CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Irrigation Question Occupies the At-

tention of the House.

The Tariff Bill Comes Up in the Senate and Calls Forth a Great

Deal of Talk-Mr. Vance's Views.

MEMBERS VENTILATE VIEWS.

Washington, July 25 .- In the house today Mr. Cannon of Illinois, from the committee on appropriations, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill with the senate amendments, with certain recommendations relative

On a point of order raised by Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky the bill was sent to the committee of the whole, and Mr. Cannon moved that the house go into such committee for its consideration. After some opposition the motion carried and the house proceeded to its discussion.

On demand of Mr. Rogers of Arkansas the senate amendments were read in extenso, The reading consumed more than an hour. A short discussion ensued us to the limit which should be placed upon the general debate. The point of dispute was the irrigation feature of the senate amendments Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky and Mr. Payson of Illinois, contending the debate should not be limited at this time, and Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Sayers of Illinois agreeing it was advisable a limitation should be provided

On motion of Mr. Payson it was agreed the general debate on all portions of the bill except the irrigation amendments should be closed in thirty minutes and on those amendments a two and a half hours' debate should

Mr. Turner of New York made a brief speech critical of the men who controlled the business of the house in slighting measures reported by the committee on labor and re-fusing to fix time for their consideration. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky favored the senate amendment which provides a repeal

of the law for that section and locating reser-voirs and canals upon public lands and reser-Mr. Vandever of California opposed the senate amendment, which he asserted would redound to the interest of a great land specu

Mr. Cannon of Illinois opposed the senate amendment. If adopted it opened 30,000,000 acres not only to homestead settlement, but desert land, timber cultures and pre-emption settlement under which any citizen could take 1,200 acres of land. One acre of this land upon which water could be obtained was equal to were adopted all the reservoir sites would be opened under the homestead pre-emption desert land and timber culture laws.

Pending further deleted. at least three acres of land in Illinois. Pending further debate the committee rose

Senate. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- As there was not a quorum present at the hour of opening, the sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the

minutes the number of senators in attendance had reached the quorum point and business proceeded.

Mr. Blair presented-a memorial from the headquarters of the Grand Army post expressing abhorrence at the action of congress in allowing pension agents a fee of \$10 in each case under the recent dependent pension act, and enclosing a circular of a Washington

claims agent offering to active men in locali-

ties one-half of the fee in all cases sent to Mr. Cockerell presented a memorial from St. Louis protesting against the passage by the senate of the federal election bill. Other memorials against the bill were presented from Adrian, Micb. The house bill on that subject was, on motion of Mr. Hoar, referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution instructing the committee on printing to report whether any abuses exist in printing the matter in the Congressional Record that ought not to be printed therein and to report such a bill or regulation as will limit such printing to the actual proceedings in both houses, also whether it is expedient to edit the debates of congress by the omission of such parts as are immaterial and of such papers as are already printed as publi

The resolution was referred to the com mittee on printing. Mr. Merrill moved to preceed to the con-sideration of the tariff bill and Mr. Gray an-tagonized that motion with one to resume the consideration of the house bill to transfer the revenue marine service to the navy department. The latter motion was agreed to and the revenue marine bill was taken up.

Amendments were adopted extending appli

cation of the bill to the life saving service.

Mr. Ceckrell spoke against the bill. He had not concluded his remarks when the hour of 1 o'ckeck arrived and the tariff bill came up as unfinished business. The formal reading of the bill was dispensed with. Mr. Vance then proceeded to address the senate. Mr. Vance said the result of the bill might

be to reduce the revenue to a certain extent but not to reduce taxes. What the people do but not to reduce taxes. What the people desired was a common sense reduction of revenue and a corresponding relief from the payment of taxes. The McKinley bill was an outrage on human patience and an insult to the intelligence of mankind. It neither reduced revenue, in the sense of reducing taxation, nor equalized duties on imports. On the contrary, it increased taxation and made the duties more unequal by imposing heavier burdens on the poor than an the rich and by so settling a tax on the necessaries of life as to shock the moral sense of every just man. Mr. Vance went on to arraign the republi-

Mr. Vance went on to arraign the republi-can party for the evils which, he claimed, protection had brought upon the country. He quoted from Mr. Blaine's letter to Frye and said the unmistakable wisdom of what that distinguished man had said illustrated the wisdom of what he had left unsaid. If it were important to extend American trade to Central and South America it would unimportant to extend it to the European continent, which in wealth and population was ten times greater. If free trade with the people of the Latin races was desirable and profitable to recovered. ditable, no reasoning could show that a lit de free trade with the people of Tentonic

blood was not as desirable and profitable.

Mr. Phumb said before proceeding to the consideration of the bill by paragraphs he would like to know what the finance committee believed would be the effect of the bill

Mr. McPaerson said the almost unanswer abic speeches of the senators from Indiana and North Carelina, Voorhees and Vance, seemed to preclude the necessity an and further defense of the democratic party, and now the senator from Kansas, Mr. Plumb, in the simplicity of his nature inquired from his own committee for some information on the bill. Did not the honorable senator know that for the past three or four days the new papers had been full of the fact that it had been resolved not only the finance committee but by the republican caucus not to attempt

any defenge of the pending bill.

If the bill could not be defended it could not be passed. He therefore, in order to expedite business, would move that the pending bill be recommitted to the committee on finance with instructions to report at the earliest practicable moment a bill to reduce revenue, and equalize duties on imports on a basis that the average rate of duty should not exceed the average ad valorem war lariff

McPherson then launched out in r view of the tariff question in general and the pending bill in particular. He undertook to show that neither farmer nor consumer would be benefited by it. He referred to the campaign of 1888 as one in which immense sums of money had been corruptly raised and corruptly used in behalf of the republican ticket. That money had been raised among beneficiaries of the pending bill. Chief among them was a pious citizen of Pennsylvania who since A CHECK ON THE LOTTERIES. had been rewarded with a seat in the cabinet as the price of his villainy. Mr. Sherman criticised McPherson's re-

marks as to reducing the average rate, under the pending bill to the average rate existing in 1864 and explained the average of 1836-1869 was made upon all goods then dutiable and undutiable, but at that time no more than 10 or 15 per cent of the imported goods were on the free list. Under the pending bill 50 per cent of imported goods would be on the free list and if the average rate of duty were as certained on goods dutiable and undutiable is would not be 52 per rent, or 30 per cent, but

only I or is percent. Or so percent, but only I'r or is percent.

Mr. Plumb complained that no detailed statement had been made as to the effect that would follow the passage of the bill. If there hould be a defleit within the next eightee. months it would be a pretty serious matter. He thought they should not err on the side of a deficit. Going on to enumerate the expenditures for the next fiscal year he rave it a is opinion the dependent pension bill within ne next two years would be costing the peoile \$50,000,000 a year.

Mr. Plumb went on to speak of the neces

sary expenditure of the government, and re-ferred to the possibility of there being, next year, a deficit of nearly fifty million that would have to be made up by new taxes, and asked who was interested in producing that state of things. He thought in the reporting bill the matter had been overlooked. It seemed to him as if some-body interested in the rate of duties had said: "We do not care what the effect on the revenue may be. That is not the revenue may be. That is not our concern. Congress has got to mind that. We want the "pound of flesh." He gave notice that he would offer amendments to the bill to increase the revenue from other sources. He would never vote for a bill that e thought would be a cowardly evasion of he duty imposed upon the senate to provide or adequate means to meet the expenses of would propose a duty o incomes; he would propose an increased tax on alcoholic liquors, and he would propose amendments that would prevent the forma-

tion of trusts.

Mr. Allison defended the senate from charges of extravagence in the matter of the appropriation bills.
Mr. Aldrich expressed the opinion that Mr. McPherson was not serious in his motion and remarked if it were carried out into law, the effect would be to increase the revenue by

110,000,000 over the amount that would be produced by the pending bill. Mr. German asked Mr. Aldrich to give the senate a frank and fair statement as to the probable results if the bill were enacted into

Mr. Aldrich said if the importations for Mr. Aldrich said if the importances the next fiscal year were the same as last the revenue would be reduced about twenty millions. He could not give figures as to explain a figure of the tions. He could not give figures as to expenditures of course. The members of the finance committee do not propose by any legislation to reduce the expenses below the reverse. enues. They did not intend to create a deficit knowingly and purposely, and did not believe that would be the result. Aftersome further discussion and withoutaction on Mr. McPherson's motion, which is pending, the senate

WORLDS FAIR SITE.

Jackson Park and the Lake Front Both to be Occupied.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25 .- In the house this morning a resolution was introduced by Paddock, of Kankakee, as follows. Resolved. That it is the sense of this house that the world's fair should be held upon one

attendance of absent senators. In about ten There was at once a storm of opposition to the resolution, it being declared out of order. Speaker Cochran held that it was germain, as it referred to the subjects within the call. An ineffectual attempt was made to table the resolution, and it was finally ordered referred to a joint committee. A motion was then made to reconsider, and after a long debate it was cerried, thus bringing the resolution before the house again.

order for Tuesday next. A resolution was reported favorably from the joint committee and unanimously adopted calling upon the world's fair directory to report to the legislature exactly what of the fair will be placed upon the respective

parts of the double site.

The following resolution was then adopted The following resolution was then adopted: Resolved. That the committees of the world's fair to which were referred the proposed constitutional amendment and bills relative to the world's Columbian exposition, are hereby instructed to meet for the purpose of considering said matters at 2 p. m. this day, and if not somerdisposed of, at the same hour Saturday and Monday next, and to make a report to this house not later that Tuesday next. The house then adjourned until 5 o'clock

enday. At the meeting of the senate judiciary com mittee today, efter a long discussion, the resolution for a constitutional amendment was amended so as to provide that the money to be raised shall be paid over to the treasurer of the world's Columbian exposition. It was also provided that the amendment shall not be in force unless endorsed at the November elecion by a majority of the voters of Chicago A favorable report was ordered on the joint esolution as amended.

They Will Not Object. SPRINGFIELD, III., July 25. - The state board

f agriculture has finally concluded it will not attempt to interfere through the mempers of the general assembly with the world's fair site question. After repeated conferences with representatives of the Chicago directory, they have concluded that the Chi cago directors are bound to accept the lake front as a portion tof the site and that any war of the agricultural members against the members would only tend to seriously embarrass the directory and endanger the success of the fair. The state board of agriculture also rely upon assurances of Vice President Bryan that only a small portion will be held upon the lake front, and that in Jackson park, where the agricultural and live stock exhibits are to be placed, there will also be situated many others of the most attractive features of the world's fair. So they have decided to limit their action to in-troducing in the general assembly a resolu-tion which was offered by Mr. Paddock to-day, declaring their boilef that a single site should be selected, but in nowise attempting to dictate in the matter to the directory.

President Palmer's Views. Washington, D. C. July 25.—Ex-Sen-ator Palmer, president of the world's fair commission, accompanied by Secretary Dickinson, is in the city in the interest of the

Mr. Palmer exprested gratification over the settlement of the location of the fair and said the division between Jackson park and the lake front was more nominal than real. It would in his opinion aid largely to the general interest and attractiveness of the fair because the lake freat would be devoted to features that would naturally draw crowds at night while the bulk of the fair proper would be located at Jackson park.

Being asked as to the truth of the report that Mr. Goshern had stated he would not ac-cept the position of director general, Mr. Pal-mer replied the committee had no authority to effer the appointment to Goshern and did know he would accept it if offered. "But," said he, "he has not yet said that he would decline to serve."

Horticulturlists' Action. Curcaso, July 25 .- The board of horticulture has decided to invite the various national, state and other prominent horticul-'tural societies and nursery men's and forestry associations to meet in Chicago August 27 to take action on the best method of properly representing the horticultural interests of the country at the world's fair.

The term "disbanded" employed in a Bee special last night in describing the rearrangement of the infantry, whereby companies I and K in each regiment are to be practically abolished seems to have caused considerable anxiety in army circles in the region traversed by The Bee. The word "disbanded" was employed in the orders issued from the war department and is therefore officially correct, although the officers at the department say that technically the term may be misconstrued, as they intend to keen the department say that technically the term may be misconstrued, as they intend to keep up the companies on paper, but on paper only. The reason of this can be easily understood. The men of the two companies so disbanded will be distributed, as already stated in The Ber, among the other eight companies of the regiment. Three commissioned officers of each company will be assigned to companies of the regiments, whose officers areas unployed. Held for Willfel Murder. QUEERC, July 15,-The coroner's jury in the case of the Maranda family, five of whom burned to death last Wednesday, returned a verdict holding Pierre de Lamere and his wife, and Jean Ganthier, their barkeeper, as responsible for the fire. The prisoners were committed to stand trial for willful murder.

leave or detached duty. In order, however, that there shall not be two captains, say to one company, the captain now absent on detached duty or prolonged leave will be transferred as a matter of form from the company to which he is assigned to either I or K company This will make it dear that practically the two companies are wiped out while the officers in each case are of course taken care of. The advantage of the change will be to increase the strength of the infurtry companies The United States Mails are Hereafter Closed The advantage of the change will be to increase the strength of the infantry companies and to reduce the expense of army administration. Under the policy of the war department the smaller military posts are being gradually abandoned and the garrisons transferred to larger commands. There are necessarily many companies in the army officered by subsiterns, owing to the detail of company commanders for recruiting services and assignment to various schools and colleges. With the change have observed to increase the content of the company commanders for recruiting services and assignment to various schools and colleges. With the change have observed it will PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ACHIEVEMENT. The Inflation Methods of the Twin leges. With the change now ordered it will be seen that the companies will be supplied WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 1 with their full quota of officers and that the expenses of army administration will be ma-terially lessened while at the same time there

to Them.

Cities of Minnesota Cause Delay

in the Census Bureau-

A Technicality.

President Harrison has at last succeeded in

complishing what years of toll on the part

of certain members of the house and an almost

unanimous demand from the people of the

country have hitherto failed to secure. The

postmaster general such authority as is nec-

essary for him to carry out this prohibition

This was not accomplished without much

labor on the part of the president, as was

stated in the dispatches a few days ago, but

President Harrison and the postmaster general had almost despaired of any action

on the part of the house, although

there was in the house committee on post-

offices and post roads a sub-committee which

was supposed to devote itself exclusively to

the subject of lotteries. There was before

the sub-committee no less than six bills bear

ing on the subject, but action was inexplica

bly delayed. The bill excluded from the

mails not only all classes of advertisements

and money, drafts, checks and all forms of

values intended for lottery companies or

agents representing them, but schemes of

drawings. As long as ten or twelve years ago

General Browne of Indiana introduced a bil

in the house looking to this end. He went

before the committee and urged it in the

name of decency and fairness to the

people who were unable to see

the fraud in the management of lot-

eries to adopt a bill of this

character. Every two years since he has in-

troduced an anti-lettery bill, but mysterious

influences have in each instance either kept

the bill in the committee or after being re

ported have prevented its coming up for con-

sideration and no measure looking to the sup-

pression of the lottery bill has come within gunshot distance of becoming a law. It was

privately stated some weeks ago that Presi-

dent Harrison, growing weary of the lottery

frauds and impatient with the inaction of congress, had determined to take the matter into his own hands. Two or three weeks ago

the chairman of the house committee on post-offices and postroads called at the white

house on two or three occasions and it was said about congress at the time that his calls were upon the re-

quest of the president, who urged that there should be some action taken at this session. It was stated that the president has said that

unless a bill was voluntarily reported from the committee he would send a message to congress pointing out the evils of the lottery

business and urging immediate action, and it is presumed that the probability of such

action on the part of the president prompted the house committee to take the action which it took today. It is a significant coincidence that today in the trial of a police lieutenant

before the district commissioners Sergeant Burgess testified that the defendant, Lieuten-

ant Guy, had confessed receiving money from the Louisiana lottery and gave the names of

other officers who had also received moneys

from the same source. Among those men from the same source. Anong the tioned was Horace E. Atchison, now a watchman at the white house The disburser of the funds was said to be Dr. Mohun, now resident

COMING MEN IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Thoraton of New York, a delegate to the national convention of ISSS and an active republican politician, was in Washington to-

day to consult with the parliamentary authorities upon a suppositious case liable to

arise out of the contest in the ampire state

over the selection of a successor to Senator Evarts. He brought with him a piece of

news relating to two prominent people of New York. Said he: "Republicans in our

state accept as genuine the recent announce

ment by ex-Senator Platt of his retirement from politics. Ex-Senator Warner Miller

has made a contract with the Nicaragua

car al company that he will not engage in politics for a term of four years, so both of

these men are out of the senatorial race. The principal entries, one of whom I think will be successful, are State Senator Erwin

of St. Lawrence county and State Senator Sloan Fassitt of Chemung county."

THE TWIN INFLATION CITIES.

The census row in St. Paul and Minn

apolis has grown to such proportions that it

is likely that the twin cities will have to go through the ordeal of another count. The

frauds which were practiced in Minneapolis

were beyond question the most extensive and most boldly planned ever attempted by a community with the idea of defrauding the

general government. Last week the census officers here gave out that a re-examination

of the returns showed the population of Min-neapolis to be about one hundred and eighty-six thousand. Subsequent investigation, however, led to a considerable reduction from these figures, and on Wednesday it was reported that Minneapolis would not have

more than one hundred and seventy-seven thousand. Later the total population was still further reduced by the discovery of

gross frauds on the part of enumerators and now the officers here are so thoroughly satis-

fled that while the work of taking the censu

in Minneapolis was fraudulent that it has been determined to count the population over

again as the cheapest and most effectual way out of the difficulty, but just when it was de-termined that Misneapolis should be re-

counted it was discovered that there was some furnly business in the manner in which

sinattes down in back districts, which are not more that twelve or fourteen feet from, twenty feet deep and one-story, are reported to contain a proportion of say from twenty-five to forty

people in each case. Then again it was dis-covered that hundreds of men have been counted over twice, either intentionally or by

accident. As one of the officials put it, the enumerators did not propose to let a man escape from St. Paul without being enumerated, and this led to a complication which will probably make it necessary to have a re-

count there. Superintendent Porter said that he had not yet fully determined to order a recount in St. Paul, but he thought it would

be the best way out of the difficulty that the two cities should again be caumerated at one and the same time. This St. Paul and Min-

nespoils affair has set back the work in the office materially. It is said there are twenty or thirty people kept busy examining these returns alone who might be profitably employed on other work and the result will probably be to delay the final recapitulation

of the returns and the subsequent report to

TECHNICALLY DISEANDED.

the regiments, whose officers are on prolonged .

congress.

apolis affair has set back the work in the

the St. Paul census has been taken.

physician at the district almshouse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.

will be concentration of energy and efficiency. DENIED THE MOTION. Secretary Noble has denied the motion for review of the departmental decision of farch 29, 1890, holding for cancellation the omestead entry for the southwest quarter house committee on postoffices and post roads section 27, township 108, range Mitchell, S. D. The entry was atested by Daniel Mitchell, and decided in has reported a bill prohibiting the transmission through the mail of lottery matter of all descriptions and placing in the hands of the

> MISCRILLANEOUS. A civil service examination will be held on Friday of next week at Lincoln to fill a va-cancy in the grade of assistant botanist in the United States agricultural department, at a salary of \$1,400 a year.
>
> J. W. Hosier of Tan Ben, Omaha, is in the

city. He was delayed in Chicago several days with an injured foot, but is no all orge S. Thomas of South Dakota is at Mr. Oxnard of the Grand Island beet sugar

Mr. Oxnard of the manufactory arrived this afternoon.
Perry S. Heath. FREE SUGAR.

A Letter From Secretary Blaine on

the Subject. WASHINGTON, July 25, -Senator Frye has today received a letter from Secretary Blaine in reply to his of recent date. Mr. Blaine says in part: "You ask me what assurance I have as to Spain's willingness to enter into reciprocal arrangements of trade with the United States. Your question surprises me, for you can not have forgotten that only six years ago the prime minister of Spain, in his anxiety to secure free admission to our markets for the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico, agreed to a very extensive treaty of reciprocity with Mr. Foster, then our minister at Madrid. The year before—in 1883—a very admirable treaty of reciprocity was negoti-ated by General Grant and Mr. Trescott as United States commissioners with the re-public of Mexico—as a treaty it was well considered in all its parts and all its details whose results would I believe have proved highly advantageous to both countries. In view of the pending discussion it is a somewhat singular circumstance that both these treaties falled to secure the approval of congress and failed for the express reason that-both provided for the free admission of sugar. Congress would not then allow a single pound of sugar to come in free of dut under any circumstances whatever, and now the proposition is to open our ports free to everybodys' sugar and to do it with such rapidity that we are not to have a moment's time to see if we cannot make a better trade-a trade by which we may pay for at least part of the sugar in the products of American farms and shops. Our change of opinion certainly has been remarkable in a brief a period. Indeed the only danger of our not securing an advantageous treaty of reciprocity now is the possible belief on the part of those countries that we are anxious for free sugar—that by patient waiting they for free sugar—that by patient waiting they can secure all they desire without money and without price. Fearing that result I sought an intervier with eight republican members of the ways and means committee more than five months ago. I endeavored to con-vince them it would be expedient and wise to leave to the president the opportunity to see what advantageous arrangements of reciprocal treaty could be affected. I was unable to persuade the committee to tike my view. This, I think, a very grave mistake to oppose this reciprocal proposition touching sugar from the fear that it may coning sugar from the fear that it may conflict in some way with the policy of protection. The danger is, I think, whelly in the opposite direction. The value of the sugar Shall we we annually consume is enormous. Shall we pay for it in cash or shall we seek a reciprocal arrangement by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork and beef and flour, in lumber and in salt and fron, in shoes and

calico, and furniture and thousands of other

form of protection and the best way to pro-"When shall be enlarged our commercial intercourse with that great continent, South America, if we do not new make a begin-ning! If we now give away the duty on sugar, as we already have given away the duties on coffee and hides and rubber and getting nothing in exchange which shall be profitable to farm or factory in the United States, what shall be our justification for the policy ! You have recently received congratu lations—in which I cordially join—on carry-ing the shipping bill through the senate. Do you not think the line of ships generally aided by the government will have a better prospect of profit and permanence if we can give to them outward cargoes from the United States and not confine them to inward cargoes from Latin America?"

New York, July 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Debarros, a citizen of Brazil, who has recently been traveling through the northern part of that country, said today that he was much impressed with the change in feeling of the people of Brazil. The change of government was universally popular, and there was a marked advance in business prosperity. One result was the fresh interest of Brazilians in the people of the United

Formerly the trend of Brazi ans was all in the direction of England and the continent. Republican feeling and the Pan-American congress, coupled with Portugal's trouble with England, made Brazilians anxious to buy American goods. Merchants and buyers alike showed this disposition toward this country.

Debarros said he was amazed to find the depth of the pro-American sentiment. Mer-chants there desired reciprocity. By recip-rocity Brazil's capacity to buy would be in-creased and United States was the only coun-

try which could give this increased power of purchase to Brazil.

The people of the United States are consumers of herbs, rubber and coffee. Free trade with the United States would not be possible, because Brazil depends on her cus-tom house for her revenue. But she could give reductions in duties in return for free sugar given by the United States. Enormous gains would result from mutual concessions. The steps already taken for banking facilities are most important. At present the capital of Europe enters into our trade and operates against American goods. Better transportation facilities should be had, but most important of all is reciprocity. Manu-facturers of cotton, steel, leather, wood, iron —and farmers by the sale of breadstuffs would be benefited.

Then the present temper of the Brazilians, eccause of the feeling against England, affords a wonderful opportunity to this country. Throwing this great market away will

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

For Nebraska and Iowa-Warmer, fair, southerly winds. For South Dakota—Fair, southerly winds. warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion.

Patents issued. Washington, July 25 - Patents have been issued to the Union Pacific railroad company under direction of the secretary of the interior amounting to 480,672 acres.

WHILE CROSSING A TRESTLE.

A Mother and Her Babe Killed by a Freight Train.

A BEATRICE GIRL GETS A FATAL INJURY.

G. M. Rogers, a Hastings B. & M. Employe, Seriously Injured by a Freight Engine-Terrible Runaway Accident.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., July 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Mrs. John Burns was returning from the quarries south of the city today, where her husband is working. While crossing a railroad bridge, carrying a baby carriage containing the baby and leading another child, she was struck by a freight train, crushing her head and breaking her limbs, killing her instantly. One child was seriously injured and one escaped unburt.

Six-Year-Old Girl Fatally Hurt. BEATRICE, Neb., July 25.-[Special Telegram to THE BRE.]-The six-year-old daughter of William Davidson was fatally injured by being run over by a wagron at Clemmer's sand bank yesterday. Four of herribs were broken and she received serious internal in

The Fremont Camp Meeting.

FREMONT, Neb., July 25.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The second day of the big camp meeting was devoted to the interests of the Epworth league, Rev. Dayhoff of Tekamah presiding. The exercises began at 8 o'clock by a half-hour prayer meeting, led Rev. H. H. Millard. From 8:30 to 9 o'clock the Revs. H. A. Crane, paster of the Seward Street Methodist church of Omaha, and Dr W. H. Pillsbury of Grand Island talked upon the important topic: "What Can Our Young People Do?" Both these men are eminently talented and they rendered their subject in-

tensely interesting. Revs. W. K. Beans and J. B. Priest ably Revs. W. K. Beans and J. B. Priest ably discussed the question "Why Organize Denominational Young People's Societies!" Revs. D. C. Winship and D. K. Tindell discoursed "The Epworth League," telling what it was and describing its work. "The Junior League," "The Relation of the League to the Church," "Christian and Literary Work," "Mercy and Help," "Entertainment," "Correspondence and Finance," were subjects pertinently and at times very happing dispertinently and at times very happiny dis-cussed by Revs. Gorst, Ediblute, Stallard, Jennings, Barton, Moere, Brose and Myers, Prof. Will C. Blackbarn and Miss Christi Longuist. The number of campers was very Longuist. The number of campers was very largely increased today. There are fifty tests on the grounds and all are filled.

The Weeping Water safe Robbers. WEEPING WATER, Nob., July 25 .- [Specia to THE BEE. |- Following is a description of the thieves that entered the Commercial bank at this place and stole stamps and money to the amount of \$1,100:

No. 1—Age, thirty-eight to forty; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 145 to 150 pounds; sandy complexion, heavy sandy mustache, sandy complexion, heavy sandy mustache, red Roman nose, dark hair, small grev eyes, stooped shouldered, light coat and vest, straw hat, black band; wore I. O. O. F. and Knights of Labor pins, light cravat, with imitation diamond pin in it.

No. 2—Age, twenty-eight to thirty; sheight,

No. 3—Age, twenty-eight to thirty; sheight, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 140 to 145 pounds; light complexion, light hair, mustache, blue eyes, straight nose, dark suit, good looking and anyoaring man.

No. 3—Age, twenty-six to twenty-eight; height, 5 feet 7 to 9 inches; weight, 140 pounds; light complexion, smooth face, full form, narrow-rimmed soft hat, gray suit.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., July 25 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The following dispatch caused the ordering out of Captain Hughes' troop of the Ninth cavalry:

"PINE RUGE AGENCY, July 25, 1890.—Commanding officer: Red Cloud and five other bucks left by permission for Washakie agency yesterday. It is reported that a still greater number of others having no permission have gone with them. They may pass to the right of Fort Robinson. Please intercept and turn them back. Guitagura Agent?" turn them back. Gallaguer, Agent."
The troop got the order at 1:35 and at 3 o'clock were out of the garrison taking the direction of Hot crock. Now look out for another Indian scare through the country.

Terrible Rusaway Accident. HASTINGS, Neb., July 25 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-A painful accident happened four miles south of Hastings this forcenoon, whereby Louis Bixton and his aged mother sustained serious injuries. As they were starting to this city his team became un manageable and ran against a barbed wire fence, throwing them out and dragging the

man under the horse's feet, and mangling one horse so bad that he was killed. Big Revival at Wabash.

Wanasa, Neb., July 25 .- [Special to Tur BEE.]-The Methodists will hold a four days' meeting in Boating park at this place be ginning July 31 and ending August 3. Min-isters from Greenwood, Elmwood, Palmyra, Mt. Pleasant, Union, Weeping Water, Lin-coln and other places will be in attendance. The services will be of the revival order an will attract a large crowd from the contiguous country.

Peru Happenings.

PERU, Neb., July 25.—[Special to Tru BEE.]—A ratification meeting was held here last night, in which music, speeches and cheers spoke loudly for the action of the state convention.

noved for some time past by thieves who have taken property of more or less value. Their vigilance has at last brought about the arrest of Bert Patterson and Frank Phillips. They were given a hearing and upon being unable to give \$500 ball were taken to Auburn, where they were placed in jail to await the action of the September court.

Geneva Items.

Geneva, Neb., July 25.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—The mayor and city council of Sutten, Neb., were in the city today in specting Geneva's waterworks. They were highly pleased with the system and the citizens of Sutton will soon have works put in.
The diphtheria epidemic, which an Omah morning daily said was raging in this city, is a false assertion. There is only one case in

Run Down by an Engine. HASTINGS, Neb., July 25 .- [Special Tele gram to Tur Ber.]-G. M. Rogers, an em ploye at the B. & M. yards, while working about the evening freight, was struck by an engine backing toward the round house and thrown from the track. He sustained chest and scalp wounds and the loss of a finger.

WEEPING WATER, Nob., July 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Gus Grandsinger, working for the Weeping Water lime and stone company, skipped out this afternoon, taking about \$40 worth of clothing belonging to George T. Wuner and Mr. Wood.

He Vamooses the Town

The Auburns Snowed Under. BROWNVILE, Neb., July 25. - [Special Telegram to Tue Bee.] -The Brownville and Auburn teams played an interesting game here

today. The Brown villes won the game by a score of 16 to 11, Auburn not playing all their South Dakota Saloons. PIERRE, S. D., July 25.-Attorney-General Dollard has rendered an opinion that the

prove he is not violating the law.

CRONIN MEMORIES REVIVED.

"Johnny" Graham's Case Receives Another Airing. CHICAGO, July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The case of the celebrated

"Johnny" Graham received another airing today in Judge Collins' court, Graham, it will be remembered, was the jury briber in the Croain case, upon whom the others who were arrested "squealed." Graham was ar-rested, gave \$15,000 bail, was released, arrested again and again gave bail to the amount of \$10,000. Suddenly, while the case was pending, Mr. Graham left for parts unknown. The state's attorney having finally determined that the state was entitled to that \$15,000, today's proceedings were the result.

A. S. Trude, attorney for the bondsmen, made an energetic fight for his clients. The fight was for the first \$15,000, as it was generally conceded that there was nothing which could prevent the forfeiture of the last bail bond of \$10,000. It was claimed by the surecharged the first one—that in theory of law, when the first one—that in theory of law, when the first bond was given the principal was in the custody of his bendsmen, and that the right to retain that custody must not be interrupted by the state taking him in its possession for the same taking him in its possession for the same offense; and if the state does so then such first bond was forever discharged

further liability.

To sustain this position Mr. Trude cited some 200 decisions in state and federal courts in this country and the queen's bench report of England. He defied the state's attorney to produce authorities to the contrary.

After hearing the lengthy arguments today

Judge Collins set aside the forfeiture of the \$10,000 bond given by John Graham. The judge held Graham had been taken from the custody of his bondsmen, when after a few days, he was rearrested on the second indictment on the same charge, Judge Collins postponed his decision on the question of for-feiting the bond of \$5,000 given by Graham after his second arrest

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY. His Letting of a Contract Excites

Mach Comment.

New York, July 25 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Politicians think they have a confirmation of ex-Secretary Whitney's close colations with Tammany in the letting of the contract for paving and laying the cable for the proposed road on Broadway. This contract has been let by Mr. Whitney and D. S. Lamont, who represent the corporation, to John D. Crimmias, a Tammany leader. There is a lot of money in the contract and Mr. Crimmins is one of those persons who has a capacity to draw money from any enterprise into which he goes. He is one of Tammany's minor bosses and

has acquired great riches since his connection with that organization. He understands perfectly well the advantage which a man who is potent in Tummauy has when there are fat city contracts to be given out.

The last transaction is regarded as another one of the plentiful originates of the new re-

one of the plentiful evidences of the new relation which Mr. Whitney bears to Tammany hall and by the local politicians it is regarded as one of the surest proofs of his alliance with the Tammany Indians.

A few years ago, it is said, Mr. Whitney would have taken good care that some of his friends in the county democracy should re-

friends in the county democracy should re-

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST. Charges of Craelty to the Indians Denied by John M. Burke.

ceive these profitable contracts

(Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.) Bertan, July 25.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to The Bre.]—The statements and general inferences in the Herald about the star vation and cruelty in the Wild West camp are ridiculously untruthful and unjust. Cody and Saulsbury appeal to your sense of justice to fully deny the same. The Wild West is under the public eye daily in all countries and cities visited, is under rigid police and health inspection and our cuisine is the same as in New York, Paris and London, and has challenged the admiration and astonished the citizens of every place visited for its quality and quantity, as our contracts and beef bills

will bear witness, as well as the United States consuls and local officials and thousands of others who have daily visited our camp. Our pride as well as interest lies in the good food and good health of our people. As regards steerage passage, the steamships don't want to give cabin passage to Indians. Many a good white man has gone across the

ocean in the steerage. Would that every white man in the world was as well fed, clothed and looked after as the red tourists of Buffalo Bill's Wild West, THE BEHRING SEA MATTER.

Comments of the English Press on the

Correspondence. LONDON, July 25 .- The Telegraph regrets the asperity of the tone of Secretary Blaince in the Behring dispatches. "England," the paper says, "is strong enough to be calm and courteous, and is sufficiently fond of peace to disregard Blaine's petulance, England has no immediate interest in the question beyond fair play. The dispute, resting on history, treaties, recorded rights and purchased privileges, constitutes a clear case for reference." The paper concludes with the suggestion that King Humbert of Italy

or Emperor William be asked to arbitrate the

The Chronicle says: "Blaine proves him The Chronicle says: "Blaine proves himself an abler man in the controversy than Lord Salisoury, although having a worse case to defend. The representatives of England are mere babies in the hands of Blaine, It is obvious that Salisbury at an early period of the discussion became sensible of his inof the discussion became sensible of his in-feriority in dialectic skill to his opponent, lost his temper and deliberately insulted Blaine by declaring that he conducted the negotiations in the interests of party and not in the in-terests of country. Clever as Blaine's ob-ject may be, however, it does not alter the fact that no claim, American or Russian, no admission of John Quincy Adams, can convert the yest open sea into a mare clausum." The Times says: "The correspondence eaves the matter worse, Under the sinister influences of party pressure President Harrison and Blaine have become more exacting and have advanced in an irreconcilable spirit claims about which they once expressed diffi-dence. The question is now at a deadlock."

THE PORTE EXERCISED.

A Note from Russia on Turkey's Position Towards Bulgaria.

Constantinople, July 25 .- The Russian embassador to Turkey has presented a note from Russia to the porte declaring that the granting by Turkey of the concessions demanded by Bulgaria would humilate the sultan. The Bulgarian demands, the note says are manoeuvers to strengthen the tottering throne of Prince Ferdinand and his illegal rule. Furthermore, the note says, Bulgaria is hostile to Russia and that the porte's conescension to that principality would be an unfriendly act toward Russia and might lead to serious consequences. The attitude of Russia as displayed by the note seriously excites the porte.

English Nuptials.

[Copyright 1850 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, July 28.—[New York Herald Ca ble—Special to Tan Baz.]—The marriage of Donna Leopold Dinfkusholi and Mr. Tankerville Chamberlain of Dublin was celebrated yesterday at the church of St. Pierre de Chalott. The bride is a daughter of Prince Paul Rusholi. The groom is a retired major of the English army and ex-secretary to Sir Heary Ernest Bulton. The happy couple met in Rome three months ago. A love maintenance of a place where liquor is drank is a violation of the law, and the seller must affair followed, regulting in an engagement within two months,

THEY HAVE AGREED AT LAST,

The Committee on East-Bound Freight Rates Reach a Settlement.

GRAIN RATES WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED.

Another Break Announced in Eastern Passenger Tariffs-The Reduction in the Wool Rate-

Rail Notes.

CHICAGO, July 25.—[Special Telegram to freight rates eastbound from Kansas City and common points has come to an agreement As anticipated, the settlement is based on a division of traffic, but what that division shall be is left to a committee composed of Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway association, Chairman Goddard of the Western Passenger association, Chairmen Faithorn and Midgley of the Western Freight association and Chairman Finley of

the Trans-Missouri association. This committee will meet prior to next Wednesday and agree on what percentage of each commodity each line shall carry. The committee will report its finding next Wednesday to a meeting of the Western Freight association and its divisions shall in any event be binding for ninety days. In other words, beginning as soon as the advanced rates can be put into effect, each line will carry only the amount of freight alloted to it by the committee.

by the committee.

The aivances in rates were agreed upon as follows: Hogs and sheep 25 cents, the present rate being 22 cents; cattle 23 cents, the present rate being 12½ cents, and \$725 a car mileage; dressed beef 23½ cents, present rate 18½ cents; packing house products 18 cents, present rate 12½ cents.

These rates will apply from every Missouri river point to Chicago between and inclusive of Kansas City and Sloux City. The lumber rates were left to the committee which will decide on the relative rates to be established as between northern and southern pine. In spite of all that has been said on the subject, spite of all that has been said on the subject, grain rates will be unchanged. No official demand for a reduction has been received from the interstate commerce commission and it is not believed there will be.

and it is not believed there will be.

The above report is the finding of the comraittee consisting of Chairman Walker, President Manyel of the Atchison, President Cable of the Rock Island, Vice President
Newman of the Northwestern and General
Manager Chappell of the Alton. It will be
submitted next Wednesday to the Western
Freight association and will be unanimously
adopted, as at different times in its deliberations the committe has had in consultation tions the committe has had in consultation high officials of every road interested.

high officials of every road interested.

The divisions of traffic will apply only to Kansas City. St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison and Topeka. It would have applied via every Missouri river gateway, but the Northwestern absolutely refused to enter into that part of the plan, claiming it to be illegal. The result of the whole thing will be that the revenues of western roads will be increased about 25 per cent, and that for st increased about 25 per cent, and that for at least ninety days rates will be stuble and, according to shippers themselves, reasonable, At next Wednesday's meeting, also, Chairman Faithern will report on the proposed advance in westbound rates, the date for which has already base officially act for Average.

has already been officially set for August 1.

Again the Wool Rate. CHICAGO, July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BRE.]—The Chicago committee of the Central Traffic association today considered the 33 per cent reduction in the wool rate made by St. Louis lines. It was decided to refer the matter to Chairman Blanchard with instructions to confer with the St. Louis officials and, if possible, induce them to consent to an advance to the old figure, in view of the contemplated advance in rates of western lines on August I.

The Chicago committee, however, seemed The Chicago committee, however, seemed ignorant of the fact that the advance of August 1 is in west-bound traffic, and that the contemplated advance in east-bound rates does not include wool.

The \$27.50 rate quoted yesterday by the Missouri Pacific from Kansas City to Boston and return on account of the Grand Arren.

and return on account of the Grand Army encampment was made by adding the agreed Kansas City-St. Louis rate to a \$20 rate quoted by the St. Louis have as a basing rate. Chairman Goddard today officially notified all lines not to use the \$20 rate, and the \$27.50 rate is at least temporarily withdrawn.

\$27.50 rate is at least temporarily withdrawn. It will be impossible, however, to ignore the \$20 rate from St. Louis permanently.

Another break in passenger rates, this time in the east, was announced today. The Pittsburg roads are quoting a 1 cent a mile rate to the Oddfellows' reunion in Chicago and this will compel a reduction of about 35 per cent from intermediate competition points. As an illustration the \$25. tition points. As an illustration the \$8 rate from Detroit will be reduced to \$5.

SHOT BY HIS WIFE

Actor James Cavanaugh Nearly Murdered in New York City.

New York, July 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-James Cavanaugh, the well known comedian, narrowly escaped being murdered last night by his wife, Emily. She fired five shots at him on the Rialto and in the very shadow of the Academy of Music at Fourteenth street and Irving Place. Two of the bullets glanced from his shoulder blades and one ball took effect in his side, but beyond a slight pain and a trifling loss of blood he is none the worse for the encounter. The woman was arrested and locked up on a charge of attempted morder. It is said Cavanaugh had left his wife because of her dissi-

Guatem la's Bad Break.

New York, July 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Herald's Washington correspondent says the administration is considering the question whether Guatemala had the right to seize the rides, etc., on the Colima, and says it would appear that Guatemala has committed a gross breach of international faw and courtesy in seizing part of the cargo of the steamer Colima, a vessel flying the United States flag, even though the articles seized were munitions of war destined for Salvader. Our government has serious cause for offense and to demand an expla-nation and ample reparation for the outrage, if it sees fit to so regard the transaction. The it sees fit to so regard the transaction. The correspondent goes on to say that if this was England, or Germany, or any other government than the United States, Guatemala would be made war on and her territory taken,

Fraudulent Mining Stock.

New York, July 25 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Stock brokers have discovered that some people have organized what is known as the Homestake company, which pretends to have a mine somewhere in the west and is selling shares evidently in fraud by trading on the title Homestake mining company, of which Louis S. Haggin of San Francisco is president. A thousand of these shares are out and they are gotten up much in the style of the genuine.

NEW YORK, July 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- It is said that Jay Gould has bought land which will give the elevated road the right of way from the present terminus at One-Hundred and Fifty-ninth street to Yonkers, the extreme limit of the city, and that he will begin building at once.

New York Labor Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 25 .- The drivers in the employ of the street cleaning department all returned to work this morning, an amicable arrangement having been arrived at. The strike of workmen on public schools is spreading and may scriously interfere with their opening in the fall.