# THE STRUGGLE BEGINS

Opening of the Republican State Convention at Lincoln.

NO VOTES HAVE AS YET BEEN TAKEN.

Church Howe Chosen Temporary Chairman Amid Deafening Applause.

ALL THE OLD TIMERS ON THE FIELD.

John C. Watson Made Chairman of the State Central Committee.

COMMITTEE WORKING ON A PLATFORM.

A Recess is Taken, Which Affords Politicians a Chance to Strengthen the Faith of the Wavering Ones.

Lincoln, Neb., July 23.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-On June 18, 1815, Napoleon, as he sat in the peasant's chair near Waterloo and looked over the chart of the battle field, smiled as he said: "A pretty checker board." Again, after the French army was brought out-the artillery by brigades, with music at their heads, the roll of the drums and the blast of the trumpets, a sea of bayonets and sabers -the emperor exclaimed "Magnificent, magnificent!"

And so the scene presented here tonight causes the blood of the old politicians to leap. They see, or think they see, a magnificently planned battle. And so they do. But while Napoleon is certain of success, Wellington sees his victory also. The battle-Nebraska, and the time battle November, There are many sturdy generals in the seats before me in Funke's opera house who fear the hollow rattle of the chain if the combine of the corporations wins.

At 7:40 o'clock about one-third of the seats were occupied. The parquette, dress circle and stage were all used for the army of delegates, while the galleries and boxes were fairly fluttering with fans. The mob, for it almost seemed one, howled and yelled with-

out apparent cause. Ten minutes later the galleries were fillel, jammed and the corridors leading to them were even full. As is usual when a convention meets the chairs belonging to delegates had been stolen and Walt Seely quarreled with all who would quarrel with him. Charlie

Daubach was stage manager and did all he could to quiet the distabring elements. When Richards and Church Howe entered the building a yell was sent up that was not lost this side of Jupiter. Other candidates

were observed and lusty cheers greeted them. To add to the general confusion, lemonade venders hawked their slop. Candidates grew uneasy at 8 o'clock. Tom Benton rushed through the audience. Church Howe and Doc McGrew talked in each other's cars more no a matter of display than anything else, al-though Howe at this minute is dying to be permanent chairman.

Some chump asked: "What's the matter with Thayer?" and a chorus of chumps said that he was "all right." Then another chump. and still another chump, suggested that other sured by the audience that they also were "all right."

Then some fellow suggested, with a doubt ful tune, that John Brown's body was moulding in the grave. The musical proposition was not denied. Rayner did not lose his grip in the early hours, and John Steen is still among the living.

The stage is set with many stars and stripes, and at 9 o'clock no more people will be admitted. The house is running over and the sidewalk is blocked in front for many

When Richards called the house to order a cry ascended from 3,000 throats. When Judge Stull of Nemaha seconded the nomination of Church Howe it was a spectacle more sublime than satan quoting the holy writ. Howe defeated Stull for judge and Stull turned the other cheek.

Colonel Russell of Colfax was another friend in need who voted for Howe. It was apparent from the number of railroad bugiers voting for Howe that he was an anti-monopolist from away back.

Jim Stevenson, once in the detective ser-. vice of the Burlington, sat by the side of Howe and yelled wildly for him.

The Douglas county delegation was just across the nisle from Lancaster, and as they voted together for enairman the lien and lamb almost laid down side by side. The unorganized territory was about as orderly. Tem Majors and Church Howe sat together,

which was another lion and lamb act that is not frequent. As Colonel Webster boosted Howe over the

footlights, as it was the pleasure of the convention that he should do Howe spoke a speech that was roundly applauded. After the convention got its chairman at 9:10 the real work commenced.

#### THE CONVENTION.

A Detailed Report of the Proceedings at Lincoln. Mr. Richards called the convention to order

at 8:50 and, amid cheers, asked the secretary, Walt M. Seely, to rend the call. No sooner had he sat down than Judge Barnes jumped to his feet and nominated Church Howe for chairman. Colonel E. D. Webster was on Chairman. Colonel E. D. Webster was on This feet a second later and nominated John C. Watson of Otoc for the same position.

M. A. Walker of Pawnec seconded the nomination of Howe, and Tom Swobe of Douglas seconded the nomination of Watson.

As the poll of the various counties were an-nounced they were greated with cheers. When Douglas county cast 60 votes for Watson, a deafening shout went up. The chair-man amounced the first vote as follows: 

nouncement was greeted with deafeaing cheers. Colonel Webster escerted Howe to the platform.

CHURCH HOWE'S SPEECH. Howe went through the usual thanks for the honor accorded him. He said he was fearful many did not understand the position politically. They had not traveled enough through the state to know the wrangle going on. The convention tonight settles thousands of votes. Remember the old party and what it has done for us. I beg of you to go slow. The old ship is leaking and you want men who can work the pumps. I trust that our deliberations will be harmonious. The speech was greeted with cheers. M. I. Alken of Douglas was chosen secre-

M. I. Aiken of Douglas was chosen secre-tary and G. F. Kennard of Cuming, assistant secretary. On motion it was decided to adsecretary. On motion it was decided to admit the list of delegates as recommended by the state central committee. This was passed

Davis and L. J. Simmons, leaders of both telegations. On motion ten minutes was al-

L J. Simmons was first allowed to speak for his delegation. He said no one had a right to contest his delegation. He shook a bunch of country papers at the vast assem-biage and was greeted with shouts of de-

D. P. Davis presented the other side. Mr. Davis could not talk loudly and it was the parts could not take loudly and it was a general opinion that the three votes should be thrown out entirely, as Sloux county always raises trouble. The old soldier racket was raises trouble. The old soldier racket was worked for all it was worth. Dave Mercer tried to ask a question and succeeded. This was supposed to be a happy hit, and then Mr. Simmons of Seward asked Mr. Simmons of Harrison a question. The time consumed was worse than wasted. It was moved that Davis be seated. An amendment was offered that Simmons be seated. This was voted down. The original motion favoring Davis was carried with a deafening shout.

THE QUESTION OF PROXIES. The chairman called the attention of the convention to the fact that there were about half a dozen proxies and asked what should be done. No action was taken. Walker of Pawnoe moved that the tem-

porary organization be made permanent Webster of Hitchcock moved that John C Watson be made permanent chairman. This was greeted by bisses. Then Mr. Howe said some sareastic things which were out of

place, Ransom mad a motion that all resolutions be made by the secretary and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

Watson said that he tried to withdraw his name, as it had been presented without his knowledge, and that the chair had not treated him with respect. The chair claimed he did not see him and Watson said that all he wanted was to show that he was not standing in the way of the permanent organization.

MR. ROSEWATER SPEAKS. Mr. Rosewater said that an important crisis in the history of the party was upon us—that upon the deliberations of this nigh ould depend either the success or failure of to party. He desired to call attention to to customs of both parties in the adoption of neir national platforms—the custom prevailing to adopt a platform in advance of nominations. He moved that the same system be adopted here, and that a committee on reso-lutions be named at once and a platform re-

ported and adopted.

This called forth much discussion; the roll vas called, and a committee appointed con was called, and a committee appeared to sisting of the following named gentlemen: Magoon, Lancaster; Keckley, York: Ham-mond, Dodge; Walker, Pawnee; Husse, Madison; Ballard, Fillimore; Laffier, Gage; McNish, Cuming; Stevenson, Richardson; Russell, Coffax; Rosewater, Douglas; Jack-Lebone, Lancas Divon, Autrews, Buf-

son, Antelope; Barnes, Dixon; Andrews, Buf-falo; Scoville, Hamilton.

The committee went out, and Gurley moved The committee went out, and Garriey noves that an adjournment be taken until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. This was voted down, and an amended resolution carried, which adjourned the convention one hour. The committee went to the Capital hotel.

Mayor Vaughn's petition, which in effect provided that no one should monkey with the prohibition question, "was heaved in the waste basket.

DURING THE RECESS. The hour's intermission proved about two hours and caused a grand rush for the straight lemonade stands and streets, Colonel

straight lemonade stands and streets, Colonel
A. G. Wolffbarger being the sole survivor.
The different candidates took the opportunity to buttonhole a few of those whose
allegiance seemed to waver.
Mr. St. Raynor thought that he had lost
two votes by this to him unheard of preceding. Charley Casey of Pawnee gave M. A.
Walker all of his inspiration and read an
original power by G. M. Humphrey entitled original poem by G. M. Humphrey entitled "The Burial of Sir John Moore," Mr. Casey was ordered removed to the unorganized

At 11:40 the committee is still out. I visited their room, No. 37, at the Capital hotel, and found each member with a string of resolutions in his hand and each one talking for his

AFTER THE RECESS.

Will Gurley of Omaha spoke and told the a sailor to man the ship of state. He wanted honorable men and loyal men chosen, wanted all personal interest subservient to public

L. W. Colby talked about party and party ties, and gave the republican party a good send off at the usual rates. He roasted Jim send off at the usual rates. He roasted Jim Blaine incidentally, and said the republican party could not agree, and a yell was set up that lasted fully ten minutes. Colby stood on the stage and did not know what io do. After ten minutes of howling for Blaine a chorus was struck up, "Blaine, Blaine, Jim G. Blaine," and Colby evaporated.

At 12:40 the committee on resolutions re turned and reported the platform.

A motion was made that a state central committee be appointed, and the result was a lively tilt between Charley Whedon and Matt Dougherty as to order of business. The motion finally prevailed. The following were chosen as members of the central comwere chosen as members of the central committee: Lewis Herbert, Scotia, J. T. Malline, Buffate; J. C. Burch, Wymore; E. A. Gilbert, York; T. C. Callihan, Friend; W. H. Needham, Coleridge; L. B. Cary, Sidney; Ed R. Sizer, John E. Haas, Lincoln; A. J. Wright, Tecumseh; W. A. Dilworth, Hastings; George L. Day, Superior; H. C. Russell, Colfax county; Orland Teft, Avoca; J. A. Piper, Bloomington; W. R. Morse, Clarks, C. D. Marr, Fremont; J. R. Wilhite, Falls City; M. B. Malloy, Long Pine; L. T. Shanner, O'Neill; J. L. Trober, Elwood; A. L. Evans, David City; G. L. Carpenter, Fairbury; H. H. Bartling, Neoraska City; J. L. Chain, St. Paul; S. Skinner, Tekarmah; Jacob Horn, Broken Bow; D. A. Scoville, Aurora; P. J. Hall, Memphis; W. F. Bechel, William Coburn, John H. Butler, Omaha; James Britten, Wayne county.

Wayne county.
A motion that John C. Watson be made of the state central committee was made by Matt Dougherty. An amendment was made to nominate a

Orlando Teft of Cass was nominated by Miran Clark.
Paul Schminke spoke for Watson, and Dauglas and Washington seconded the nomination of Watson. The roll was called resulting as follows: Watson 514; Tett 382

# And Watson was declared duly el Watson was called for, but was absent.

They Are Presented to the Committee by Various Memb rs. Mr. Keekley introduced the following:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas. The state board of transportation has ignored the just demands of the people for relief from railroad extortion; therefore, Resolved. That the members of said board of transportation who have thus controlled this action deserve the censure of the republican party of this state, and we hereby condemn their course.

denn their course.

Mr. Dougherty presented the following:
Whereas. The prevailing rates of interest on short time loans in the western part of this state are excessive and extertionate: and
Whereas. The producer and horrower from necessity in the western section of the state must successive obtain immediate relief from the outrageous and hopeless burden of such rates of interest us 2 or 4 per cent; and
Whereas. Though the statutes of the state recognize the oppression of usury and forbid the same, yet the penalty attached to the practice thereof is so insignificant, and the gains arising therefrom so extravagant and alturing, that the law as it stands is practically impotent and inoperative.

Therefore, We, the republican party in convention assembled hereby resolve that we denual of the legislature first, it shall make all usarious contracts void, both as to principal and imprisonment; and
Whereas. The republicans of Nebraska, in state convention assembled, in 1886, by a vote of sit to 188, declared in favor of submitting to a vote of the people of the state the question of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the nanufacture, said and importation of matt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the state; and
Whereas. The republicans of Nebraska in state convention assembled, in 1886, by a vote of sit to 189, declared in favor of submitting to a vote of the pasque for the state the question of matt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the state; and
Whereas, The republicans of Nebraska in the state conventions and vinous liquors in the state that the properties of the pasque and importation of matt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the state that the properties of the pasque and importation of matt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the state. Mr. Dougherty presented the following:

whereas, The republicans of Nebraska is state convention assembled in 1888, by a vote of 315 to 251, ratified the above action, and up in this issue a legislature was elected in 1881.

1889 did, by a vote of 50 to 20, carry this joint

isse did, by a vote of 50 to 20, carry this joint resolution; and Whereas. The countles whose representatives voted for the joint resolution cast a republican majority of 18,002, and the countles whose representatives voted against the joint resolution cast a democratic majority of 2,481; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That in the interest of the republican parry the republican state convention of Nebraska, now assembled, deciare in favor of the adoption of the pending prohibitory amendment to the constitution, and piedge the party to its support and its strict enforcement by suitable laws.

Mr. Ballard also offered the following: Mr. Ballard also offered the following:

Whereas. The republican party of Nebraska
has redeemed its piedge to the people by submitting the question of prohibiting or licensing the traffic in intoxicating liquors; and
Whereas. We recognize its right by the people to determine that question; therefore
Resolved. That we, the republicans of Nebraska in emvention assembled, hereby
piedge ourselves to the carnest and impartial
enforcement of whatever constitutional provision may be adopted by the people.

The following, from same unknown source,
was presented:

The following, from same duknown somes, was presented:

Resolved. That should the amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating layors be adobted, at the coming election, the republican party hereby piedges itself to use all honorable efforts to carry the same into full effect.

Mac Compiler of fored the following:

Mr. Scoville offered the following: Mr. Scoville offered the following:

We condemn the practice that has grown up in this state of removing causes from the state to the federal courts upon the pretense of local prejudice, but in reality for the sole purpose of enabling the parties asking the removal to receive attorney fees which could not be recovered in the state courts, and we arge upon congress the enactment of such amendment to the present law as will prevent such abuses.

#### IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

How the Ceaseless Throng of Politicians Employed Themselves.

Jerome Snamp and Samuel Meyer of Lan caster county passed by several times, but they did not speak. Major Pierce of Waverly, who was snowed under in the Lancaster deal for representa-tive, shook hands with 1,000 men.

C. E. Elsley of Norfolk, who has been in half dozen legislatures, declared that this was the last convention he would attend. Neal Woodruff, who comes from Sloux

anty says that politicians have increase

aster than the population of the state. Charley Holmes joined the Johnson county contingent and Dave Stephenson was the central figure in the Richardson delegation. A. V. Cole, brigadier general of all the s and armies in the fleid, remained close about the hotel all day and pinned his faith to

Thaver. Bob Taggart, who has been county treas urer of Otoe county, and who in '84 repre-sented Otoe in the house, was one of the

busy ones all day.

Tom Majors of Nemaha opened rooms, and
with his faithful man Friday, Colonol Doc.
McGrew, buzzed and button-holed all men who fell in upon Thomas. Judge Tucker is down from Valentine and

he will be seated in the proscenium box tonight, from which point he made a speech to the convention two years ago. Judge T. O. C. Harcison of Grand Island, who will contest for congressional honors in who will contest for congressional holosis.
the Third, came in at noon, and with Hamer
and Meiklejohn talked over the situation.
L. D. Foxler of Omaha, who once aspired
to be governor from Clay county, holonobled
nobly with Henry Groshans of Sutton and

made Pete Younger's room his headquarters.
Ed Hoare, farmer at the Indian school at
Genoa, was an interested and delighted spec-tator. Ed is a rustler in politics in that part tator. Ed is a rustler in politics in that part of the state and always comes to the conven-Aaron Wall of Sherman county is present.

but W. H. Conger, who received a gold watch from old soldiers who never saw the war, was absent. This is Sherman county politics today.

Majyr Pearman of Kearney, at one time squatter governor of Nebraska, was on the ground, but he found that a Kansas major did not cut as much of a figure as a Nebraska

private.
Captain Hill worked hard, saw a thousand men, doubtiess. From his room many of them would go to Pete Younger's room, and to both candidates men promised their allegi-

ance and support. John Harper of Butler county, who wanted to be state treasurer two years ago, and who runs a dry goods store at David City, took a day off and thanked his stars that he was out of it, he hoped, for all time.

A. J. Gustin, the anti-monopolist of Kearney, who daily preaches governmental control of railroads, came in the early morning

hours, but he announced that he wasn't a c indidate for auditor of state, as "figs did not ow on thistles." grow on thistles."

Major C. O. Bates, the battle-scarred vet-eran of militia fame, and who expected to be

contingent congressman, but who gave up his hope to General Colby, declared that he had never in all his life seen such an exciting convention in any state.

John Allen of McCook, who came down

with the intention of being secretary of state, tapped a box of cigars at daylight and told Charley Babcock to run in his friends. Allen is a young merchant of McCook and this is his first which in politics.

Jim Deveny of Johnson, who carries the democracy of that county in his inside pocket, took one of Osgood's rooms to talk democratic polities to W. J. Bryan of this city, while

Charley Brown came down from Omaha to guard zealously the Morton boom. Andy Graham, the war horse from Cuming county, who aspired to the office of state treasurer two years ago, and who introduced and passed resolutions against the presen

state board of transportation, had his coat off and did great work in the struggle. Ed Carns, the horny-handed son of toil from Seward, could not resist the temptation and "blew in" in the morning. The ex-lieutenant govenor claimed to have 800 acres of corn that needed plowing badly, but thought he might make hay at least one day in Lin-

Smith Caldwell, whom the boys call "Lengthy," and who is chief oil inspector, was one of the most prominent figures in the whole business, and he computed that he had walked seven hundred miles. Smith was a Thayer man because he was under obliga-

tions to the governor.

Ex-Governor Dawes of Crete sat in the committee room all forenoon and said that he was truly glad that he was out of politics. I asked him about his Saline county struggle, and it was at once evident that he and Foss have had a falling out and that they are not

liable to fall in very soon.

John C. Watson came in from Otoe county John C. Watson came in from Otoe county and insisted that, no matter what happened, he was always a recublican and that he hoped the convention would be wise and make careful selections. Mr. Watson may think in lets of ways, but he always has but one opinion in politics, and that is for victory. Mr. Watson was presented with a bottle of hair restorer, but he refused it with scorn. Paul Schminke is on the ground, but he is not righting "mit the shineral" this time. Mayor Watson moves on one side of him, but the old timers note the vacaucy on his other side, where Frank Ransom was wout to stand.

side, where Frank Ransom was wont to stand. When they first went into politics all three wore wooden shoes to the convention, but since Frank has become a silk stocking in Douglas county Paul declares that politics

There was a seance in the rooms of the Buffalo delegation last night, in which Smythe of the Enterprise and Cutting crossed swords. Shythe was calling Cutting to task for not being a MacColl man, and Cutting opened fire on him telling him in language that "Truthful James would be pained to relate" that there was no ownership in that delegation. The row was smoth-

ered and kept out of the papers.

Above the surging crowd Dan Nettleton's tanned visage is seen. The Clay county delegation has been at sea without a rudder. Henry Grosshans threw himself in the bireach, but even he could not unite the ele-ments. L. D. Fowler came from Omaha to meats. L. D. Fowler came from Omain to unite the factions, but still they refused to unite. Nettleton has his delegation for congress and he is also in the state delegation, and further seems to be neck deep in politics. The scenes in the hotel all day, and up to the hour of the meeting of the convention, the state contral committee. This was passed without a dissenting vote.

The SIGUX COUNTY CONTEST.\*

Frank Simmons arose at this juncture and asked which faction from Sigux county was to be recognized as the proper delegation. Motions were made by the representatives of both sides favoring both the admission of D.

State convention assembled, in 1888, by a vote of 315 to 29, ratified the above action, and up m this issue a legislature was elected in 1886. The following was presented by Mr. Ballard:

Whereas, The republican members of the inst house of Nebraska, in caucus assembled, declared their intention of carrying out this swere. Attempts at combinations were made by the representatives of both sides favoring both the admission of D.

combine; promises were stude in earnest and in jest, and the heartle sness, treachery, duplicity and greed of politics and politicians

were painfully manifest.

Ed Whitcomb of the Friend Telegraph arrived at the scene of war today and immediately deployed himself on the skrmish line.

He was armed with a knife with a blade two feet long, and every inch of it was unsheathed for George H. Hastings. He declared that Hastings had taken all the degrees in the railroad lodge and was delivered in advance to them. Then to an idmiring crowd he claimed that George was not a good republican. It was a renewal of the old Dawes and anti-Dawes fight that for years disrupted Saline county politics. In the meantime Hastings moved on in the even tener of his way, and the number of hands reached out him to shake showed that the boys were not far from him.

#### At FAIRBROTHER.

ON THE LAKE FRONT. The City Council Decide to There Lo-

cate the World's Fair. Curcago, July 23. -Amid great cheering tonight the ordinance by the directors of the world's fair asking the use of the Lake front as part of the site for the world's fair was adopted by the city council without amendment. The vote stood 44 to 15. The ordinances pledges the city of Chicago to pay for any piling or filing is of the lake that may be necessary to the extent of \$2,000,000 and after the fair is ended return to be made of the ground to the city to be used forever as a public park. Not less than 150 acres of the lake front are to be utilized for world's fair purposes. It is stipulated that no bargain of any sort is to be entered into between the fair directors and the Illinois Central railroad for control of that portion of the lake front occupied by the Illinois Central tracks unless said bargain shall be first approved by the city council, in case the city of Chicago loans or subscribes \$5,000,000 to the stock of the exposition directors to guarantee that the amount of money returned to the city shall be less than the cost of whatever piling or filling of the lake may be done. The ordinance does not fix any maximum number of acres to be utilized of the lake front, but the greatest amount to be obtainable by any of the plans thus far informally outlined is two hundred and fifty to three hundred acres. No change is made in the plan of placing the remainder of the affair any sort is to be entered into between the fair the plan of placing the remainder of the affair in Jackson park, about five miles distant on he lake shore.

the lake front is meant Chicago harbor By the lake front is meant Chicago harbor and a long strip of land immediately adjoining and between the business portion of the city and the waters of Lake Michigan. After passing the ordinance the council voted to appoint a committee of five to go to Springfield to operate with the worlds fair directors in securing favorable legislation.

It decided also that a committee should be appointed to endeavor to settle lake front litigation.

An Opinion on the Fair. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—Through nisunderstanding General A. T. Goshern, who was to have met the committee of the world's fair commissioners in New York today, came to Philadelphia instead. He will meet the commissioners temorrow. In response to questions here he said he would not accept the directorship of the Columbian exposition. He said further: "The Chicago exposition. He said further: "The Chicago exhibition will be mainly agricultural and the foreign representation will not be exten-sive. This is my opinion based on the Paris exposition and the fact that foreign nations

#### must incur great expense to get to Chicago. Financially I think the Chicago fair will be a THE M'KINGEY BILL.

Mr. Whitelaw B ... wes His Impressions Regarding It.

success.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, July 23.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. ]-Representative Siecle today called upon Mr. Whitelaw Reid to obtain his personal impressions regarding the bill. Following is a translation of

the interview: "We must go back to the war of the seces sion to find out why it was necessary to create high protective tariffs in the United States. The result of the war was the creation of factions of manufacturers and the birth of a new and powerful political party upholding protection. Socialist politicians also called for high customs duties, which they agreed would alone allow increased wages. State socialism is then the sole rea-

son for this exaggeration of tariffs. "This considerable increase in duties re sulted in frauds to the prejudice of customs. Those frauds, together with the trouble which custom house officials found in discovering the real value of imported goods, motived one or two bills, which are only a simple regulation of an outrance entailing very severe meas ures, as you are aware-measures of which consequences are perhaps greatly exaggerated, which, in my opinion, cannot long remain in force, for they are of a character to satisfy nobody, neither importers nor our fellow countrymen in the United States.

"Although the bill increasing duties is now being debated for the second time in our senate. I do not think it will be passed. If it were, it would only increase the difficulties of commerce. The struggle for life, which is felt more every day, has started throughout the world a protectionist current, but as far as I am concerned, I consider the protectionist an outrance opposed to civilization. 1 do not know whether high tariffs will in crease the wages of the working classes, but this I can say: That before voting on those two bills more thought should have been given to our great universal exhibition, which is to be held in Chicago in 1898, which seems to me to be greatly compromised, thanks to these two bills."

#### A HEADLESS BODY. An Arkansas Fend Terminates in a Bloody Butchery.

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 23,-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The body of Samuel Stone of Lewisville, Ark., in the adjoining county of Lafayette, Ark., with the head shot off, was brought here today and buried. An account of his killing was obtained from Lewisville. it seems that Dr. Chisholm,

Lewisville. It seems that Dr. Chisholm, Samuel Stone and a man named Cabinnes went yesterday to the saloon of Jake Stone, a brother of Sam. After drinking Cabinnes told Chisholm that he wished to see him privately. All four men went to a back room, and there the three men drew revolvers and began beating Chisholm with them. Finally they let him go. Going to his house he obtained a shotgun, and on his return to the saloon met Sam Stone. He shot, and Stone's head was completely severed from his body. his body.

It appears that the killing was the second chapter of the fued between Chishelm and Sheriff Cline Lemoy, the first chapter of which was settled some time since. The

dead man headed a commission as deputy sheriff under Lemoy. Chisholm has not been arrested. Fatal Cattle Plague. St. Peterssuno, July 23.—The Siberian

cattle plague is ravaging the province of

Rizzan. Cattle, horses and sheep are dying by thousands. Two-thirds of the animals at-tacked die from the disease. A number of peasants have also contracted the disease, but no fatal cases thus far have been reported. Steamship Arrivals. At Baltimore-The Main, from Bremen.

At Hamburg-The Rhuetia, from New At London-Sighted: The City of New York; the Oranmore, from Baltimore. At New York-The Waceland, from Ant-

He Luid His Plans to Capture a Comfortable Teritage.

A STORY OF THE SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

The Well Laid Plans Likely to Gang Aglee-The Government Comes to the Rescue of the Indians.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.

The visit of Judge Reavis of Falls City here at this time reveals a very peculiar incident in connection with the Sac and Fox Indian reservations near that town. It seems there are about 8,000 acres of land in this section occupied by something like eighty Indians and that these Indians are dissolute, lazy and a disgrace to the state. According to the evidence which has been submitted to the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs this state of demoralization among the Sacs and Fexs is due largely to the efforts of a white man named Margrave, who married an Indian woman of the tribe and who farms the entire reservation to his own benefit and he receives, it is alleged, an income of about \$20,000 a year from his enterprise. Margrave's policy seems to be to keep the Indians in such a state of dilapidation that they will rather kill themselves off by drinking whisky or die off rapidly. Then if he can maintain the tribal relations he will be able to practically control the entire reservation for himself and family. Owing to this pretty little design the Indians are allowed to exist upon the bounty of the government. No attempt is made to bring them into the keep

ways of civilization, and a few dollars occasionally spread out among them serves them in a constant state of intoxication, and maintain them as a constant menace to the white people in the vicinity. On March 10 last five half-breed men and a woman, the men being named respectively Frank, Lewis, Philip, Thomas and Peter Murphy, and the woman their sister, Mrs. Maggie Lefevre, secured an order from the secretary of the interior enrolling them as members of the tribe, as their mother resides upon the reservation and has always been looked upon as entitled to any benefit which may accrue from her connection with the Sacs and Foxs, but some Kansas congressmen who are supposed to have a very friendly feeling towards Mr. Margrave introduced a bill in the house providing that no member of the tribe who was not enrolled on January 1 should be entitled to any of the lands or any portion of the annuities due to the Indians. Subsequently the gentlemen secured an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill providing that no portion or the annuities provided for by that bill should be paid any members of the Sac and Fox tribe in Nebraska who were not enrolled Fox tribe in Nebraska who were not enrolled as members of the tribe on January 1 last, the object of this, of course, being to deprive the Murphys of any rights which they might have under the order of the secretary of the interior of March last. To-day Judge Reavis, who is the attorney for the Murphys, called upon the commissioner of Indian affairs with Senator Paddock and the tree grapheness explained the situation to the

Indian affairs with Senator Paddock and the two gentlemen explained the situation to the commissioner to such good effect that he has ordered a special agent to proceed to the reservation for the purpose of reporting fully upon the condition of affairs generally as he finds them there. It is believed that the result of this will be that Mr. Margrave's little achieves will be sult of this will be that Mr. Margrave's little scheme will be nipped in the bud. Several years ago congress authorized the allotment of lands in this reservation to the Indians in severalty, but it is alleged that the opposition of the Indians was the result of Margrave's machinations and that he succeeded subsequently in defeating the entire plan for allotment. If the special agent inds that all these allegations are true. the entire plan for anotheric. It is specially agent finds that all these allegations are true it is quite probable that new steps will be taken to allot the lands as authorized by congress and that the Indian office will see that Margrave does not again defeat the will of congress and the desire of the Indians. this connection, attention is called to the fact that while the Sacs and Foxes are slovenly

and disreputable, the Indians on the adjoining reservation occupied by the Iowas are thrifty farmers, every male among whom is self-sustaining. PADDOCK WAS MISQUOTED. Senator Paddock, who has been confined to his bed for a week, was at the capitol this morning. He was shown a dispatch and editorial from a Philadelphia paper in which be was quoted as being violently opposed to the federal election bill and asserting that b federal election bin and asserting that would not vote for any federal election bill that might be offered and stating that the business interests of the country were opposed to such a measure and that that was sufficient ground for its defoat. Senator

Paddock said:
"I have not seen a newspaper man or been interviewed by any one for a week post and any such statement of my views is entirely mauthorized by me. I have been open in my opposition to the Ledge election bill as my opposition to the Lodge election bill as passed in the house and have no hesitation in saying that I do not believe the country will endorse a measure which will take \$12,000,000 a year to enforce, especially at this period when the whole country is demanding relief from taxation. I have serious doubts whether a force bill is either good politics or advisable from any standpoint under present conditions. While I do not believe that the elections held throughout the south are honest, it is a very serious question how to meet the difficulty without creating a still greater one in its train. I should be glad to support a measure which I believed would be effective and accomplish more results for good than it will do harm. I have not said that I will not yote for a federal elections bill and have been misquoted by those who have and have been misquoted by those who have made the assertion."

ORIGINAL PACKAGE CONFEREES Senator Wilson of Iowa, author of the original package bill, was asked by Tan Ban correspondent today what would be done with the measure. "It has not yet been received from the house. But the senate will probably accede to the request for a conference. The desire of this body. I have no the best of the conference of the senate will be the senate will be the senate of the senate will be senated to the senated to t doubt, is to get some efficient legislation. My own bias and the only one I know of on the part of other senators is in favor of securing the object in view." The conference part of other senators is in layor of securing the object in view." The conferces on the part of the house will be Messrs. Stewart of Vermont, Culbertson of Texas and E. B. Taylor of Ohio.

SATERS ON IRRIGATION. Representative Sayres of Texas, chairman Representative sayres of Texas, charrants of the sub-committee of appropriations in charge of the sundry civil bill said today, speaking of the action of the senate in striking out the item of \$720,000 for continuing the irrigation survey that he would prefer to see the bill fail altogether than to agree to the elimination of that item. "It is a principle the house is striving to maintain," said he, "and I do not believe that it will consent to the abandonment of that work just on the era of ac-complishing great things for the country to be benefited by it. To secure these benefits it is necessary that the lands should be withdrawn from settlement in order to prevent their falling into the hands of speculators and syndicates. It is evident that a bitter and probably prolonged controversy over the irri-gation survey is inevitable between the house

and senates' ENUMERATORS' PAY. Superintendent Porter said today it would be some time before he would be ready to send out the checks for the payment of the enumerators in the state of Nebraska. At present he is busily engaged examining the accounts and paying off the enumerators in the large cities east, beginning with New York, and it will probably be at least a month

before Nebrask nebecks can be prepared and

tary Chandler today de-toyal C. Mecker, who con-try of Anna Brisbane for the northeast quarter of tion 3, township 15 north, Assistant 155 eided in favo-tested the cale the east hall lots 1 and 2 = orth Platte, Neb. In reply to to the war department Paddock relative to what is ure honorable discharge from through Se ne United States for members First regiment, Nebraska of Compar volunteer try, the secretary of war advises the support that this regiment was a territorial organization ordered by the government in 1891, which was never mustered into the service of the United States and consequently the members are not entitled to

a discharge from the general government.

J. A. Walters and bride of McCook are here on their wedding trip.

PERRY S. HEATH.

INTERESTING RAILROAD CASES.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Sues the Denver & Rio Grande. DENVER, Colo., July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. ] -A case that will excite great interest in railroad circles has been started and will come up for hearing next Friday or Monday. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacine railroad company filed yesterday in the clerk's office of the United States district court a bill of complaint against the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company for the violation of a contract entered into with the Rock Island road and asking the court to enjoin said Denver & Rio Grande railroad from further violation. The complaint states fully the conditions of the contract and points out the conditions of the centract and points on definitely wherein the Rio Grand road is at fault. The agreement between the two roads entered into February 15, 1888, granted to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad the use of the Denver & Rio Grand railway between and including Denver and South Pueblo apon several conditions, one of which was the continuation of the Rock which was the continuation of the Rock Island railroad from the western boundary of Kansas to Colorado Springs. Another was the payment of part of the yearly expense of the improvements and betterments in the same proportion as the number of wheels run over the road by the Rock Island company bore to the whole number of wheels run over it during the whole year. The complainant claims that all the conditions were faithfully complied with, and everything went

complied with, and everything in a satisfactory manner until Rock Island found it expedient the Rock Island found it expedient to make a trackage agreement with the Union Pacific, whereby a certain part of the Rock Island traffic was run over the Union Pacific from Limon, the point of its intersection with the Rock Island, to Deaver. The complainant states that the Rock Island used its own trains, trainmen and appurtenances, and used this road only for the ninety miles that he between Deaver and Limon. No shipments were made to noists beyond Deaver or Limon. The compoints beyond Denver or Limon, plainant further states that the has all along intimated that such teaffic over the Union Pacific was not to be allowed, but complainant held that such action did not militate against the interest of the Denver & Rio Grande, and in no way affected the con tract between the complainant and defendant But now, inasmuch as the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company has notified the Rock Island that on and after August 5 defendant will exclude from its property all cars, train equipment and traffic of the complainant which may be brought to Denver ver the line of the Union Pacific railway the complainant asks for a writ of injunctic restraining the defendant from in any way interfering with or hindering the compli in the free use and enjoyment of all rights

secured by the contract referred to. The Committee Reconvenes.

Curcago, July 23,- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. The committee of western railroad officials, with Chairman Walker at its head, reconvened to-day to discuss the proposed advance in rates from Kansas City. The discussion developed the fact that it would not be necessary to agree on an exact division of traffic before an advance in rates could be nade. Such an arrangement, it was th might be construed as pooling by the inter-state commerce commission, and an under-standing that no line shall take over a certain percentage of any commodity will be substi-

At this point it became manifest that the Missouri Pacific and Wabash must be consulted on Kansas City tradic, and it was decided to adjourn until Friday and call those two routes into consultation. It was found ioday that yesterday's figures on the losses by the reductions in rates from Kansas City were under the mark

were under the mark.
The loss will reach nearly \$5,900,000 a year. and over half that sum has already been lost by the various roads since the reductions went into effect. It is the mission of the

committee to save this vast sum. The Wabash Absorbs a Tegminal. Caucago, July 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Wabash road has added a valuable terminal to its system by the practical absorption of the uncompleted St. Joseph & Southern railroad. The Wabash guarantees \$1,000,000 of the bonds of the St Joseph & Southern, and by a connection Sibley secures an entrance into St. Jose The line will be ready for the rolling stock

this year. The Canadian Pacific's Purchase. Bosrov, Mass., July 23 .- This work the Canadian Pacific railway completed the arrangements made some time ago for the pur-chase of the entire New Bronswick railway and thereby connects ocean to be an by its own track. The New Branswick system emprises nearly five hundred miles of rail-

### AFTER THE BOSSES.

way.

A Few Words From the Representa-

tive Journeymen Carpenters. CHICAGO, July 23.—[Specia 1 Telegram to The Bre.]—Trouble is again brewing among the carpenters. The new bosses' assoclation is kicking vigorously against alleged violations of the arbitration agreement by the carpenters' council, and it is probable that a serious disagreement between the two organ-

scrious disagreement between the two organ-izations may ensue.

"The chief cause of complaint and many minor ones," said a member of the new bosses association today, "is the arbitration agree-ment plainly and specifically stipulated that no union journeymen were to work for the members of the carpenters and builders association. As a matter of fact there are now sociation. As a matter of nor there are now fifteen hundred or more union carpenties working for the old bosses at less than 35 cents an hour. We have supposed we were to have the support of the carpenters' council. We were premised it. That promise has not been kept, and I do not know how long our association will stand being tuneded in our association will stand being juggled in this way. Another complaint we have to make is that the carpenters' connell is fur-nishing men to the city to do day work, thus cutting business right away from the con-tractors of our association. Then there are many minor grievances, and you may look out for some sort of trouble before long."

That there are many union carpenters working for the old bosses' association is not denied by the officers of the carpenters coun-

"We have an object in it," said one of them today. "We have sent those men on the old bosses jobs to do missionary work, and they have done it well, too. Many and many a member of the carpenters' and builders' association thinks that he has a full force of population men at work for him, while in fact non-union men at work for him, while in fact every man of them belongs to the carpenters council. In this way we have secured a hold on the 'old bosses' which they little suspect. Complaint and strengous efforts are being made to bring about a settlement of the strike with the old bosses. Should these plans fail or be rejected by the bosses another strike is among the probabilities. By having our men distributed as they are we could effectually

cripple the bosses." Gold for Europe. New York, July 23 .- Six hundred thousand

dollars in gold have been ordered for shipment to Europe.

## IS IT CONTRA BONOS MORES ?

The Question is Discussed by Great Britain and the United States.

SECRETARY BLAINE EXONERATED.

The Documents to Prove it Sent to the House of Repr sentatives -All about the Scal Pisheries.

WASHINGTON, July 23. - The president today sent to the house of representatives in answer to a resolution introduced by Representative Hitt, the official correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain touching on the scal fisheries of the Behring sea. In his accompaning letter transmitted to

the president, Secretary Blaine under date of Bar Harbor, July 19, regrets the delay in the transmission which the president directed on the 11th inst., and says that the correspondence is still in progress. The correspondence includes thirty separate papers, beginning with a letter from Edwards, the first secretary of the legation and charge d'affairs after Minister West's recall, dated August 24, 1889, and closing with one from Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, dated July 19, 1890.

In his first letter Edwards refers to the reported search and seizure of British vessels in Behring sea and under instructions of Marquis Salisbury that stringent instructions be sent by the United States at the earliest moment to their officers to prevent a recurrence of such events. The letter also refers to the fact that Bayard when secretary of state had assured Great Britain that, pending a settlement, no further interference with British vessels should take place. Mr. Blaine replied that it was the carnest desire of the president to come to a satisfactory understanding, and expressed the belief that all the points at issue were capable of prompt adjustment. The correspondence between Mr. Edmunds and Secretary Blaine was continued at some length, and it appears that Mr. Blaine inquired what authority there was for the above stated assurance of Mr. Bayard. Mr. Edwards said that it was an assurance communicated unofficially by the United States minister in London and also by Mr. Bayard to Minister West in 1888.

The correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the new British minister commenced January 22 of this year with a very long letter from the secretary to Sir Julian Pannceforte. In this letter Mr. Blaine goes over the whole question, and says it is the opinion of the president that the vessels arreated were engaged in a pursuit that was in itself contrabonos mores. Mr. Blaine contended that ever since this government acquired rights in Behring sea she maintained undisturbed possession until 1886, and that these rights undisturbed she and Russia had established and enjoyed for nearly a centary. In 1886, the secretary said, certain Canadian vessels asserted their

rights to enter and by their rathless course to destroy the fisheries.

The government of the United States at once proceeded to check this movement, which unchecked was sare to do great and irreparable harm.

Regarding England's claim that the seizures were made on the high seas, Mr. Blaine says it is doubtful whether her majesty's government would abide by this rate if an attempt were made to interfere with the pearl fisheries of Ceylon, which extend more than twenty indes from the shore line and have been enjoyed by England with out melestation ever since their acquisition.
On February 10 the British minister wrote that his government was willing to adopt the suggestion made in the course of their inter-views that the tripartite negotiation sus-

views that the tripartite negotiation sus-pended in London in 1888 be resumed in Washington, and recommends to his govern-ment certain provisional measures to remove any apprehension of the depletion of the seal. Lord. Sallabury, under date of May 12 last replies to Mr. Blaine's arguments. Relative to the statement that the seizures were justified by the fact that they were en-gaged in a pursuit that is in itself contra-mores—a pursuit which of necessity involves scrious and permanent injury to the rights of scrious and permanent injury to the rights of the government and people of the United States, the marquis says:

States, the marquis says:

"It is obvious that two questions are involved, first whether the pursuit and killing of fur seuls in certain parts of the open sea is, from the point of view of international morality, an offense, contra bonos mores, and secondly whether if such be the case this fact. justified the seizure on the high seas and the subsequent confiscation in a time of peace of givate vessels of a friendly nation.

The parsuit of scals in the open sen under whatever circumstances has never hitherto whatever circumstances has never hitherto been considered as piracy by a civilized state. Fur seals are indisputably animals ferace naturae and they universally have been regarded by jurists as res nullens until they are caught. No person, therefore, can have property in them until he has actually reduced them into possession by capture. It requires something more than a declaration that the government or citizens of the that the government or citizens of the United States, or even countries, interested in the seal trade are losers by a certain

in the seal trade are lesers by a certain course of proceedings to reader that course an immoral one.

"Her majestys government would deeply regret the property of fur seals in the high seas by British vessels should it involve even the slightest injury to the people of the United States. If the case be proved, they will be ready to consider what measures can be properly taken for the remedy of such injury but they would be mable on that ground to depart from the principle on which free commerce on the high seas depends."

Respecting Mr. Blaine's statements of the exclusive monopoly enjoyed by Prassia, the marquis quotes from the letter to the United States minister in Russia, which nation in 1821 prohibited all foreign vessels from ap-

States minister in Russia, which hatton in 1821 prohibited all foreign vessels from approaching within 100 miles from the coast of the Bearing straits to the 51st degree north latitude, to the effect that the United States could admit no part of these claims. The marquis also says Mr. Blaine must have been misinformed respecting the uninterrupted possession by the United States from 1867 to 1865 to 1865, and submits extracts from reports of United States of Degree to show that reports of United States officers to show that during that time British vessels were enraged at intervals in fur seal fisheries with the cognizance of the United States govern-

The next letter in the series is from the British minister to Mr. Blaine, under date of May 23, and says as the secretary has con-firmed newspaper statements that the revenue cutters had been ordered to Behring sea to seize foreign sealers he is instructed to say a formal protest against such interference with British vessels will be forwarded without delay.

Secretary Blaine on the 20th wrote Sir

Julian that he is instructed by the president to protest against the course of the British government in authorizing, encouraging and protecting vessels which are not only fering with American rights in Behring sea, but which are doing violence to the rights as well of the civilized world.

The president, he says, is surprised that such a protest should be authorized by Lord

Salisbury, especially because the previous declaration of his lordship would seem

render it impossible.

The secretary then rapidly sketches the history of the negotiations under the previous administration and says: "You will observe that from November II, 1887, to April 23, 1888, Lord Saltsbury had in every form of speech assented to the necessity of a close season for the protection of seals. These assurances were given to the American minister, to the American charge, to the mister, to the American charge, to the Russian ambassador and on more than one occasion to the two of them together.

"The United States had no reason, there-