DECK LOADING.

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

A Senatorial Squabble Over the Education

of the Indians.

VEST SPEAKS A WORD FOR THE JESUITS.

Commends Their Success as Indian Educators-Other Senators Take a Different View-A Religious Discussion-A Labor Bill.

Washington, July 24 .- In the senate today Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to fix the limit of value and to provide for the free coinage of silver and it was read and referred to the committee on fluance. The bill recites that the market value of s'lver bullion is rapidly approaching the value of gold on the standard relation fixed by the laws of the United States and that there is no provision of law for the coinage of the standard silver dollars or the purchase of silver buillon by the government when the value of silver bullion exceeded \$1 for 371% grains of pure silver. It therefore provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be \$1 of 412% grains of standard silver, or 25 8-10 grains of gold; that those coins shall be legal tender for all debts public and private, and that the owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit it in any mint to be formed into dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge.

The senate resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The amendment which provoked discussion was one increasing the appropriation of \$100,-000 for the support of Indian schools to \$150,-000, including the construction of a school

building at Blackfeet agency in Montana.

Mr. West opposed the amendment as the introduction of a system intended to abolish denominational education among Indians. He spoke of a visit he made to an Indian agency seven or eight years ago, and of his observation of the work of the Catholic church in equeating the Indians. A school building which had been exected by the Catholic church was traditional to the content of the content of the work of the catholic church was traditional to the cat was standing unoccupied because the agent would not permit the Jesuits to teach any of the Indian children. The Jesuits had succeeded better than any other people living in the education of the Indians. Whatever projudice he might have against the society of Jesuits, he had to say that much as an educated Protestant.

Mr. Davis also opposed the amendment and spoke of the efforts of Catholic missionaries at the Blackfeet agency. These good people applied to those philanthropic ladies, the Misses Drexel of Philadelphia, and obtained \$20,000, which they expended in a school building, recently completed. These men were now to be told not only that there men were now to be told not only that there was to be a government school put on that reservation in competition with them, but that they were to have no contract whatever for the education of the Indians, as has been plainly implied in the correspondence between the commisioner of Indian affairs and persons in authority in the enterprise. the enterprise.

Mr. Vest explained his position to be: That, if the Catholics were doing better in educating the Indians than other denomina tions he was in favor of the Catholics; and if the Presbyterians or Baptists were doing better, he was in favor of them. But he was convinced the Catholics were far more efficient among Indians than any Protestant efficient among Indians than any Protestant denomination could be. No other denomination could take their place because the Indians, like all other people emerging from barbarism, had received religious impressions that were permanent. He did not care whether it might be called religion or superstition. The Indians were Catholics and would remain Catholics. There were some tribes, however, which had received from some peculiar person al influences. ceived from some peculiar personal influences a direction towards some particular Protes-

tant denomination. The discussion was continued by Teller, who so spoke of the Catholics as the most successful educators of Indians, and by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who gave figures to show the ment schools for Indians and those carried on by religious denominations. He ridiculed the idea put—forward by the commissioner of Indian affairs as to the necessity of a high much more important for them to learn how to carry on farms, build houses and raise After further debate the amendment was

The amendment appropriating \$25,000 for

the erection of an industrial school near Flandreau, S. D., was agreed to; also a like amendment for an industrial school near

The next amendments were to strike out two items, one of \$,330 for the support and ducation of sixty Indian pupils at St. Joseph's normal school, Rensselaer Ind., and one of \$12,500 for 100 Indian children at the Holy Family Indian school, Blackfoot services Montage. agency, Montana.

Mr. Dawes spoke of the relative large ap-

propriations made for Catholic Indian schools, the amount for 1889 being \$156,000 against \$204,000 for schools of all other denomina tions. There was a very efficient and urgent and active Catholic bureau of missions in Washington city which was very earnest in pushing the Catholic Indian schools on the government. The Indian bureau having declined to enter into a contract for three schools in Indiana, California and Montana, this mission bureau had gone to the house and obtained the insertion of the items. The senate committee thought it would allow the item for California because it belonged to a mission which had been at work in southern California for 125 years. If he wished to discuss the differwished to discuss the differ-between Catholic and other he would want no better object lesson than the difference between the Mission Indians in southern California and the ag gressive Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The Mission Indians had been under the influence of the Cathelle church 125 years, and were today as incapable of self support as so many bables. The committee on appropriations shrunk from doing anything that might awaken religious discussion. That was why the committee recommended the striking out for schools in Indiana and Mon-If they were kept in the Episcopalian and Methodists and Baptists would say they had not been fairly treated. At 2 o'clock the tariff bill came up as "un-finished business" and was laid uside until to-

morrow. After further discussion on Indian schools vote was taken and the amendments re-

ected.—Yeas, 19; mays, 27. So the items for Remuselaer, ind., Banning, Col., and Black-fot agency, Mon and are remined in the bill. Mn. Petity rew offered an amendmen a pro-priating \$15,00 for the Santes tribe of Sioax, located at Flandrean, S. D. being an allow-ance of \$1 an acre for the land to which they are entitled in the Sioux reservation. Agreed On motion of Mr. Pettigrew an item of \$30,

coo was inserted for thirty school buildings for the Sioux Indians, also an item to pay the Indians of Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies for premises taken from them

On motion of Mr. Power the school building at Black foot agency, Montana, amendment was limited to \$25,000.

was limited to \$25,000.

The bill was then reported to the senate and all the amendments agreed to by the committee of the wholewhich were concurred in and the bill passed.

Mr. Voorhees, by request of the labor alliance, introduced a bill to secure constitutional rights and freedom of trade, speech and press within the limits of the public and asked that in view of the respectable source. asked that in view of the respectable source from which it emanated that it be printed in full in the Record.

Mr. Sherman objected to its printing in the Record as unusual.

Mr. Voorbees—The alliance will take notice of the objection and where it came from.

The executive session adjourned. House. Washington, July 24.—After a short parila-

upon the committee amendments to the bank ruptcy bill. These amendments are principally verbal and informal in their character. After they had been disposed of the amendment was adopted enforcing the laws of the states giving wages for labor a preference. 

A vote was then taken on the minerity substitute which is known as the "voluntary bankruptey bill." This was disagreed to. Yeas, 74; nays, 125.

The Torrey bankruptey bill was then passed with an unimportant amendment. Yeas, 117: nays, 84. Adjourned.

## TWO SIDES TO THE STORY.

A Chicago Divorce Suit Produces Sensational Developments. CHICAGO, July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BRE.]—A few days ago John Nelson, a real estate dealer of this city, who is easily worth \$250,000, brought suit for divorce, accusing his wife of infidelity with a music teacher. A sensation was created today by the publication of a reply to the charges made, by Mrs. Nelson and her attorneys. The couple were married in 1883 and within short time, Mrs. Nelson alleges, her husband began to treat her with great brutality They have had two children, much to Nel-son's disgust, and the advent of each of the babes has been the signal for extremely cruel treatment of the wife and mother. On many occasions he has beaten, kicked, choked and knocked her down. "His charges against me are terrible and will forever disgrace my children," wept the little woman.

Nelson has procured from Mr. Luetge, music teacher of Mrs. Nelson's daughter by a former husband, an affidavit that he (Luctge has been criminally intimate with Mrs. Nel-son. That lady's attorney said today that he in turn had secured a statement from Luctge that Nelson threatened his life if he did not make such an affidavit.

make such an affidavit.

After frightening the poer fellow out of his wits and compelling him to make the affidavit, Nelsen presented him with a let in his subdivisica of Cragin township. This deed the attorney has also secured. It was further learned that Mrs. Nelson, who is highly respected in her home at Washington Heights, had actually been starved by the rich man had actually been starved by the rich man who calls himself husband.
"He left me with but 4 cents and was gone

for two weeks," said Mrs. Nelson, "and had it not been for the charity of neighbors I and my little ones must have starved. The only dress I have is the one now on my back. I know he is tired of me now and wishes to cast me off because he has found a prettier woman. He has never allowed me a servant, though I was sick, and I have had to do the

cooking and scrabbing until, in my delicate health, it almost killed me."

Mrs. Nelson will ask for a divorce, the control of her children and the support a man of Nelson's means should provide for a wife. The gentleman in question could not be found today. The wife's attorneys say they will take up the matter of bribery of the music

#### THIRTEEN PEOPLE BLOWN UP.

teacher after the divorce case is settled.

Terrible Explosion in a Boarding House at Savannah, Georgia. SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.-W. L. Ballard's boarding house in this city, a three story dwelling, was blown up early this morning. Three persons were killed and ten injured, two of whom will probably die. There were thirteen people in the house. The explosion shattered the walls and they collapsed in an instant and fell a mass of ruins. Most of the occupants were asleep and were harled from their beds and either buried under the debris or thrown on top of it.

The killed are Mrs. W. J. Bullard, -Lockley and Gus Robie. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. Oil lamps were in use although there were gas pipes throughout the entire house. There are many rumous of an ugly nature, but no-body will take the responsibility of making a direct statement. One man insinuated that there had been a row in the house toward the end of a jollification in which the inmates had

# A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

An American Steamship Captain Treated With Admirable Courtesy. VICTORIA, B. C., July 24.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- A. pleasant incident occurred yesterday which should certainly demonstrate the fact that Admiral Hotham bears no ill will against American shipping. The American steamship George W. Elder plying between Victoria, Puget Sound and Alaska, reached Esquimault last evening in a disabled condition, having been ashore near Port Townsend. She came to Esquimault with the object of entering the dry dock there. This dry dock is owned conjointly by the Imperial and Dominion governments and British war ships have preference over mer-

The war ship Espiegle was in the dock undergoing repairs, which could not be completed in less than three weeks. Captain Hunter called on Amiral Hotham to see if it were possible to dock his ship. He told the admiral that 200 excursionists were waiting take passage to Alaska. The admiral said the excursionists would not be disappointed He at once ordered the Espiegle to leave the dock. He also sent a large number of his men to assist in docking the American vessel.

Prominent Cheyenne Funeral. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 24.-[Special Tele gram to THE BEE, -The funeral of W. W.

Corlet, Wyoming's leading lawyer, took place this afternoon from St. Mark's church. It was the most largely attended funeral ever seen in Cheyenne. The procession was headed by the pioneer association of Chevenne, followed by Reynolds post, Grand Army of the Republic, Cheyenne lodge of Pythias, the Wyoming bar association, the two Masoni c Wyoming bar association, the two masons lodges of Cheyenne and a large delegation of cheyenne and neighborin citizens from Wyoming and neighboring

stat's.

There was not even standing room in the church, and many members of the attending lodges were forced to remain outside. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Rafter. At the grove the Masonic ritual was read by Ed F. Stable, master of the Cheyenne

Prep ring for the Encampment. Curcago, July 24.—The Michigan Central and other railways here are making extensive preparations for the transportation of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief corps and other kindred or-ganizations to the national en campment to be held in Boston the second week in August. The announcement is made today that a

special headquarters train will leave Detroit

over the Michigan Central August 9 and numerous special trains will be run from

#### there and from Chicago. Kate Field's Boom Lot.

Archison, Kan., July 24.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—The famous boom lot which Kate Feld bought in Atchison during the real estate excitement that swept over the country in the spring of 1887, sold at sheriff's sale today for \$300. She bought the lot for \$3,000, paying \$1,000 down and giving her notes and a mortgage for the balance. The boom subsided, leaving Miss Field, in common with many others, with a poor lot and an ugly debt on her hands, and for a long time she scolded the town and the agent who sold the lot in the newspapers.

He Fulled the Trigger With His Toes. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 24.—[Special Tele gram to THE BEE. -A man known as Dutch Henry, whose real name was Swartz, an old time sheep herder, blew out his brains yester-day at Bard's ranch, fifty miles north of here. He took a shotgun with him into the school house close by the ranch and placing the bar-rel in his mouth pulled the trigger with his toes. The top of his head was blown off. Swartz was partially demented.

The Bill Presented.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24 .- The senate and house met today. The world's fair bill was presented in each house and referred to the mentary wrangle the house proceeded to vote appropriate committee,

# IS UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED.

Unstinted Praise For Secretary Blaine's Attitude Toward Britain.

COMMENTS ON THE CORRESPONDENCE.

An Important Army Change-Senator Paddock on the State Ticket-The Murphys Again - Norfolk's.

Packing House.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, ) 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24. It is somewhat remarkable that the secretary of state should be almost universally commended for his utterances to Lord Salisbury and Sir Julian Pauncefote concerning the Behring sea matter. Yet this was the situation at the capitol today. The correspendence, or at least that portion of it which appeared in the local papers, was very generally read by members on both sides of the chamber and scarcely a senator was to be found who had not scanned the reports of the correspondence. Only a few bitter partisans, who could not see anything to commend in anything a republican does, had any words of censure to offer. One of these was Judge McCreary of Kentucky, a member of the committee on foreign affairs of the house. He thought that Mr. Blaine had not exhibited the backbone which was to have been expected from him. On the other hand Senator Morgan of Alabama, a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, was one of the very warmest in praise of the manner in which Mr. Blaine has explained and maintained the position assumed by the United States in the controversy. He did not attempt to qualify his praise, but characterizes the Blaine letters as masterly documents which will always rank as among the very best of the state papers in the American archives. Mr. Blaine has plainly convicted the British premier of direct lying according to the views of the Alabama senator, and there can be no question that he has by far the better of the controversy. On the republican side there was very general rejoicing over the position of the United States. Every senator on that side of the chamber, without a single exception, says that the correspondence is convincing proof that the position assumed by this government is the correct one, and the

democrats to a man admit this. No one fears for a moment that the outcome will be anything but a friendly settlement but it will probably require some time before the end will be reached. It is assumed as a matter of course that in spite of the fact that there has been a temporary suspension of negotiations the diplomatic representative of England and Mr. Blaine will again try to bring about a settlement of the controversy without the intervention of outside parties, but it will surprise no one if the suggestion of arbitration of international differences between nations on the American continent made in the Pan-American congress shall first be put into effect between the greatest repubic on the earth and the greatest commercial

- IMPOSTANT TO THE APMY. A very important change has been ordered in today's army orders. Hereafter companies I and K of every infantry regiment are dis-banded, the men being divided up among the other companies of the regiment, so that every regiment will have only eight companies, but each company will of course be numerically much stronger than it is at pres-ent. The three commissioned officers will be assigned to such companies within their regi ment as have officers either on prolonged leave of absence or on detached duty, so that the commissioned staff of every company will also be filled up. It is understood that the same plan is contemplated for the cavalry companies L and M of each regiment and the men and officers distributed in the same way.

PADDOCK IS RETICENT. PADDOCK IS RETICENT.

Senator Paddock was asked today what he had to say concerning the state nominations and whether he thought the nomination of Mr. Richards for governor would have any effect upon the congressional nomination in the Third district. He replied: "I consider the nominations good ones, but since I have been in the senate I have uniformly refrained from taking any part in state politics and I from taking any part in state politics and I should not care now to express myself further than to say that the ticket is in my judgment an excellent one."

WILL LOOK AFTER THE MURPHYS Senator Paddock ane Congressman Connell made another visit to the interior department today in relation to the claim of the Murphys to rights as members of the Sac and For tribes of Missouri Indians. The secretary said that he would appoint a special agent at once to proceed to the reservation and take the necessary testimony to establish the true situation of affairs, and that this agent will conduct his inquires in a spot remote from the reservation itself in order that the atmost freedom can be se-cured for the witnesses. In the meantime the Nebraska delegation will fight the house amendment to the original senate hill commonly known as the general eller bill commonly known as the general allot-ment bill. It is this bill which the house committee amended so as to entirely change its character. The entire measure as it passed the senate was stricken out after the enactment clause and in its place were added five sections with several provisos which have an entirely different effect from that intended by the senate. The two Kansas congressmen, Messrs. Morrill and Perkin, seemed determined to force the amended bill through, but in the present state of feeling it can never pass the senate as it was referred from the nouse committee and it has not yet passed the THE COMMISSIONER CORRECT.

The secretary of the interior has decided that Commissioner Groff was right in reject-ing the application of Augusta Nelson for the reinstatement of her declaratory statement filing No. 456 for the s. e. 35 of section 15, township 24 north, range 6 east, Omaha In-dian lands in the Neligh, Neb., district.

NORFOLK'S PACKERY. Attorney Holmes of Norfolk, who has been in the city for several days past, left for New York today. He came here in the interest of a manufacturing syndicate which has built a large packing establishment in Norfolk, and before leaving he said that he had been very successful in his efforts to secure the neces-sary funds with which to put in the machin-ery and carry on the work of packing. His visit to New York will probably close the ne-gotiations whereby the necessary capital will be secured for this work.

CLAMORING FOR PAT. The men who acted as special deputy mar-shals at the elections in 1888 have been clamoring for some time past for their pay, but the department of justice as repeatedly answered to questions submitted by senators and members that there is no money available for the pay of these men and that the department was powerless to comply with their requests for settlement. The matter, however, prom-ises to be speedily arranged as an item has been incorporated in the deficiency bill which has just been reported to the house designed to make good the shortage which exists in the deputy marshals' fund. The item provides an appropriation of \$134,745 for this purpose. PERRY S. HEATH.

Mr. Chaplin's Address. London, July 24 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. ]-Mr. Chaplin, minister of agriculture, today delivered an address at the Lincoln agricultural show. In the course of his remarks he said the recent rise in the price of agricultural products was due to the advance in the price of silver, which in turn was occasioned by the recent passage of the silver bill by the American congress.

#### LITTLE GAME OF FREEZE OUT Members of Parliam at Seek the Pro-

[Copyright 1820 by James Gerkin Bennett.]
LONDON, July 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to Tun Ben ]—A deputation of members of parliament and others interested in Mr. Plimsoll's bill for the restriction of deck loading, and the provision of water tight bulkheads, waited on the first lord of the treasury in his private room at the house of commons this evening, to urge upon the government the desirability of passing the measure into a law before the close of the present session.

Sir M. Hicks Beach was present with Mr. Smith during the interview. Mr. Plimsoll introduced the deputation and explained its object. He dwelt on the cruelties which were inflicted on cattle owing to the manner in which they were packed on board ships.

Among other things Mr. Plimsell said: "Clause 3 prohibits the importation of live cattle for food from ports situated west 120 west longitude. I will not trouble you with my reasons in support of this, as Phave been at great pains to state them in a small pamphlet which has been issued to every member of the house. It is alleged that it would make meat dearer to the working

classes-this I entirely deny. "Merchants in trade must be presumed to know where their profits come from. They bring cattle over alive in order to obtain higher prices per pound for it than if it were imported as dead meat. How it is possible that legislation which would prevent them getting this higher price can make meat dearer to those who buy it of them, is not easy to see. It is also stated that non-importation of offal heads, life, etc., would deprive the poor of wholesome and cheap food. My answer is that there is nothing to prevent the importation of heads and offal in the cold chamber on board ship, as beef itself is imported.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in repty, said: "Gentle men, I think that most of you are aware of the fact that my place is in the house of commons, and not in this room, and therefore, although I wish to receive you with every courtesy, I shall not be able to stay any great length of time.

"I regard, and the government regards, the question which Mr. Plimsoll brought under our notice as an extremely important one, but on that very account we cannot undertake to force a measure of this sort through the house at the end of the session without very grave consideration. If a mistake is made it will be very serious to the country, serious to people interested in the shipping interest and serious to those in the particular trades referred to. It will be serious indeed to all parties concerned, and therefore hasty legislation on this question is very much to be deprecated.

"There is, I believe, at this moment a committee sitting with regard to bulkheads of ships, taking evidence and making very careful inquiry on that point, and at all events we ought to wait until we have the results of that careful investigation before us. In regard to deck loading, I appose few would doubt that if sufficient re plations do not exist they ought to be jourded, but when Mr. Plimsoil comes to de with the exclusion of live cattle altoget from America and Canada, he introduced a question which does require very careful assideration.

"He is of the cylnion and it would not affect the price of food to the people of this country well it is nearly the table."

country-well, it is possible that his argument may be received by some persons with acceptance but prima facie certainly s diminution of the supply of live cattle for the people of this country would appear to have an effect. He says it would not have-anyhow, it must be felt. It would not be the duty of the government to take up a measure of this kind at the end of the session and pass it in a few days. Mr. Plimsoil thinks it

would pass in three hours." Sir Michael Hicks Beach said: "Although I think it impossible for Mr. Smith to give any other answer, I yet think the matter will not need to stop. The loss of animal life on some of these trans-Atlantic ships is horrible. [Loud cheers.] I have a list of ships arriving at British ports in 1888-89 and I find that the Palestine lost 168 out of 344 cattle, the Glemmin lost 128 out of 204, the Rialto 314 out of 328 and the North Durham

281 out of 380. "That was 1888, and in 1889 the Oxford lost 151 out of 187, the Iowa 519 out of 625, the Lake Superior 313 out of 470 and the Manitoba 204 out of 246. I say that this is horriole, [cheers] and I am glad to be able to in form you that, though Mr. Plimsell's bill cannot be passed this year, the government has yet the power to do something towards stopping this. By an act in 1878 the privy council was empowered to pass regulations to protect animals carried by sea from unnecessary suffering during passage, and on landing but little has been done to carry out that power with regard to trans-Atlantic ships; and I mean to propose to my friend, the president of the board of agriculture, who now possesses the power of the privy council to consider whether he cannot, after careful consideration, prohibit the carriage of ani nals on deck during winter, and lay down strict regulations to prevent overcrowding

The deputation thanked Mr. Smith and Sir Michael and retired.

Fighting for Independence. LIBERTAD, July 24.-News has just been received confirming the reports of the success of the Salvadorian forces beyond the frontier in the Guatemalan territory. The Salvadorian army has now gained six battles and captured quantities of arms and ammunition. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides. The Saivadorian forces are pushing their way into the interior of Guatemala and meeting with success at every step. Great en-thusiasm prevails. The intention is to over-throw the government of President Barillas

before coming to any agreement with Guate-mala. San Salvador pledges to free herself from the yoke of Guatemala and assure her own liberty and independence. He . hot to Kill. St. Louis, July 24.-Advices from Lewisrille, Ark., are to the effect that Sheriff May and a posse attempted to arrest Dr. Chisholm yesterday. The doctar resisted and fired both a shot gun and rifle. The sheriff was killed and two of his posse mortally wounded. This affair is the sequel o the shooting scrape which occurred at Lewisville Tuesday in

The Weather Foreast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair, slightly warmer weather.

which Dr. Chisholm killed Samuel Stone.

For Iowa-Fair weather; variable winds For South Dakota-Warmer, fair weather; southerly winds. For Nobraska-Fair weather; variable winds; slightly warmer.

# Blown to Fragments.

PATTERSON, N. J., July 24.-At 8 this morning the Corning mill of the Laffin & Rand powder works at Mountain View blew up with terrible force. Two workmen in the building at the time were blown to fragments and the mill was entirely wrecked.

The Fire Record. STRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.-The opera house and a number of stores at Earlville burned this morning, causing a loss of \$55,000.

Partly insu ed.

Interesting History of the Great Stockyards Syndicate.

THE ENGLISH GOT WHAT WAS LEFT.

Overtures Made for the Purchase of South Omah 's Stockyards, but She Kicks in the

Traces.

CHICAGO, July 24 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-An interesting story is made public today of the history of the great stockyards syndicate, which, according to the latest information, is now preparing to absorb all abattoirs of any consequence in the western country. It seems that several months ago Lee

Higginson & Co. of Boston, who are and have been financial agents for a number of rich Englishmen, conceived the idea which has resulted in the present deal. They gathered the men whose money controlled the old Chicago stockyards corporation and arranged for a transfer of the stock. They then manipulated the stock in their

hands of the various stockyards interests and figured to include in the transfer to the Eng-lishmen. The Boston-Chicago holders found what was going on and set so high a price upon their holdings in the old Chicago stockvards corporation that after much figuring the Englishmen concluded they would be un-able to handle both outlying yards and those in this city and the negotiations languished until the brokers proposed the deal in all its gigantic proportions to the Boston holders of Chicago The rest of the scheme was only a question

of time. Already Lee Higginson had advanced the deal with outlying stockyard corporations for the English. It was an easy thing to transfer the options to the Americans. Seeing that they had dropped a good thing the English combination undertook again to come in on the ground floor.

They were too late and the deal went on

without them. An amicable adjustment of all differences was reached by combining the rival American syndicates. As a shrewd business proposition the English were led to believe they were "in it." A rule was made regarding the subscriptions of stock that hose who subscribed first should be con-Therefore, as soon as the books were opened

the Boston brokers put down their names for \$8,000,000, giving their clients a controlling interest and leaving the remainder to be fought for by those outside of the Beston circle. London took nearly \$6,000,000 today after the books were opened, but hours before the Americans had taken \$10,500,000, so that the belated English got only what was left.

During all this time Lee Higginson kept

buying for the new syndicate and the vires from every point where there was a stockyard kept up the announcement that "local brokers" were purchasing "for an English syndicate." Among the first deals of this kind to be made were for the stockyards at St. Joseph, Mo., made through the Jarvis-Conkling mortgage company of Kansas City; those at St. Louis, transacted through City; those at St. Louis, transacted through the president, John B. Dutchers; those at St. Paul, negotiated by A. B. Stickney, and smaller yards at Iowa City.

The Jarvis-Conkling company had orders to buy the Ransas City, Kan., yards, and the South Omaha yards, but both of these concerns were refractory and have not as yet been brought under the "influence." None of these transfer have

of these transfers have been made public for the reason that the purchase of these inter-ests will have to be ordered by the directory of the new syndicate, and this cannot be done till there is an election of officers, which will be held in a short time Then the transfers will be made to the big

#### body and the work of monopolizing the live stock industry will be religiously begun, with none to say them nay. The legal agents of the deal will not talk upon the subject.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION. Newspaper Criticism on Diplomatic

Correspondence. TORONTO, Ont., July 24.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The Empire, the chief government organ, today says: "The diplomatic correspondence on the Behring sea question, published teday, will be read with interest, though it really contains little that is new or that might not have been anticipated at least in the main outlines. That Lord Salisbury staunchly maintained the right of British subjects, including Canadians, proved beyond question.
"Secretary Blaine's course is not surpris-

g. His contentions craftly avoid the main point, that the seizures were contrary to in-ternational law, being outside territorial waters and United States jurisdiction. All his legends about Russian rights acquired, his complaints of isjury done to United States interests and his claim to insist upon the preservation of seals, even if inaccurate, would be quite outside the mark; for no amount of wrong-doing or loss would justify interference outside the jurisdiction. "He might as well assume to send his po lice to Toronto to make arrests and seizures because some citizen of the United States had been robbed. But all this has been the high-handed outrages is not due to any neighborly feeling of fair play or any respect for iaw and the rights of others, but to the recognition of the fact that the end of British patience and forebearance had been reached.

# WORLD'S FAIR MANAGERS.

The Committee on Organization Considers the Question. New York, July 24 .- The committee on

permanent organization of the national world's fair commission went into executive session this morning and continued in secret session until late this afternoon. The committee concluded its work this af-

ternoon and left for Washington. In an interview Commissioner McKenzis said the committee had been profoundly impressed with the views of General Goshorn and Governor McCormick, the latter gentleman having been director of the American exhibit in Paris in 1878. Commissioner Mc-Kenzie said the committee was particular to get views upon the policy looking toward a concentration of power for the best management of the under-taking. Although no conclusion was reached, yet it is probable a director general will be appointed to have entire control in all maters-this subject, however, to confirmation by the executive committee. One difficulty that might arise would be friction between local and national committees. Much would be conceded to the local committee, but the national committee proposed to retain power enough to make the fair a national one.

General Goshorn and Governor McCormick are to formulate their yiews in writing. The report of this committee will be presented to the full national committee in Sentember. the full national committee in September.

A Disistrous Washout.

DESVER, Colo., July 24.-The washout on the Colorado Central Is the most disastrous that has occurred since the road has been built, the loss being approximated at \$250,000. The amount of track washed away covers altogether about twenty miles. Two work trains and 100 men have been working on the road since Tuesday noon and if nothing further happens trains will be able to get through by noon today.

A Sensational Rumor.

CHICAGO, July 24 .- A Chicago paper prints a sensational bit of army gossip in which it is predicted that the existing differences be-tween General Kautz and General Brooke will result in trials by court-martial of both these

# . ON THE FIR. ? ILLOT.

Governor Merriam

ominated by Minnesota Re licans. Sr. Paul, Minn., July 'he republican state convention was cao order this morning by Stanford News -asirman of the state central committee, and Lieutenant Governor Rice was chosen temporary president. Committees were appointed by the chair and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, and the report was adopted. The platform was unanimously adopted. It endorses state and national administrations;

claims the high license system of Minnesota the best means of controlling the liquor traffic yet adopted; favors the exclusion of undesirable immigrants; encorses the introduction of a manufactory of binding twine to the state prison; denounces

mehopolies and trusts; favors the regulation of the interstate commerce of common car riers; pledges the party to secure a reduction of rates on grain, lumber and coal; approves of the Australian ballot system; recognizes the services of soldiers and endorses the disability pension law introduced and cham-pioned by Senator Davis; favors free text books in public schools and is firmly opposed to any federal legislation designed to restrict the competition of Canadian with domestic

common carriers.

Nominations for governor being in order Nominations for governor being in order the names of William R. Merriam, present governor, W. W. Braden, present state auditor, and ex-Congressman Knute Nelson were presented. The first ballot resulted: Merriam 350, Nelson 74, Braden 34.

Governor Merriam was brought to the convention by a committee and made a brief speech of thanks.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant governor, G. S. Ives of Nicoliett:

Lieutenant governor, G. S. Ives of Nicollett; state treasurer, Joseph Bibleter; secretary of state, F. K. Brown of Faribault county; state auditor, P. J. McGuire of Polk county; atterney general, Moses E. Clapp; clerk of the supreme court, C. B. Holcombe of Wash-ington county.

#### A SEASIDE SENSATION.

Gov. Sprague's Sister-in-Law Elopes and Marries a Youth.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 24 .-Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The summer residents at Narragansett Pier have a social sensation in the elopement of Miss Cleo Juliet Weed, a sister-in-law of Ex-Governor Sprague, with a young Michigan electrician. Miss Weed has been visiting the Sprague family at their hardsome estate. There she met Howard S. Eaton, a young man employed in making some repairs at the local electric light station. But the governor and his wife did not dream that the young people were on anything more than speaking terms. Miss Weed met Eaton yesterday, and together they called on Rev. Mr. Clark, a Baptist minister, and were speedily made man and wife. They returned to the Pier, Mrs. Eaton going alone to her sister's house and informing Mrs. Sprague that she and

Eaton had eloped and were married.

Word was sent to Eaton to report at once at Canonchet and there he was severely cate-chised by Governor Spragae, who knew that Cleo was not of age and who doubted Eaton's statement as to his own age. The result of this interview was that Eaton was informed that his marriage was filegal inasmuch as he had falled to comply with the law by neglect-ing to get a permit from Miss Weed's guardia... and from his own people. Governor Sprague objected to the marriage because he and his wife knew little or nothing of Eaton's antecedents. Governor Sprague is to have the marriage annulled on account of its ille-

# THE STEAMER EGYPT.

Graphic Details of Her Descruction by Fire.

LONDON, July 24 .- [Special .Cablegram to THE BEE. |-The following particulars of the destruction by fire of the National line steamer Egypt have been received: The Manhattan sighted the Egypt in full blaze in latitude 40 ≈ 28 minutes north, longitude 30 ≈ west, but being laden with oil, dared not go near the burning vessel. She lowered her boats, however, and saved all on board the Egypt. Captain Robinson of the Manhattan, who formerly sailed on the National line, informed the rescued officers that he had only enough provisions on board for forty persons. A discussion was had as to whether or not they should make the Azores, 250 miles distant. It was finally decided to proceed to Dover, and every one was placed on short rations. There were 640 head of cattle on the Egypt, and all were either burned to death

or breaking loose and plunging overboard, were drowned. For a time there was much confusion on the Egypt, but no panic occurred. The Na tional line company started a tug to meet the Manhattan at Dover and to supply her with provisions. She started at 6 o'clock this evening with a full supply of provisions and other necessaries for the rescued people. Captain James Summer of the Erypt is com-mander of the National line. The company do not insure their vessels, but put the amount which they would have to pay as pre-miums into a special fund on account of their vessels. The board of trade today sent a sp cial messenger to make inquiries concerning the loss at the office of the National line. This is an unusual action for the board to

# OUR DAILY BREAD

Intimation That Chicago Bakers Will Strike Shorily.

CHICAGO, July 24.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE !- Another strike, which will cause much trouble to the people at large, is prelicted by a local paper. The bakers, it is said, are seriously considering the idea of going on a general strike. "There is little doubt that the German bakers will go on a strike next week unless some agreement is reached between employer and employe,"

said a prominent baker today.
"The demand of the workmen is for less rs. We are now working ten hours a day and twelve on Friday night. The men wan a reduction to eight hours." "It is my opinion," said another employing baker, "that the men will win the strike, for the reason that there are so few German bakers in the city, and those who are here are thoroughly organized and will pull to-gether. There is scarcely a German bakery in the city which has a full supply of men, and more workmen cannot be obtained. "The English employers are better prepared for a strike than the Germans, for the reason that there is no organization among the English bakers in the city."

Colorado's Population. DENVER, Colo., July 24 .- The census super

risor for Colorado has so far completed work as to be able to announce the population of the state to be very close to 400,000. Pueblo lays claim to the honor of being the only city in America which has doubted its population in ten years. The returns in 1880 gave that city 18,500, while those for 1890 show 27,455.

Confirmations. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Following are the confirmations; E. P. Seeds, Iowa; associate

vstice of the supreme court, New Mexico. Johnson Nickells, North Dakota; consul at Barranquilla. Pesimasters: Illinois—J. A. Provost, Pecatolica; I. F. Fromley, Shawnectown. consin—A. L. Tucker, Berlin.

Finished Their Work.

Washington, July 24,-It is understood that Messrs. Spooner and Hoar of the senate committee on privileges and elections, who have been charged with the work of revising the Lodge election bill, have finished their draft of the measure and sent it to the printer.

# THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Richards of Fremont Nominated for Governor

on the Fourth Ballot. TOM MAJORS GETS SECOND PLACE.

Allen for Secretary of State and Benton for Auditor-Hill, Hastings, Humphrey and Goudy Complets the Ticket.

GOVERNOR - - - - L. D. RICHARDS LIEUT, GOVERNOR - - THOMAS MAJORS SECRETARY OF STATE - - J. C. ALLEN AUDITOR - - - - THOMAS BENTON TREASURER - . . . . J. E. HILL COM. PUBLIC LANDS - G. R. HUMPHREY ATT'Y GENERAL - - GEO. H. HASTINGS SUP'T PUBLIC INST'N - - A. K. GOUDY

Lincoln, Neb., July 24.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE ]-After an all night's session the republican state convention adjurned sine die. It has accomplished its work. A full state ticket has been nominated and a platform adopted.

There was a wild and woolly time from the opening to the close, After the platform had been adopted, a motion, and a dozen of them, were made to adjourn. But the delegates would not have it that way. There were no nominating speeches. As the first informal ballot was being counted stillness reigned for about the only time during the entire night,

Voting for governor commenced at 2:15 a. m. There was no expression of enthusiasm at the mention of the names of any of the candidates. Four ballots were taken the las one resulting as follows:

Just before the ballot was announced Walter Bacon of Grand Island announced that Governor Thayer had withdrawn from the race, but would heartily endorse the candidate chosen. Dakota, Cass and Jefferson counties stampeded to Richards, and the announcements were greeted with deafening

and the men were wild, and when Tom Majors announced that Nemaha changed her vote excitement reached the greatest pitch. Order was restored finally, and the changes were announced and officially recognized. Gurley said that so much confusion had arisen that the chairman could not tell what

Before order could be restored other coun-

ties changed. Hats were thrown in the air,

votes had been changed, and moved that another vote be taken Mr. Howe said that the chair was not supposed to know. Gurley said that the chair was not supposed to know, but he pretended to know. A roll call was demanded. Confusion was worse confounded. Gurley wanted to know if the chair could rule without assistance. The could said that if he could not rule without assistance he would not call upon the gentleman from Douglas.

Hammond was willing for a new count. Ransom wanted it understood that the convention could not afford to knock another hole in the ship. Ransem shook is fist at the chair and told him to keep order. Ransom maintained that he had the floor and re-called some reminiscence when Howe had tried to throw a convention. After the secretary announced the result

Gurley moved and demanded another ballot before the chair announced the result. General Dilworth of Hastings, who had boomed MacColl, explained his vote. Ho believed that Mr. Richards had been fairly nominated and changed the vote of Admir. nominated and changed the vote of Adams county to Richards. All the counties voted for Richards, giving him 813 votes. Richards was declared the nominee of the convention. Dr. Mercer and Jack MucColl were called to escort Richards to the platform. Mercer was absent, as also was Mac-cell, and Richards came alone.

The closing scene in the gubernatorial fight was calm. Richards made fitting remarks. Tom Majors made pleasant remarks. MacColl made happy remarks and Dr. Mercer did the proper thing. A vain attempt to ad-journ was made and repeated often, but all to

# TOM MAJORS.

The Nemaha Statesman-Nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

Ben Baker of Omaha then arose and placed in nomination for the position of lieutenant governor Tom Majors of Nemaha, the exclusive manufacturer of Majors' famous turnip bitters. Paul Schminke of Otoe county seconded the nomination.

the same county in nomination for lieutenant Before the vote could be announced O. Tefft arose and moved that Majors' nomina-tion be made unanimous. The motion pro-

O. Tefft of Cass placed R. B. Windham of

"How do you like it, Howel" asked a delegate. "First rate," responded the chairman. Tom Majors, clad in a blue hickory shirt, came forward and said: "I knew you couldn't get along without meam in favor of the republican party because it has done more to improve the condi-tion of mankind than any party that ever existed." It was now broad davlight, and another at-

vailed

#### tempt was made to adjourn, but it was sattlewn on in the same unceremonious manner as those before, SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. C. Allen of McCook Secures the Prize. The following gentlemen were placed in

nomination for the position of secretary of J. R. Sutherland, of Burt: J. C. Allen, of Red Willow; John R. Hayes, of Madison; B. F. Cowdery, of Platte; John R. Ruper, of The first ballot resulted as follows: 

Hayes 121 Cowdery 173 Raper 54 Raper.... The name of Cowdery was then withdrawn. Another attempt was made to adjourn, but it

proved a failure. The first formal ballot resulted: Sutherland 271 Hayes 99 Cowdery 10 Cowdery.....

calls and made a brief speech thanking the BENTON RENOMINATED.

He Got There Easily on the Very First Ballot.

The name of L. D. Davidson of Polk county was presented for auditor of state. Some confusion followed, and the roll call was started. Benton's friends were sleepies,

Mr. Atlen was declared the nomines of the onvention and came forward in response to