THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1889. NUMBER 16.

THE TWIN CONVENTIONS.

Both North and South Dakota to Assemble To-Day.

CONSTITUTIONS TO CONSIDER.

Everything Lovely in the Lower State But a Very Bitter Feeling Prevalent in the Upper One.

A Combine Knocked Out.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—If any foreign element gets control of South Dakota's constitutional convention it is more than likely to be the capital gang than the Loucks-Campbell combination, representing the farmers, prohibitionists and democrats. This afternoon Messrs. Loucks and Campbell left the city, saying they would be absent till the last of the week. The straightout republicans breathed easier thereat, although the presence of those gentlemen did not cause a very great amount of difficulty in the ordinary process of respiration. The republican caucus which was to have been held to-night is not a necessity, and there is every prospect that the old managers will organize the convention and carry out the programme which I outlined in my dispatch to THE BEE last night.

Senator-elect Edgerton arrived from Mitchell to-night. He will call the convention to order to-morrow and will be chosen its president, barring any unforseen incident. He said to-night that the Loucks-Campbell combine would make no trouble; that they had evidently given up in disgust, and that the republicans would have their way and not control the work of the convention, but elect their ticket on the 1st of October. The senator laughed when I asked him what he thought of the statement that there was a disposition among some of the delegates to keep the session going until the $20,000 appropriated by congress is exhausted in per diem salaries. He said that even though there should be a man so mercenary they would not do it for $4 a day, the stipend allowed.

Each one of the seventy-five delegates who has arrived, and they are about all here to-night, seems to have brought with him, like a magnet attracting needles, from a half to a dozen capital boomers. The hotels are flooded and more interest is shown and more determination advanced in the question of capital location than anything else. It is a matter of dollars and cents. Every politician of consequence is interested in dirt wherever he thinks the capital will be located, and many of them have whipsawed and have real estate at all the principal cities seeking this plum. Sioux Falls, Mitchell, Huron, Watertown and Pierre are the leading aspirants, and it is safe to estimate that a million dollars will be spent by these places and their citizens in the fight which is to be settled at the polls on the 1st of October. The common councils in the cities aspiring to be the capital are voting money to defray the campaign expenses, and the citizens are supplementing this with private subscription, amounting in some instances to 5 per cent of the real estate values. The territory is being plastered with posters and literature of various kinds, telling of the advantages of this and that place. This is a regular huckster business. Options are being taken whenever real estate is not sold. Watertown seems to have the lead in the movement for the capital. There the ladies have organized a capital club and are working like true missionaries. After this month the city will have a special train, which will run all over the territory, advertising Watertown for the capital and carrying people to the Mecca free gratis. Once there they will be met by brass bands and given a royal entertainment. I understood that Sioux Falls will go Watertown one train better. These two cities will make splendid campaigns, but there is a fear that there will be a combination of second choice cities in favor of Pierre and that the aspirants who will conclude during the last day of the campaign that they have no show for success will combine in favor of Pierre, which is not a rival to any city, and give her the prize.

PERRY S. HEATH.

A Bitter Feeling at Bismarck.

BISMARCK, DAK., July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—All but five of the delegates to the constitutional convention, which will convene here o-m row, have arrived. The Farmers' Alliance men are making a desperate effort to secure the organization, and the fight between the warring factions is very bitter. Last night F. B. Fancher, of Jamestown, a Farmers' Alliance candidate for president, withdrew in favor of M. N. Johnson, of Lakota, another alliance aspirant. It was conceded that Johnson had some chance of victory, but to-day the Johnson men were dumbfounded to find that Fancher had returned to the race. The leading republican candidate is H. F. Miller, of Fargo, and although distasteful to the temperance republicans, it is believed he has a majority. The factions are caucusing to-day. An effort to have a republican caucus having failed, an effort is being made by the republicans opposed to Miller to unite on E. A. Williams, of Bismarck. While the republicans and farmers' alliance men have been quarreling, the democrats have held a caucus and now present a united front for Judge John E. Carland, of Bismarck. Although they have but seventeen of the nineteen members, they express some hope of success.

The convention will be organized at noon to-morrow unless a deadlock is reached. The Fourth of July reception to the convention by the city promises to be the most brilliant event in the history of Dakota. The military from Fort Yates arrived to-day. The seventy-five Indians who will parade are also here, among them being Sitting Bull, Gall and John Grass, whose presence has created a genuine sensation among the visitors. Sunset Cox will arrive Saturday and an effort will be made to have him address the convention.

What the Farmers' Alliance Wants.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 3.—To-morrow the constitutional convention for the new state of North Dakota will assemble in this city, and already a large number of delegates are on hand. According to agreement, republicans of the territory, who are in the majority, allowed the democrats to have one-third of the delegates to this convention, and there will be a strong effort to keep up the minority representation idea in the new constitution. While much attention is being paid to elections as individuals as a means of stepping into the official positions of the new state government, the subject matter of the new organic law is not by any means being overlooked. The Farmers' alliance, an organization having a large membership and being very powerful politically, has enunciated a platform of principles which they wish to place in the constitution, and they have a sufficient membership in the convention and enough power in the state to make their demands have great weight. Among the planks in the platform are the following: Government control of railroads and of all public necessities; prohibition of the liquor traffic; courts of arbitration; election of United States senators by popular vote; abolition of the contract system in public works; self-sustaining criminals; woman suffrage; few appointive and many elective officers, and the Australian system of voting. All these principles can not be expected to obtain a place in the new constitution, but many of them will make a hard fight for position. The questions of prohibition woman suffrage, the Australian ballot system and minority representation will come in for a general share of the attention of the convention, and there has already been a good deal of strong argument in favor of one legislative body. The Australian ballot system, with some modifications, together with one or two of the principles mentioned, will undoubtedly appear in the new document. The constitution already adopted for the new state of South Dakota is well thought of here.

Senator Cox at Huron.

HURON, Dak., July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Senator Cox and wife arrived this afternoon direct from St. Paul. Both are in excellent health, and Mr. Cox will deliver the oration to-morrow. They were given a grand reception.

ENLISTING THE CLERGY.

Civil Service Reformers Want Sermons Preached on Their Hobby.

NEW YORK, July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Herbert Welsh recently suggested to George William Curtis and other leaders in the movement for civil service reform that in order to bring before a large number of people the question of reform every clergyman in charge of a parish or church be requested to preach on next Thanksgiving day a sermon in advocacy of the reform. Welsh's suggestion received the cordial approval of the reform leaders and a circular letter was accordingly sent out to the clergymen of the land inviting them to preach reform sermons on Thanksgiving day or such other day as might be convenient and agreeable to them. They were asked only to advocate civil service reform so far as it involves the fundamental principles of righteousness, and as upon investigation they find the reform to be a necessary means for saving federal, state and municipal governments from inefficiency and corruption and rendering them honest and faithful servants of the people. Pamphlets on the question will be sent out. Already answers have been received from several hundred, among them Howard Crosby, Jones McCosh, Bishop Whittaker of Pennsylvania, Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, Phillip Brooks, Bishop Hurst and George P. Fisher.

FLOODED BY CLOUD BURSTS.

Great Damage Done in the City of Titusville, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 3.—A terrific thunder storm passed over this city last evening. It was followed by two cloud bursts that caused a furious overflow of Church run, which runs through the city. Cellars were filled and in some cases the water rose to the first stories of the houses. Fully three miles of streets were flooded and over two feet of water was on the sidewalks. Families along the line of the flood became frantic and a number of rafts were built on which women and children were taken to a place of safety. The force of the water ripped up hundreds of feet of sewers and badly washed out the roads of the surrounding country.

At East Titusville a number of residences were badly damaged and several narrow escapes from drowning occurred. The water poured down the hills northwest of the city, where the cloud-burst occurred, in a perfect avalanche, sweeping all before it and ruining a number of valuable farms.

Much Damage at Franklin.

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 3.—This section of the country was visited by a terrible rain and wind storm last night that did a great amount of damage. Hundreds of derricks were blown over and on a hill, south of this city, several barns were blown over, while the damage to growing crops was heavy. In the city the gardens were totally destroyed, cellars flooded and outhouses washed away.

The Juniata Overflows.

HOLIDAYSBURG, Pa., July 3.—One of the heaviest thunderstorms that occurred here in years passed over this city last night, causing a great flood. In three hours' time three inches of rain fell. By midnight the Juniata was fifteen feet above low water mark. The lower streets of the town were covered with from three to five feet of water and many people had to leave their houses. The stores iron mills and houses on the river bank were all flooded and the truck gardens and farms in the surrounding country were badly damaged. Several new county bridges and much fencing were carried away. The mills of the Portage Iron works at Duncanville were flooded and the fires put out. The water was higher at Duncanville than at the flood of May 31 last, and the river five feet deep rushed through and destroyed the main street of the town. Several houses were struck by lightning here and the inmates seriously injured.

ROUNDING UP "RUSTLERS."

The Grand Jury at Buffalo, Wyo., Takes the Matter in Hand.

BUFFALO, Wyo., July 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—As predicted by THE BEE representative six weeks ago, the general round-up of cattle and horse rustlers who have been operating in this section for the past three years has begun, the initiatory steps having been taken to-day by the grand jury of the district court now in session here.

In districts where the range cattle industry is carried on to so great an extent as it has been in northern Wyoming for years the illegal branding of calves inevitably becomes a notorious evil, and the unscrupulous range rider has found no difficulty in rapidly accumulating a large herd of cattle with but a sad-eyed steer and a branding iron to begin with. Large herd owners have been the principal losers by this method of "maverricking," and in the aggregate their losses through this channel amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Since the territorial legislature repealed, a year ago, the act providing for a stock detective in each county of the territory, the operations of the cattle and horse thieves became bolder and more widespread until it was plain to the herd owners that some radical measures would have to be adopted to check the depredations.

Accordingly, at the spring meeting of the Johnson County Stock association, which was held here, thirteen of the leading cattle companies entered into an agreement to pay a reward of $1,500 each for the apprehension of stock rustlers, and posted notices to that effect throughout the country. This firm stand materially greased the wheels of justice, as it became possible to obtain the evidence of parties who were in possession of desired information concerning the dishonest rangers, in consequence of which the grand jury have returned thirteen indictments against well-known range men in the Powder river country, whose names have not yet, however, been made public. The arrest of these parties on the charges preferred, which will occur immediately, will create one of the greatest sensations in Wyoming stock circles that has occurred in years.

A Fatal Fire Damp Explosion.

PARIS, July 3.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in a coal pit at St. Etienne to-day. Three hundred miners were entombed. A number of bodies have been taken out of the pit.

Two pits were affected by the explosion. One of these is inundated, the other is on fire. Sixteen bodies have been recovered. Ten miners who were taken out alive were so badly injured that they will probably die. Sixty horses used in the mine were burned to death. The news of the disaster spread quickly, and the mouths of the mines were soon surrounded by crowds of relatives and friends of the imprisoned miners. Many heart-rending scenes were witnessed as the bodies were brought to the surface. There is no hope of rescuing the men now in the pits, all of whom have already probably perished.

A later dispatch says that 200 miners were killed.

THE B. & O. ANNOUNCEMENT.

It Will Reduce Rates on Wheat and Corn

FROM CHICAGO TO BALTIMORE

The New Tariff Will Go Into Effect on July 6—Railroad Circles Surprised—The Denver Passenger Fight.

A Deep Cut.

CHICAGO, July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The sensation of the day in railroad circles was the announcement by the Baltimore & Ohio that on July 6 it would reduce rates on wheat and corn, from Chicago to Baltimore, to 17 cents and from Chicago to Philadelphia to 18 cents. This is a cut of 5 cents a hundred, the present rate being 22 and 23 cents respectively. The Baltimore & Ohio people are explicit that so far as they are concerned the reduction will not affect the present 22 cent basis to New York. There is no doubt on the part of Chicago railroad men that all central traffic lines will meet the rates. The general opinion is that the lake lines will reduce their rates in proportion, the consequence being a see-saw cut in rates down to a point where the rail line can no longer make it profitable.

The general managers of the Western Freight association passed a resolution today that the St. Paul low commodity tariff shall apply in Iowa only to the main lines of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City and Iowa Central. None of the other lines run through Iowa, and the rates will apply on branches as well.

General Manager Egan, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, left for home Tuesday evening, and on the statement of General Freight Agent Whitmore that he had no authority to put up the rates into St. Joseph, the other freight agents snatched at the hope that the threat of Mr. Egan was only a bluff.

There is a well grounded opinion that the Iowa commissioners will upset the resolution of the general managers by applying the low rates to all Iowa points. This opinion is held by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, and was the cause of its announcing the application to St. Joseph, on the ground that it would be better to put the rates in voluntarily than be compelled to make the reduction.

General Passenger Agent Sebastian, of the Rock Island, returned from the Pacific coast to-day. He says that crops were never in better condition in the west, especially through Kansas and Nebraska. With reference to the fight on Denver passenger business between the Rock Island and the Alton he said:

"There is no truth whatever in the Alton's statement that 600 return portions of tourist tickets were in Denver scalpers' hands. Our general agent and the general agent of the Union Pacific in Denver made a bet on the matter, and after a search through every scalper's office in Denver only twenty-six tickets could be found, and they read to almost as many different points. This whole business is simply a subterfuge on the part of the Alton. I stand ready to show conclusively that the reduction of the Colorado rate was not made on account of any irregularities on the part of the Rock Island, but is simply an excuse to break up the agreement, or in other words for the Alton to withdraw. Here is a case in which the proof is absolute that the Alton has practically cut rates. Yesterday it sold sixteen tickets from Lincoln, Ill., to Manitou, Colo., and on these tickets allowed to be checked sixteen trunks weighing 2,500 pounds, and fourteen boxes of groceries weighing 2,500 pounds. Not a cent was collected for excess baggage, making a practical cut of much more than $5 a ticket."

The Union Pacific helped on the Denver passenger squabble to-day by quoting a $26 rate from Denver to Chicago, going into effect July 6. The rate is made to meet the $26 westbound rate made by the Alton. The Rock Island claims that the Union Pacific cut was the result of a bargain with the Alton by which the eastbound rate was to be cut by the Union Pacific and the westbound by the Alton. Later in the day it was rumored that the Union Pacific would withdraw from the Inter-state Commerce Railway association. Four prominent railroad men in succession met said, however, that the Union Pacific did not dare withdraw.

Kansas City people claim that on account of the Alton going west of that city and taking cattle from points on the Rock Island on which it pays local rates to Kansas City to the Rock Island, and thence takes the cattle to Chicago over its own line, has had the effect of making the Rock Island take all shipments possible east via St. Joseph. The Alton denies the statement and claims to be securing its share of the cattle shipments from Rock Island local points.

Northwestern Freight Agents' Action.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The general freight agents of the northwestern roads met to-day for the purpose of revising their tariffs wherever they are affected by the special commodity rates to be put into operation to-morrow. A resolution was adopted providing that the special rates should apply only to points on the direct line of each road to St. Paul. As the representatives of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City voted for this resolution, it would appear that that road has given up its intention of applying the rates to Missouri Pacific points immediately. According to the terms of the resolutions the rates can not now be extended further than Marshalltown, Ia., which is on the line of that road to St. Paul. The reduction is in consequence of the action of the Chicago & Alton making that rate on westbound traffic from Chicago to Denver.

The Northern Pacific's Issue.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The dispatches stating the Northern Pacific company intended to issue $15,000,000 in new lands are confirmed at the offices of the company here, and one of the officials made the following statement: "The plan for raising money to improve the Pacific Coast property and to require additional equipment and also to take up Oregon Transcontinental, bonds permitting that company to wind up its affairs, has been discussed, but nothing definite has been decided on. It will probably be in the shape of a collateral trust loan."

Removed the French Flag.

PARIS, July 3.—The English have removed the French flag from the house of Sultan Bountorkon at Grand Bassam, Upper Guinea. France claims a protectorate over the sultan's territory. Negotiations concerning the matter are proceeding between England and France.

In Memory of Mrs. Hayes.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Ten thousand local W. C. T. U. have been requested to hold memorial services in honor of Mrs. ex-President Hayes by Mrs. Frances E. Willard, president of the world's W. C. T. U. The date fixed for these services is Sunday, July 28.

The Granada Lost.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A dispatch was received by George Gould, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, to-day from San Francisco, verifying the report of the loss of the company's steamer Granada on the rocks at Punta TeJohan. The vessel and cargo are valued at $325,000.

The Duluth Strikers.

DULUTH, Minn., July 3.—The strikers gathered this morning and attempted to crowd off the workers at the stone crusher. The police interfered and the strikers were soon dispersed. They will hold a meeting this evening to consider future action.

VICTORIOUS AMERICANS.

They Again Beat Britain's Crack Shots at All Distances.

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LONDON, July 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Massachusetts rifle team scored its third successive victory yesterday by defeating the London rifle brigade at Rainham. The shooting was at ranges of 200, 500 and 600 yards. As in the previous matches, the Americans defeated their opponents at each of them, leading 22 points at 200 yards, 38 at 500 yards, 7 at 600 yards and 77 in the grand total. The weather and all conditions were very favorable for the marksmen, and at the 500 yards range the Americans did some brilliant shooting, Doyle and Bumstead making clean scores. The following is the full score of the Americans:

At 200 yards: Bumstead 31, Huddleston 31, Hinman 32, Merrell 28, Doyle 28, Farrow 28, M. Bull 29, Johnston 29, F. Bull 31, Farnsworth 26, Hussey 28, Edes 26. Total, 347.

At 500 yards: Bumstead 35, Huddleston 33, Hinman 33, Merrell 33, Doyle 35, Farrow 32, M. Bull 33, Johnston 32, F. Bull 32, Farnsworth 30, Hussey 32, Edes 30. Total, 390.

At 600 yards: Bumstead 34, Huddleston 33, Hinman 30, Merrell 32, Doyle 32, Farrow 31, M. Bull 29, Johnston 26, F. Bull 23, Farnsworth 38, Hussey 24, Edes 25. Total, 347.

The London rifle brigade made a total score at the three ranges of 1,007, and the Americans 1,084, thus leaving the latter easy victors by 77 points.

Last night at the Holborn restaurant the London rifle brigade entertained the Massachusetts team at a dinner. A large company was present. Major Edwards, Matthery, occupied the chair. After the loyal toasts had been proposed and responded to, the chairman proposed toasts to the president of the United States and to the health of the winning team, observing that he would carry the company back about one thousand years, the reason being that to-morrow was the Fourth of July, the anniversary of American independence. They were now associated one with the other, in fact, they were now both brothers and not fighting one against another. Major Frost, of the Massachusetts team, responded.

A Dinner to Chess Players.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, July 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A dinner was given Monday evening by the City of London Chess club to celebrate the return to England of Messrs. I. Gunsberg and J. H. Blackburne, winners of the third and fourth prizes respectively in the international chess congress in New York. Gunsberg was not present, but Blackburne was. Replying to the toast to his health, that gentleman said that while in America he had done his best and, though illness had attacked him, it did not affect his play in more than one or two games. What really affected him and others as well was the treatment received at the hands of certain people in New York, and respecting that he had received letters of sympathy from American players from all parts of the states. None of the players had been properly treated. They would hear more of in the papers, an action having been commenced against the committee because they had withheld from less successful players their small prizes. The committee quarreled with all of them, with himself and with Tschigorin. They quarreled with Captain Mackenzie, who was too ill to play, for taking the part of all the players, but in other parts of the states the visitors were treated as welcome guests, and it was the same in Canada.

DR. M'INERNEY HEARD FROM.

The Missing Man Said to Be in Colorado.

NEW YORK, July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—William Connelly, superintendent of the Castle Garden labor bureau, announces that he has received a letter from the missing Dr. McInerney, and that he is alive and well, but does not want his whereabouts known.

When John Devoy was told that Dr. McInerney was alive and well and that Connelly had heard from him, he said: "I am glad to hear it, but there were very good reasons for suspecting foul play. The doom had been pronounced against him, as I have abundant ground for believing, and I can't understand why Dr. McInerney has not written to any of his friends in this city."

It is understood that Mr. Connelly will take the necessary steps to show Dr. McInerney's propriety in not writing to his numerous friends, and so set at rest their doubts and fears. It is understood that the doctor is in Colorado and has been traveling constantly since his departure from this city.

Burke's Trial.

WINNIPEG, July 3.—The Burke case was resumed this morning. Donald McKinnon, a local policeman, testified as to Burke's arrest. He said the prisoner had in his possession, among other things, a railroad ticket to Montreal and a steamship ticket from Montreal to Liverpool. The railroad ticket contract was signed W. J. Cooper. The prisoner said his name was not Cooper, but that he was Martin Burke, sometimes called Delaney. He told the officer he had changed his name because he was watched by some men. Officer Collins, of Chicago, testified as to Burke's identification by Mentinson, and the morning session closed.

Stronger Evidence Needed.

CHICAGO, July 3.—States Attorney Longenecker received a dispatch this morning from Assistant States Attorney Bager, who is in Winnipeg, looking after the interest of the prosecution in the extradition proceedings against Martin Burke, the Cronin suspect, to the effect that to secure the prisoner's extradition stronger evidence would have to be presented connecting him with Carlson cottage. It is understood both the Carlsons will be sent to Winnipeg at once.

DIED PENNILESS AND ALONE.

A Suicide Identified as the Heir to a Kansas City Estate.

KANSAS CITY, July 3.—It was learned to-day that the man who gave his name as Martin Van Buren Jackson, and committed suicide several days ago, is none other than Martin Van Buren Gillis, of Durango, Col., one of the heirs of the Gillis estate in this city. The estate is valued at a figure considerably over $1,000,000. Until a month ago he resided at Durango. He had contemplated a contest in the courts of that portion of his father's will which made bequests to certain public institutions and private persons, and a month ago he started for Kansas City from Durango to attend to this item of business. He assumed the alias of "Jackson" and boarded at a cheap hotel, giving it out that he was a penniless tramp printer and could not find work.

Three weeks ago he seemed to become despondent and shortly afterwards was found dead in bed, a large dose of morphine having caused his death.

Steamship Arrivals.

At London—The Montana, from Baltimore.

At New York—The Canada, from London; the Wisconsin, from Liverpool; the Pennland, from Antwerp; the Bohemia, from Hamburg.

At Baltimore—The Hermann, from Bremen.

At Rotterdam—The Rotterdam, from New York.

THE SANTEES ALL SIGN.

Close of the Commission's Work at That Agency.

NOT ONE DISSENTING VOTE.

A Chief With Three Handles to His Name Attempts to Oppose It But is Quickly Sat Down Upon.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, Dak., (via Chamberlain, Dak.) July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The commissioners held their final council with the Indians of this agency this morning. There was practically no opposition to the bill presented, but many speeches were made, in which the Indians complained of the rights of the Santees in the bill. This, however, was smoothed over without much difficulty, the commission explaining that the Santees were in the treaty of 1868 and the agreement of 1876, and, though not limited within the reservation, they are really entitled to all the rights and privileges of the act. When this was thoroughly explained and understood the Indians acquiesced gracefully. Iron Nation, the head chief of the Indians at this agency, arose in the council this morning and signified his acceptance of the treaty in the following speech:

The Great Father has located this reservation for the uses of all the tribes that draw rations in this agency, and the principal men are all present. The Great Father has made some chiefs here among this tribe and I am head chief of this tribe, and there are chiefs behind me all in relation. Now, I am the head chief and the leader of this tribe, and whatever my ideas and thoughts are my other people will follow me. Now, we would like our friends to explain the bill for us again, so we can thoroughly understand it. These are the few words I had to say and I have said them. I am satisfied with this bill you have presented to us. I am the head chief of these Brules and if I touch the pen all the other chiefs will follow me. [Applause.] Now I will say to you that I have made up my mind to sign the bill and am going to do it."

At this point Iron Nation turned to General Crook and addressed him as follows:

"Three Stars, I am going to sign because you tell me this is a good bill, but before I do so I want you to promise to be a good friend to the Indians here. We want to remain on the White river, and wish you to tell the Great Father."

Left Hand Thunder endeavored to check the movement in favor of the bill, but was unsuccessful.

At the conclusion of Iron Nation's speech the Indians, through Bull Head, asked that the bill be reread and explained.

In compliance with this request Governor Foster made a careful and thorough explanation of the provisions of the act. General Crook also addressed the Indians briefly, after which the signing commenced. Iron Nation was the first to affix his signature to the paper, his people following and touching the pen as rapidly as possible. It was impossible to discover a dissenting vote. What little opposition there was has entirely disappeared. The Indians are all in excellent humor, and seemingly glad of the opportunity to ratify the bill.

The commission have been visited by the authorities at Chamberlain to participate in their celebration to-morrow. They have accepted the invitation and leave for there this evening.

WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS.

The Hog Movement Surprisingly Large the Past Week.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-morrow's Price-Current will say: The movement of hogs the past week has been surprisingly large for the time of year, packing returns showing a total of 289,000 against 260,000 the preceding week and 175,000 for the corresponding time last year. The season's total from March 1 is 3,815,000, against 3,155,000 a year ago. The week's gain is not only due to special efforts at Chicago to get hogs into that market before the close of June, but also to the very liberal shipments into Missouri river towns now slaughtering, where the aggregate has largely exceeded the corresponding time last year.

Place.	1889.	1888.
Chicago	1,245,000	1,075,000
Kansas City	650,000	575,000
Omaha	358,000	367,000
St. Louis	244,000	180,000
Indianapolis	164,000	141,000
Cincinnati	102,000	77,000
Milwaukee	146,000	105,000
Cedar Rapids	113,000	110,000
Cleveland	98,000	70,000
Sioux City	176,000	108,000

THE FATED CITY.

Johnstown Again Threatened By the Rising Waters.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 3.—The heavy rains of yesterday and last night flooded out five families in Cambria City. The water came pouring down the mountain side last night, and filled the first floors of the houses, destroying all the furniture that had been saved from the big flood. There is great alarm among the people over the condition of the Conemaugh river. The water in it rose five feet this morning in two hours, and carried away the foot bridge above the Pennsylvania railroad station. There was danger of the temporary bridge erected by the railroad company being washed away and cars were run on it to save it. The temporary bridge erected at the lower end of the Gautier office is almost an entire wreck. Orders were given by General Hastings at 10 this morning to get everything in shape for quick removal. It was feared the tents would be washed away. The portable bridges over Stony creek were saved only by very hard work. At 11:30 it was thought all danger was passed, when a fresh storm broke over the valley. The rain is coming down in torrents and the people fear the Conemaugh will sweep over the banks and flood the town again.

THE LYNCHBURG DISASTER.

It is Believed That Fifteen Persons Were Cremated.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 3.—The scene at the terrible wreck near Thaxton's, on the Norfolk & Western railroad, is beyond description. There is hardly enough left of the eight cars that took the leap to the bottom of the awful pit to make one car. As soon as the boiler burst the entire mass took fire, and those who went down and were not killed outright, were burned to death. Portions of eight bodies have been taken out, and it is believed fully fifteen others were entirely consumed. Survivors say the cries for help could be heard from all portions of the wreck, and those unhurt were powerless to render assistance.

The debris at the wreck of the Norfolk & Western railroad has been removed and a number of charred bodies have been found. The names of seventeen persons who were killed have been ascertained. They are all eastern people. There were about thirty people who escaped with only slight injuries and ten who are seriously injured. The list of the dead will be increased as the friends of the missing people come forward in search of them. There is no way at present to ascertain the exact number of the dead owing to the fact that the train was destroyed.

Sherman at Denver.

DENVER, July 3.—General Sherman and a party of friends, who will assist in the three days' celebration of the national holiday commencing to-morrow, arrived here over the Burlington to-day.

THEY MUST FIGHT SQUARE.

New Orleans Sports Bound to Prevent Any Interference.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Since yesterday Kilrain stock has risen somewhat. This is due to the reports of his condition, to the enthusiasm of his friends here and to the steady backing of the Southern Athletic club. Sullivan, however, still remains the favorite in betting and has the call with the crowd. As for the apprehensions of Kilrain's friends that there will be trouble between the seconds of the two men, Sullivan's friends say there is nothing in it. After sounding local feeling upon the subject your correspondent is confident that any trouble in or out of the ring calculated to interfere with the fight will prove dangerous to its originators. Although both men have their partisans here, the vast majority of those who will go to the fight will not have any interest in the affair except to see fair play and a contest to a finish. They will pay their money for this purpose and will insist upon a square deal all around and no interference in the interest of betting men. It is likely that any one who attempts to create a disturbance will be so quickly suppressed that no one will attempt to repeat the experiment. In fact, the probabilities are that the tough element will be conspicuous by its absence. Several hundred club men and planters have already engaged special coaches. It will be this class that will be nearest the ring side, as they will have seats in the reserved space just outside the twenty-four foot circle, and they will not care a copper who wins, but will want to see a fair fight. In this they will have the support of the local sports and especially of those who are managing the affair.

Sullivan Starts South.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—John L. Sullivan and party left this morning by the Queen & Crescent route. They left no information concerning their plan of procedure—whether they would go through by the regular train, or whether, to avoid the suggested capture in Mississippi, they would secretly change their plans and sneak through that state by special train or by some unexpected route. They did not appear to be much affected by the alleged plan to capture the pugilists in Mississippi, though they are aware that there are inducements to make such a proceeding possible.

Kilrain Leaves.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pony Moore arrived last evening from New York. A cablegram was received by Kilrain during the evening from Richard K. Fox, in which the latter wished Jake good luck and said he was a sure winner. In conversation with reporters Pony Moore said Kilrain would undoubtedly win, but should he lose the fight he would at once challenge Sullivan to fight Mitchell for £1,000. Moore is in earnest. Kilrain went through his work as usual yesterday. Kilrain and party are expected to arrive in New Orleans Friday at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Harrison on the Same Train.

CUMBERLAND, July 3.—The Baltimore & Ohio train due here at 7 p. m. was delayed by a storm. Kilrain and his party were on board. The party took supper at the Green City hotel. Kilrain ate heartily. The dining room was crowded and had to be cleared by the police. Kilrain said he did not want to talk, but wanted to eat. He felt first rate and expected a good night's sleep.

John A. Cannon, a candidate for the speakership of the next house of representatives, was in the car next to that occupied by Kilrain. On the rear of the train in a private car were Mrs. Harrison, Baby McKee, Private Secretary Halford, Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison's sister and others.

Jake "On Edge."

BALTIMORE, July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Jake Kilrain left Baltimore at 2:15 this afternoon by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Jake, accompanied by "Johnny" Murphy, Pony Moore and Mitchell, drove up to Camden station shortly before and went immediately to the Pullman car, where berths had been reserved. He wore a dark suit and a large straw hat. His face was unshaven and he looked tired and serious, though he assured everyone that he was feeling tiptop. He is as hard as a rock, but looks a trifle too fine. His cheeks are sunken and the color only fair. Mitchell has very nearly decided to work his man up to Sunday and has taken every possible precaution to keep him in just that shade of physical condition which in professional parlance is known as "on edge." Conservative judges consider Jake's stomach and legs his strong points. If Kilrain's blows should lack steam, or late in the fight his massive head should drop forward, he can only blame the prowess of his burly antagonist, or perhaps that six or eight pounds gone to the bad in this final week of preparation. It looks as though Kilrain has trained for a sprint, and, in sporting parlance, may find it difficult to last a distance. Aside from this one blemish he looks strong and fit for a bruising battle. Betting in this city to-day is about $100 to $90 on Sullivan.

The Baltimore Boy's Friends Shy.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—As the day of the battle draws near the excitement becomes more intense and thousands of people express themselves as being anxious to go to the scene of the mill no matter where it takes place. Betting on the result was not very lively to-day, there being plenty of Sullivan money, but little Kilrain money in sight. The Kilrain men are still holding back for the advent of the bookmakers and the knowing ones who are expected. One bet of $300 to $250 on Sullivan was placed and bets of $100 to $75 and $100 to $60 on Sullivan were offered, but found no takers. The Sullivan men are not offering odds because they underrate Kilrain, but because the latter's friends are shy just now. Prof. Butler will have charge of the ring police, who will number 200 men. The managers of the fight give assurance that the utmost order will be maintained. A special train left over the Queen & Crescent route to-day, having as passengers the managers and friends of the sluggers, and they did not return until late to-night. The Young Men's Gymnastic club held a meeting to-night to arrange for a reception to Sullivan, who will reach here to-night.

Lowry Will Call Out the Militia.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 3.—Governor Lowry has telegraphed to the governors of Alabama and Louisiana for permission to pass armed militia through their respective states preparatory to intercepting Sullivan and Kilrain should they enter this state to fight.

BLOODY BATTLE IN EGYPT.

Dervishes Defeated by the Egyptians With Heavy Losses.

CAIRO, July 3.—An engagement has taken place between a force of Egyptian troops and a body of Dervishes. The Dervishes were defeated, losing 500 killed or wounded. Seventy Egyptians were killed or wounded. Two English officers were also wounded. The Dervishes attempted to effect a lodgment on the river bank, but they were attacked by the English forces. The Dervishes made a stubborn resistance, but were finally forced to retire, fighting as they went. They were driven northward seven miles, but every foot of ground was hotly contested. Two guns belonging to the enemy were captured by the British. It is expected further fighting will occur.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Thursday, stationary temperature Friday, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Iowa: Fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Thursday, followed by stationary temperature Friday, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For Dakota: Fair and warmer, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

NO NEWS ABOUT THE HOUSE

Reporters Visit the Presidential Mansion in Vain.

A DESIGN FOR A NEW FLAG.

The Wife of War Correspondent Coffin Submits One to the Authorities—The Campaign in the New States.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.

The chances are that for the next ten days Washington will suffer from a thorough summer dullness. The departure of the president yesterday for Connecticut, followed to-day by the exodus of the white house family to Deer Park accompanied by Private Secretary Halford has caused the politicians who have been waiting here in the hope that they might secure something for their friends, to rush back home in order to be with their families on the Fourth. There is a painful stillness around the white house, and this afternoon the callers were almost exclusively confined to a few correspondents and reporters who climbed the stairs in the hope of gathering small crumbs of information, but there was no signs of news about the mansion, and there is no reason to believe that there will be a single appointment made until the middle of next week.

Several of the leading republicans hurried off to New York last night, and within the next two or three days there will be some important conferences there in relation to the conduct of the campaign in the new states.

A FLAG DESIGN.

Mrs. Charles Carleton Coffin, wife of the well known war correspondent, who is a resident of Boston, has submitted to the authorities of the war department a design for a new flag to signify the admission of the new states into the union which meets with very general favor among army officers. Her plans is to maintain the stripes just as at present and instead of six rows of stars of seven each as proposed Mrs. Coffin suggests that thirteen stars to signify the thirteen original states be formed into a six-pointed star in the center of the jack at the upper left hand corner of the flag and that the remaining twenty-nine be arranged in rows on each side. It is possible that this suggestion may meet with the approval of the secretary of war.

INGALLS ON THE NEW STATES.

Senator Ingalls arrived in town to-night. On being asked as to the political situation in Kansas, he replied: "My people are altogether too busy with their crops just now to talk politics, but as far as I can learn are very generally satisfied with the course of the administration. It is my opinion that the republicans will carry all four of the new states in spite of the fight which will be made for them by the democrats, and I think I shall take part in the canvass in one or more of the new states myself."

REFUSE TO BE FROZEN OUT.

It was expected that the action of Congress last winter in reducing the royalty to be paid to the Milligan Plate Printing Press Company, $1 to 1 cent per 1,000 impressions would have the effect of compelling the company to remove the plate printing machines from the bureau of engraving and printing, and it was supposed that the beginning of the new fiscal year would see all of these contrivances, which are so obnoxious to the plate printers, thrown from the building, but it seems that the concern which manufactures these presses is determined that congress shall drive them by positive instead of negative means, and with this end in view they have renewed their contracts and will keep their machines in the bureau. It remains now to be seen whether the house will have the courage of its convictions and provide a reasonable royalty, or enact such legislation as will absolutely prohibit the use of the steam press for printing the backs of one and two-dollar notes and silver certificates.

APPEALS AND DECISIONS.

Acting Secretary Chandler decided two land contest cases to-day. The first was that of Charles Sevanson against the heirs of G. A. Wisely. The contest involved the title to the east half of the northeast quarter of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 17, range 16 west, Grand Island land district. The contest was based upon the fact that the heirs of Wisely had not res