Death of Hon. Milledge L. Bonham.

Death of Hon. Milledge L. Bonham.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1890. NUMBER 71.

NEBRASKA PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Cold Water People Hold Their State Convention at Lincoln.

THE WORK ONLY JUST BEGUN.

Preparations Made for Putting Up a Complete State Ticket and Adopting a Platform This Morning.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first day's session of the state prohibition convention resulted in nothing being accomplished beyond permanent organization and the appointment of a committee on resolutions. One thing has been made evident, though, which is that there will be another state ticket placed in the field. Those who oppose separate candidates are hopelessly in the minority, although they made themselves heard before the convention. John Dale of Omaha led the faction which wanted the party to leave its members free to vote for whom they pleased, but he failed to carry any considerable portion of the delegates with him. Wolfenbarger, Scott and Hardy and the rest of the radicals were loud in the demand for cold-water candidates, no matter what became of the amendment. The burden of their speeches was that the amendment was of secondary importance to the placing of an independent ticket in the field. They talked of being disfranchised and deprived of exercising the right of citizenship, and the convention applauded them to the echo.

The final struggle of the factions will occur tomorrow morning, but the outcome is a foregone conclusion.

The convention was in session this afternoon from 2:30 to 5:30, but the delegates were not in a mood for work. They wanted to hear some singing and be encouraged by speeches from the faithful, and they were accommodated. Gray beards and wrinkled cheeks predominated, but a few young men were in the ranks and drew inspiration from their elders. There was plenty of enthusiasm, but very little else.

Details of the Convention.

Bohanon's hall was too dirty for the prohibitionists to hold their state convention in, so at the last moment the place of meeting was changed to Funke's opera house. There wasn't much time for decorating, but a few banners were strung around the stage, while a picture of General Clinton B. Fisk, draped in mourning, occupied the rear of the platform. On one side of the portrait was the motto: "No Sectionalism in Politics; No Sex in Citizenship;" while on the other side were the words, "The Voter Who Authorizes is as Guilty as the Dealer Who Sells." It was also declared in red and black ink that "The Saloons in Nebraska Must Go;" "Prohibition Means Protection from the Liquor Monster for Our Boys and Girls;" "No Compromise With the Rum Traffic;" "The Right Will Surely Triumph;" "The Most Inhuman Slavery That Ever Cursed This Earth is the Slavery of Liquor Traffic;" "License Means Liberty Under the Law to Debauch Our Boys and Destroy Our Homes," and "Nebraska for God and Home and Native Land."

The delegates were rather slow in arriving and it was 2:30 before the convention was called to order by C. E. Bentley, chairman of the state central committee. At that time the opera house was less than a third full, a liberal sprinkling of those in attendance being women.

Editor Gibson of the Omaha Leader opened the proceedings by distributing slips containing prohibition songs and then Prof. Huckins led the music, rendering the national anthem with a new set of words,

"Nebraska, 'tis of thee,
A state from license free."

The audience didn't join in very well, so another song was tried to the tune of "Tramp, tramp, tramp the boys are marching," which succeeded better.

Rev. Mr. Vibbert then invoked a blessing on the assembled delegates, and asked that they be given strength to vote right as well as pray right.

A song "Down with the Rum Curse Forever," was followed by the formal calling to order of the convention by Chairman Bentley, who read the call.

Delegate Miller nominated A. G. Wolfenbarger for temporary chairman. Mr. Wolfenbarger occupied a box and was all ready to be escorted to the stage upon election. He was greeted with applause and responded with a speech. He urged the convention to place a ticket in the field in spite of the views of some who believed it was not wise to do so. This was received with an outburst of applause which showed the temper of the convention. He said the prohibition banner was the only one which would lead to victory, and in following the banner would the tariff reformers, the anti-monopolists and the labor reformers gain their ends. He characterized the liquor traffic as responsible for all the ills of labor, and in fact all the woes of mankind. The prohibition party must remain in the political field until the rum fiend had been driven out of the nation. The party was not a ghost to scare other parties, but it was organized for a "thrashing machine."

H. C. Bittenbender was elected temporary secretary and a committee of five on credentials was appointed, consisting of A. Roberts of Lancaster, John Dale of Douglas, Dr. Pierce of Burt, C. C. Crowell of Washington, and S. S. Stewart of Johnson. A number of motions were then made, but points of order were taken and after a short jangle the motions were withdrawn until the committee on credentials had made a report. Then Rev. Mr. Bettis of Michigan was turned loose on the convention for five minutes. He told of his tent work near Colon, in Saunders county, among a big Irish Roman Catholic settlement. The people waited on him and asked him to leave. Instead of going he got out a shotgun and distributed a pound of red pepper among six temperance people and they held the fort. His tent was burned later and Mr. Bettis wanted $80 to buy a new one. A collection was taken up and Brother Bettis stuffed as he raked in the cash, but it only amounted to $19.

Prof. Huckins musically advised the waverers to "Put a little paste on their weak backbones," and the "Texas Cyclone" and a couple of dusky brothers gave a semi-minstrel performance. The author of "Fifteen Years in Hell," Luther Benson, told how it felt to be fifteen minutes in a prohibition convention.

By this time the committee on credentials was ready to report. It was found that 593 delegates were present, forty-three counties being represented, one less than half the counties in the state. Douglas county sent the biggest delegation, outside of Lancaster, there being twenty-three present from Omaha.

The temporary organization was made permanent and George H. Gibson was chosen assistant secretary. A committee of nine was appointed on resolutions as follows: H. C. Bittenbender of Lancaster, Mary A. Hitchcock of Dodge, F. P. Wigston of Madison, T. K. Tyson of Otoe, Dr. W. L. Pierce of Burt, J. Phipps Roe of Douglas, J. P. Heald of Polk, S. Rhodes of Butler and L. B. Palmer of Adams.

After more music, the chairman introduced the "Gladstone of the prohibition party in Nebraska," ex-Mayor Hardy. The gentleman voiced the sentiment of the previous speaker, that the party should put a ticket in the field. Such a course would not jeopardize the amendment. The amendment would not have been submitted had it not been that the republicans feared the prohibition party. He was glad to see the republican party going to pieces.

Somebody in the audience cried out "The old ship is leaking badly!"

"But I'd be glad if she was only leaking water. It's whisky she's leaking," exclaimed Hardy, and the audience applauded.

John Dale opposed putting a ticket in the field. He believed independent nominations would be prejudicial to the amendment. He did not want the party to take a step backward, but he wished to leave the prohibitionists free to vote for whom they pleased, only be sure to vote for the amendment. He announced that the vote for the amendment in Omaha would astonish the natives. The ballots were coming from the churches, "and don't you forget it." The Swedes, the best part of our foreign population, were for it. Look out for a surprise from Douglas county.

George Scott of Clay county said he would be disfranchised if a ticket was not nominated. There were no candidates in the field now who endorsed the prohibitory amendment. Mr. Scott grew quite warm over the matter, and although he started in hoarse he worked himself into a sweat that relieved his throat of phlegm. None of the other parties would thank this convention for endorsing its candidates. What were prohibitionists to do? Be disfranchised? Not much. Their citizenship was worth more than the amendment. He was speaking the sentiments of four-fifths of the prohibitionists of Nebraska. Mr. Scott was vociferously applauded.

Some one wanted to know how many votes would be necessary to carry the amendment, and ex-Mayor Hardy explained that more votes than one-half of the entire polling list would be necessary. He went into details of how to vote and then returned to the subject of putting a ticket in the field. He wanted no Quaker guns used, but artillery must be fired which would hurt.

Mr. Miller of Burt, read a letter which he said was from the "president of the State Business Men and Bankers' association, E. Rosewater." The letter asked how the recipient was to vote on the amendment. This letter, the speaker said, was sent to all the subscribers of THE OMAHA BEE, and he believed that just a few days before the election the state would be flooded with BEES containing 5,000 signatures in favor of the high license amendment. He wanted to warn the prohibitionists against this alleged future outrage.

Several announcements were then made, and at 5:30 a recess was taken until 8 p. m. without having heard from the platform committee.

The Evening Meeting.

There was a larger attendance at the evening session of the convention than in the afternoon. A large number came to hear the address of Mrs. Clara Hoffman, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Missouri. The lady is a very pleasing speaker and the audience seemed to be in sympathy with her. The only other business transacted was the raising of funds for the campaign, which proved a slow and laborious undertaking. Adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the platform will be adopted and the candidates named.

OHIO STATE DEMOCRATS.

Thaddeus E. Cromley Nominated for Secretary of State.

SPRINGFIELD, O., August 27.—At the democratic state convention today Thaddeus E. Cromley of Pickaway county was nominated for secretary of state, and George B. Okey for judge of the supreme court. The report of the committee on resolutions was presented and agreed to.

The platform demands a reduction of the tariff, favors legislation looking to the suppression of trusts and other combinations of the kind; hails with satisfaction the awakening among the farmers to the evils of republican legislation under which they are suffering, and invites them to join with the democrats to promote legislation which will better their condition; favors the free coinage of silver at its present ratio with gold and denounces among other things the republican party for its duplicity to soldiers of the late war in not fulfilling its pledges made to them, the federal election bill, the despotic code of rules of the present house of representatives and the arbitrary proceedings of its presiding officer. The resolutions closed with high praise of the prudent, patriotic and economical administration of state affairs under Governor Campbell and a democratic legislature.

For member of the board of public works Leopold Kiefer was nominated.

Hon. C. S. Brice was called to the stand and made a few remarks, and at 1:30 the convention adjourned.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

Proposed New Short Route from Quebec to London.

QUEBEC, August 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The most gigantic railway scheme ever proposed in Canada, with the single exception of that of the Canadian Pacific is now about to engage a very large share of public attention here. The promoters are chiefly French and English capitalists, though Sir Hector Langevin, K. C. M. G., minister of public works of the dominion, and Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner for Canada in London, are largely interested parties. The scheme is to build a railway eastward from Quebec some 850 miles to St. Charles bay on the Labrador coast, from which point large steamships are expected to make the voyage from Milford Haven in Wales in three and one-half days. By this route it is expected that passengers and perishable freight can be carried from Chicago to London inside of seven days. The capital of the company is $30,000,000, but the company is authorized to bond the road and issue debentures for the purchase of steamships. The provisional directors include Sir Henry A. Isaacs, lord mayor of London; Sir Robert N. Fowler, M. P., banker; Thomas Woods, chairman of the Milford docks; Charles G. Mott, director of the Great Western. The head office of the company is in England, and the English directors have sent out one of their members, Mr. Balch, to make the preliminary arrangements.

Bought a Whole Racing Stable.

NEW YORK, August 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The crack two-year-old Rey Del Rey will run in the Futurity stakes at the Coney Island track Saturday next as the property of Frank Ehret, the latest addition to the list of millionaire turfmen. Trainer Matt Allen yesterday completed the purchase of the entire stable of Mr. Theodore Winters with the exception of El Rio Rey, who is intended for Mr. Winters' stud, where he will take the place of his honored sire, Norfolk. The lot includes El Rio Rey's brother, Rey Del Rey, whom many horsemen fancy very strongly for the Futurity; Joe Courtney, Noretta and several others of inferior note. The amount paid was $85,000, and Ehret secured a great bargain. Winters refused to sell anything but his entire stable, and Allen negotiated for the lot. Allen will take charge of the horses at once and his many friends would be glad to see him land the Futurity.

Ezeta's Demands of Guatemala.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ACAJUTLA, August 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The United States man-of-war Thetis, with the minister on board, left this port this morning bound for San Jose. Ezeta's protocol in brief is that Guatemala shall cease her interence in the domestic affairs of Salvador. This proposal on the part of Ezeta the ministers are to submit to Barillas.

Labor in Zanzibar.

BERLIN, August 27.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—A dispatch from Zanzibar to the National Zeitung says that the influx of poor Germans into that region is causing a rapid reduction of wages, and that only mechanics with some capital have a chance of success.

The Inwardness of Boulangerism.

PARIS, August 27.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The editor of the Petit Nacional and M. Castelin, member of the chamber of deputies, will shortly publish a paper revealing the inside history of Boulangerism. It will bear the title, "Les Coulisses du Boulangism."

FACING THE CANNON'S MOUTH.

A Catch-as-Catch-Can Struggle in the House of Representatives.

BLOWS STRUCK BUT NO BLOOD SHED.

Messrs. Cannon, Mason, Beckwith, Wilson and Others Forget Themselves During a Heated Debate—Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—When business in the house was resumed this morning the opponents of the lard bill, led by Mr. Mason of Illinois, at once began filibustering.

After an hour spent mostly in roll calls, the previous question on motion to approve the journal was ordered and carried.

Mr. Turner of New York, then set out on his task of consuming time and took as his text the Cannon resolution of yesterday. Mr. Turner criticized Mr. Cannon very strongly and then yielded to Mr. McAdoo.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon), said Mr. McAdoo, was a deft scholar in the school of arbitrary methods. What right has that gentleman to indict his peers and hold them up to the country as leaving this hall for the purpose of evading responsibility? After ridiculing Mr. Cannon's statesmanship and historical knowledge, he cast his store of ridicule upon Mr. Cannon's love for the farmer.

Then ensued the stormiest scene of the session. Mr. Cannon admitted he was not a great statesman and also admitted the superiority of the gentleman from New Jersey in that respect. His friend abounded in one thing and that was wind, and under pressure it went out.

There was instantly great confusion and disorder in the hall. Mr. McAdoo shouted out that he wanted his words to go upon the record as a specimen of Mr. Cannon's vulgarity.

Mr. Caruth of Kentucky suggested the propriety of clearing the galleries of ladies, while Mr. Enloe was clamoring for recognition on a question of order.

Again Mr. McAdoo shouted out to Cannon: "If you can afford to let that go on record as a specimen of your stable jockey wit I can afford to have it there. I cannot indulge in blackguardism with you. You ought to argue with a stable jockey. That is your size."

Finally Mr. Enloe was recognized on his point of order and demanded that the words be taken down.

After a brief discussion the speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that Mr. Enloe's proper course would have been to call the gentleman to order and not to raise a point of order. Mr. Enloe appealed from the decision.

But a storm was brewing. Its mutterings were heard when Mr. Mason, coming down the aisle near which Mr. Cannon was sitting, in a tone audible to those who were in the immediate vicinity, began to denounce that gentleman in no measured words. He declared if Mr. Cannon's family were in the gallery he would not have uttered the words he did. His (Mason's) family was in the gallery and he would not sit tamely by and hear them insulted. Some gentleman in the vicinity heard the lie passed, but before anything more serious occurred the storm broke out in another quarter. Mr. Wilson of Washington, taking occasion to defend Mr. Cannon's action, aroused the ire of Mr. Beckwith. Hot words were exchanged, the lie passed and a blow given. Friends seized both men and finally quieted them, while every democrat was on his feet thoroughly enjoying the spectacle of a family quarrel.

Mr. Enloe suggested that the house should adopt London prize ring rules.

It was many minutes before order was restored and it required a vigorous wielding of the speaker's gavel before the clerk could proceed with the roll call.

The decision of the chair was suspended.

Mr. Cannon then rose and said: "I crave a moment's attention from the house. A few moments ago the gentleman from New Jersey denounced my action as a member of the house yesterday as infamous. Smarting perhaps, under the characterization of the gentleman from New Jersey, and recollecting that I thought it legitimate to criticise his action since he has been a member of the house, having in mind during the last congress that he made a speech against the Mills bill and voted for it, and thinking he was somewhat noted for talking one way and voting another, I made the remark I did. And if any member feels that the privileges or taste of the house have been violated, I will be glad to make any modifications or withdrawal in my power."

Mr. Cannon then proceeded to argue in favor of a speedy passage of the lard bill. One thing he felt rested upon ever member, and that was to keep the quorum here.

The journal was then approved. Yeas, 169; nays, 58.

The speaker then stated that the vote recurred upon the question of sustaining the decision of the speaker holding the lard bill as unfinished business.

Mr. McAdoo rose to a question of privilege. The gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) had made what he called an explanation, but what he (McAdoo) and those around him construed as an additional attack upon him. He asked two minutes in which to reply, but at the speaker's request withheld his remarks for the present.

On sustaining the decision, the house was once more left without a quorum.

The two minutes granted to Mr. McAdoo were then accorded him. He said he had hoped the gentleman from Illinois, by a frank and manly statement, would have purged himself of the suspicion of having injected vulgarity into his debate. But he had not done so. A gentleman was justified under no circumstances in ever descending to vulgar and blackguard remarks, or remarks that could be construed as such. When a man did that he had by the simple law of gravity but sought his own level. It can not be said that he could add nothing to what he had said. He had disclaimed the intention of saying anything that would wound the feelings or propriety of the most delicate.

A call of the house was ordered and disclosed the presence of 188 members.

A motion to dispense with further proceedings was lost.

Mr. Broslus offered a resolution for the arrest of absentees, directing the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph for absent members and revoking all leaves of absence except those granted on account of illness.

This was agreed to and the house adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—In the senate today the resolution heretofore offered instructing the committee on rules to issue such orders as will wholly prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in the senate wing of the capitol was taken up. After being debated at some length the motion to refer the resolution to the committee on rules was carried and it was so referred.

The tariff bill was then taken up, the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. McPherson yesterday for the schedules on "wood and manufactures of wood."

Mr. Davis addressed the senate. He said the tariff bill was in its general aspect a wisely devised measure and he should criticise it not in its entirety, but in the hope of a modification of some of its items. He thought it should be amended in the direction of reciprocity, so as to secure the American farmers' trade with foreign nations, especially with South America, Central America, Mexico and the West India islands. But there was one item in the bill of extraordinary importance to the people of Minnesota—that was binding twine. In his opinion the article should go on the free list and should be subject to no duty or tax whatever. The matter affected the farmers in every state in the union. The entire business, including the sources from which that commodity was supplied, was governed by a combination of substantially manufacturers of cordage and binding twine. That combination controlled absolutely the raw materials—sisal, jute, etc.,—in places where it was grown, and also limited the product of the manufactured article and fixed its price. They were in no need of protection. They were amenable to the law against trusts and certainly the senate should not legislate in favor of men under the ban of outlawry. Passing from this special subject, Mr. Davis addressed himself to the "desirability of unrestricted commercial relations with our sister republics in the south." He would, he said, retain the duty of sugar as an instrument of coercive persuasion to the enlargement of American foreign trade by remitting that duty as a consideration therefor. As to wool, he would give to the American farmer the fullest protection on all kinds of wool that he raised, but if it was found that American farmers could not or would not produce the coarse wools, he would retain the duty on coarse wools with South America as the basis of negotiation for reciprocity that would create a market in that country for the products of farms and factories in the United States. He would adopt some policy as to hides, rubber, cocoa, cabinet woods and many other articles. He would also adopt retaliatory measures against France, Germany and England for their exclusion of American meat products. That would be true protection to the American farmer.

Mr. McPherson's substitute for the wood schedule and some amendments offered by Mr. Plumb to some of its paragraphs went over without action, leaving the whole schedule still open.

The sugar schedule also passed over informally and the tobacco schedule, F, taken up.

After a couple of amendments had been offered and rejected, schedule G, agricultural products and provisions, was reached. Paragraph 285 in that schedule was, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, made to read: "Sheep one year old or more, $1.50 per head; less than one year old, 75 cents per head."

The paragraph relating to barley having been reached, Mr. Aldrich withdrew the amendment of the finance committee to reduce the duty from 30 to 25 cents a bushel, leaving it at the house rate, 30 cents.

Malt was left at 45 cents.

The rice paragraph was reached and then the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

MIZNER TOO OFFICIOUS.

The Failure of Peace Negotiations Attributed to the Minister.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—All the Mexican papers are over-hauling Minister Mizner. The Two Republics, an American daily published here, in referring to the failure of the diplomatic corps to restore peace, says editorially: "It is stated that Minister Mizner is responsible for the present snarl in Central American affairs. While it seems that he has acted in accord with the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, France and Spain, there can be little doubt that he has made himself very officious, and in view of the result of his diplomacy a reprimand from Washington would be richly deserved. We defended Minister Mizner against the strictures of our contemporary, the Partedo Liberal, because at that time nothing was known to the public that could justify the strictures. Recent revelations, however, have demonstrated that Minister Mizner has labored to deprive the people of Salvador of the fruits of their late revolution by again placing them under the tutelage of Guatemala, the very state of affairs against which they revolted."

The Monitor, a very liberal and fair journal, laments the power that the United States wields in North and Central America, as it claims its power is prejudicial to peace arrangements. It claims that in the present case Mexico would be the fitting arbiter of peace between Salvador and Guatemala.

IMPORTANT RULING.

If Upheld it Will Revolutionize Collections on Commercial Paper.

CHICAGO, August 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—United States Judge Gresham yesterday handed down an opinion in the case of the Commercial bank of Cincinnati vs. the Hamilton national of Fort Wayne, which, if upheld by the supreme court, will revolutionize the system of collections on commercial paper. The case grew out of the failure of Fletcher & Sharp of Indianapolis. Judge Gresham holds, in effect, that when one bank owns paper and sends it to another for collection endorsed "pay for collection" and it passes through a chain of banks thus endorsed the bank making the collection is held to the responsibility of seeing that the funds reach the original owner of the paper. If this decision is upheld banks will no doubt remit collections directly to the owner of paper and not back through the chain of banks through which the claim was transmitted.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

An Old Man and His Daughter Jump From a Train.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Among the passengers on an early express train from this city to New York this morning was a well-dressed old man and little girl. When ten miles out of the city and with the train going at full speed the old man jumped off and was followed by the little girl. When picked up the man was dead and the little girl insensible. When the girl recovered consciousness she said the man was her father and that his name was Stephen Beck, and that they lived in St. Clair county, Illinois. They were bound for Hamburg, Germany.

An examination showed that the little daughter had sustained a fracture of the skull and internal injuries, and although everything was done to save her life she died shortly after noon.

An inspection of the dead man's effects was made and from letters found it was learned that the deceased was held in $500 bail for a felonious assault upon a little girl and he had given a check to his bondsmen to cover the amount and then prepared to flee the country. The man was evidently intoxicated, as there was a strong smell of whisky noticeable on the corpse.

The Anglo-Portuguese Agreement.

PARIS, August 27.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Le Siecle says that the stipulation of England in the Anglo-Portuguese agreement restraining Portugal from transferring African territory to another power without England's consent, constitutes a veritable protectorate over Portugal's African possessions. Portugal, Le Siecle says, does not intend to cede Lorenzo Marques to the transvaal.

Le Siecle also says that the French mission to Siam has been completely successful. Many factories have been established in the upper McKong district and they promise well.

LISBON, August 27.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Progressist journals here say that the Anglo-Portugese agreement will ruin Portugal's colonial interests and fatally affect the future commerce of Mozambique and Angola, especially of the latter place, where it will be possible to introduce contraband goods by using the free transit through the Barotze country.

The World's Fair Directors.

CHICAGO, August 27.—The world's fair directors express general relief today, as the subject of the site has been at least disposed of until September 9. On that day the final balloting will begin and the site must be selected before the day's adjournment.

An answer was received from Ben Butterworth saying that the judiciary committee, now in session at Philadelphia, accepts the suggestion for holding a conference with the local committee in Chicago instead of Philadelphia some time next month in order to settle the old question of the jurisdiction of the national commission and the local directory.

General Bonham Dead.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 27.—General Milledge L. Bonham, ex-member of congress, is dead.

A Treaty Signed.

LONDON, August 27.—A treaty of commerce between Turkey and Germany has been signed at Constantinople.

OMAHA DOES HERSELF PROUD

She Sets the Pace in Street Railroad Mileage During the Past Decade.

INDIAN AGENT WRIGHT IN TROUBLE.

United States Marshal Brad D. Slaughter Finds Himself Handicapped—Miscellaneous Gossip.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.

A special census bulletin, issued today, on the increase of street railway mileage during the past decade, shows that Omaha has led all other cities in the United States. In 1880 Omaha is shown to have had but four and one-half miles of street railroad, while in 1890 she has forty-nine and one-half miles, an increase of 99.8 per cent. Omaha ranks third in electric road mileage, the first being Boston with fifty miles and the second Scranton, Pa., with nearly twenty-four miles, a fraction above Omaha's mileage.

AGENT WRIGHT IN TROUBLE.

It looks as though Agent Wright, who looks after the Indians on the Sioux reservation in South Dakota, had gotten himself into some trouble. A. T. Lea, who was appointed to take a census of these Indians, reports that there are only 5,318 of them, while the agent last year reported 7,550, and is said to have drawn rations for that number. The question arises, where did the rations for over 2,000 Indians go and who got the benefit? The explanation of this discrepancy, as given by Agent Wright, is that the reduction in numbers now is largely due to the great number of deaths, the prevailing influenza of last winter with measles and whooping cough later among the children being especially disastrous. The report of the physician at the agency for the year ending June 30, 1890, shows, however, only nineteen deaths in all, and no mention is made of a mortality which, according to the figures given by Agent Wright, swept away 30 per cent of the entire number of Indians living on the reservation. Indian Commissioner Morgan has directed that this matter be at once investigated, in order to ascertain what disposition was made of the large quantities of rations which were issued to Indians not in existence, as shown by the reports of Special Agent Wright. Special Agent Lea is going on with the work of taking the census of the other Sioux tribes, and as the result of the census of the first tribe was of such an interesting character, his reports in the future will be examined with a great deal of curiosity.

NOT MAKING MUCH HEADWAY.

United States Marshal Brad D. Slaughter, who came here to try and arrange his accounts with the treasury officials, is not making headway. It seems that Mr. Slaughter put out under the order of the court a certain sum of money for feeding United States jurors, and that the accounting officers of the treasury have disallowed his claim for this sum. He is trying to induce them to reconsider the action, but it is probable that he will have to go to congress for a deficiency appropriation before he gets through with it.

LAFOLLETTE CANNOT COME.

Representative Lafollette of Wisconsin was invited by the congressional committee to go to Creason Springs, Ia., to answer the arguments of Representative Mills on the tariff delivered at the fair there. Mr. Lafollette began to arrange his transportation when the lard bill came up. This has kept him here till this time and will prevent his attendance at the fair at any time.

MEMBERS WILL BE "DOCKED."

Complaint has been made that members of the house who have been absent without leave have not had their salary "docked" by the sergeant-at-arms for the time they have been absent. After consultation with the speaker, Sergeant-at-Arms Holmes has decided that it is his duty, in cases where the clerk of the house certifies to him the absence of any member without leave, to deduct from his pay the proportionate amount of salary to cover the time of absence. This will be much more effective in maintaining a quorum, it is believed, than any other plan that could be adopted.

THE BATTLE IN THE HOUSE.

"You're a liar and tramp," said Mr. Mason of Chicago to Mr. Cannon.

"Don't talk like that, Mason," said Mr. Wilson of Washington.

"He's right," interposed Mr. Beckwith of New Jersey.

"He is a liar. He put me down on his d—— black list yesterday when he knew I was in my seat."

"Well," replied Mr. Wilson, turning to Beckwith, "you are in your seat so seldom that it is no wonder he put you down as absent."

"You're a liar," said Mr. Beckwith to Mr. Wilson.

"You're another," retorted Mr. Wilson.

"You're a —— —— lying, Washington —— ——."

The words had hardly left his lips when Mr. Wilson's right arm shot out square in the Jerseyman's face. In an instant there was an uproar and a scene of indescribable confusion, for the fight was in the center of the republican side of the house this afternoon. Lehlbach of New Jersey sprang between the men. Mason held Wilson's arm; Williams of Ohio, a tall, heavy, smooth faced man, who looks like a Presbyterian minister, said there must be order on the floor and jumped at Beckwith to hold him. The latter turned, believing it to be an attack from the rear and threw Williams back. At that instant the sergeant-at-arms, hearing the fracas, dashed up the isle and in the time honored custom of police officers, he "collared" Mr. Williams, the peacemaker. Friends held the antagonists apart. The sergeant-at-arms released Mr. Williams, who, overcome apparently by the indignity put upon him, walked over to the crape draped desk of the late Congressman Watson and hid his bowed head on the desk. The fight was only the inevitable sequence of today's proceedings.

When the house adjourned last night it was evident that the opponents of the Conger lard bill would resort to every means to delay a vote; in fact, they were determined to create one of the old fashioned deadlocks, though of course they had to resort to somewhat newer filibustering tactics. The novel scheme by which twenty of the members after responding to their names at the call of the house immediately left the chamber, deliberately and confessedly for the sole purpose of breaking a quorum, was the most flagrant expedient. There was no parliamentary device to prevent it. Both Speaker Reed and Mr. Cannon were intensely annoyed, especially as the filibustering was led and directed by a leading republican, Mr. Mason of Chicago. The house is practically deadlocked. Under Speaker Reed's ruling of yesterday the bill is to be unfinished business, and until it is disposed of the whole house is held helpless. It was known that the Mason people proposed to filibuster and Mr. Reed and Mr. Cannon determined to stop it if possible. The detailed account of each legislative step of obstruction is given elsewhere. Suffice it that fully two hours were wasted in the reading of yesterday's journal. During its reading Mr. Reed learned that half a dozen members were prepared to repeat the Turner trick of yesterday by rising to questions of personal privilege on the pretense of protesting against the record of their names in Mr. Cannon's black list, and were to talk from half an hour to an hour if possible to fritter away the time.

Mr. Reed balked them. A brief conference was held and with Mr. Dingley at the desk, and the clerk had scarcely pronounced the last word of the journal before Mr. Dingley moved the previous question. Messrs. Mason, McAdoo, Beckwith and half a dozen others were on their feet yelling for recognition to a point of personal privilege. Not one did Mr. Reed see. He calmly put Mr. Dingley's motion. The vote showed the absence of a quorum, for scarcely had the clerk began to call the names before the opponents of the bill, by a preconcerted programme, slipped out of the chamber. Mr. Turner again obtained the floor, but after sawing the air for ten minutes in a savage denunciation of Mr. Cannon's black list, gave out and yielded to Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey. Mr. McAdoo is a rasping, sarcastic speaker. He ridiculed Mr. Cannon's personal eccentricities of speech and gesture until the member from Illinois lost all patience and endurance. Unfortunately he let Mr. McAdoo see the pain he was inflicting. The democrats as well as the anti-lard republicans added to Mr. Cannon's sufferings by their applause, and when Mr. McAdoo finally referred to Mr. Cannon as the "endless chain orator of the prairies" Mr. Cannon could hardly contain himself, and when Mr. McAdoo sat down the member from Illinois arose. He was almost beside himself and made a slip of the tongue which the democrats seized upon to advantage. For an instant the house was in an uproar, for Mr. Cannon was charged with uttering an indecency. There were a number of shouts hurled at Mr. Cannon and demands made that his words be taken down.

For a time even the iron nerve of the speaker was unable to control the house. Finally Mr. Cannon arose and in an apologetic way said that he had intended to say nothing that could be misconstrued into indecent language, and he might well have said that "it was only evil to those who evil thought." Mr. Enloe of Tennessee demanded that the utterance be taken down, but the speaker overruled the demand and there was a squabble for some time as to whether an appeal should be taken from the chair's ruling. All this killed time, which was the thing the anti-lard people were fighting for. Finally an appeal was taken. The calling of the roll began, and as is always the case, it quieted the house. But it was only the lull before the storm. Mr. Mason sat near Mr. Cannon, and leaning over, called him to account for the words he had used. Mr. Mason's wife had been sitting in the gallery and was among the ladies who left after Mr. Cannon's language. The member from Chicago expressed himself in the forcible vernacular of the West side, which he represents. Mr. Cannon's prairie English was no less forcible. Messrs. Wilson, Lehlbach and Beckwith sat near in the order named. Fiercer and fiercer grew the colloquy, until Mr. Mason jumped up and called Mr. Cannon "a liar" and a "tramp." Then ensued the Wilson-Beckwith scene. Both Wilson and Beckwith are slight, slender men. Beckwith is the larger. After the battle was over Wilson arose to apologize to the house, but the speaker did not recognize him and intimated that he had better postpone what he had to say. After the adjournment mutual friends brought the two men together and Mr. Beckwith apologized to Mr. Wilson most humbly and sincerely. Mr. Wilson in a manly, generous way received the apology and said that he would consider the retraction sufficient to obliterate the entire incident from his memory.

The entire membership of the house and those who witnessed the scene from the galleries are in thorough sympathy with Mr. Wilson. Surely the provocation was very great, and he would have been justified in resenting the insult as he did had it been in any other place than on the floor of the house. Mr. Wilson has been quite ill for several months—too ill, in fact, to have been in his seat today. He has suffered from nervousness and in his weakened physical condition it was but natural that he should for the instant lose control of himself and forget that the floor of the house was not the proper place to resent an insult by a blow. Mr. Wilson's conduct after the incident in evidencing his regret was very estimable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By direction of the acting secretary of war, Sergeant George Brown, company A, Eighth infantry, now with his company at Fort Niobrara, having been placed upon the retired list as of this date, in conformity of law, will repair to his home. A leave of absence for three months, to take effect August 31, 1890, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Second Lieutenant Harry E. Wilkins of the Second infantry.

The following postmasters were appointed today: Farragut, Fremont county, Ia., M. M. Chambers, vice G. T. Watson, resigned. Millerton, Butler county, Neb., K. K. Hicks, vice A. Malkire, resigned.

The agricultural committee has lost its day in court. The prospects are, however, that the lard bill will be passed tomorrow, for to antagonize it is to antagonize the labor bill, which has been made a special order for tomorrow, but which cannot be considered till the lard bill is disposed of, if the threats are carried out. PERRY S. HEATH.

COLORADO POLITICS.

Justice Richmond of the Supreme Court Reviews the Situation.

CHICAGO, August 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"The stormy petrel which a few weeks ago was soaring over the political field of Colorado has flown away and in its place is to be seen the white-winged angel of peace," said Justice George Richmond of the supreme court of Colorado this morning.

"When I speak of the calm that has superseded the storm," he went on, "I refer particularly to the United States senatorship. A month ago we had four active and rich candidates in training for it—Senator Teller, ex-Senator Hill, ex-Senator Tabor and Governor Cooper. But Hill has announced in his paper, the Republican, that he will support Teller, and this combination knocks the props from under Tabor and Cooper. Teller's re-election is thereby assured, for he will now have the entire support of the party, which, when united, leaves no chance of success with the democrats. Teller's popularity is unbounded in the state, his work in the silver legislation having gathered all the indifferent members of the party into the fold.

"But while the senatorial question is practically settled the campaign that is being carried on by the aspirants for state offices is as brisk, if not more brisk, than ever. This is mainly occasioned by the demand of the Republican for a complete change of the present state officials. And," the justice after a moment's reflection added, "I have not the slightest hesitancy in predicting that, with the exception of the attorney general, not one of the present state officers, from the governor down, will be re-elected.

"Governor Cooper does not desire to relinquish his seat, particularly as he has no show for the senatorship, but there is no probability of his re-election. I think General Routt, the territorial governor under Grant, will be Cooper's successor. But there are other candidates in the field for that office and many candidates for the other offices and the fight is bound to be a hot one."

The O'Brien Murder Trial.

OTTAWA, Ill., August 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Both the state and defense in the Moore murder case closed their testimony today, and tomorrow and Friday will be given over to argument, State Attorney Blake opening for the state tomorrow morning. The testimony offered by the defense today failed, as did their preceding evidence, to close up that gap of one hour between 8 and 9 o'clock in O'Brien's doings on the night of the murder. Testimony was introduced by the prosecution as rebuttal which tends to strengthen its case by proving by four people that O'Brien was not at Holmes' barn on the night of the murder, as he claims to have been. The case as made is very strong against O'Brien. First, it is proven that he was seen with Ford going toward Allen park at 8:30 o'clock; second, that his clothing worn on that night is spotted with blood; third, that he lied when he said that he did not know Ford and Mrs. Ford and that he was at Holmes' barn at 8:30 and at 8:45, and lastly by Kate Ford, that he struck the fatal blows. On his side of the case no proof has been presented that any way tends to break down the evidence of the prosecution.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair, slightly warmer.

For Nebraska—Cooler in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion.

Iowa—Fair; warmer southerly winds.

For South Dakota—Fair; cooler in southeast; stationary temperature in northwestern portion.

FROM THE HAWKEYE STATE.

Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Good Templars Grand Lodge.

FLICK NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

A Fire in an Amphitheater Nearly Causes a Panic—A Strange Dispute Settled at Fort Dodge.

OTTUMWA, Ia., August 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The grand lodge of Good Templars assembled in its thirty-seventh annual session in this city this morning. The attendance is the largest for many years. Dr. Edward Hutchins of Des Moines, grand chief templar, occupied the chair, with J. A. Ashley of Hawarden as grand counselor and Perry Perkins of Des Moines as grand secretary. The grand lodge degree was con