THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890. NUMBER 84.

KANSAS RESUBMISSIONISTS.

A State Convention of Republicans Who Are Opposed to Prohibition.

SOME PLAIN TALK IN THE PLATFORM.

Kansas and Minnesota Democrats, Delaware Republicans and New Hampshire Prohibitionists Also Deliberate.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 9.—The republican resubmission convention selected D. A. Banta of Great Bend as temporary chairman and this organization was soon after made permanent. About three hundred delegates are present. The resolutions committee reported a platform, pledging loyalty to the principles of the national republican party, favoring reciprocity; demanding the free coinage of silver; such modification of the tariff as will give equal protection to agriculture and manufacture; an equitable bankrupt law; liberal appropriation for a deep water harbor at the Gulf of Mexico, and a liberal pension law.

On the question of prohibition the platform says: "We arraign the party managers in this state as disloyal to the principles and unfaithful to the interests of the republican party. We charge that they have put the party in Kansas out of harmony with the national republican party and thereby absolved us from all obligations to longer acknowledge their leadership. Lured by the seductive wiles of impractical visionaries they have committed the party to extravagance and follies which, unless promptly checked, will bankrupt and depopulate the state. These things impel us, as the only method which promises us success, to sink party preference to state politics for a time and unite with such of our fellow citizens as share our convictions without regard to politics for the purpose of correcting the follies into which we have been betrayed, and thus preserve the good name and insure the future prosperity of the state. * * * We are opposed to prohibition. Ten years trial has demonstrated its total inefficiency as a temperance measure. It is a revival of an obsolete form of parental government and entirely opposed to the genius and spirit of the age. It is at enmity with the fundamental principles of our civilization and destroys that inalienable right of a citizen to determine for himself what method will preserve his own happiness without interference with the rights of others, which principle is the basis of our liberties and the hope of our institutions. It is un-American, un-republican and un-democratic and not in harmony with the purposes and spirit of our institutions and laws. The existence of the prohibitory law is a perpetual menace to the material interests of the state. It burdens us with taxation and deprives us of all control of the liquor traffic and the revenues therefrom; drives away population, prevents immigration, makes the building of large cities within the state impossible, encourages perjury, makes more hypocrites than all other agencies combined, does not lessen crime or pauperism, does not empty jails, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums or alms houses, and, believing that any public measure in the hands of an enlightened people is absolutely safe, we demand that the question of a repeal of the prohibition amendment to the constitution be submitted to the people at as early a date as possible." The platform further declares in favor of high license and strict laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic. In conclusion it invites the co-operation of liberal-minded men throughout the state.

The plan of fusion provided for the naming of a governor and lieutenant governor by the resubmissionists and the remainder of the ticket by the democrats. The plan is being carried out. The resubmissionists adjourned shortly after the democrats concluded their work.

Kansas Democrats.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 9.—The democrats and resubmissionists' state conventions met today. The resubmissionists compose a faction of the republican party which opposes prohibition, favor high license and is striving to obtain, through the legislature, a resubmission of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people. To attain these ends they formed a separate party and fused with the democrats. Both conventions met at the same hour in different halls. The democratic convention elected John S. Sheridan of Paola temporary chairman and a recess was taken. During recess a subcommittee conferred with one from the resubmissionists on resolutions and reported a platform to the full committee.

On reassembling the democratic convention made the temporary organization permanent and adopted the platform. It declares opposition to paternalism in government, state and national affairs, deplores the tendency manifested by preacher politicians who pose as leaders of the republican party in this state to make religious belief a test for political preferment; declares the federal election bill the legitimate offspring of the party which filched the presidency; favors a tariff based upon public necessities; the free coinage of silver; a liberal pension law; expresses sympathy with labor in its struggle with insolate power, whether in factory or on farm; opposes sumptuary legislation and demands an early resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, believing that prohibition has brought upon the people of the state incalculable evils, and declares emphatically in favor of high license and local option; declares in favor of the exercise by the legislature of its powers to regulate the operation of railroads in the state. Another plank asks the people of Kansas to repudiate Senator Ingalls, "the man who denounced reform in politics as a dream, declared that the decalogue has no place in politics and expressed the belief that the use of money and the employment of hired Hessians in campaigns was justifiable."

There were two candidates for governor—ex-Governor Charles Robinson, a resubmissionist, and ex-Governor Glick, the only democratic governor elected in the state. When the determination to fuse with the resubmissionists became evident Glick withdrew and Robinson was nominated by acclamation. He was the first governor after the admission of Kansas to the union. In 1882 he ran for governor on the greenback ticket and this year was one of the leaders in forming the resubmission faction of the republican party.

The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant governor, D. A. Banta of Great Bend; treasurer, Thomas Kirby, Abilene; auditor, Joseph Dillon, Kearney county; superintendent of public instruction, M. H. Wood, Andersen county; chief justice of the supreme court, M. B. Nicholson, Geary county.

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

Delaware Republicans.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 9.—The republican state convention met here today. William C. Spruance was made temporary chairman and committees were selected. The indications are that there will be no contest whatever, and that Harry J. Richardson of Dover will be nominated for governor, and Harry P. Cannon of Bridgeville for congress by acclamation.

The platform declares for protection to American industries; enlargement of our foreign trade by reciprocity, and endorses Senator Higgins and the administration of President Harrison.

H. A. Richardson of Dover was nominated for governor and Henry P. Cannon of Bridgeville for congress.

Minnesota Democrats.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 9.—The democratic state convention met here this morning. Up to yesterday the leading candidates for governor were Judge Thomas Wilson of Winona and Mayor Robert A. Smith of St. Paul. Last night Smith was induced to withdraw. There was a wrangle over the temporary chairman. John W. Willis of St. Paul was named by the Kelly and Doran wing and Judge Henry Wells by the opposition.

The temporary organization was finally effected with Judge W. R. Wells of Preston as chairman. After the appointment of committees a recess was taken.

In the afternoon the platform was adopted. It denounces the attempt of the republicans in congress to usurp power, inspire unjust taxation, stifle proper discussion of public measures, substitute the dictatorship of the speaker for the considerate action of a deliberate assembly and to enact into law monstrous proposals for overturning the election laws of the states; demands a reduction of the tariff to the lowest rate compatible with a just discharge of the obligations of the government; congratulates the republican party upon the recent concessions to the democratic policy involved in the advocacy by certain leaders of reciprocity; denounces the McKinley bill; believes in the elevation of labor; extends cordial greeting to Grover Cleveland, assuring him of the universal regard of the people; favors free binding twine, practical temperance laws; exact justice in laws governing common carriers and public warehouses and endorses liberal pensions, but censures wastefulness in this regard.

Among the nominees for governor was S. M. Owen of Minneapolis, who is now the candidate of the farmers' alliance. A letter was read from him saying he was a candidate of a party for principles and not office. He could not permit himself to be brought before the democratic convention. The first ballot resulted: Thomas Wilson of Winona, 365; Dr. A. A. Ames, Minneapolis, 194; Buck, Owen, Detrant and Kelly 1 each. Wilson's nomination was made unanimous. E. G. Pahl of Brown county was nominated for lieutenant governor and a recess was then taken.

At the evening session the ticket was completed as follows: Secretary of state, A. T. Lindholm, Stillwater; auditor, Adolph Bierman, Olmstead county; treasurer, Charles M. Foote, Minneapolis; attorney general, David T. Calhoun, St. Cloud; clerk of the supreme court, T. F. O'Hare, Traverse county.

New Hampshire Prohibs.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9.—The prohibition state convention assembled this forenoon. After the appointment of the usual committees, a recess was taken until 1 p. m., when permanent organization was effected with Rev. D. C. Knowles of Tilton as chairman.

Josiah M. Fletcher of Nassau, was nominated for governor. Congressional nominations were made as follows: First District, Rev. Frank M. Chase, Dover; Second, Charles H. Thorndyke, Concord. Resolutions were adopted pledging loyalty to the national prohibition party; demanding the prohibition of the manufacture of intoxicating beverages in prohibition states and a strict enforcement of all prohibitory laws. The resolutions further assert that the prohibition party is the true friend of laboring men and calls upon laboring men to ally themselves with the party

The Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9—The Advertiser estimates that the legislature will stand: Senate—republicans 28, democrats 3. House—republicans 117, democrats 34.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

The Educational Qualifying Clause in the New Constition.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. N. Z. Brown, a democrat from Vicksburg, Miss., who is in the city, talked to a reporter today about the work of the constitutional convention which has been in session at Jackson for several days. "The incorporation of the educational qualifying clause in the new constitution," said he, "was, I admit, for the main purpose of disfranchising the great majority of the blacks." By it about one hundred and twenty thousand negroes will be debarred from voting and between ten and fifteen thousand whites. But we in Mississippi have no desire to have our property, to say nothing of ourselves, ruled by ignorant blacks and such white republican demagogues as have come down there and nobody can blame us. It may be wrong in theory to deprive any living being of his vote, but if the human being so deprived is absolutely unable to take care of himself, let alone anybody else, I say theory be hanged—practice is what we want."

TEA THE DRINK OF THE FUTURE.

A Fungus Parasite Killing Off the Coffee Plant.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"The time is not far distant," said J. J. Grinlinton of Colombo, Ceylon, to a correspondent, "when coffee will have ceased to be the beverage of the people." Mr. Grinlinton, who has resided for thirty years on the island of Ceylon, is visiting in this city. Continuing he said: "Some few years ago the annual export of coffee from the island of Ceylon was one million hundred weight. Last year it was only one tenth as much. Some few years ago a fungus parasite attacked the plant and it is gradually killing it out. Not only is this true in Ceylon, but it is also the case in Brazil and elsewhere. People must learn to take tea instead. When many of the planters in Ceylon saw the berries drop off and the plant die they cast about for something else to take its place. This they found in tea. Only a short time ago we exported 5,000 pounds of tea annually; this year it reaches 60,000,000 pounds. I have been sending the tea from my plantation to Russia and Ireland, but Europe alone cannot consume all of ours, in addition to that raised by other countries, and so we had to look to America and have just established a house in New York."

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

C. F. Goodman Elected a Member of its Council.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The American pharmaceutical association today selected the following officers: President, Alfred B. Taylor of Philadelphia; vice presidents, Prof. A. B. Stevens of Ann Arbor, Mich., Charles E. Dohme of Baltimore and J. M. Goode of St. Louis; secretary, J. M. Maisch of Philadelphia; treasurer, S. A. D. Shephard of Boston; council, P. C. Candidus of Mobile, C. F. Goodman of Omaha and H. M. Whelply of St. Louis. The association will meet in New Orleans on the first Monday of next May.

Increased Wabash Earnings.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash railway was held this forenoon. The following board of directors was elected: O. D. Ashley, R. C. Reynolds, George L. Gould, Sidney Dillon, Edgar T. Welles, Thomas H. Hubbard, Henry K. McHarg, John T. Terry, C. J. Lawrence, James F. Joy, Russell Sage, James F. Howe and Charles M. Hays. The annual report shows a gain in net earnings of $903,403. The volume of business for the year shows an increase of 364,578 tons, and had rates been the same as the year previous the net earnings would have been $1,558,915 more than in 1889.

O. D. Ashley was elected president, Edgar T. Wells vice president and Charles M. Hayes general manager.

Another Boulanger Story.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Drumont, the anti-Semetic author, declared that the Comte de Paris has in his possession a letter from Boulanger in which the latter offers to restore the monarchy on the condition that he be promoted to the rank of marshal and created a duke, with an allowance of 200,000 francs yearly.

The Evils of Crap Shooting.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 9.—A party of negroes engaged in shooting craps in a saloon this morning became involved in a general row. Thomas Buckner, a mulatto, was shot through the heart, two others were seriously wounded and a number of others badly cut

CUT TO PIECES AT LINCOLN.

Frank Schwindle Run Over and Killed by a B. & M. Fair Train.

A LINCOLN LADY SEVERELY BURNED.

At Juniata a Wife Pursues Her Husband With a Revolver—Bloody Fight Between Farmers at Grand Island.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Frank Schwindle, aged thirty-five, was run over and instantly killed at 4:45 this evening by a Burlington passenger train at Eleventh and X streets. Schwindle has a wife and two brothers at Mascott, Harlan county, and was at the state fair in charge of a machinery exhibit from South Bend, Ind. He started to walk into the city, and noticing the fair extra coming toward him stepped over to another track, only to be run over by an extra returning from the grounds, which was backing into the city. He was literally cut to pieces. The body was taken to the morgue and his brother notified of his death. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

Lincoln Lady Severely Burned.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Henry Yanow, living at No. 1047 North Ninth street, was severely burned about the breast and arms this evening by a gasoline stove explosion. The house took fire but the flames were subdued before any great damage was done.

Domestic Episode at Juniata.

JUNIATA, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Yesterday morning the town of Juniata was aroused by a sensational shooting affair. Plin Allen and wife, who are well known residents of this place, became involved in a family quarrel, which resulted in Mrs. Allen securing a revolver and pursuing her husband through the streets, firing twice. Both shots missed their mark. Mr. Allen had his wife arrested for shooting with intent to kill. Her preliminary hearing came off before Justice Ball. She pleaded guilty and was bound over to the October term of the district court in the sum of $200.

Bloody Fight Between Farmers.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—S. S. Hayman and Walter Siegman, two farmers who live near this city, got into quite a row about some cattle yesterday. It seems that Siegman asked Hayman to pay him for damages done by some cattle getting into his cornfield. Hayman struck Siegman a blow with a club without warning, knocking him down and leaving him senseless. Siegman, after recovering, came to town, swore out a warrant for Hayman's arrest and the trial will be held next Thursday. Siegman received a broken cheek bone and his right eye is nearly gone. Hayman wanted arbitrators to settle it and Siegman wanted the money he asked without any arbitrators.

Happenings at Stromsburg.

STROMSBURG, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A grand rally and farmers' picnic was held here yesterday in the park of the city. John H. Powers, R. F. Trevellick, the great labor orator, J. H. Craddock, secretary of the state assembly of the Knights of Labor, and several others addressed the crowd. The orators from a distance were met at the depot by the Greshem band and the line of march was then taken up to the park. It was a big day for the farmers of Polk county.

The seventeen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Donnelly, who was so terribly mangled by the cars at Merna a few days ago, died last evening, after intense suffering.

Trying to Boom Dorsey.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 9—[Special to THE BEE.]—Forty or fifty friends of Congressman Dorsey held a secret conference last night. Mr. Dorsey was present and made a speech to the faithful few, in which he said he had not intended to become a candidate again until a petition had been received from his Dodge county friends asking him to stand as a candidate again. This petition, he said, affected him sensibly and he would have to place himself in the hands of his friends again. It was resolved to make a vigorous fight for the nomination Dorsey headquarters were opened here this morning and his friends are already claiming his nomination and triumphant election.

Politics at Springview.

SPRINGVIEW, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The republican convention held at this place Saturday last was very harmonious and the following nominations were made: For county judge, H. S. Jarvis; county attorney, O. V. Kenaston; commissioners, H. Walter and J. L. McWilliams. H. J. Skinner was elected chairman of the county central committee and J. S. Campbell secretary.

The alliance people are having a rally here today and O. M. Kem will address them.

Trying to Save Her.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A few nights ago on complaint of her parents the city marshal went to the "Cricket" bagnio and arrested a fifteen-year-old girl named May I. Heisenbuttal, who had just gone to that questionable resort. The girl was put in jail for the night. Since then evidences of her waywardness have been accumulating, and it was decided today to take her to the reform school at Kearney, an officer leaving for that place with her this afternoon.

District Court at Fairbury.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The September term of the district court ended here tonight. On the criminal docket there were three criminals sentenced to the penitentiary: W. F. Wilson, for passing forged check, one year; Michael Doyle, assault with intent to kill, one year; John C. Daly, who was caught in the attempt to pick a woman's pocket at the horse fair here in August, received a three years sentence. Several cases remain over till October.

A Negro Robber.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last evening City Marshal Smith, on receipt of a telegram from Valentine, captured a negro, in soldiers' uniform, who is supposed to be wanted there for grand larceny. The negro came down on the 4 o'clock train and undertook to escape by making for the Platte river. He was overtaken about three-fourths of a mile from the depot and lodged in jail, where he now awaits the arrival of the authorities from Valentine.

Conference at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Nebraska conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was opened tonight by Rev. Dr. Spencer of Philadelphia in behalf of the church extension society. Bishop Bourman will preside. About two hundred ministers are in attendance.

A Bank Examiner Resigns.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—F. F. Sanders will resign today as state bank examiner to take effect October 1. He has just been chosen vice president of the new Columbia National bank of this city.

The Death Record.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Rev. Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., D.C.L., canon of St. Paul's cathedral, died suddenly today.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—Lieutenant General Bardowski died suddenly from apoplexy.

A DRUNKARD'S CRIME.

Samuel Mulberry Kills Heber Fulmer at Clear Creek, Utah.

PROVO, Utah, Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sheriff Fowler and Marshal Brown returned here last night, having in charge the man who murdered Heber Fulmer at Clear Lake Monday. His name is Samuel Mulberry, and he claims to have been in the territory three years, originally hailing from Pennsylvania, where he says his father lives. For the last six months he has been working at Tie camp, near Clear Creek, and previous to that worked at Frisco and other points south. Monday he was drunk and had a Winchester rifle, when Fulmer, who was standing with two other men on a platform in front of a saloon, said something to him about there being too much shooting around there. Without reply or waiting, Mulberry pulled up his rifle and at a distance of fifteen paces sent a bullet through Fulmer's right breast. Fulmer staggered and said, "I'm shot." One of the men standing by rushed to save him from falling, when Mulberry pulled again, saying, "Let loose of him, you — —," and the man dodged only just in time to escape the second shot. Mulberry then broke and ran and escaped up the canyon.

Fulmer lived about three minutes after being shot. At daylight yesterday an officer started on Mulberry's track and captured him seven miles up the canyon, near the Tie camp, in company with a brother of the man he had murdered. Mulberry did not know who he had shot, however, and told the officer he was preparing to give himself up. His rifle was found in the bushes below the camp. When asked what reason he had for killing Fulmer he answered that he had none. The killing appears to have been solely the devilish act of a drunken man. The murderer is in the Utah county jail. An inquest was held and Mulberry charged with the crime.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

Dock Laborers at Southampton Dispersed by Troops.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 9.—Strikers made a riotous demonstration tonight and were only dispersed at the point of the bayonet. The trouble began with the dock laborers preventing the departure of several trains. Two companies of infantry arrived and drove the mob away from the rails. The dockmen made desperate attempts to break the lines formed by the troops. Some of them took horses from a cab and charged furiously on the troops. The troops, however, stood firm and repeatedly repulsed the strikers. A number of horses were bayonetted and some of the riders seriously wounded. Volley after volley of stones was thrown at the troops and several soldiers were severely injured. The mayor read the riot act, but this only added to the fury of the mob, a section of which stormed the mayor's business premises and smashed every window in the place. The troops were now supplied with ball cartridges and ordered to charge. For a moment the rioters made resistance, but seeing that many of their numbers fell pierced by the bayonets of the soldiers, the mob broke and fled in wild disorder. The excitement throughout the city tonight is intense and further trouble is feared.

At midnight no trains had passed into the docks except those carrying mails. The strikers have telegraphed Davitt, Cunningham and Graham asking assistance.

THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

Directors Reaffirm Their Choice of the Dual Location.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The directors of the world's fair at a meeting this afternoon reaffirmed their choice of some months ago and selected the dual site of the lake front and Jackson park as the place for the location of the great exposition. The lake front is a long, grass-covered common on the edge of Lake Michigan and bordering the business center of Chicago. It contains at present about ninety acres. It is the design to place there a grand entrance to the exposition and buildings for fine arts and kindred displays. Jackson park is also on the lake shore, about five miles from the court house, and is to have the agricultural, livestock and other exhibits of that nature, besides others of general interest. Four hundred acres are available in Jackson park and the wide approaches thereto which were recently added to the original tender. The two sites are to be so connected by rail and water accommodations that but a few minutes will be spent in passing from one locality to the other. The final and decisive ballot on the site question resulted: Lake Front and Jackson park, 23; North Side, 4; West Side, 8. The choice of the dual site was then made unanimous.

No action was taken regarding the appointment of a director general. A committee of three was named to confer with the secretary of war touching the proposed filling in of a portion of the harbor adjoining the lake front park.

THEIR EFFORTS IN VAIN.

The Territory of the Lower Brule Indians Restricted.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—After several years' effort the Lower Brule Indians have at last been notified that they cannot move south of the White river to the Rosebud reservation. Their struggle for the desired permission commenced several years ago and has been waged ever since. The reason for the wished-for removal is that the land south of White river is much better than that embraced in their own reservation. When the Sioux commission was on the reservation last summer obtaining the Sioux's assent to the relinquishment to the government of 11,000,000 acres of their land, these Indians, at a council held with the commissioners, implored General Crook to promise them that they could move, but the general informed them that he could do nothing further than to request the department to allow them to do so, as his instructions from the "great father" did not give him power to make promises other than were provided for by the Sioux bill. The general's promise was received satisfactorily by the Indians, as they had great faith in his influence and believed that the matter would eventually be settled in their favor. Only a short time ago, however, the Rosebud band of Sioux entered a vigorous protest against the proposed removal, claiming that they did not have any land to spare. This apparently settled the question and the Indian bureau has refused the Lower Brule's request. Of course the large majority of them are deeply disappointed at the failure of their efforts, but they are peaceable and will make no serious trouble.

Judge Tripp Canvassing Dakota

YANKTON, S. D., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Bartlett Tripp, just from Washington, who is a candidate for Moody's seat in the senate, will open the campaign by two speeches in Beadle county tomorrow. He will canvass the whole state and work up to the election.

Water Tanks Burn at Yankton.

YANKTON, S. D., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Milwaukee railroad round house water tanks and other property burned this afternoon. Loss about $3,000, covered by insurance.

The President Congratulates Reed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following has been received:

CHESTON, Pa.—Hon. T. B. Reed: I very heartily congratulate you and your colleagues in congress from Maine upon the generous, popular endorsement you have received.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Francis Murphy Married.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 9.—Francis Murphy, the well-known temperance orator, was married this evening to Mrs. Rebecca Fisher of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY.

The Amendment Offered by Aldrich Agreed To in the Senate.

TARIFF BILL NOW READY FOR PASSAGE.

The Langston-Venable Contested Election Case Called Up in the House, But No Quorum Prevents Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—In the senate this morning the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Gibson's amendment to reduce the sugar test from 80 degrees by the polariscope to 76. This was rejected.

The chairman (Mr. Ingalls) ruled that the prohibition cutting off debate today would prevent senators from asking or answering questions.

Mr. Carlisle moved to strike out of the sugar section all paragraphs relating to bounty. Rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 34—a party vote.

Mr. Gibson moved to strike out the entire section and substitute the sugar clauses in the Mills bill. Rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 35.

Mr. Eustis moved to insert a provision that the bounty apply to all sugar produced in 1890. Rejected.

Mr. Pasco moved to amend the paragraph relating to oranges by fixing special rates for oranges imported in December, January, February or March. Rejected.

Mr. Aldrich moved to insert a proviso that imported merchandise deposited in any bonded warehouse prior to August 1, 1890, may be withdrawn for consumption at any time prior to November 1, 1890, on the payment of the duties in force prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. Plumb moved as a substitute to extend the time for withdrawal to one year from the passage of the act. Rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 34.

Mr. Plumb moved to insert January 1, 1891, instead of November 1, 1890. Rejected.

Mr. Aldrich then moved the reciprocity amendment proposed by him September 1.

Mr. Evarts moved as a substitute an amendment which merely directed the president to communicate the facts to congress. Rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 34.

Mr. Gibson moved to insert wool in Mr. Aldrich's amendment. Rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 38.

Mr. Gray moved as a substitute for Mr. Aldrich's amendment a section directing the president, without further legislation, to declare all ports of the United States free and open to all products of any country of the American hemisphere upon which no import duties are imposed whenever and so long as the government of such country admitted to the ports thereof free of all national, provincial, municipal and other taxes, flour, cornmeal, preserved meats, fish, vegetables, rice, lumber, agricultural implements, machinery, vessels or boats of iron, steel or wood, etc., products of the United States. Rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 38.

All the democrats voted against Mr. Aldrich's reciprocity amendment and two republicans—Edmunds and Evarts.

Mr. Aldrich offered an additional section providing that the sugar schedule and bounty paragraphs shall take effect on March 1, 1891, and that prior to February 1, 1891, sugars may be refined in bond without payment of duty. Agreed to.

Various other amendments were offered by Mr. Aldrich and agreed to, including the following: Declaring that all special taxes shall become due on July 1, 1891, and on every first of July thereafter; making the proviso in paragraph 457, putting on the free list animals imported specially for breeding purposes; filling the blank for dates on which duties shall be levied on articles exempted from duty on October 1, 1890.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment for the appointment of a commission of five disinterested persons to be known as the customs commission with permanent office in the city of Washington. Agreed to—Yeas, 31; nays, 30.

The bill was then reported to the senate and all the amendments adopted in committee of the whole agreed to except those on which separate votes were demanded. The first was Mr. Plumb's amendment for a custom commission. The amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 31; nays, 29.

The commission is to be composed of five disinterested persons, to be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to continue in office six years unless sooner removed for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. No more than three of them are to be from the same political party. The salary be will $7,000, with traveling expenses, and they are to have a clerk, stenographer, messenger and such other clerical assistance as they may require. The provisions for the duties of the commissioners are lengthy and exhaustive. Among other things they are to examine into and ascertain the average price of commodities imported into the United States, both at wholesale and retail in the United States and in foreign places of production, sale or shipment for twelve months preceding and six months following any change in duties, and this inquiry will be carried back twenty years if deemed advisable by the commission and shall extend to all facts bearing upon the matter in any way—profits of capital, rates of wages, general welfare, etc.; ascertain the quantity and value of the same or similar commodities produced in the United States during the same period and ascertain whether particular rates have operated to increase or diminish production in the United States, etc.; ascertain in what particulars customs duties existing from time to time operate injuriously or favorable to American manufactures and productions, the effect of customs duties upon the price of the agricultural productions of the country, their sale in the United States market and consumption in the United States; ascertain the effect of such duties as affecting employment and wages of labor and comparison with other countries; ascertain the growth and development of the principal manufacturing industries affected by the tariff schedule in England, France, Germany, Belgium and the United States for the last twenty-five years, and ascertain the relative cost of transportation in those countries and the United States.

Mr. Daniel demanded a separate vote on the committee amendment striking out the internal revenue sections in relation to tobacco. The amendment was agreed to and the sections stricken out—yeas, 36; nays, 25.

The next vote was on the reciprocity amendment offered by Mr. Aldrich for the finance committee. It was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 29.

The next vote was on the amendment to paragraph 703, lowering the sugar standard to be admitted free of duty from No. 16 to 13. Agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 24—as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Carlisle, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Evarts, Faulkner, Frye, Gibson, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hearst, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, MacMillan, Manderson, Moody, Morgan, Paddock, Pasco, Platt, Plumb Power, Quay, Rearan, Sanders, Stewart, Stockbridge, Washburn—39.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Davis, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Mitchell, Pierce, Pugh, Ransom, Sherman, Spooner, Squire, Teller, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Maryland, Wolcott—24.

All the reserved amendments having been disposed of, the presiding officer announced that the bill was now before the senate for amendment.

Mr. Plumb called for a separate vote on the committee amendment striking out of the bill the provision for a bounty of $1 a pound on silk reeled from cocoons produced in the United States. The amendment to strike out was agreed to—yeas, 52; Nays, 5. Edmunds, Hearst, Mitchell, Plumb and Teller.

Several amendments were offered and rejected and then the question was, "shall the bill be engrossed and ordered to a third reading?" On that question the yeas and nays were taken and resulted—yeas, 38; nays, 25—a party vote.

The bill was read a third time and the question stated to be, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Alrich thereupon moved an adjournment, but withdrew the motion so as to allow an executive session, soon after which the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—In the house Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey rose to correct the record. Yesterday Mr. Cummings had asked that the Maine delegation be excused on account of "political illness." In view of the fact that the Maine delegation, especially the speaker, was in robust health, he thought some mistake had been made. [Laughter.]

Mr. Haugen of Wisconsin called up the Virginia election case of Langston against Venable.

O'Ferrall of Virginia raised a question of consideration and the vote resulted: Yeas, 9; nays, 14—no quorum.

A call of the house was ordered. A bare quorum was disclosed and the question recurred upon the question of consideration, pending which Mr. O'Ferrall moved an adjournment. The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 40; nays, 93.

On the question of consideration a quorum disappeared, the vote standing yeas, 87; nays, 7—and another call was ordered.

No quorum appearing, Mr. Haugen offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to summon the absentees.

Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, moved to lay Mr. Haugen's resolution on the table. Lost—Yeas, 46; nays, 90.

Mr. Haugen said it was evident that the news from Maine had so demoralized his democratic friends as to render them incapable of doing any business today. He therefore moved to adjourn. Agreed to.

THE RAUM INVESTIGATION.

Deputy Pension Commissioner Lincoln on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Deputy Pension Commissioner Charles T. Lincoln was today before the Raum investigating committee. He testified that the completed files system recommended by Lemon did not commend itself to his judgment. Claimants without attorneys were placed at a disadvantage by it. Probably less than 5 per cent of the original claimants were without attorneys. An attorney might secure considerable advantage in time of adjudication by certifying claims complete when they were not so. Witness did not think any particular attorney had been benefitted by the order. Washington attorneys as a whole might have been benefitted for a time because of location. He did not believe the slightest degree of partiality or favoritism had been shown by any officer or employe of the pension bureau towards any attorney. The new order was giving more satisfaction to the country at large than the original plan and had considerably expedited business, although some injustice was worked perhaps toward claimants without attorneys.

H. Rossback, a mechanical engineer, started in to tell how he met in Memphis, several years ago, Frank A. Smith, who, he had been told, was the patentee of the Universal refrigerator.

Commissioner Raum objected to the line of inquiry.

Cooper insisted that he would prove by the witness that Smith was working on the citizens of Memphis, trying to create a corporation, just as had been done here; that the citizens invested and the patentee decamped, just as he had done in California afterwards; that he next came to the pension office as the best place to work, and organized a scheme with the head of the bureau that was a fraud.

Commissioner Raum interrupted to say that Cooper took his refrigerator charges from certain newspaper charges. The men who wrote those articles knew they were lies and Cooper today knew they were false. He had not proven his charges and now sought to throw out a drag net to bring in other things to break down enterprises in which he (Raum) was interested. He did not propose to have his private business subjected to investigation unless the house directed it.

Lewis agreed for a full and fair investigation. If the invention was impracticable and worthless, the country ought to know it, because he believed an officer of the United States should not use his official position to boost any worthless enterprise.

In answer to a question Cooper said he did not know that he could prove that General Raum knew the invention was a fraud. He could prove that he ought to know.

After further discussion the matter went over and Smyper was recalled. Cooper asked if he had not told Lewis (a member of the committee) that he had no money interest in the stock.

Smyser replied that he told Lewis that while the stock was entered in his name he did not own all of it, but represented some gentleman in Ohio.

This brought Lewis to his feet and there was a wordy war between himself and Smyser. Lewis finally admitted that he might have misunderstood him. Adjourned.

THEY BEND THE KNEE.

The Chicago Gas Trust in the Role of a Suppliant.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Chicago gas trust has at last weakened and is now before the city administration in the position of a suppliant, offering to agree to any reasonable terms in regard to the price of gas to the public that the city may dictate. The surrender of the trust is the outcome of many months of agitation in the council and elsewhere. For a long time the council, or some prominent members of it, have been urging indirectly upon the corporation counsel the necessity of bringing proceedings in the courts for the forfeiture of the franchises of the different companies forming the trust. About six months ago a committee of the council was appointed to look into the question of the price charged the public for gas and the committee was informed by the law department that the city council had no legal right to fix the price of gas, no matter how glaring the inequalities were. There was no doubt as regard the "inequalities," for while the trust supplied the city with gas at the rate of $1 per 1,000 cubic foot it insisted on charging the private consumer $1.50. The committee, finding itself powerless, so reported to the council, and the agitation against the trust grew stronger than ever. The attack at last told, and the trust found that its stocks were deteriorating in value, every fresh attack in council affected the market and in addition it at last awakened to the fact that the law department was in earnest and that there was danger of the threatened quo warranto proceedings being successful, and the monopoly itself finally broken up. So its president today had a long conference with the city comptroller and the law department, the result of which will be a concession of any price the city may name for all consumers.

Killed by a Christian Scientist.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The inquest into the death of Ex-Alderman Kent, who died a week ago while under the care of a christian scientist named Isabella Stewart, was concluded today. The jury returned a verdict that Mr. Kent came to his death through the ignorance of Mrs. Stewart, who treated him contrary to the advice of his physician. A warrant has been issued for Mrs. Stewart's arrest.

Ericsson's Remains.

GOTHENBURG, Sept. 9.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The United States steamer Baltimore, which arrived here at daylight, received telegraphic orders to proceed with Ericsson's body to Stockholm and leave without anchoring. The Baltimore had a pleasant passage across the ocean, but experienced fogs in the English channel and Skagerack.

Banquet in Honor of Wissman.

HAMBURG, Sept. 9.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—At a banquet given here tonight in honor of Baron Wissmann the sum of 50,000 marks was subscribed to place a steamer on the Victoria Nyanza. Subscriptions on the bourse and elsewhere assure the building of a steamer for this service at a cost of 150,000 marks.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE FAIR

The Skies Bright, Grounds in Good Condition and Everything Auspicious.

"WHO SAYS THE CROPS ARE A FAILURE?"

Twenty-Five Counties Exhibit the Pick of Their Grain and Produce—A Brief Record of Some of the Marvelous Displays.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The second day of the Nebraska state fair opened up very favorable. The rains of Saturday and Sunday had in a measure laid the blinding dust, making the trip between the city and the grounds a pleasure rather than a disagreeable task. The fact of this being children's day, set apart by the management and admitting all free up to fifteen years of age, caused the young ones to avail themselves of every opportunity to get to the grounds—street cars, omnibuses, wagons and railroad trains were utilized and a very large number walked out. In addition to this the trains brought in a very large number of people and fully 15,000 people took in the sights of the mi