten days. Each claim had been approved and entered for the amount set out in the statement."

FUNDS FOR THE TARIFF.

By an accident it was discovered to-day that the chairman of the committee on central committee of North Carolina, has addressed a large number of circulars to the employees of his department and other departments here, soliciting contributions to the campaign fund in the Tar Heel state. The form of the circular is that usually employed in this business, and the solicitation is great. This is, of course, a direct violation of the civil service law, and the person sending them could be punished severely. A trick is used with a view to making the circulars appear to be a name used in the addresses has a slight typographical error. The addresses are all, however, sufficiently plain and accurate to warrant the delivery of the letters. Although hundreds of these solicitations have been received in the various departments and especially in the pension office, no complaint has been made, and the law is winked at by the officers in charge.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

The sub-committee on finance committee did not quite complete its tariff bill to-day but is expected to have it ready for the secretary of the full committee to-day. Opinion is about equally divided as to when this measure will be put upon the senate calendar. Some senators believe, as was stated in these dispatches last night, that it will be reported to-morrow while others contend that it will not reach the senate before the first of next week and that it will not be taken up for debate before the 1st of September. While the bill is practically complete the sub-committee finds when it is on the point of reporting to the full committee that there are a few minor details which have been left open for outside information and these cannot be closed.

It is stated to-night upon the authority of a republican member of the senate committee on finance that the tariff bill will not be reported to the senate before the first week in September.

THE VARIOUS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TIN PLATE ASSOCIATION WERE GIVEN A COMMITTEE TO-DAY. THEY WANT A HIGHER RATE OF DUTY ON TIN PLATE THAN THE PRESENT RATE. IT IS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN THAT THE PRESENT DUTY WILL BE RETAINED.

The canners and packers of Iowa, Chicago, Nebraska, and other portions of the west have petitioned for the removal of the duty, alleging that as no tin exists in this country the tax is only a burden on the consumer of the many necessities of life, and is now being in tin. Senator Allison's constituents are largely interested but not on the side of increased duties.

NEBRASKA BANKS.

The comptroller of the currency to-day accepted national banks as reserve agents for national banks as follows: The Commercial National bank, Omaha; the Holdrege National of Holdrege, Neb.; the Chemical National of New York and the Omaha National of Omaha; the First National of Gibbon, Neb.; the Omaha National of the First National of Ketchikan, Idaho; the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, for the Minnehaha National of Sioux Falls, S. D.

THE SOUTHERN STORM.

Much Damage Done by the High Winds and Water.

MOBILE, Ala., August 21.—The southeast gale which began Saturday afternoon inundated the city to a depth of five miles an hour yesterday. The waters of the gulf have been driven over the lowlands both east and west of here. There have been no trains either way and the city was inundated. Wires are down everywhere.

Passengers arriving by the Texas & Pacific railway from Silverport report damage to the buildings and crops similar to that done at Donaldsonville in the city of Omaha. Several other buildings were damaged or destroyed and crops were blown down. Similar conditions of affairs are reported from points on the Gulf coast.

Great damage was done in this city and throughout the sugar belt from Baton Rouge to the gulf, including the rice section of the state. Much sugar cane and rice were blown flat to the ground, and many sugar houses and dwellings were damaged. The damage to the sugar crop is roughly estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss on the fifty coal barges sunk is today estimated at \$300,000. Crops along the river for over twenty miles have been entirely destroyed.

At Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 21.—A storm, which in its disastrous effects rivals that of July 19th, is still in progress here since 3 a. m. and shows no signs of abating. Wheeling creek, in a narrow valley east of the city, is a foot higher at 6 p. m. than ever before, the roads being flooded from two to six feet deep and the bridges destroyed. The valley is now an angry flood, and the damage can only be estimated by the wreckage that dashes through the city and into the Ohio river. At 8:40 a. m. a bridge over the Baltimore and Ohio bridge the Baltimore & Ohio bridge at Main and sixth streets, which was destroyed in July 19th, and it is now being carried away with the rapidity of a cannon ball. Warned by the former experience, there was no particular concern about the bridge. Water, gas and natural gas mains, sewers, telegraph and telephone wires, electric light and street car power conductors were carried down. The main cables of the Central street car street iron bridge, it is said, will go. The losses will reach \$250,000.

THE BURLINGTON'S NEW MOVE.

It Secures Terminal Facilities at St. Louis with the Washab.

KEOSAU, Ia., August 21.—For years the Burlington railway has been seeking terminal facilities at St. Louis. It has now accomplished to-day by a contract made by the Burlington's St. Louis & St. Paul line, having headquarters in this city, with the Washab railway, whereby the Burlington secures the joint occupancy of the Washab track from St. Peter, Mo., to St. Louis, including the St. Louis terminal facilities. The contract is a very important one, as the Burlington proposes to put on a fast passenger train from St. Louis to Denver over the Hannibal & St. Joe and B. & M.; also fast freight trains to Missouri river points.

Just an Editor's Luck.

PETERSBURG, Pa., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Night Editor Bennington, of the New York Herald, came to this city Saturday night, and was accompanied by Miss Lottie Faulkner, of Allegheny, yesterday. But early in the day the young lady married with another admirer, Dr. E. C. Markie, hospital steward at the Western penitentiary, and was transferred into Mrs. Markie's hands. The expectant bridegroom had purchased and furnished a house in New York and was terribly cut up. The affair is the greatest social sensation of the season.

More Railroad Schemes.

MONTREAL, August 21.—In view of the proposed extension of the Canadian Pacific railway to Detroit, it is announced that the Grand Trunk company has made arrangements to extend its Michigan air line in order to form a short line between Detroit and Chicago, independent of the Washab, and is also making arrangements to at once make connection between its system of lines and the 1 o'clock St. Louis and Kansas City train, reaching St. Louis by a route equal to that of the Washab.

Beer Consumed by Millions.

ROSDOFT, N. Y., August 21.—At an early hour this morning a large malt-house, containing 30,000 bushels of malt, owned by Neidinger, Schmidt & Co., of New York, and two large ice houses owned by the Brewery Ice company, of New York, and a portion of a malt-house, owned by the Hamilton together with the machinery, etc. The total loss is estimated at over \$100,000.

St. Louis' Klopers in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., August 21.—Moore, the journalist, and Mrs. Norton, who recently eloped from St. Louis, are here living at a fashionable boarding house.

The Weather Indicates.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota: Generally fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming generally southerly.

THEY REFUSE TO BE WORKED.

Delegates to the Iowa Convention on the Lookout for Traps.

OLD POLITICIANS ARE LONESOME.

The Perversity of the New Members Driving the State Makers Wild—Other Hawkeye Political Notes.

Iowa's Republican Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The delegates are crowded to-night with delegates and visitors to the republican state convention to-morrow. Delegations have been coming all day and nearly all are here now. Everybody remarks upon the number of new faces. Old politicians walk through the corridors of the hotels and do not recognize one man in twenty-five. So many new men are here that it is very hard to forecast any definite action. They know nothing about politics and are distrustful and suspicious that everybody is trying to get them into a trap; so they refuse to make pledges for different candidates, and drive the state-makers nearly wild by their perversity.

As near as can be gathered from the drift of things to-day, Judge Granger has gained the most for supreme judge. He comes from northeastern Iowa, which has not at present a representative on the bench, and he has had a good force of workers on his side. A number of delegates are pledged for him, along with Commissioners Smith and Campbell. He urges that his interests are identical with theirs, and that it is necessary that all should be interested in their fight against the railroads. In all probability the two commissioners named will be nominated. In the fight for the third place John Maher, of Muscatine, seems to have made the most headway to-day. Senator Lawrence, who was a favorite last night, for some reason failed to arrive to-day, and his place is therefore vacant.

The Northwestern Freight Problem.

SIoux CITY, Ia., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The general traffic managers of roads doing business at Sioux City in conference here to-day. The roads represented were the Chicago & North-western, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Sioux City & Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Illinois Central. The vexed northwestern freight puzzle was the subject of the conference, and it was brought up by the announcement of the Illinois Central that it would reduce the rate on fifth class between Chicago and Sioux City from 24c to 23c on the 15th inst. The reduction was proposed pending to-day's conference. The Sioux City jobbers appeared at the conference, and made an earnest appeal for the proposed reduction, representing that their interests were imperiled by the Minneapolis discrimination. The representatives of all the roads attending the conference agreed upon a reduction to Sioux City on the ground that it would demoralize all rates to Missouri river points. They declared that it would reduce the rate on the Chicago & North-western rate demoralization. The Illinois Central stood out for reduction. Its interest is identical with Sioux City, since a rate of 23c would mean a 10 per cent. reduction from its lines. The only result of the conference was an agreement for a final conference at Chicago on Saturday, the 25th inst., at which time the Chicago & North-western rate will go into effect unless revoked. There is a fear here that the other roads will stand by the Illinois Central rather than face the danger of a complete Missouri rate war involved in the Sioux City twenty-cent rate.

A Tippecanoe Rally.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was a great rally of Tippecanoe voters from all parts of the state here to-night. Many were delegates to the republican state convention, and combined the two meetings on the trip. About six hundred of the veterans formed in line at 7:30 the Savery house and marched to the streets with bands and banners and great enthusiasm. The Grand opera house was packed to the doors with a great audience to hear their exercises. On the stage was a large log cabin with the conical and cedar barrel in front. Beautiful decorations of 1840 emblems, banners, miniature and cabins abounded. The speakers were the veterans and the old folks prevailed. The main speech of the evening was made by Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, and taken to the undertakers, seemed as lively and as much interested as in the days of Old Tippecanoe. The old fashioned songs were sung, and the olden days of the war were recalled. The veterans of old folks prevailed. The main speech of the evening was made by Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, and taken to the undertakers, seemed as lively and as much interested as in the days of Old Tippecanoe. The old fashioned songs were sung, and the olden days of the war were recalled. The veterans of old folks prevailed. The main speech of the evening was made by Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, and taken to the undertakers, seemed as lively and as much interested as in the days of Old Tippecanoe.

He Skipped With a Boodle.

WATERLOO, Ia., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—C. H. P. Andrews, a dealer in general merchandise and a grain merchant in Murray, disappeared the early part of last week, and it is generally believed that he has absconded. A week or two since a letter addressed to Mr. Andrews from a woman, formerly a resident of Murray, fell into the hands of his relatives. He acknowledged the receipt from him of an elegant gold watch, and the letter was generally of a character that might be expected under the circumstances. As a matter of course, Mr. Andrews was indignant, and when he learned that the woman was a lady, he demanded possession of it. Upon refusal, a struggle ensued, in which Mrs. Andrews is said to have been choked and otherwise cruelly maltreated by her husband and finally compelled to surrender the letter. A separation was the first result and now Mr. Andrews' disappearance. Together with the bank deposits of the firm and the money borrowed on the eve of his departure, which is generally believed to be \$10,000, he has absconded. His son is endeavoring to locate the business honorably, however, and hopes to be able to satisfy all claims upon the firm.

Dolliver Wins in the Tenth.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The most exciting congressional convention held in Iowa in many years closed at Webster City to-day, when the republicans of the Tenth district nominated J. P. Dolliver, of Fort Dodge, to succeed Major Holmes, who has had three terms. Hundreds of voters were present from out of town with bands and special trains. Dolliver was nominated on the 100th ballot, receiving 53 votes out of 95. He is said to have been chosen and otherwise cruelly maltreated by her husband and finally compelled to surrender the letter. A separation was the first result and now Mr. Andrews' disappearance. Together with the bank deposits of the firm and the money borrowed on the eve of his departure, which is generally believed to be \$10,000, he has absconded. His son is endeavoring to locate the business honorably, however, and hopes to be able to satisfy all claims upon the firm.

Conger Renominated.

DES MOINES, August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republicans of this (the seventh) congressional district renominated Congressman Conger to-day practically without opposition. Colonel H. J. Budd, of Marquette county, asked his country for a complimentary vote, which was given, but every other county in the convention voted solidly for Conger. He has had two terms, and given

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Fisheries Treaty Falls of Ratification in the Senate.

IT IS DEFEATED BY A PARTY VOTE.

Mr. Lyman Explains His Position on the Subject of Pension Legislation—The French Spoliation Claims.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—In the senate this morning, at the close of Mr. Morgan's speech, the proceedings on the fisheries treaty were interrupted by resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. McPherson, returning thanks to the state of New Jersey for the services of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney, and accepting them in the name of the nation.

After the adoption of the resolution the senate proceeded to vote on the fisheries treaty, the first vote being taken on Mr. Gibson's motion looking either to the amendment of the treaty or to ratification. It was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas 29, nays 31.

The next vote taken was on the amendment offered by Mr. Gray to article two, providing that on all occasions facilities shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels in Canadian waters for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies. It was rejected by a like party vote—yeas 29, nays 30.

The next vote was on the resolution of ratification, requiring a two-thirds majority. The resolution was rejected—yeas 27, nays 30.

After the fisheries treaty was disposed of a number of reports from committees were made, including one by Mr. Harris from the committee on epidemic diseases to appropriate \$200,000 for the suppression of yellow fever.

Mr. Stewart then made a personal explanation in regard to the charges that he had introduced a measure in the interest of lumber thieves.

Mr. Morgan said that he proposed to ask the senate to-morrow to proceed to the consideration of the bill relating to the debt of the Union Pacific railway company. Mr. Plumb—"Is it your purpose to bring it up for the purpose of addressing the senate?" Mr. Morgan—"No, for action."

Mr. Plumb—"I hope the bill will not be pressed at this session. I have an amendment to a very important character to move to it, and shall ask the senate to let it go over."

Mr. Platt—"The bill for the admission of Washington Territory has been on the calendar for a long time as unfinished business. I must insist that its consideration be postponed until after the adjournment. The bill for the admission of northern Dakota and Montana be disposed of."

The house amendment to the Chinese prohibition bill was reported by the committee now goes to the president. The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to.

At 4 o'clock there passed 63 private bills upon the calendar. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—In the house Mr. Hooker of Mississippi introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on judiciary, changing the time for the assembling of the Fifty-first and subsequent congresses to the first Monday in March instead of the first Monday in December.

Mr. Lyman of Iowa, in explaining his reasons for objecting for some days past to the ratification of the fisheries treaty, in the absence of a quorum, expressed his anxiety to have some general pension legislation enacted, and criticized the committee on rules for refusing to report a resolution assigning a day for the consideration of such legislation. He was informed that that committee had not had a meeting since April last, notwithstanding the efforts of the republican members of the committee to secure one. He also charged the democratic side of the house with having obstructed against the ratification of the resolution called up on Thursday last by Mr. Morrill of Kansas, fixing a day for pension legislation, and with having adjourned the house on Friday and thus preventing an evening session for the purpose of passing the pension bills. The responsibility for the failure of legislation had been fixed. It had been fixed upon the shoulders of the republican members of the committee. He had, therefore, made a point of no quorum against the deficiency bill. But as that bill contained items for the benefit of the ex-soldiers of the union army and the magnanimity of the union soldiers. He had thought that if a quorum was required to fix a day for pension legislation, the republican members required to pass appropriation bills, and he had, therefore, made a point of no quorum against the deficiency bill. But as that bill contained items for the benefit of the ex-soldiers of the union army and the magnanimity of the union soldiers. He had thought that if a quorum was required to fix a day for pension legislation, the republican members required to pass appropriation bills, and he had, therefore, made a point of no quorum against the deficiency bill. But as that bill contained items for the benefit of the ex-soldiers of the union army and the magnanimity of the union soldiers. He had thought that if a quorum was required to fix a day for pension legislation, the republican members required to pass appropriation bills, and he had, therefore, made a point of no quorum against the deficiency bill.

Mr. Millen of Tennessee charged Mr. Lyman with having hindered the passage of the resolution called up on Thursday last by Mr. Morrill of Kansas, fixing a day for pension legislation, and with having adjourned the house on Friday and thus preventing an evening session for the purpose of passing the pension bills. The responsibility for the failure of legislation had been fixed. It had been fixed upon the shoulders of the republican members of the committee. He had, therefore, made a point of no quorum against the deficiency bill. But as that bill contained items for the benefit of the ex-soldiers of the union army and the magnanimity of the union soldiers. He had thought that if a quorum was required to fix a day for pension legislation, the republican members required to pass appropriation bills, and he had, therefore, made a point of no quorum against the deficiency bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. The discussion of the French spoliation claims section was resumed, but without concluding the debate the committee rose and the house proceeded to the consideration of resolutions accepting, on behalf of congress, the status of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney, and to be placed in Statutory law. The resolutions were adopted and the house resumed consideration of the deficiency bill. No action was taken and the house adjourned.

IMPORTED CONTRACT LABOR.

The Last Day of the Inquiry in New York.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The congressional committee to investigate the immigration question entered upon the last day's inquiry this morning. After to-day's proceedings they go to Boston, where the inquiry will be continued.

Louis S. Samuel, a dry goods importer, was the first witness. He has a contract for supplying mail and corn bags for the government. To do this work he employs 150 hands. On being pressed by Congressman Spooner, the witness acknowledged that the majority of his workmen were Italians.

The committee then examined Samuel Kreutz concerning the importation of mail-bags by contract. He admitted that he had brought six musicians from Bavaria under contract, but did not hold the men to the contract after he heard that it was against the law.

Immigration Commissioner Charles W. Tainter appeared before the committee and testified that he had no objection to the provision of the law by which the secretary of the treasury is empowered to enter into contracts with the governors of states and other local authorities for the carrying out of the provisions of the contract labor law. He said that no such contract had ever been entered into between the secretary of the treasury and Governor Hill or any other official of this state. Hence the immigration commissioners do not feel their duty to look after the observance of the law in this respect.

After hearing several other witnesses the committee adjourned to meet in Boston next week, when the investigation will be resumed.

A Notorious Bald Knobber Killed.

St. Louis, August 21.—A special from Springfield, Mo., says that Captain Nat Kinney, the famous chief and founder of the Bald Knobbers organization, was shot and killed at Ozark, Mo., to-day by Bill Miles, an anti-Bald Knobber.

A Terrible Electrical Disturbance Above the Clouds.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Yesterday afternoon thirty-five tourists from various parts of the United States visited the summit of Pike's Peak. Between 2 and 3 o'clock a severe electrical storm, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, occurred. The visitors took refuge in the signal station. Miss Laura Cook aged fourteen years, daughter of Mr. George D. Cook, of Chicago, was standing in the open doorway while the storm was at its height, gazing at the raging