BLOTTED OUT IN A TWINKLING

A Vicious Tornado Visits Its Awful Wrath on Bradshaw, Neb.

FIVE KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

Buildings Tossed About Like Feathers -Not a Roof Standing-The Extent of Damage Cannot Be Ascertained.

BRADSHAW, Neb., June 4 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A terrific wind, hall and rain storm visited this section of the country last night at 8:20 o'clock. At 7:30 a tornado developed southwest of Aurora, traveling in a southeasterly direction. A few miles east of Aurora it began describing the arc of a gigantic circle, moving east and north, crossing the B. & M. railroad at this place, completely demolishing the village, and prostrating the wires for several miles on either side.

A messenger was at once dispatched on horseback to York for surgeons and other assistance. Doctors G. W. Shidler, Davis Farley, Sedgwick, McConaughay, Reynolds and Forestall at once responded to the call, and soon after reached the scene of the disaster. Word was also sent to Aurora and Doctors Bricher, Williamson and Hougher, accompanied by THE BEE reporter, boarded a special, placed at their service by the B. & M. railroad, and hastened to the stricken village.

The scene which met their view was simply appalling and beggars description; in all the city not a single building was left uninjured, while four fifths of them were completely demolished.

The dead and dying had been sheltered as well as possible in the few buildings left standing.

A tour of inspection of these impromptu hospitals was like a visit to a field hospital after a battle, except that instead of bronzed and bearded veterans being the victims, they were in most cases frail women and children.

All night long the small band of doctors worked, nor ceased their labors until the long list of injured had been visited, and their wounds attended to, by which time the sun was high in the heavens.

The scene when viewed by the pright light of day was even more awe inspiring than when seen by the dim and uncertain light of

The site of the erstwhile thriving little city presented to the eye one continuous mass of debris. Broken and twisted lumber was mixed pell mell with brick and lime, household furniture and merchandise, all beat by the pitiless hall into a confused and sodded heap. The bodies of dead horses, cattle, dogs and cats added to the scene of

Loaded freight cars were tumbled about like dry goods boxes, one car loaded with stock being forced out of the side track onto the main, and sent whirling down the line to York, a distar seven miles, where it was caught.

The suffering is extreme, as but few were able to save any clothing except what they wore at the time and these were soaked by rain and covered by mud. Food was also a · scarce article, nearly all the stoves being broken and chimneys demolished, rendering cooking almost an impossibility.

At a comparatively early hour, however, help began to arrive. Nurses were sadly needed and the ladies of York, Hampton and Aurora rallied to the relief of their stricken neighbors with hearty good will. Nor came they empty handed. Hampers and baskets of food, clothing and bedding they brought with no niggardly hand.

Hon. Edward Bignall, superintendent of the B. & M. railroad, reached the scene during the morning with a special train from Lincoln, bringing physicians and supplies. Much help is still needed, however, as 100

families are homeless. So far as known, five persons were killed and upwards of thirty seriously injured.

The work of removing the debris has already begun, and it is feared that dead bodies may be found in the ruins.

At 11 a, m. the wounded are being removed by special train to York. People are coming for miles in every direction and thousands are on the grounds at the wreck.

The business houses wrecked are as follows; A. Kline, hardware; S. V. Moore, hardware; C. B. Palmer, general merchandisc, S. C. Stubbs & Co., groceries; Randall, groceries; J. T. Englehardt, general merchandise; Hankins' and Brown's dry goods stores; Heath's furniture store; Gie-

ren's and Dewitt's livery barns, THE KILLED. MRS. ISAAC PENNER. Three children of JOHN SCHILE. Young son of J. A. BRUMSEY.

THE INJURED. J. A. BRUMSEY, arm broken, with internal

injuries. Mas. BRUMSEY and two children; the former,

back and hip bruises, with internal injuries; the latter, cuts and bruises. Mas. Baumsey (mother of J. A. Brumsey),

face and back hurt. UNKNOWN EMIGRANT.

Da. Moone, compound fracture of the arm. with severe cuts and bruises. P. M. and T. Colby, cuts and bruises.

Mn. Susw. the father of John Shaw, is missing.

MR. and MRS. W. H. CUTSHALL; the former, hand bruised; the latter, internal injuries, MRS. WILLIAMSON, back injured.

NELLIE Donsey, ribs broken and head cut. Mass E. CHAPIN and child, cuts and bruises. PROP. H. B. McDermon, face injured.

Mus. Tolson, face bruised. MRS. REYNOLDS, face bruised. Mus. Will Thomas, arms bruised.

Mr. Whitfield, eyes injured. Mus. WHITEIELD and child; the former, eyes injured; the latter, cuts and bruises.

THOMAS GRAY, leg bruised. THOMAS TAYLOR, leg bruised.

Ms. Clark, cuts and bruises. THE MILLER oFAMILY-John Miller, ribs ally providing the same.

fractured, internal injuries; Mrs. Miller and Alexander Miller, cuts and bruises; Lulu Miller, arm crushed, dangerous; Carrie Miler, foot broken; Emma Miller, hand broken. MISS NORTON, cuts and bruises.

MR. and MRs. Keysen. MR. and MRS. BARCOCK and three children J. N. COOR.

WILLIE HEATH. Incidents of the Storm. The Russian settlement southwest is de-

stroyed, as are also the places of D. Chicken and H. Koch. An unknown emigrant was taken up

by the wind, dashed half way up an elevator's side and so badly injured that he will die.

At 9:30 this morning Captain Lundeen received a message from Governor Thayer ordering him to report Company A to the mayor of York, Mayor Williams ordered the company to Bradshaw, where it will remain on duty till order is brought out of the chaos that now reigns there.

The injured have been removed to York by special train.

Seven men were in a hall over a store and remained there until the blow was over. The hall and store are a mass of ruins, but not a

Provisions and clothing the homeless people must have and that without delay. Everything most of them had was lost.

The stocks of goods are nearly all a total loss. The cyclone was preceded and accompanied by rain and small hall effectually spoiling what the wind did not make way

It is reported that in a neighborhood four or five miles southwest of Bradshaw John Shaw had three children killed, and a Russian lost his wife and a child, their houses being demolished.

It is rumored that two were killed in one family and three in another in farm houses near Henderson, six miles south of Bradshaw. Six persons are reported killed in one family of Germans, southeast of here. One young

man was carried one mile and landed unburt. The family of William Morrison, one-half mile east of here, escaped by seeking refuge in the cellar. The barn, outhouses, etc., were completely wrecked.

The B. & M. stock yards and depot have

vanished; also three elevators. The Cutshaw family had a peculiar experience. During the tornado their house tipped over on one side and then completely upended, spilling them all out into the lot.

A little boy of Mrs. Chapin's had a stick forced into his mouth, running through the

The Williamson family took refuge in a cave. When the house began to topple the mother, watching it from the rear of the cave, rushed out wildly thinking she could prevent it. Her husband flew after her, and trowing her down held her securely. Just at that moment a heavy piece of timber fell and pinne dthem down, injuring both severely. T. H. Buckmaster's family had no time to

seek the storm cellar, but huddled closely in the corner and escaped unhurt. The three churches were all razed to the

After the whirl passed a little baby, just old enough to creep, was found uninjured sitting contentedly in a mud puddle paddling

The physicians state that a number of those hurt will not live.

One man had a great cut across his face and was bleeding profusely. We asked him how he came through and he answered joyfully: "Oh, I'm all right; I didn't get one of the little fellows hurt."

Considering the complete destruction of the town, it seems miraculous that so few lives were lost and that so few were injured.

The length of the storm was declared by many to be a half hour, but it probably did not last over ten minutes. At 10 o'clock the moon was shining and looking down through a clear sky with only a gentle breeze in the air, looking upon the dead and the wounded and the wonderful desolution that had been brought upon an unsuspecting and prosperous community.

The home of Rev. W. H. Prescott, formerly of Lincoln, was only partially wrecked.

Thirty-five persons were in the hotel during the blow. The roof was torn off, the sides partly caved in and the . windows knocked out, but no one was hurt.

Seven men were in a hall over a store and remained there until the blow was over. The hall and store are a mass of rains, but not a man was hurt.

A horse was found in a grocery cellar, One man's family huddled around a big base burner. It saved their lives. Many ran for their caves and were saved. One little girl clung to a young maple tree and it un-doubtedly saved her from serious injury at least. One woman and her two children got out on plowed ground, laid down flat and got

off unburt.

About 4 o'clock a.m. a number of citizens congregated in Burns' barber shop and ap pointed a temporary relief committee of nine as follows: R. C. Burns, Oscar Stubbs, F. C. Walrod, Henry Koch, A. Z. T. Heath, Sirrs, Joseph Tighe, Ed Felton and J. H. Tilden. The committee took charge of the

clothing sent out in drays from York

established headquarters at Burns' The York people went back on the 5:37 passenger to get breakfast and arrange for more medicines, provisions and clothing, for all of which articles the Bradshaw people have a pressing need. A little purse was made up on the train by some kind hearted young men, and \$5.50 was raised for the needy The crowd that congregated was very quie and orderly. Ropes were stretched around the business houses and a patrol established, and Sheriff Shreck and Marshal Afflerbach hand, but no act of vandalism was attempted.

York to the Rescue.

YORK, Neb., June 4. - [Special Tele gram to Tan Ben.]-A mass meeting of citizens was held in the court house tonight to take steps to furnish to the relief of the Bradshaw sufferers. One thousand three hundred dollars was raised to begin the work, a committee was appointed to solicit aid throughout the county, and a general aid soliciting committee was appointed consisting of the mayor of York and the treasurer and county judge of York county. Arrangements were made for using the volunteer labor of mechanics and laborers in repairing houses. N. M. Ferguson was elected general treasurer and John Itner superintendent of building.

The Governor Appealed To. Lixcoln, Neb., June 4.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—An appeal from Bradshaw was received by Governor Thayer this afternoon asking for the temporary use of tents, cots and bedclothes. There were fifty tents and cots found stored in the basement of the state house, but no bed-clothes were available. No provisions were asked for, as the people of York were liber-

PREFER THE ROWELL BILL.

The Republican Caucus Thinks Lodge's Scheme too Intricate.

WHY BAYNE REFUSED RENOMINATION.

His Wealthy Wife Wants Him to Travel in Europe-Senator Blair's Latest-The Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 1

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3. It would seem from the expression of opinion at the republican caucus Sunday that a large majority of the members of the house are in favor of the Rowell election bill instead of that presented by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts. This will be a great disappointment to the latter gentleman, for his bill is the result of two or three years' study and the new committee of the house on the election of president and vice president was authorized and appointed and he was made chairman of it expressly to consider this measure. His plan is a very complicated one, almost too complicated the older members of the house think to be carried into successful operation, while the bill proposed by Mr. Rowell is simnle and only extends the existing machinery and increases the authority of officers now authorized by law. The Rowell bill is not so offensive to the members from the southern states as the Lodge bill, although in the opin-ion of the best judges it will be quite as effective in accomplishing the purposes de-sired. There will be another caucus for the overose of considering these two measures when a final decision is likely to be reached.

WHY BAYNE RESIGNED. It is understood among the friends of Mr. Bayne, the representative from Pittsburg who declined a renomination yesterday after working for several months and spending thousands of dollars to secure it, that he abandoned political life solely to gratify his wife, who wants him to retire from congress and travel with her in Europe and other parts of the world. After the primaries in Pittsburg were held the other day and it became known that Bayne had been elected, he sent his wife the following mysterious mes-

Mrs. Thomas M. Bayne, 1629 Massachusetts avenue. Washington-I have a good majority in the convention, but will keep my promise. T. M. B.

Its meaning is now understood. Mrs. Bayne is very wealthy. Her father was the proprietor of Hostetter's Bitters and left her an enormous fortune. Her mother usually resides in Washington, but is now in Geneva. Switzerland, where another son-in-law is United States consul. It is not believed that Bayne will finish his present term, but will sail for Europe at the close of this session. It is believed also that he will be a candidate for the Spanish mision, which is now vacant.
William Stone, who was nominated in

Bayard's stead, was formerly United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania and was removed from office by President Cleveland for "of-fensive mattisanship." The case excited by President Cleveland for "of-fensive partisanship," The case excited general interest at the time for the reason that M. A. Benton, United States dis-trict attorney for the western district of Missouri, had also been suspended for making campaign speeches. Mr. Stone was a repub-lican and Mr. Benton a democrat, and under the president's order of July 19, 1886, both were apparently amenable to executive dis-cipline and on similar grounds. Both made application for reinstatement, and on November 17 the suspension in Mr. Benton's case was rescinded. On November 24 the order in the case of Mr. Stone was confirmed.

printed times Senator Blair's philanthrophy has taken a

He has today reported from the committee on education and labor a bill providing for the establishment under federal authority and at the expense of the public treasury of an ployment bureau for the poor and a bureau information relating to occupation, means of livelihood and homes. Such bureaus are to be established in geographical centers where there are 2,060,000 inhabitants and the duties of the officers in charge are by correspon dence through the mails and telegraph, the press, personal intercourse and local investiration to collect information relating to em pleyment, occupations, means of livlihe the condition of industries, the rates of wages, the cost of living facilities and expense of transportation, our material resources, elimatic and other conditions, opportunities for education, etc., for the benefit of all persons who are in need of employment or desire to change their homes, and it is also made their duty to diffuse this intelligence among the people in answer to inquiries and by the issue

of bulletins from time to time. Another branch of the proposed service is the ascertainment and publication of cases of extreme poverty, hardship and distress for the information of the charitable, and an additional section of Mr. Blair's bill requires that all persons employed upon public works shall be American citizens.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL. I asked Representative Adams of Chicago today if the judiciary committee, of which he is a member, intended to push the bankruptey bill reported some time ago and if it expected to pass it at this session. He replied that the committee would be given another day for the consideration of measures reported from it and that the bankruptcy bill was at the head of the list and would be the first meas-ure they would call up. He did not expect the committee on rules to assign a day dur-ing the present week but said that the bil would probably be called up for consideration

DELEGATE SMITH'S CHARGE. Delegate Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, a democrat, charged the senate with holding back the bills to make states out of Idaho and Wyoming because the politics of these two territories are doubtful. He says that the house acted upon the Wyoming case more promptly than it did on the Idaho bill be-cause the former was more surely a republican territory, but that the sen-ate has come to the conclusion that neither of the territories is surely enough republican to warrant statehood and that the are to be held over till the exact politic The trouble complexion is known. Delegate Smith is that he wants New Mexico and Arizona admitted to statehood simply be cause they are democratic and the republi cans have refused to give statehood to these territories because they have not had enough population to warrant such action.

ADJOURNED IN CONFUSION. In the conference of the republican mem bers of the house this evening Representative Connell made a fight for the proposition to strike the bullion redemption feature out of the Windom coinage bill so that the certificates issued for the purchase of bullion would be legal tender, as they would be redemented in soin. He used the chair before deemed in coin. He asked the chair before a yote was taken on the amendment whether this was a caucus which would bind all who participated in it to support the conclusions of the body. The chair answered that it was not a cancus, but a conference, and that no one would be bound to vote in the house for the resolutions of the conference. With this understanding twenty-nine members voted to strike out its bullion feature, but twenty-four voted to retain it, and so it stays in the bill, making certificates redeemable in bullion or coin, at the option of the govern ment. Mr. Laws voted with Mr. Connell and with them were Messrs. McKinley, Pay son and other prominent members. After this a resolution was adopted by the same vote making the action that of a caucus and oinding. Nearly all of the twenty-aine who roted age arose and announced that they would not under the circumstances feel bound by the action taken, and the conference adjourned in confusion. Speaker Reed was on the floor and voted and spoke with the builtion redemption members. Mr. Connell said to The Bee correspondent tonight that it now looked as though the success of a legal

tender coinage bill depended upon the support of the democrats,

OMAHA JOBBERS WANT A REBATE. A number of the Omaha jobbers have written to the Nebraska senstors requesting written to the Nebraska semators requesting them to see that a provision is made in the tariff bill giving a tariff rebate on the sugar in the hands of dealers at the time the tariff bill goes into effect if the free sugar clause is maintained by the senate. They say dealers in the interior of this country have not the opportunity to take advantage of congressional legislation that those as the coast have and they ask to be protected by a tariff.

A HEARING FOR OXNARD. Senator Manderson has been before the senate committee on finance and requested a hearing for Mr. Oxnard and others in behalf of the beet sugar industry and it will be granted. They have a bill before the committee admitting free of duty machinery for the manufacture of that sugar, and believe it will receive favorable consideration, with an amendment which will give Mr. Oxnard a rebate on the machinery he recently im-ported to Grand Island. This kind of legislation has more than once been successful. The act of February 8, 1875, set a precedent by admitting free of duty machinery for the manufacture of flax, jute and other fibreous productions.

NEW NEBRASKA POSTMASTERS. Wellington White, Hutchinson, Deuel county; Miss Lizzie Glass, Cushing, Howard county; Alfred Hendricks, Huxley, Custer

MISCELLANEOUS. Rev. R. S. Flickinger and J. E. Griffith and wife of Iowa are stopping at 204 Delaware avenue. They have presented many petitions and are deeply interested in securing the pas-sage at the present congress of a bill that will so amend the interstate commerce law as to allow the states having prohibition laws to control the sale or prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquor in original pack The Wilson bill as it passed the senate

ages. The wilson our as it passed the senate last week is approved by them. John C. Frye, for the past twenty-five years connected with the Gate City, a leading republican daily of southern Icwa, is in the

I find by inquiry at the treasury that there is considerable probability of the appointment of Charles H. Ham of Chicago to the office of general appraiser under the customs adminis-trative bill recently passed. The only doubt is whether Assistant Secretary Tichenor who is shated for one of the places, is charged to Illinois or not. Tichenor was originally from Iowa, but after holding office for several years resigned and went to Chi-cago, where he lived for a few months, just long enough to lose his savings on the board of trade. Then he went back into office, where he has since remained. He wants the place of general appraiser.

Mr. Dorsey introduced pension bills today for John McKeernan ol O'Neill and N. W. Clark of Fort Niobrara. He also introduced resolutions from the alliance at Mapleville, Neb., for the Butterworth bill, the antioption bill and the Conger pure lard bill.

The Josie Howard land contract in the
O'Neill district has been dismissed with a decision in favor of the woman. H. Wash and wife of Dubuque, Ia., were at

the Willard. PERRY S. HEATH.

DUC D'ORLEANS PARDONED. After 117 Days' Imprisonment He

Breathes the Air of Freedom. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, June 4 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to The Bee. 1-Prince Phillippe, Duc d' Orleans, quitted Clairvaux prison tonight and will be out of France tomorrow morning, as indicated by the Herald, President Carnot decided to exercise his prerogative to pardon in favor of the prisoner of Clairvaux. This decision was put into execution today, and when the ministers assembled in council at Elysee the president informed them that the decree had received his signature and he had entrusted to M. Constans the task of seeing it carried out. The minister of the interior forthwith instructed M. Morin, the commissare attached to M. Gare de to proceed to Clairvaux and inform the prince of his liberation. Toward 11:30 o'clock tonight the gates of the prison closed behind the prince, who, accompanied by M. Morin, traveled by the haste express, which stopped at Clairvaux. station for the purpose of taking him. M. Morin will leave the prince at Delle on the Swiss frontier at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning. The terms of the document, by virtue of which Duc D'Orleans has thus been set at liberty, are simple. It runs thus: "The president of the republic orders that Due d'Orleans shall be conducted outside of

he territory of this republic." A Herald correspondent was fortunate enough to find Marquis de Beauveir, Comte de Paris' right hand man, late last evening

after the prince's release became known. "I am enraptured," said the marquis, "We were informed of the measure taken only a few hours ago. We should have liked to send some one to accompany the prince after his 117 days in prison, but we refrained rather than give his departure any semblance of a demonstration.

ACROSS THE RAGING MAIN.

Tid Bits of Society Gossip from the English Metropolis.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, June 4.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE,]-Count Alexandea Muster, son of Count Muster, for many years German ambassador to England was married today to Lady Muriel Nay, daughter of Earl Dinnoull bride, who was given away by her father, wore a magnificent dress of rich satin duchess, with a full court train, elaborately draped with antique Brussels lace; a dress collar and bodice trimmed with the same lace,, and a long tulle veil fastened with a diamond star. The bridegroom wore the uniform grades du' corps of the German empire. There was a large and aristocratic attendance.

Another pretty wedding celebrated today was that of Ballard Smith of New York to Miss Catherine Butterfield, also of New York, at Sanoy chapel. The bride was given away by Robert Lincoln, United States minister to the court of St. James. Major Post, a United States military attache in London was the best man. There was a large attend ance of Americans. Creighton Webb, one of the Vanderbilt family, presided at the organ during the ceremony.

The marriage between Lionel Sackville West and Miss Victoria Sackville West, the eldest daughter of Lord Sackville, will take place at the residence of the bride's father on June 17.

The Northwestern Associated Press. CHICAGO, June 4.—The granual meeting of the Northwestern Associated press was held here today. The following papers were represented by proxy: The Gazette, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Republican Printing company, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Gazette, Burlington, Ia.; Gedar Kapids, Ia.; Gazette, Burlington, Ia.; Herald, Dubuque, Ia.; Times, Dubuque, Ia.; Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.; Pantagraph, Bloomington, Ill.: Gate City, Keokuk, Ia.; Democrat-Gazette, Davenpört, Ia.; Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Ill.; Transcript, Peoria, Ill.; State Register, Springfield, Ill.: Constitution-Democrat, Keokuk, Ia. The meeting adjourned partil func 11 at 10. meeting adjourned until June 11 at 10 a. m. at the Trement house, Chicago.

Anti-Jewish Policy Suspended.

London, June 4 .- The czar has issued a ukase ordering the abandonment of the Russlan anti-Jewish policy for one year. This mensure is understood to have been takem reference to the numerous protests against the recent wholesale expulsion of Hebrews from differents parts of the empire and is

THE AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

It Opens at Mohonk Lake With Many Noted Men Present.

EX-PRESIDENT R. B. HAYES' ADDRESS.

The Fate of the Nation is Inseparable From That of the Negro and Duty and Policy Demand His Uplifting.

MOHONE LAKE, N. Y., June 4 .- The negro conference was opened here this morning with a large number of distinguished men from all parts of the country present. The gathering was called to consider the question of Christianizing and educating the colored people. After the conference had opened with an address by S. K. Smiley, ex-President Hayes was elected president. He then made in address, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—What was the thought—what are the facts which led our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Smiley, to invite us to meet in this conference at their wonder-fully attractive home! We do not need to go into a lengthy review of the past to find a sufficient answer to this question. Let the exact condition of the negroes of the United States—especially in that part of our country where they are a large element of the popula tion—be fully known and theroughly under-stood, and every good citizen, every friend of humanity, and, of course, every Christian, will surely be persuaded that the American people have a grave and indispensable duty to perform with respect to the millions of men and women among our countrymen whose ancestors our fathers brought from Africa to be held in bondage here in America. It may be justly said, in the deepest sense of the words, that we are indeed the keepers of "our brothers in black." We are responsi-ble for their presence and condition on this continent. Having deprived them of their labor liberty and manhood, and grown rich and strong while doing it, we have no excuse for neglecting them, if our selfishness prompted us to do so. But in truth, their wellfare and ours, if not one and the same, are insepara-ble. These millions who have been so cruelly degraded must be lifted up or we ourselve will be dragged down. The eminent gentle man who is the general agent of the Peabody education fund, Dr. Curry of Virginia, spoke wisely when he said to the legislature of Ala-bama: "As a man, a patriot, a Christian, I have labored for the elevation of the negro, Nor have I been entirely unselfish, for know that we are bound, hand and foot, to the lowest stratum of society. If the negro remain as co-occupants of the land and co-citizens of the states, and we do not lift them up, they will drag us down to industrial bankruptey, social degradation and political

corruption."
"Upon the constitution and the laws of the nation and the states, and upon their ad-ministration, the welfare of the negroes, like that of their fellow citizens, largely depends. This wide area of duty and of effort belongs to the domain of practical statesmanship. It will be explored, investigated, discussed and dealt with by those who make and those who execute the laws, state and national, by the public press and by political parties. These agencies, guided by their sense of duty and supported by public opinion, we may nope will in the long run be adequate to the reponsibilities devolved upon them. Mohonk conference accepts the less conspic ous but hardly less grave and influential place of employing the forces which concern the educational, the benevolent and the religious side of the question. We seek conscientiously to avoid whatever is secturian, or that smacks of partisanship or sectionalism. Political details and religious properties of the proper litical duties and political action, however vital in their appropriate share, should, in this conference, it is believed, yield the floor to impartial investigation and carnest discussion of the best methods for uplifting the colored people in their industries, their home life, their education, their morality, their religion, and in short, in all that pertains to their personal conduct and character. If we can with harmony, prudence and good sense adhere to this course we may expect to de something on this momentous subject toward forming and enlightening that public opinion which, in a land of free institutions, must be regarded as, under Providence, the final sov ereign—as, in fact, the government. "With this view of the general aim and pur-

pose of this conference, we are met at the threshold with the question: 'What are the true conditions and prospects of the negroes of the south? No full answer can be given to this inquiry without more careful and extensive investigation than can be attempted in this paper. We hear from various quarters statements which challenge serious and candid attention. In the southern states are seven millions of colored people, of whom probably one-half are unable to read and write, and illiteracy in their case, we are told, means far more than ignorance of let told, means far more than ignorance of ters. It means a condition, according to a high authority, "compounded of ignorance, superstition, shiftlessness, vulgarity and vice." There may be gross exaggeration in the tales we hear of the voodoo paganism which, under the name of religion, lurks, it it does not prevail in the cotton and cane growing districts of the south known as the belt." There is, b "black enough ments to call for investigation and action. One of the devoted friends of the colored peo-ple tells us that their ignorance, indifferonce, indolence, shiftlessness, superstition and low tone of morality are prodicious hin-derances to the development of the great low country where they swarm. It is, safe to conclude that half of the colo lation of the south still lack the thrift, the education, the morality and the religion re-quired to make a prosperous and intelligent

citizenship.
"How is this unpromising and deplorable What is the remedy condition to be met f Those who meet here do so, I assume, in the faith that education and religion—using these words in the broadest sense-if faithfully wisely and persistenly brought home to the people, will be found in good time amply adquate to lift the African up to the full stature of American manhood.
"I have referred to the most unfavorable re

ports as to the condition of the southern negro which intelligent and fair minded people are prepared to believe. There is another and far brighter side to this picture and it is full of encouragement, A century or two ago the ancestors of the great majority of the present colored population of the United States were African barbarians and pagans of the lowest type. They were simply savages practicing fetichism the very lowest form of idolatry. They were the slaves of the most revolting superstitions, be-lieving in spells, charms and incantations and having no moral code." They had no skill in any kind of labor, no industrious habits and knew nothing of any printed or written lanknew nothing of any printed or written language. This heather people, brought from the dark continent, after soveral generations of bondage, followed by a few years of freedom, have all of them learned to understand and speak the English language. All of them have been taught the first—the essential lesson in civilization: they can all carn their own living by their own labor. A very large number ing by their own labor. A very large number of them have been converted into Christi-anity. I do not include in this statement those who profess and practice a merely those who profess and practice a merel emotional religion which does not purif morals, guide conduct or elevate character Considered as a community, almost all of them are peaceable, orderly and law abiding. After only twenty-five years of freedom, one third of them—perhaps more—are returned in the census as able to read and write. Not n few of them are scholars of fair attainments and ability, and in the learned professions and in conspicuous employments are vindi-cating their title to the consideration and respect of the best of their fellowmen.

I do not try to tell how much of this gratify-ag progress of the last twenty-five years is a be credited to the great fact of freedom. Liberty, it must be granted, is the most successful, unmatched the almost sublime educator of the human race. But other causes have been at work. A long list could easily be made, reaching possibly to even more than a hundred, of enterprises and notable efforts by

associations, by philanth and patriotic individuals, having, in the rds of Mr. John F. Slater, for their gene and peet the uplifter of the letter amount of the letter of ing of the lately emancip the southern states." All have been of necessity, as t pliances, experimental, each the others and moving on population of them are, or thods and ap-dependent of lines without any thoroug what others were doing or at it may prove one of the impor

features of this conference that it will for an opportunity and a place where all & good work may meet face freely communicate to one ideas, methods, successes and face and her their ares, and that valuable instruction and much needed encouragement will thus be imparted for the advancement of the good work.

At this juncture to enlighten and create public sentiment for its support and continuance is the first necessity. This is more plainly to be seen now than hitherto. For some years past the treatees of the Peabody enlighten from the property of the peabody. education fund, under the distinguished lead ership of their wise and venerable president dr. Robert C. Winthrop, have looked for ward with confident hope to the time when the people of the United States, through the eral government, would give their powerful aid to the education of the emancipated race for the duties of citizenship which have been cast upon them. No doubt during sev oer dast upon them. No doubt many several years a decided majority of both houses of congress, without regard to section or party, would have supported the measure if it could have been brought to a vote. The recent adverse action of the senate admonistics us, however, that we may no longer look with confidence for govern-ment aid. While we may hope for and strive for a better result in the future, it is the part of wisdom to waste no time in unavailing com plaint or regret, but with earnest solicitude to make every judicious effort for the educa-tion and Christianity of the negro, not merely for his own sake or for the sake of the south, but for the welfare of the whole country and for our common humanity. Our faith is that no sacrifice of comfort, health and life, no humane effort, no money expended was ever more plainty productive of large and gracious results than the money, the labor and the sacrifices which have been devoted to the

Several papers were read and speeches made on the subject. The speaker empha-sized the necessity of industrial education as a means of developing the negro's charac-

uplifting of the colored people of the south.

Our wish and our prayers are that the good work may go on. Hence this Mohonk confer-

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House. Washington, June 4.-In the house today the conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented. After some debate over the canteen clause

the report was agreed to.

The disagreement of the conference committee on the senate dependent pension bill was reported. The house insisted on its amendment (providing for a service pension)

and another hearing was ordered.

The house then entered into a discussion of the Alabama contested election case of McDuff vs Turpin.

The minority resolution declaring Turpin ciected was referred—yeas, 134; nays, 130. The roll was then called on the majority resolution seating McDufile and it was agreed to-yeas, 130; mays, 113; McDuffic then appeared at the bar of the house and took the oath of office. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- In the senate today a resolution was agreed to for an inquiry into the management of the fish commissioner's

The presiding officer announced as a select committee on the bill for the establishment of a university of the United States Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Ingalls, Blair, Dolph,

Harris, Butler, Gibson and Barbour. The fortification bill was then taken up, the pending question being on the striking out of two items for the Waterviiet, N. Y., arsenal and inserting in lieu of them the following: "For a boring and turning riffing machine and an eighty-ton traveling cane fully guns at the Watervliet arsenal, N. Y. \$18,000," After discussion the amendmen was agreed to. All amendments recomminded by the committee on appropriations we e agreed to an I the bill was reported to the senate. There was a separate vote taken on the ameridment increasing the appropriation for rifled sea coast mortars from \$250,000 to \$100,000. The amendment was agreed to All the other amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

concurrent resolution of the house authorizing the enrolling clerk to insert in the administrative bill a certain proviso agreed to by the conference committee, but omitted by error in the enrolled bill, was presented explained by Mr. Allison and agreed to. I has reference to the duties on imported goods from wrecked vessels.

A resolution as to the diversion of funds for irrigation to topographical surveys, denying that there was any such diversion, was presented, read and ordered printed and was re-ferred to the committee on irrigation. Mr. Frve offered a joint resolution authoriz ing the president to form alliances with for cign countries for the suppression of the

iquor traffic. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Adjourned. Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions Washington, May 27.-[Special Teleram to THE BEE. |- Pensions granted to-Nebraskans: Original-Lloyd D. Johns. Seward; Isaac Milespaugh, Atkinson; Daniel P. Davis, Harrison; James J. Taylor, Minden. Increase—Silas Hunt, Herrick, issue—Otis B. Smith, Kearney; Georg

Rutherford, Strang; Victor Tracey, Elk Iowa: Original invalid-Leonard Renner, Trenton; William A. Livingston, Newton; Thomas D. Hartshorn, Thornburg; Wallace W. Winnie, Clear Lake; Thomas Stafford, Grinnell; James L. Nash, Avoca; William Glasgow, Newmarket; Thomas H. Wheeler, Irwin; Thomas C. Mitchell, Burlington. Increase—William S. Wyatt, Keokuk. —John H. Deford, Mt. Sterling; W Tucker, Mason City; Amos Longfield, West Union; Joseph Narragen, East Nodaway. Reissue and increase—Charles Curran, Ma-

South Dakota: Original-John Parmentor Athol. Reissue—Johathan W. Hammond, Lake Preston; Nathan T. Smith, Huron. Original widows, etc.—Johanna, mother of Charles Liebing, Milbank.

A Mayor Arrested for Perjury.

PITTSBURO, Pa., June 4 .- The warrant charging Mayor James G. Wyman of Allegheney City with perjury in swearing that he had been legally elected mayor was issued by Alderman Reilly last night. The information charges him with contributing and promising to contribute money and other valuables to se curs his nomination and election. Wyman gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for a hearing Saturday. He asserts that the charge was made at the instance of political enemies.

Three Mine Accidents. LEADVILLE, Col. June 4 .- News has been received here that Engineer Polk, while repairing a pump in the shaft of the Mikado company's mine, fell 200 feet to the bottom sooner had the corener brought his remains to the city than he was called to the Aticon mine, where Thomas Flanagan had been blown to atoms by a premature explosion and James O'Donnell probably fatally injured.

Small Fire at Ponca. PONCA, Neb., June 4,- Special to THE BEE] .- Lust night at 9 o'clock fire broke out in a small harness shop located in the south eastern part of town. The flames were confined to the building, and thus saved the en-

The fire is supposed to have been cendlary. The Death Roll. Atchison, Kan., June 4.- Special Telegram to The Bee.]-James H. Lea, a wealthy citizen of Atchison, died of heart failure at noon today, aged eighty one years. His body will be taken to Alton, Ill., where he for-

merly resided.

fire business portion of the city from destruc-

LISTENED TO THE WARNING

The Republican State Central Committee Does the Right Thing.

CONVENTION CALLED AS DEMANDED.

July 23 Settled on as the Date and the Capital City as the Place -Anti-Monopoly Republicans Pass Resolutions.

Lincoln, Neb., June 4 .- | Special Telegram to THE BRE. |-The republican state central committee convened in this city today.

At eight o'clock L. D. Rechard called the committee to order in the parlor of the Capital hotel. The absentees were Messrs. Mo-Millan, Jones, Bowman, Carton, Julian, Farley and Hymen.

On motion it was decided to hold the next state convention in Lincoln. Mr. McNish made a motion that the state

republican convention be held July 30 at eight p. m.

Church Howe arose and said there was present a committee from the anti-monopely republicans and he asked that they be allowed to speak. The request was granted. Mr. Nettleton came forward and said that

he had been a life-long republican. He recognized the gentlemen present as the republican state central committee, "There is a movement to organize a new party for the state," said he. "It is rapidly gaining strength. The republican party should endeavor to forestall it and in order to achieve this it is necessary to have an early convention. The time for holding the same should be a time when the farmers could attend The only time that a farmer has any leisure, if at

all, is between July 5 and 8. We recomme that the primaries be held about July 8, so that the county conventions can be held about July 8, so that the county conventions can be held about July 15 and the state convention about the 22d or 23d. There are two districts that we may lose and we must look toward the unification of the party. We therefore ask that the convention be held July 30.

Mr. Teft offered an amendment to Mr. Mes-Nish's motion substituting July 23 for the

McNish accepted this amendment. Daubach opposed the amendment, saying it would interfere with his business and that of other merchants. The amendment was lost by a vote of 15 to 12. Ayes-Messrs, Wortham, Howe, Teft, Draper, Barlow, Bacon, Brady, Watson,

Wells, Sedgwick, Black, Wells, Sedgwick, Black, Nays—Messrs, Laverty, Bechel, Lindsay, Stenberg, McNish, Clark, Andrews, Hart-man, Daubach, Zuzer, Dawson, Dilworth, Lambertson, Seeley. It was decided to hold the convention at

Church Howe moved that the comrecommend that no proxics allowed at the state convention and that the delegates present from each county be induced to east the entire vote.

Daubach offered an amendment recommending that the counties select alternates,

A lively discussion ensued.

Lorin Clark thought the delegates had no right to steal the votes of the people by ignoring alternates.

Howe said the farmers objected to proxies. They favored a full delegation. They looked for the unification of the party and did not want a third ticket in the field.

want a third teset in the held.

Danbach's amendment was withdrawn.

Dilworth offered an amendment recommending no proxies, and that each county settle the matter of vacancies for itself. Lost.
The original motion as offered by Church It was decided to invite Mr. Resewater to speak. He made a strong speech favoring an early convention. He pleaded that it was for the best interests of the party. He said that through his paper he had asked that through his paper he had asked the farmers not to leave the party. He had assured them that their wrones would be righted. It was not a question of thirty or sixty days but one of thousands of votes. It was not an attempt to

dictate an early convention, but was whether or not there was an extraordinary emergency "The farmers of the state are discontented.
I have asked them to hold on. The concession of one week may save thousands of votes.
It is a very imprudent thing not to do a thing that you can." demanding an early convention.

These remarks were greeted with applause, and on motion of Mr. Daubach it was unanimously decided to reconsider the question.

Church Howe made a speech favoring the substitution of July 23 for July 30 and that that you can. date was selected without dissent On motion it was decided that the repre-sentation be based upon the vote of George

H. Hastings for presidential elector in 1888, one for each 158 votes or major fraction, and one at large. Anti-Monopoly Republicans Pleased. Lincoln, Neb., June 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE !- The following resolution were adopted at 11 o'clock tonight by a com mittee of fifteen representing the anti-monon

oly conference: Whereas, The action of the republican state central committee upon waters deemed to be of interest to the party and the people has been to meet in a spirit of fairness the suggestions of the not-monopoly republican conference held on May 20; therefore be it.

Resolved. That this committee of lifteen appointed by said conference to present the views of the conference to the central committee arge the acti-monopoly republicans of Nebraska to remain seeaffast to the party, believing it is united and determined in its purpose to carry out the expressed wishes of

CRITICISED THE PRESIDENT. A Lieutenant in the Mexican Army to

be Tried by Court-Martial.

purpose to carry out the expressed wishes of

CITY OF MEXICO. June 4 .- [Special Telegram to THE BRE. |- A venire has been placed in the hands of the proper authorities for the military men who act as jurors in the court-martial of Lieutenant Augustine de Iturbide for the publication of letters in the Tiemps newspaper criticizing the acts of the president of the republic who, as in the United States, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The work of summening the officers who will act as jurors will be started today and it is stated that the trial will take place some time during the coming work. The military prosecuting attorney has completed the labors of the preliminary ex-amination in the case, which is the first of the kind which ever came up in the republic Iturbide will be defended at the court-martial Iturbide will be defended at the court-martial, which will probably be convened at Santiago de Fini-lelalco military prison, by Augustin Verdugg, one of the best criminal lawyers in Mexico. The opinion of many military men is that Iturbide will be found guilty of censuring his superior officer and will be sentenced, receiving executive clemency, the president pardoning him at an early day. The trial, owing to the high social standing of Iturbide, and the fact of his being a grandson of the first emperor of Mexico, will be the most interesting court martial since that of Maximilian, of whom the prisoner is the adopted heir. Mrs. Iturbide, nother of the licutenmillian, of whom the prisoner is the adopted helr. Mrs. Iturbide, nother of the licuten-ant, who was born in Wushington, fially de-nies that she has implored aid or assistance on behalf of her son from any foreign minlater.

The "Soo" Route Election.

MINNEAPORIS, Minn., June 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the meeting of the "isoo" road just held, the resignation of Thomas Lowry as president was accepted and F. N. Finney was elected to the continu. W. C. Van Horne, president of the Can dian Pacific, and Mr. Finney were elected directors.