PART 1

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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RUSSIAN AND GERMAN RULERS

Emperor William Advances the Date of His Meeting With the Czar.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

Prince Bismarck's Right to Divulge the Knowledge He Possesses of State Affairs Will Be Decided Shortly.

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BERLIN, July 19.—Emperor William has announced that he will return to Wilhelmshavhn for his trip in Norweigan waters on July 26.—Ministers du Vernois and Miguel meet him there. The Reichsanzeiger last night declared that the emperor's plans for his trip had not been altered owing to the political situation, but the facts contradict the official statement. Arrangements were made for his voyage to extend a week longer. Affairs in the east are hastening to a crisis and this caused Emperor William to advance the date of his conference with the czar.

Count Von Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to Berlin, who is now in St. Petersburg, has sent Chancellor Von Caprivi a formal intimation that the czar will receive Emperor William on August 10. The great manoeuvres, to which Emperor William has been invited, will begin on August 7 and last for two weeks. The Novoe Vremya says that the position in Armenia and Bulgaria will remain in statu quo as far as Russian action is concerned until the imperial interviews are over. Emperor William will probably make a brief visit to England before starting from Kiel to Cronstadt. The original programme of a reception in St. Petersburg was prepared with a view to the emperor's presence. The character of the conference, involving a chance of the emperors parting on hostile terms, caused a change and the German empress, although eager to accompany her husband, will remain at home.

The opposition of France to the English agreement abates under the prospective arrangements, in which the foreign office here acquiesces. The French claims to a sphere of influence from Senegal to Lake Tchad will be submitted to a commission on delimitation composed of German, English and French officials. Mr. Ribot, the French minister of foreign affairs, objected to German representation on the commission on the ground that the disputed territories from the Niger to Lake Tchod did not touch German interests, Chancellor von Caprivi and Lorj Salisbury declining thus to admit to be nugatory an article of the agreement dealing with the Anglo-German trade in the countries drained by the Niger. N. Ribot was constrained to assent. The German chancellor's official memorandum on the agreement is ready for issue as soon as the English parliament ratifies the cession of Heligoland. It declares that the government sympathizes with German subjects over the apparent extension of English influence in East Africa. At the same time it maintains that the importance of Zanzibar is exaggerated and cannot compare with Heligoland's value. Germany has long coveted the island and there have been ceaseless appeals made to the government to acquire it, as the archives of the chancellorie show. It concludes with the statement that the convention is based on a just regard of the pretensions and aspirations of both countries.

The question of Prince Bismarck's right to divulge directly or suggestively through interviews his knowledge of state affairs acquired while he was chancellor will be decided upon the emperor's return. Allusions appearing in the Hamburger Nachrichten disclose a desire of Bismarck to publicly implicate ex-Empress Frederick in plotting against him. She has just intensified his anger by warning him that if the report is true that he is preparing his memories he must publish none of her letters or her husband's without her consent, and intimating that he will be prosecuted if he fails to comply. The official expectation is that the emperor will direct the application to Bismarck of a rescript which Bismarck himself prepared after the Von Arnim trial, ordering the ministers of state to take oath not to publish anything relating to state business without permission from the sovereign.

At a secret conference between Prince Alexander of Battenburg and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the former assured Ferdinand that he had no ambition to return to Bulgaria. He adopted Major Panitza's boy because the child was his godson and it had nothing to do with politics. He advised Ferdinand to return to his post and govern constitutionally and promised that if war should break out he would serve in the Bulgarian army.

A report was published some time ago to the effect that Minister Lucius, in receiving a deputation on traffic in American pork through Holland, expressed his intention to rescind the prohibition in October. Lucius has assured Minister Phelps that the government is still unwilling to take such a step.

Prof. Virchow, replying to the protest of a French physician against Frenchmen taking part in the Berlin medical congress, criticises such chauvinism as a morbid condition of which a cruel experience appears not to have cured France. Medical men, he says, ought to be animated by sentiments of mutual esteem.

A bill which is being prepared for the landtag fixes the maximum working day in mines and provides for the appointment of inspectors with the same powers as are held by factory inspectors.

The distinguished composer and pianist, Herr Xaven Scharawenka, sailed today on the new steamship Kaiser Wilhelm for New York. Herr Scharawenka is the director of the Berlin conservatory of music and as a composer is well and favorably known throughout the United States. He goes to America on a pleasure tour.

Burned to Death.

BIG STONE CITY, S. D., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The steamer City of Pierre was burned here early this morning. Mathew Fink, who was sleeping on board the vessel, was burned to death. His piteous cries for help were heard by those on the docks, but aid could not reach him. His body is still in the wreck. The loss on the steamer is about $5,000.

The Death Roll.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—Mrs. F. F. Fargo, widow of the late William G. Fargo, the well known express manager, died here this morning after a long illness.

Premium on Gold.

BUENOS AYRES, July 19.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—At the close of the market yesterday the premium on gold was quoted at 199¼ per cent.

POINTS FROM PARIS.

French Merchants Do Not Like the Customs Administrative Bill.

PARIS, July 19.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The American consulate here is overrun with French merchants making inquiries and complaining of the effect of the American customs administrative bill. It is apparent that they have never before been confronted with such a serious measure, enforcing an absolute, exact and honest valuation. The belief that no appeal on valuations will be allowed from the decisions of the custom authorities increases the discontent despite the fact that the American legation here long ago notified the French government of the insertion of the provisions by the American senate by appeal from such decisions. The president of the French budget committee advocates a commercial treaty with the United States to take effect in 1892, when France will have regained her economic liberty.

German critics say that the French army never appeared at so great an advantage as on July 14 at the celebration of the fall of the bastile. They especially praise the artillery.

Mr. Walter Damrosch and his bride, the daughter of Mr. J. G. Blaine, spent three days at the residence of Mr. Whitelaw Reid the American minister, this week. They visited the operas and met at dinner Count von Munster, the German ambassador, Senor Mariscal, the Mexican minister, and a number of prominent Americans. Mr. and Mrs Damrosch left Paris for England. They are going on a coaching tour through Scotland with Mr. Andrew Carnegie. They will sail for America August 1.

The social season has closed and the officials are leaving the city. A large number of Americans are passing through Paris. Few remain in the city. A majority of them are going to French watering places and to Switzerland.

The chamber of commerce has sent a petition to the government asking that it try to secure a delay of two months in the time of enforcing the provisions of the customs administrative bill. The petition also requests the government to open negotiations with the other European powers for the holding of a congress to adopt measures for the protection of the export trade of Europe against the provisions of the bill.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

An Ex-Convict Murders the Father of His Former Victim.

VANWERT, O., July 19.—Just before reaching Vanwert last night the engine of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Michigan passenger train was boarded by a man, who knocked Engineer Vandevender and Fireman Readhouse senseless with a large hammer. The train ran past the station at Vanwert and crashed into a yard engine and several cars. The passengers were shaken up, but nobody was injured. Engineer Vandevender died this afternoon. The fireman will recover. It is supposed the assault was committed by an ex-convict, Blair Mock, who killed Vandevender's son in 184. Engineer Vandevender was the chie witness against Mock and the latter swore vengeance. Mock was seen in this city this morning, but was not arrested. During the excitement last night it was thought there had been an attempt to rob the train, but it is now believed it was merely Mock's plan o revenge.

The first warning that any person had that all was not right was the wild train that thundered past the dept in the city last night across the Pennsylvania railroad track and on into the main yards, where the engine collided with the switch engine. Upon investigation Engineer Vandeventer was found lying on his seat with his brains oozing out of a hole in his head. The fireman, Sam Roadhouse, was also found in an unconscious condition lying on the floor of the cab with his head terribly bruised. Vandeventer was past the aid of surgeons and died from the effects of his wounds about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The fireman remained in an unconscious condition until this morning, when he recovered sufficiently to make the statement that when a short distance this side of Stumps, a small station south of this city, he thought he heard a noise and turned to see the cause, when he was struck several blows upon the head, which felled him to the fect of the assassin. Roadhouse was found lying near the fire box, the heat of which terribly burned his face and hands. Inspection of the engine cab this morning revealed several spatters of blood over the boxes, windows, etc., and showed that the blows must have been struck with terrible force. A hammer belonging to the engineer was found in the cab covered with clotted blood. The passengers on the train say the usual signal was given at Stumps and that one whistle was sounded after that when the train slacked its speed down to about six or eight miles an hour, which it kept up until the collision with the other engine. As the train carried no valuables, the idea of robbery is out of the question.

SHOT A PUGILIST.

Tragedy in the Editorial Rooms of a Spokane Falls Paper.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The reporters' room of the Morning Spokesman was the scene of a tragedy this morning. A party of local and visiting prize-fighters had met to sign articles of agreement for a fight between Patsy Mulligan and Jim M. Casey. Two hundred dollars forfeit had been placed in the hands of a reporter of the Spokesman named Hutchinson. The men got into a dispute over the terms of the proposed fight and Billy Lynn, a prize fighter, struck Mulligan. The latter then pulled a revolver and struck Lynn. The men were separated and Lynn, while struggling to draw his gun, was ejected by Hutchinson. He slipped around to the back door and coming in through the composing room shot Mulligan through the back, the ball making a terrible wound through his lungs. Altogether Lynn fired three or four shots, also wounding Ed Smith in the knee and hand. Mulligan was taken to the hospital, where he now lies dying. Lynn was arrested and placed in jail.

Fatal Explosion of Molten Metal.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon in Casidy & Adler's iron foundry, on West Fifty-fifth street. The cupola in which iron is melted and which contained ten tons of melted matter exploded. Just as the molders were getting ready to cast a large portion of the seething mass was blown about in all directions. Sixteen men were buried, of whom Peter Scolon, August Bartalds and Edward McNally will die. The others, while sustaining painful burns, are not in a serious condition. Eighty men were at work in the room and it is marvellous that no more were injured.

The Disabled Furnessia.

LONDON, July 19.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The Anchor line steamer Furnessia from Glasgow, July 17, for New York before reported returning disabled, anchored off Malin head today. The chief officer and purser landed and reported that the propeller length of her shaft was broken and her stern tube burst.

Struck Without Good Cause.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred switchmen employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad in this city struck today because of the discharge of one of their number. As a consequence all business on the line is at a standstill. The strikers' demands were refused on the ground that the discharged man had been drunk and neglected his duty. After a long conference with General Manager St. John the men went back to work, apparently convinced that they had no cause to strike.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Showers, followed by fair; warmer.

For Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota—Showers; southerly winds; warmer.

A HARD MATTER TO GUESS

The Coming Vote on the Original Package Bill in Doubt.

A LARGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS ABSENT.

Probability That Some Outside Help Will be Necessary in Order to Carry the Measure—Miscellaneous Matter.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.

No one seems to be able to judge what the result of the vote on the original package bill will be on Monday. At the present time so many members are absent that it is doubtful indeed if the bill can pass without some outside strength, and it is this that the leaders have been working for. Within the past twenty-four hours telegrams have been sent in all directions to absent members, urging them to come back to Washington without delay, and the result of these telegrams is expected to be a fuller attendance of members on Monday than has been seen in the house for several weeks. There is a very active lobby here in opposition to the bill as it stands at present and the object of this lobby seems to be to prevent an agreement between the two houses. Mr. Taylor of Ohio, in explaining the position of the judiciary committee yesterday, said that the committee had decided to ask the house to pass the bill just as it came from the senate rather than to attempt to secure the enactment of the house committee's substitute into law. The reason of this action on the part of the committees was that to pass the substitute would be likely to lead to such delay as would jeopardize the chances of any legislation in this direction at the present session. This is not satisfactory to the liquor men, who hoped that the two houses would be wide apart and that it would be impossible to bring them together at this session. Now they will try to defeat the bill altogether, and to this end are working upa states right sentiment among the southern members in the hope that the few democrats from that section who are known to favor the bill may be led to oppose it. Failing in this they will attempt to secure the substitution of the amendment proposed by Mr. Adams of Illinois, which is less objectionable to them.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL DISPOSED OF.

The sundry civil bill, which has occupied the attention of the senate for so many days past, has been disposed of at last, and now preparation is being made for the consideration of the river and harbor bill. That will occupy three or four days in all probability and the tariff bill will not come up for consideration until it is disposed of. The river and harbor bill should be reported back to the house for conference on the amendments which have been added by the senate within the week, but it is not thought that the house will dispose of it before August 1. Its chances are anything but good even then. The senate republican caucus has not disposed of the question as to whether or not the federal elections bill shall be pushed, but there is a growing sentiment that the measure will come up for early consideration, that it will be a party matter and eventually sent to the president for his signature. Whether or not it will be called up for consideration before the tariff bill is disposed of is a question which no one is able to answer just now, but whether it comes before or after there is no prospect of an early adjournment of the present session for the reasons, first, that the election bill will occupy a great deal of time after it is reached, and, second, that there is a manifest disposition on all sides to pass a reappointment bill before adjournment, consequently there is no prospect that congress will get away before the middle of September. There is talk now of a session as lengthy as that of two years ago, when final adjournment was reached October 30.

SHE IS CERTAINLY ENTITLED TO IT.

Word has just been received here of the beginning of proceedings for divorce instituted by Mrs. Alexander H. Roberts against her husband. This has created quite a sensation here, where the parties are very well known and where they rolled in very high society for a brief period a couple of years ago. Early in the spring of 1888 there was a fashionable wedding in Washington and the papers at the time gave considerable space to an account of the event. The contracting parties were Mr. Alexander H. Roberts of Philadelphia and Miss Mary Mott of this city. Neither of the parties were of age at the time and much comment was made in regard to the wedding. It was known, however, that the groom would come in possession of a large estate and everybody thought Miss Mott was making a lucky catch. She met him at a reception given at the home of the British minister in 1886. It was a case of love at first sight and a marriage would have followed in a few months but for the fact that Mr. Roberts was not in a financial condition to undertake the maintenance of a household. At the time Miss Mott was a singer in the choir of a well known church here. Shortly after the wedding and when Roberts became of age he came into possession of $2,000,000. This money had been amassed by his father tarough lucky oil speculations in Pennsylvania. On the strength of this inheritance Mr. and Mrs. Roberts indulged in a European trip and upon their return spent several months at a fashionable hotel in this city. Later they took up their residence in Philadelphia, where they lived in style. Roberts had a trotting stable, a steam yacht, a pack of hounds and suddenly developed sporting proclivities. He seemed to take a special liking to prizefighters and went so far as to make them welcome to his own home. He would throw the wine cellar open and entertain them in royal shape. These men on these occasions gorged themselves with drink and frequently there was a rough and tumble fight. On one particular evening there was an eleven round fight in the parlor, and the facts were at the time wired all over the country. On this occasion much of the valuable furniture was demolished, and Alexander Roberts, in a bout with an outsider, received injuries that confined him to his room for some time.

A UNIFORM STYLE OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

A proposition will likely be made in congress to adopt a uniform style for the printing of all classes of government publications. At present congress simply makes appropriations for doing certain work, and it is an exception when any directions are given in the law as to the style of printing, binding or paper for a government publication. It thus happens that while congress may authorize the publication of a dozen works at the same time, they are naturally all of the same general character, that there may be eight or ten distinctive styles as to width of form, type, ink, paper and binding. The acts are made without respect to classification or general character.

It has been suggested—and with very great propriety, too—that the government should adopt a uniform style for all of its publications, so that the eye will become accustomed to the government work, and at the slightest glance can distinguish it from that done by private individuals. A bill may be introduced in congress to this effect. Mr. M. A. W. Lewis, one of the oldest and most skillful pressmen in the government printing office, has suggested that it would be well for the government to have all of its books published in either quarto or octavo size, and that for all ordinary work a certain grade of paper should be used, and for all fine work another grade adopted; also that for first-class work a certain style of binding should be employed; for instance, a certain grade of some character of leather, while for the other grade a certain color and class of muslin or other fabric should be used. By doing this the government can make a great saving in buying paper and binding goods, and one can readily detect the character of book he wants from a large number of books, as the style will mark it from other publications. The governments in many of the old countries have adopted this plan, and they find that it works to great advantage in many respects.

IMPOSITIONS OFFICEseekers.

A private citizen who has a wide personal acquaintance and some influence in the executive departments here and who hails from the west, told your correspondent the other day of an instance of delegated acquaintance among office seekers which surely caps the climax. He said:

"A short time after President Harrison was inaugurated I received a letter from an old friend in a western state asking me to assist him in securing an appointment to a position on the local pension board. I exerted myself, and my friend was appointed. A couple of months followed, and from the same state I received a letter from a physician in another city who was wholly unknown to me. He stated that he wanted to be appointed to the pension board at his place, and although he enclosed no letter of introduction, he said that he was an old personal friend to the friend I had eight weeks before made a member of a pension board in that state. He observed that his friend had communicated the fact of my success and his preferment and he would be under obligations if I would see that his appointment was made. Not having the slightest idea how far this thing would extend, I went to the pension office and secured the appointment of this self-introduced physician. Here followed a lapse of nearly four months. I had forgotten that there was such a man as this second physician, when one day a letter came from New Mexico. A school teacher wrote to me that he wanted to be appointed register or receiver in the United States land office in his place. He said that he was a friend to Dr. Soandso (naming the second physician I had favored in the pension office), and that this physician told him I had been successful in getting him an appointment, and he wished that I would see that he himself was appointed to the land office. He named a number of individuals in my state with whom I had long been acquainted and on the friendliest terms, and I naturally took an interest in the man. As soon as I communicated that I would do all in my power for this individual he began deluging me with petitions, letters, telegrams of endorsement, of and between these missives he sent bundles marked newspapers containing complimentary mention of him. I endorsed the man and visited the interior department a number of times in his behalf. Much to my surprise three or four weeks after I began the campaign this man recived his appointment. He was good enough to write me a note acknowledging that I had been of service to him, and saying that if ever I visited his town he should be glad to have me call upon him in his land office.

"When, two or three weeks ago, I had completely forgotten the man in Mexico and the doctor No. 2, I received a letter from Arizona. The name of the writer was absolutely strange to me. I never heard of him, and began to wonder as I read down his letter where he came from and why he was writing to me. But when I had finished the first paragraph and read three or four lines into the second spell, I was reminded that I had succeeded in securing the appointment of one of the writer's friends down in New Mexico, and that he had become interested in me through that New Mexican friend, the land officer. The writer wanted to know if I would not be good enough to help him get an appointment as special agent in the interior department—to hunt up fraudulent land claims, look after Indians, or do most anything, with a salary attached. I presume if I would exert myself in behalf of this gentleman, he would have a friend somewhere on the face of the earth who would keep up the continuity of this thing after a possible lapse of a few months."

Your correspondent is very thoroughly acquainted with all these facts and knows them to be absolutely true. This is not an isolated instance of this character, almost every man in Washington who has much acquaintance with public men has had something of a similar experience.

FORTUNE IN MISFORTUNE — CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENT.

If at this time the day for final adjournment of congress should be fixed there would be a great hustling on the part of individuals having bills upon the calendar of either house to secure final action. It is therefore probably fortunate for men in congress that the time for adjournment will not be known till it is hard at hand. The second session of congress is fruitful of very little private or general legislation outside of appropriation bills, and this will be especially true with the session beginning on December 3. There are from twelve to fifteen regular appropriation bills to be passed at that session—the latter number if all are acted upon, but it frequently occurs that the general deficiency, river and harbor and possibly one or two other lesser general appropriation bills, fail of final action on account of a lack of time for their consideration or a deadlock over the contending provision. It is true that from the time the house committee on appropriations disposes of its bills at the first and long session till the time for the second session to meet it employs itself in the compilation of the second lot of appropriation bills, but since the present session is to run so long and the presence of the members of the committee will be needed on the floor of the house most of the time in order to keep up a quorum, most of the work upon the appropriation bills for the next session will be done after the house reconvenes in December. The second session must, by constitutional limitation, adjourn on the fourth day of March, at noon, so that the session will be of but three months, or about ninety days duration.

Persons who are anxiously awaiting action upon their private measures of whatsoever character, with the exception of pension bills, might well give up hope for this session, unless they are measures having passed the house, for that body has decreed by virtue of contrariness among the democrats that no measure shall be considered by unanimous consent and nothing of a political character shall be taken up except there is a quorum of republican members present, and it is almost impossible to get 166 republicans in their seats while the campaigns are pending or when they are in full blast. There is not much objection to meritorious private pension bills, but it is almost a physical impossibility for a private claim of any other character to get through, even though there is not the slighest question of its merit, if for no other reason because the majority has put its foot down upon further appropriations except to carry on the necessary branches of the government. There have been a less number of private claims adopted at this session than at any session during the past ten years.

Other measures, including public buildings which carry appropriations are as goodas definitely shelved, so far as this congress is concerned. PERRY S. HEATH.

Advices from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The steamship China arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokohoma with Chinese advices. June 13 the steamship Yongtse struck on Saddle rock during a heavy fog and is a total loss. A portion of the cargo of baled yarn, opium and $100,000 in treasure was saved. The passengers and crew, consisting of seventy-eight persons succeeded in reaching land after great difficulty. The passenger boat sunk June 26 near Hong Kong and seven persons were drowned. A disastrous fire occurred in Tokio, Japan, June 21, distroying about one thousand houses, rendering many people destitute. A collision between two steamers at Jiozoki, June 20, resulted in the loss of one vessel and fourteen lives.

Electrical Storm in Maine.

MACHIAS, Me., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—During an electrical storm of great violence at Whitneyville this afternoon, Stillman Abbe's house was struck by lightning. Ambrose Abbe was killed. He leaves a widow and four children. Mrs. Quinn, who was in the house, was rendered insensible.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following pensions were granted today: Nebraska—Increase, Thomas T. Munford, Pawnee City.

Iowa: Original—Joseph Lyman, Council Bluffs. Increase—Ambrose Loebb, Bedford; —— Denise, Union Mills; John Middleurock, Chester; Andrew Refnsge, Decorah; Asa Middleton, Eagle Grove; Patrick Muldoon, Waterloo.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Sundry Civil Service Appropriation Bill Finally Passed by the Senate.

MANY AMENDMENTS TO THE MEASURE.

Discussion on the Tariff to Commence in the Senate on Monday—Original Package Talk in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The senate met at 11 a. m. Mr. Frye, from the select committee on Pacific railroads, reported back the senate bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to settle the indebtedness to the government of the Sioux City & Pacific railroad. Placed on the calendar.

The consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was then resumed.

Among the amendments reported by the committee on appropriations and agreed to by the senate were the following: Increasing the appropriation for the construction of buildings at and enlargement of military posts from $250,000 to $500,000.

The amendment to add to the appropriation of $400,000 for artificial limbs or commutation therefor the word, "and in cases of commutation the money shall be paid direct to the soldier, sailor or marine and no fee or compensation shall be allowed or paid to any agent or attorney," was made the text of a statement by Mr. Cockrell to the effect that it had been the practice of various departments not to inform creditors of the fact that money is due to them, and that the practice encouraged an increase of claim agents. Mr. Cockrell insisted that it is the duty of the government, whenever its records show indebtedness to any person—soldier or citizen—to hunt that person up and pay him. The amendment was finally agreed to.

An amendment was adopted increasing the amount summed up as the total of appropriations for all national soldiers' homes from $2,611,700 to $2,686,000. The amendment to add to the paragraph as to the appointment of managers of the national home the words "And William B. Franklin of Connecticut, Thomas W. Hyde of Maine, John C. Black of Illinois and George W. Steel of Indiana for terms of office commencing April 21, 1890, to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of terms of office and by the increase provided hereby," gave rise to a long discussion.

Mr. Plumb said that hereafter he should not vote to continue any manager on any board longer than one term of six years. He believed in a renovation of the board. The management of the national home was not as wise, conservative or economical as it should be.

Mr. Allison presented for Mr. Hawley an amendment proposing the name of Lewis B. Gunkel of Ohio in place of General Harris, who recently died.

Mr. Sherman suggested the name of S. S. Yoder in place of Steel, who had been appointed governor of Oklahoma.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to and modified by the insertion of the names Gunkel and Yoder. The paragraph now appints as manager of the national home Edmund N. Morrill of Kansas for the unexpired term of John A. Martin, deceased; Alfred L. Pearson of Pennsylvania for the unexpired term of John F. Hartranft, deceased; Lewis B. Gunkel of Ohio for the unexpired term of L. A. Harris, deceased; William B. Franklin, Connecticut; Thomas W. Hyde, Maine; John C. Black, Illinois; Samuel S. Yoder, Ohio.

The amendment appropriating $4,000 for the aid of the Industrial Christian Home association in Utah (which was established for the protection of Mormon women to escape from polygamy) provoked a long discussion.

Mr. Cockrell said it had never had more than twenty inmates.

Mr. Edmunds admitted that not many Mormon women took advantage of the home, but it was an open invitation to them.

Mr. Vest said the government had appropriated $50,000 for the home and congress was now asked to appropriate $4,000 a year for no other purpose than to pay the salaries of a lot of people who had managed to obtain an appropriation under the pretense of philantropy. It was a notorious fact, he said, that the women of Utah were more opposed to doing away with polygamy than the men. This arose not from sensuality or from any degraded feeling, but from religious sentiment. Senator Pomeroy had an idea that suffrage ought to be given the women of Utah so they could escape from polygamy. They got it and every one of them voted the polygamist ticket.

Mr. Edmunds admitted that the women of Utah voted that way but it was on the same principle that colored men voted the democratic ticket—probably from religious enthusiasm.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Vest resented the drift of some remarks of Mr. Edmunds as to his (Vest's) uniform opposition to anti-Mormon legislation. He said he was as much opposed to polygamy as any one, but he said there was a line beyond which he would not go.

Mr. Plumb expressed the opinion that the home was an utter failure, and said he had found that to be the general view in Salt Lake.

Mr. Edmunds admitted that the senator from Kansas, like other righteous men who had gone among strange places, had fallen among men who didn't tell the truth. He knew there was a certain opposition to the home in Salt Lake because the property was wanted for speculative purposes.

This led to a warm personal colloquoy between Messrs. Edmunds and Plumb, which lasted some time.

The amendment was finally agreed to, also one inserting an item for the payment of $8,745 to the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite, the balance of his year's salary.

The amendment as to the proposed Latin-American memorial library was amended as proposed by Mr. Hawley by striking out the provision for a building costing $500,000 and by substituting a provision for a section of the library of congress and appropriating $25,000 for its outfit.

After the adoption of some further amendments the bill was reported to the senate and all amendments agreed to in committee of the whole in bulk except those as to the irrigation survey. Discussion on the irrigation question occupied an hour's time and then the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out of the item for a viaduct at the Rock Island bridge the proviso relating to the law that required the city of Rock Island to contribute one-half the expense. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds then moved to strike out the item of $101,000 for the further development of the water sewer pool at Rock Island.

Mr. Cullom protested.

Mr. Edmunds offered to withdraw the motion if the paragraph was so modified as to make it subject to the conditions of the act of October 2, 1888, relating to the reconstruction of the government dam at Rock Island and to the Moline water power company.

Mr. Cullom assented and the paragraph was amended accordingly.

The bill then passed.

The tariff bill was taken up as unfinished business and Mr. Aldrich gave notice that he would move to take it up on Monday.

The senate then, at 8:45, adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In the house Mr. McRae of Arkansas, introduced a joint resolution directing the secretary of the interior to suspend the issue of patents for lands to the Union Pacific railroad company until the adjustment of the debt due the United States by the said compahy and authorizing the attorney general to institute such legal proceedings as may be in his opinion necessary to subject the lands granted to and held by the said company to the payment of the debt due the United States. Referred to the committe on public lands.

The house then resumed consideration of the original package bill.

Mr. Thompson of Ohio said it was contended that the bill wo[illegible] violate the constitution and was an atten[illegible] delegate to the states the power confer[illegible] congress.

Mr. Lehlbach of New J[illegible] said that intemperance never had [illegible] rooted out by legislation. From his own personal observation he was satisfied that intemperance was on the decline. This was largely due to that mild beverage—beer. To prohibitionists and any fanatic, however, this was the detested of all stimulants. He believed that the substitute proposed by Mr. Adams would meet the requirements. There was one sure way in which the people of Kansas and Iowa could get rid of original package stores, and that was not to patronize or recognize.

Mr. Hayes of Iowa opposed the legislation, preferring a little liberty to a good deal of sentimental state rights. He contended that the prohibitory law of Iowa was not enforced and he denied (from observation made on a recent visit to his state) that there were any original package saloons in Iowa. At least he had not seen one, nor had he heard of one being there until he returned to Washington.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas believed in the constitutionality and propriety of the proposed legislation. This was not a question of prohibition or of high or low license. It was a question whether the states had a right to protect their homes, firesides and families from the unlicensed, unrestrained, unrestricted rum traffic. At present the original package decision might affect the prohibition states alone, but in a little time all the states would be infested by lawless characters who kept original package places, and license laws and local option laws would be violated. There ought not be a vote cast against the proposed legislation.

After further debate the house took a recess, the evening session to be for debate only.

At the evening session a number of brief addresses were made and the house at 10:30 adjourned.

IOWA NEWS.

Mason City's New Outlet.

MASON CITY, Ia., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is understood here tonight that J. J. Hill has sold seventy-seven miles of the Mason City & Fort Dodge railway to the Winona & Southwestern company, and the latter road will build through to this point this fall. This will give this section one of the very best systems of railroad, being a direct connection of the northeast with the great Lackawanna system, and affording an excellent outlet on the southwest.

A Bountiful Crop Assured.

RED OAK, Ia., July 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A splendid crop rain set in at 11 o'clock last night and has been falling steadily and gently all day, soaking into the ground nicely instead of running off in streams. A good crop of corn is now assured, where before there were grave fears of total failure or a very short crop. This county has never yet had a failure of crops. The dry weather of this summer, following three unusually dry summers, had began to make the farmers feel fearful of failure. Farmers have in many instances been hauling water for stock and pastures had burned brown. Today's fine rain puts things right again. Small fruit farmers have suffered severely from the drouths. Raspberries and blackberries promised heavy yield, but were withered and dried up by the drouth. Hay is a short crop. Small grain is better in yield and superior in quality.

Will Replevin the Beer.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Anheuser-Busch brewing company of St. Louis this afternoon, through their attorney, issued a replevin suit in the superior court to recover possession of a quantity of liquor seized recently at Marion, claiming that the seizure was contrary to law. They also ask for damages for the retention of the property. This case will be watched with a great deal of interest, as it will be made a test case in this part of the state.

Advertising for Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Windom issued a circular this afternoon that Thursday, July 24, proposals will be received for the sale of bonds of the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, for the purpose of supplying in part the requirements of the sinking fund for the current fiscal year. The circular of April 17, 1888, is rescinded. In explanation Secrectary Windom said: "Owing to the recent light offerings of bonds the surplus has rapidly accumulated, until now it is in round numbers $50,000,000 exclusive of $23,000,000 fractional silver coin. The recent act of congress transferring $55,000,000 from the fund for the redemption of national bank notes makes a large portion of this fund also available for the redemption of bonds. The department is therefore in a position to retire a considerable amount of interest-bearing obligations of the government, and the advertisement issued today is simply intended to invite bondholders to name a price at which they are willing to sell to the government. The amount taken will depend largely upon the prices at which offered."

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. Holman introduced in the house today a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for a statement of the amount of land patented or certified to each of the land grant corporations of the Union and Central Pacific systems, and requesting him to suspend the issue of patents and certification pending further action of congress.

Representative Henderson of Iowa, from the committee on appropriations, today reported to the house the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the regular appropriation.

Representative Dockery of Missouri received a telegram this afternoon announcing the death of Congressman James Peter Walker of appoplexy today at Dexter, Mo.

The house judiciary committee today listened to an argument by Judge Broadhead of St. Louis in opposition to the senate bill providing for the application of forfeited Mormon church funds to the support of the common schools of the territory of Utah.

A Mail Steamer Runs Aground.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lieutenant Commander Parenholt, commanding the United States steamer Pinta, in a dispatch to the navy department dated July 4, at Sitka, Alaska, says that the mail steamer George W. Elder ran aground in Whitestone narrows, a dangerous and intricate passage fourteen miles off Sitka. She had on board several hundred Alaskan tourists. The Pinta went to her rescue and succeeded in towing her into deep water. She subsequently went to Sitka. An offer to convey the Elder to Port Townsend, Wash., was declined with thanks, the captain promising that he would go back by the inside passage and would beach the vessel in case of danger. Commander Parenholt says: "The passengers of the Elder have been very profuse in their thanks for the services rendered by the Pinta, perhaps in their ignorance of nautical affairs forgetting the fact that with common precaution there would not have been any loss of life. I have dressed the ship and fired twenty-one guns in honor of the Fourth."

Cowboy Struck By Lightning.

LUSK, Wyo., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Walter W. Higgins, a cowboy in the employ of the C. Y. cattle company, while rounding up cattle on Rawhide creek, fourteen miles south of Lusk, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The parents of the deceased reside in Mount Vernon, Ill.

Steamer Ashore.

LONDON, July 19.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The steamer Gulf of St. Vincent from the Clyde for Valparaiso, is ashore near Holyhead. She will probably be a total wreck. No lives were lost.

A Census Enumerator Arrested.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—Louis Hageman, a Minneapolis census enumerator, was arrested by the United States marshal this morning on the charge of fraud.

AMONG COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The Red Willow County Seat War Bobs Up Serenely.

SEVERAL DELEGATIONS INSTRUCTED.

Heavy Rains All Over the State Rejoice the Farmers—Two Residences at Beatrice Struck by Lightning.

BLAIR, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the republican county convention today R. Blaco headed the delegation chosen to the state convention. The delegates go uninstructed. Three are for Richards and the rest are supposed to be Crowns men.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—According to C. F. Eisley, who is a delegate to the republican congressional convention, the delegation is solid for Dorsey and not half and half, as reported from Madison.

VALENTINE, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican county convention held here today elected an entire Richards delegation. No other business was transacted.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Merrick county's delegation to the republican state convention is headed by W. R. Morris. It will be very friendly to Thayer.

STANTON, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican county convention was held today and the delegation to the state convention was headed by A. N. Yost. They are instructed for Richards for governor and Andrews for state superintendent.

RED CLOUD, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republicans of Webster county met today. John R. Wilcox was nominated for county judge and L. A. Thorne for representative. The opposition to both of the above nominees was slight. Delegates to state, senatorial and congressional conventions are all instructed.

ORLEANS, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Because of the congressional contest, and the exclusion of one precinct from the Harlan republican convention, the state delegation is divided on Senator Burton, and he will not be a candidate before the state convention. The congressional delegation are all opposed to Laws.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the republican county convention held today a delegation headed by Colonel H. Baird was chosen to the state convention. George H. Fair was nominated for county attorney and William Altenus for county commissioner. Of the state, the delegates are five to one in favor of Richards, and of the congressmen four to two in favor of Dorsey.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Cass county republican convention met here today and nominated the county ticket and elected delegates to the state, congressional and float conventions. The ticket nominated is as follows: For senator, Samuel H. Thomas; for representatives, B. S. Barnes and Edward Stopher; for county commissioner, A. Sheldon; for county attorney, John A. Davies of the farmers' alliance.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the Sheridan county republican convention today E. F. Companiott of Hay Springs was nominated for county attorney and J. W. Greeb for commissioner. Delegates to the state and congressional conventions are instructed, but the former are solidly for Richards for governor and the latter solidly anti-