height and with muscles like pugilists. But the newspaper man, familiar with the sights incidental to night police work in a great city and accustomed to meet thugs and other law breakers at all times and under all circumstances, need have no fear of the real or imaginary desperado of the rural districts.

John Hickey, a farmer living half a mile south of the Willerfords and who acted recently as census enumerator for the district, corroborated the statements made concerning the boy being brought up in illiteracy and about his being illy provided with clothing.

Mr. Carn Davis, another neighbor, spoke in the same strain.

WORE CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

William E. Fisher said he had been informed that the boy never had new shoes and that he wore out the cast-off brogans of the Willerfords and was otherwise poorly provided for.

Mr. S. L. McCurdy, whose farm adjoins that one formerly occupied by the Missourians, and who is intimately acquainted with them, was next visited. The story of cruelty told by members of his family was most appalling. Pass Wright, the brother-in-law of Mr. McCurdy was one day with the old man whose name is Milton Willerford, helping in haying. The old fellow got angry at some trivial thing and hurled his pitchfork, tines foremost, at the head of the negro. The fork just grazed his head. Mr. Wright and the other haymakers were astonished at such a murderous assault, as there was no occasion for it. Wright remonstrated with Willerford, telling him that had the pitchfork gone six inches nearer it would have pierced the negro's brain and killed him.

The old fellow took great umbrage at this and informed Mr. Wright in language more forcible than elegant not to interfere with him in the management of his own property. Some other words passed between the two men concerning the boy and old Willerford has not since that day spoken to or "neighbored" with Wright.

Another day in haying Mr. McCurdy's nineteen-year-old son William says he saw Sam Willerford fly into a rage similar to that manifested by his father and strike at Till with his pitchfork, the tines as usual being turned toward the poor colored wretch and he again narrowly escaped receiving the cruel points in his flesh.

FRIGHTFUL SCARS ON HIS BACK.

Curdy stated further that he and other boys had been in swimming with Till on a number of occasions and had seen the frightful scars on the boy's back. He said there seemed to be over a hundred although there might be only fifty.

Mr. McCurdy stated that he had seen old man Willerford make the poor colored boy strip off his shirt, the only upper garment he possesses, and inflict a terrible beating on the boy's bare back with a long stout switch. He has also seen the old slaveholder strike the boy repeatedly with his fist and almost knock him senseless. The boy never had anything to wear but a thin pair of overalls and wamus or shirt of the same thin material. Even in the coldest weather he was never known to have on any underclothing, while the Willerfords always went warmly clad and complained about the cold climate of the north. The greater portion of the year the boy went barefoot. The boy had been doing a man's work ever since Willerford came into the neighborhood five years ago and received nothing for it not even a day's schooling. Mr. McCurdy said that he, too, like his brother-in-law had remonstrated with the southerner concerning his treatment of the boy and received curses for his pains. Since then the Willerfords have been his avowed enemies.

After hearing these blood-curdling tales of cruelty your correspondent next drove to the Willerford farm to see the principals in the devilish drama and discover whether they really did not have horns and a grapevine tail ending in a barb like the traditional Satan.

THE TRIP TO WILLERFORD FARM.

The place was reached just before dusk. The sun, shorn of its dazzling splendor by the evening mists, stood on the edge of the horizon like a great drop of bright red clotted blood. The only sound heard was that of the katydid, portending frost, and the chilliness of the evening was sufficient to cause a belief in the early fulfillment of the prophesy. On every side was a great sea of waving corn, the husks almost bursting with fullness and standing in silent derision of the complaint of poor crops. The home of the Willerfords stood back almost a quarter of a mile south from an unfrequented road and is a story and a half structure. It presents a comfortable appearance, peeping, as it does, from behind a clump of plum trees, but it gives no clue to the squalor and misery within. Near the plum orchard over a hundred splendid shoats and fat Berkshires ready for market were lazily sleeping.

The place, however, was a lonely one. There was not a house within half a mile. A person could be tortured there every day in the week and his agonizing cries would not be heard by anybody save his tormentors, the cattle and other animals about the place. On driving up the road old man Willerford, his son William and the poor negro slave were found cutting corn and loading it on a rack for the cattle. Had all three been masked the colored boy could have been easily identified by the filthy rags that scarcely covered his nakedness, while the Willerfords were well clad. The events of the few preceding days had given the Missourians some idea as to public sentiment concerning them and it was evident that the advent of a stranger caused some consternation. Both the old man and his son William, a young giant of twenty-six, came forward in response to the salute, carrying their long, keen-edged corn knives, and wearing a look of defiance which it was not hard to read was backed by fear and concern. THE BEE correspondent introduced himself, told who he was and what he came for, and announced his intention of spending the evening with them.

THEY WERE PARALYZED.

The declaration temporarily paralyzed them either by its unexpected candor or checkiness, it is hard to tell which. But the "secesh onist," despite his other faults, is hospitable and the stranger guest is never driven away. A chance was thereby given to investigate matters, and it resulted in the corroboration of the direst reports. THE BEE correspondent had scarcely introduced himself when a neighbor came driving by with a letter, and at the scribe's request the son read the following:

Mr. Willerford: Dear Sir—I write to offer you two propositions: You can accept either you want. If you will give Till a written contract for a certain sum of money when he is twenty-one years of age and agree to see that he is kept in school each winter I will let him alone. Otherwise we will sue you and your younger son for cruelty and the older son for horsestealing, and will make you a great deal of trouble. I go to Omaha to hold an indignation meeting among the colored people tomorrow night. You can write me what you will do. I have stirred the colored people up and will get the whole affair in the newspapers; I will not do anything until Wednesday, so as to have a chance to hear from you. I do not desire to hurt or trouble you, but want Till righted, and we have raised money to do it with. You can only keep him by complying with a reasonable agreement. Your son stole the boy outright this morning and only for my efforts he would have been followed and put to trouble. We have had a detective in the community and all the witnesses we need to prove cruelty. Write me at Omaha, Neb., care the Progress office. Respectfully, L. G. JORDAN.

"Now jess see," said the old man, "how they are trying to get this nigger from me. He belongs to me, and they have no more right to take him than they have one of those horses or cows. But I don't propose to give him up."

The old man is a powerfully built fellow and as vigorous as a man of thirty-five. He has a grizzled beard and a nose of that complexion developed by an intimate acquaintance with applejack and Kentucky mountain dew.

TILL KEPT OUT OF SIGHT.

It was noticed that while the others were talking Till was always out of sight, or if visible was hard at work. While supper was in progress he was out milking the sixteen cows and when he sat down to partake of the leavings Mrs. Willerford said:

"Till, help yourself to anything on the table," and then she gave him a suggestive punch in the ribs which evidently meant there were a number of mental reservations known only to her and him.

A more abject picture of humility than this poor negro could not be imagined. He was the ideal slave. His voice had the tremulous plaintiveness of the serf crushed in spirit and knowing nothing but his master's will. The piteous accents of that voice once heard will ring in the ears of the hearer for hours. He was evidently not allowed to talk and when your correspondent wished to question him the interrogations were reproduced by the Willerfords and couched in such language as to plainly indicate what answer was expected from him.

Everything said concerning his clothes was found to be true. He was ragged and filthy. His shoes were the cast-offs of one of the Willerfords and were too long for him by about two inches. He wore overalls, and a ragged wamus through which his black arms could be seen at intervals of almost every inch. The request to look at his back was met with universal disapproval, and this end was reached only through a strategic system of tactics. And after the poor naked back was exposed—Merciful Father! what a sight! Almost a network of scars! It hardly seems possible that one could endure the agony consequent upon receiving such wounds and live. Here are a dozen round scars that might have been made by thrusts of a pitchfork, there long welts with dumb lips of proud flesh telling of some horrible beating with the black snake whip; here are wounds that awfully suggest wounds made by the needle-like points of a piece of hedge brush. The entire Willerford outfit involuntarily trembled and turned deathly pale as involuntary exclamations of surprise fell from THE BEE correspondent's lips. The memory of that poor back like the voice of the slave is sufficient to haunt the dreams of the kind hearted for a life time.

A STOLEN INTERVIEW.

After still further diplomacy a private stolen interview was held with the poor boy, but he was too frightened to talk. The memory of what caused those terrible scars on his back kept him in terror and he spoke the words that he had evidently been taught to utter in the presence of strangers, declaring that he was treated first rate.

Later in the evening Sam Willerford, the thirty-six-year-old son, appeared on the scene. He towers even above his giant father and brother and has a coarse, brutal, merciless face. He admitted to having beaten the "nigger" with a club and rudely jested about the poor fellow. THE BEE correspondent had seen enough and left. Somehow Sam Willerford learned that Mr. McCurdy had informed THE BEE of his cruelty and this morning just before McCurdy took the train to come to Lincoln to attend the fair Sam met him and brutally assaulted him. The "nigger-driver" was promptly arrested and fined $5 and costs. Mr. McCurdy now declares his intention of taking the lead hereafter in bringing this case of unconstitutional slave owning into the courts and will see that the Willerfords receive their proper treatment for their misdeeds.

WHISTLER-MOORE EPISODE.

The London Artist Justifies His Action at Drury Lane.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Sept. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—I have just had the pleasure of interviewing Whistler in regard to the episode at Drury Lane theater, in which he and Augustus Moore, editor of the Hawk, played leading parts. In the first place, Whistler wanted it understood that he had not acted in anger. "I started out to cane this fellow," he explained, sipping some excellent Monongahela whisky, "with as little emotion as I would prepare to kill a rat. I did cane him to the great satisfaction of my many friends and his many enemies, and that was the end of it. See?"

"Yes," said I, "but Moore don't seem to see it in that light. Have you seen what he says in today's Hawk?" and I pointed to an article entitled: "The Gentle Art of Making a Goose of One's Self."

Fixing an eye-glass in his right optic Whistler, with many contemptuous shrugs, read as follows: "I am sorry, but I have had to slap Mr. Whistler. My Irish blood got the better of me, and before I knew it the shrivelled up little monkey was knocked over and kicking about on the floor."

Having read so much the artist put down the paper and laughed heartily. "Now, what is one to think of a man who takes refuge behind such barefaced falsehood. He says he knocked me down. Please look me over and see if you can find any bruises. Are my eyes black, is my nose out of shape? Look carefully. There certainly are no traces of a knock-down blow. Of course not, because he never touched me. I'm sure I don't know why, for he is a much bigger man than I. My idea is that he was thoroughly cowed by the moral force of my attack. You see, the man makes a living writing blackguardly paragraphs and he probably felt that his hour of retribution had come."

"He complains you struck him unarmed and unprepared."

"Yes, and then the next breath he calls me a pair wee jamil and says pityingly: 'Instinctively my hand went out and over went the little chap like a bucket of spilled water.' Only imagine a puny little man taking this herculean gentleman unawares. Poor old lion, that didn't have a chance against the wicked lamb!" and Whistler's eyes twinkled with fun.

"But how about your cane?"

"Here it is, hardly more than a switch, as you see, a little piece of rattan bought for the purpose; besides I did not strike him without warning, in fact, I could not, for his back was to me and I had to turn him around to get at his face; then I cut him again and again as hard as I could, hissing 'Hawk' with each stroke. Oh, you can take my word for it, everything was done in the cleanest and most correct fashion possible. Capital whisky, this."

"As a general thing, sir, do you believe in this taking the law in one's own hands?"

"Certainly, in a country like this. He insulted a deceased relative of mine and English law gives no protection to the dead, so I acted. The man had to be chastized and I did it. I regard such writers as human vermin, who should be stamped on pitilessly. If you can hit such a wretch, slap his face or twist his nose you have done well, and all good citizens will thank you. If in the process you get hammered yourself, that is only a detail and you must take your chances. That the man you insult is stronger than you or more skillful with his fists, has nothing to do with it—you have asserted yourself and guarded your honor, see?"

"Then would you not approve of duelling?"

"Most decidedly—with gentlemen," smiling at the emphasis, "which of course would not cover the present case."

A little later, having looked over Mr. Whistler's new home and lovely grounds, I withdrew, having at last found an instance in which a man can be plucky and show the white feather at the same time.

Remarkable Mind Reading.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—P. Alexander Johnstone, a mind reader, performed a feat in this city today which eclipsed all similar records made by Bishop or others. He has been doing many remarkable things here and finally his manager decided to attempt the same test that resulted in the death of the well known mind reader in New York—that of finding a name in a hotel register. A number of well known newspaper men and physicians drove in a hack from the Auditorium to the Grand Pacific by tortuous routes and going to the register they selected a name. Leaving one of their number in charge of the register, they returned to the Auditorium, where Johnstone had remained in the custody of another committeeman. They bandaged his eyes securely. Johnstone instantly rushed down stairs, mounted a carriage and drove blindfolded to the Grand Pacific, avoiding cable cars and thousands of vehicles on the way. He rushed to the register, turned the leaves rapidly, found the name, repeated it, gave the number of the page and the date of the month. On his way back to the Auditorium Johnstone was taken with a severe chill, which threw him into a cataleptic fit. The physicians at first pronounced him dead but after working over him two hours life was again perceptible. Tonight the mind reader is resting comfortably but is exceedingly weak.

White Men for War.

MILES CITY, Mont., Sept. 10.—A telegram was received today by the coroner from the Sonque River agency notifying him that a murder had been committed and the body was awaiting his arrival. The telegram gives no further particulars but taken in connection with a letter received yesterday it is supposed to account of the disappearance of Hugh Boyle, a young cattle man who has been missing from Lame Deer. It is thought here he was murdered by Indians.

It was only last Saturday Indians were arrested for the murder of Robert Ferguson last May and were turned loose from a lack of evidence. The Boyle murder following so closely will arouse the white settlers about the Cheyenne reservation to war. They had declared this summer if another white man was killed they would send the women and children out of the country and together with the cowboys wage a war of extermination on the Indians. This they are abundantly able to do.

Wissmann Starts for London.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Baron Wissmann has departed for London.

DECLINES THE NOMINATION.

Van Wyck Will Not Be the Independent Candidate for Congress.

HE STATES HIS REASONS BRIEFLY.

Allan Root the Unanimous Choice of the Congressional Committee for the Vacant Place on the Ticket.

A well attended meeting of the congressional committee of the independent party was held at Gate City hall last night, Allan Root was chosen chairman and C. W. Miller of South Omaha secretary.

The following delegates were present from the various counties of the district:

Sarpy, George Baker; Saunders, F. L. Leighton; Lancaster, George W. Blake; Otoe, H. P. Farnsworth; Cass, Joseph Clark; Richardson, John Lichlon; Nemaha, F. J. Ferguson; Gage, Julius Vogel; Pawnee, O. E. Hall; Johnson, Dr. Brooks; Douglas, Allan Root and C. W. Miller.

Senator C. H. Van Wyck sent a letter to the convention declining the nomination of the party for congress in this district. The letter was as follows:

To the congressional committee of the independent convention for the First congressional district of the state of Nebraska:

Thanking generous friends for the honor of the nomination as "representative in congress," still more the many warm-hearted ones who have been sincerely urging its acceptance, yet I feel constrained, after much deliberation, to return it to those who gave it.

Many of you know that I refused to be a candidate for the same position two years ago, and now when it was again proposed, was as unwilling to consent. But those whose wishes and judgment are to me almost as law, insisted that I should at least give the matter further consideration and hear what they might urge, and when after to repeated counsellings I had fully determined not to accept, was still urged from time to time to wait further, and out of deference to their wishes did so, hence the delay until this time, but a conclusion should now be reached and the ticket completed by the selection of another.

Not desiring the office it seemed bad policy for the success of the ticket to be a candidate.

Whoever has been in public life and enjoyed the confidence of friends is at times arraigned as ambitious and subject to the suspicion and criticism that he is always seeking office. Neither seeking or desiring, there is no reason why I should be placed in a position to provoke the belligerency of that class of patriots, when it could be of no benefit to the ticket or the cause.

It has been urged that duty required, duty to the cause for which I have labored and been subject to contumely and ridicule and falsehood for many years. If such were the case I would not hesitate but cheerfully enter the arena.

This argument was good years ago, when advocacy of the principles we now profess cost loss of favor and position and sacrifices were necessary. I well know what it would and did cost then, but the hazard was willingly and knowingly assumed.

Fortunately times are changed. The masses have aroused for self-protection. Repeated warnings and entreaties were unavailing. They were content to sow for others to reap, and the results of their labor to be absorbed by the few, until corn and beef returned them less than actual cost when they awoke from long and dangerous slumber.

Now, the next gospel can be proclaimed without risk, where formerly the people seemed as anxious as their prototypes to stone Stephen and the prophets.

The tide has been rapidly flowing from ebb to flood. Men require no argument for conversion, which comes as suddenly as to Paul.

They begin to know how it is themselves, for experience, that costly but effective teacher, has been abroad and through all the land. Now the tide is not only at flood, but rushing irresistibly and bearing away all obstacles.

No sacrifices are now demanded from a standard bearer. In the enthusiasm of an awakened public sentiment, with victory just perching on our standard, the laborers are not few; the great army is recruited without effort, and those ready to bear the banner press diligently to the front, as they see success not far away. Therefore, the argument of duty and necessity to accept loses its force.

There is then no reason because of non-acceptance to assume that I am not willing to make sacrifices or am indifferent.

Probably no man in the state has greater gratification that the Red sea has been passed, that we are "getting out of the wilderness" and the promised land is in sight. I joined in the conflict when there was not enough of stream to create even an ebb tide, which has grown to the mighty rushing torrent of today. It will give increased gratification to toil and labor for the same cause not maligned by our enemies with the taunt that I am seeking office.

In this district where is located the power of the great corporations the whole kennel would be unmuzzled.

At this juncture I can better serve the cause as a private in the ranks than as a standard bearer where you will be compelled to hear the senseless cry of politician and office seeker.

You can readily select one who will not subject you to answer any such imputation and who will not draw the fire of wealthy corporations, gravel trains and all the appliances as effective and dangerous as the shotgun policy.

Not only is the truth dawning but results are following. Republican senators can now demand in the United States senate free lumber, free sugar and other tariff modifications without being stigmatized as deserters from party and hounded as free trade democrats.

They can even oppose caucus action of their party and not be branded as renegades.

They can arraign corporations that by excessive, extortionate rates they refuse to transport western grain in exchange for eastern coal, compelling producers to burn corn for fuel without being aspersed as enemies of the state.

To secure a delegation in congress which will be responsive to the wants and demands of the people may cost much effort but the people are prepared for the conflict.

After this campaign the leaders of the old political parties who allow rings and corporations to teach that mere partizan triumph is more important than establishing principles and securing reforms for the benefit of the masses will be taught, even if they do learn or appreciate the lesson, that party shiboleths and war cries and resolutions cannot always be used as tricks of legerdemain when the people are earnestly demanding bread and equal rights in the struggle of life. And that the despotism of corporations and the anarchism of trusts and syndicates must be destroyed.

Amid the plaudits and rejoicing of a new movement which promises emancipation from political thraldom let us remember to avoid the appearance of evil and shun conditions which always wreck party organizations, and be not so blinded by success, or confidence, as not to notice or heed signals of danger, or be environed by schemers we are now escaping and surrender to rings and bosses that power which can alone bring relief.

The declination was accepted with expressions of regret by various members of the committee.

Senator Van Wyck's place on the ticket was then filled by the nomination for congress of Allen Root of Douglas county. Mr. Root was the unanimous choice of the convention, and, in accepting the honor, made an enthusiastic speech pledging himself to make the fight to the best of his ability.

His nomination was the subject of much congratulatory speech making, and each delegate present pledged his support to the ticket.

James Kenney of Omaha was elected chairman of the congressional committee and an executive committee was chosen consisting of James Kenney and C. W. Miller of Douglas and George Becker of Sarpy.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

They Meet in Convention, Nominate and Adopt a Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 10.—Chairman Michener of the state central committee called the state republican convention to order this morning. The committee on permanent organization reported Hon. R. W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the treasury, for chairman, and he was received with tumultuous applause. He spoke for the better part of an hour, going into the history of the republican and democratic tariff interests, etc.

The platform was then reported. It endorses the administration of the president and the conduct of Speaker Reed; condemns the democratic doctrine of free trade; favors reciprocity; approves the pension legislation of the present congress; demands laws to prevent food adulteration; denounces trusts and combinations; favors reasonable river and harbor improvements; denounces the whitecap outrages; demands local option and approves the original package bill.

A resolution was adopted ordering the secretary of the convention to send a congratulatory telegram to Thomas B. Reed, "formerly of Maine, but now of the United States."

The plank endorsing Harrison is as follows: "We endorse the administration of Benjamin Harrison and the able statesmen selected as his co-laborers and advisers as being wise, vigorous and patriotic. It has kept the pledges made to the people, has carefully guarded and zealously promoted their welfare, and elevated the condition of the public service.

"We heartily approve the action of the republicans in congress under the brilliant leadership of Thomas B. Reed. They have again proved that the republican party can be relied upon to meet and solve great public questions, and has once more demonstrated its capacity for intelligent and patriotic government."

The tariff plank reaffirms the belief in the republican doctrine of protection to American industries, condemns the democratic doctrine of free trade, and commends the policy of reciprocity proposed in connection with the pending tariff legislation.

Milton Trussler was nominated for secretary of state.

For auditor, I. N. Walker of Marion was nominated.

For treasurer George W. Pixley was nominated; for statistician, John Morrill; for superintendent of public instruction, James Henry; for state geologist, James M. Coulter.

The platform urges the passage of a service pension bill; commends the silver bill; on the question of labor, favors protection against every form of convict or servile labor prohibition of employment of young children in factories and mines, protection of railroad employes by uniform couplers, etc., arbitration of differences with employer, and condemns democrats both in congress and the state legislature who, while expressing regard for workingmen, failed to enact efficient laws on these subjects. The platform repeats the demand for free, equal and honest elections in every part of the United States; favors legislation against alien ownership of land needed for homes of independent American farmers.

The convention was one of the largest and most harmonious ever held by Indiana republicans. References in speeches to Reed, Blaine and Harrison were loudly applauded, the first named receiving the greatest share of hand clapping endorsement.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 10.—The state prohibition convention assembled this morning. William Hamlin of Amherst was chosen chairman and the usual committees were appointed. Dr. Blackmer was nominated for the governorship by acclamation. lieutenant governor, George Kempton of Sharon; secretary of state, George Q. Crittenden, Buckland; attorney general, Walcott Hamlin of Amherst; treasurer and receiver general, William H. Gleason of Boston; auditor, Augustus R. Smith of Lee. The platform demands elimination of the liquor traffic from foreign commerce, interstate trade and home enterprises. It is set forth that the republican party willingly embodies its temperance virtues in its president, who gives bibulous banquets, its vice president, who sets up altars to Bacchus on his own premises, and the senate, which refuses to banish king alcohol from its end of the capitol and places the leading liquor sellers of the country on its important committees.

The platform further declares for equal suffrage irrespective of sex; arbitration for international difficulties; liberal fostering of education by the government, state and national; that the senate owes just consideration to the farmer, whose interests are now sacrificed in favor of monopolists and counterfeit products; declares republican and democratic parties both so complicated with corrupt corporations, that no reform can be expected of them; asks all prohibitionists of whatever views on the tariff to unite in denouncing the sale of the presidency of the country in consideration of the surrender of every other industry to lordly manufacturers who, in connection with the liquor interests, control the republican party.

Michigan Democrats.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 10.—The democratic state convention was called to order this morning at 11 o'clock by Hon. H. M. Ford, temporary chairman. After the appointment of committees the convention adjourned until 2:30.

At the afternoon session, E. B. Wyman of Hamburg, was nominated for governor; John Strong of Monroe, lieutenant governor; Frederick Braisted of Ishpeming for treasurer; A. A. Ellis of Ionia for attorney general; John W. McGrath of Detroit for justice of the supreme court; Captain Daniel E. Soper of Newago for secretary of state; Colonel David Baker of Niles for commissioner of the land office; Ferris H. Fitch of Pontiac for superintendent of public instruction, and David A. Gammond of Charlotte for member of the state board of education.

The platform reaffirms the principles of the democratic national platform, points with pride to the Cleveland administration, condemns the Harrison administration on all points, favors liberal pensions, denounces the Lodge election bill, demands the reservation of the public domain for homesteads for actual settlers, condemns the policy of giving bounty to promote commercial relations with other countries until closer commercial relations with those countries can be maintained, favors the creation of a merchant marine which can be brought about by unrestricted commerce, favors secret ballot, believes in the free and unlimited coinage of silver and condemns the republican party because it demonetized and still refuses the demands of the people for its restoration to equality with gold. The McKinley bill was also denounced.

Maine Election Returns.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—The Advertiser has full representative returns from ten counties in Maine, and partial returns from the remaining six. They indicate a democratic gain of twelve representatives, making the house stand 113 republicans to 38 democrats. The senate stands four democrats and twenty-seven republicans.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 10.—The Evening Journal has returns from practically the whole state, footing up Burleigh 63,565, Thompson 44,884, Clark 2,848, scattering 956; republican plurality 18,721. The remaining places voted in 1886: Republicans 925, democrats 814, scattering 106.

South Carolina Democrats.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 10.—The democratic state committee met this noon, but up to midnight has failed to perfect a permanent organization, there being a very determined contest between the Tillmanites and other factions.

Nominated for Congress.

HOLTON, Kan., Sept. 10.—The republicans of the First congressional district today nominated Case Broderick for representative, Morrill, of pension bill fame, having declined renomination.

The Presidential Party.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 10.—Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee are in the hands of a resident physician this evening. The latter has a touch of neuralgia. Mrs. Harrison's ailment is by no means of a serious character, and with rest and quiet it will probably wear off in a few days.

The president was advised of the proceedings of the republican convention at Indianapolis and was naturally pleased at the endorsement of his administration.

Flooding a Fair.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A steady downpour of rain all night and today filled the streams here and covered the fair grounds at an average depth of three feet. The fair had to be declared off and numerous valuable hogs and other animals were drowned.

Lost Her Securities.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.—While witnessing a wedding this afternoon Mrs. F. Feiber's pocket was picked of securities valued at $600.

DEPEW ARRIVES ON A RACER.

The Teutonic Brings Him in Ahead of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The White Star steamer Teutonic came in winner today in the great ocean race with the Inman liner, City of New York. The Teutonic passed Davitt's rock light ship, Queenstown, at 3:11 p. m., on the 4th instant, and arrived off Sandy Hook light at 7:35 a. m., making the run between the two points in 5 days, 20 hours and 54 minutes. The best previous run of the Teutonic between the same points was 5 days, 19 hours and 5 minutes. The best run of the trip was that made yesterday—500 miles. The most prominent passengers on the Teutonic were Archbishop Corrigan and Chauncey M. Depew.

For the first three days of the voyage the Teutonic encountered strong southwest winds and heavy head seas, which prevented her making as good time as she had done. The two ocean racers kept well together until Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, when the Teutonic last saw the City of New York.

Depew and Corrigan were taken off by friends who went down the bay to meet the Teutonic. Among the first to welcome Depew were General Manager Touncey and Vice-president Walter Webb of the New York Central. Depew was conducted below, where he and Webb had a private conversation.

At luncheon Loomis welcomed Depew home in a brief speech in which he touched upon the subject of the New York Central strike.

Depew responding, said: "About me is the largest representation of the organization of the New York Central road that during my presidency has been gathered in any one place. I take it as testimony to the fact that the organization of the New York Central is a unit in its policy and its action. [Cheers.] I am not here to discuss the questions which have been so ably discussed by Loomis, but to say that my two months of vacation, which were entered upon at the usual date and from which I have returned at the usual date, left the management of the road in the hands of the duly accredited officers whom the directory believed fully competent to manage it in any difficulties that might arise, and they have demonstrated that the confidence has not been misplaced. [Cheers.] I noticed that one of the newspapers that came to me seemed to be discussing my presidential chances. When I act as president of the Central I act for the interests of that corporation without any regard whatever to my political chances or opportunities."

WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS.

The Result Falls Short of the Preceding Week.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Tomorrow's Price Current will say: The western packing for the week has been 210,000 hogs, falling short of the preceding week 30,000; corresponding week last year, 150,000; from March to date, 7,375,000, against 5,430,000 last year. The quality of a considerable proportion of the offerings is unsatisfactory. Following are comparisons for leading places:

Cities.	1890	1889
Chicago	2,505,000	1,740,000
Kansas City	1,145,000	885,000
Omaha	745,000	525,000
St. Louis	288,000	321,000
Indianapolis	300,000	221,000
Cincinnati	170,000	145,000
Milwaukee	284,000	215,000
Sioux City	340,000	238,000
Cedar Rapids	220,000	151,000
Ottumwa	144,000	108,000
Wichita	178,000	56,000
Lincoln	71,000	64,000
All others	966,000	795,000

Reed Back in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Speaker Reed reached Washington this morning and appeared at the capitol at about 11 o'clock. He went at once to his room, where he has since remained, seeing no one. It was expected that he would take his seat in the chair at the opening of the session, but he did not respond to the summons of the doorkeeper and Speaker Pro Tem Burrows called the house to order.

On the way to the capitol the speaker was warmly greeted by both republicans and democrats, receiving congratulations on all hands. Later in the day he held a sort of impromptu reception in his room at the capitol, many members calling on him. Magnificent floral designs adorned his desk this morning. They included a gavel and a pine tree, emblematic of Maine.

Speaker Reed gave a lunch to about twenty members of the house, including the chairmen of the leading committees, and those who took part in the Maine campaign.

A Convention of Seamen.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The delegates from the Coast Seamen's union of the Pacific coast to the international convention of seamen to be held in Glasgow, Scotland, the first week in October, reached this city today. At this convention in Glasgow an effort will be made to unite the seamen of all countries into one organization. It is claimed there are 50,000 men in the confederated unions of the United States. The English unions are also large and united, being associated with those of the British colonies, and there are also large unions in Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland and Belgium. There are none whatever, however, in Russia, France, Spain or Italy.

Three More Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota, chairman of the house committee on the eleventh census today, introduced an apportionment bill on the basis of one representative for each 178,371 of the population. This would provide for a total representation of 355. Under this apportionment, Alabama, California, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin would each gain one member. Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas and Pennsylvania each two, and Minnisota and Nebraska each three. The only state to lose a representative would be Ohio, which would lose one.

Found Gold in a Tree.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A man employed in cutting logs at W. W. Wood's saw-mill near Sly Park, Eldorado, Nev., Monday, found a bottle containing $100 in gold dust. He was sawing a tree down when he struck something. After the tree was down he found a bottle containing $100 in gold dust at the center of the tree. It was probably put in the tree years ago by some old miner. The wood had grown around the bottle and the gold dust was packed in solid as a rock.

Richard Himself Again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Richard Croker, the well known Tammany chieftain, arrived this morning on the City of New York. He was met at the dock by a number of Tammany leaders and warmly welcomed. He said he was in excellent health and refused to talk in respect to his intentions in the fall campaign.

The Sheep Industry in Dakota.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Herdsmen arrived here today with 2,000 sheep, which they drove from Wyoming. They belong to capitalists who will let them out to farmers to encourage sheep raising in this portion of the state.

Tied up by Landslides.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Erie road, Bradford, Eldred & Cuba and Wellsville & Coudersport roads are tied up at Wellsville today by landslides caused by heavy rains prevailing.

Changing Pulpits.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—The Rev. Howard Johnston, pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city has received a call to the Presbyterian church in Des Moines, Ia.

Rumored Passenger Rate Reduction.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—It is reported that the Chicago & Alton is on the eve of making a regular passenger rate of 2 cents a mile on all classes of travel.

Emperor William's Plans.

BERLIN, August 10.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Emperor William will spend two days in Vienna after his hunting trip with the Austrian emperor.

HONORING GENERAL CROOK.

The New Omaha Fort to Be Named After the Gallant Indian Fighter.

ADDITIONAL NEBRASKA CONGRESSMEN.

The Reapportionment Plan of Representative Dunnell, if Adopted, Will Give the State Three More Members.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON D. C., Sept. 10.

It is now practically determined that the new fort at Omaha is to be named after General Crook. The department has notified Senator Manderson that it desires the names of General Crook and General Thomas, and that the manner in which these names are to be honored is by attaching them to two of the forts of the country. The department asked Senator Manderson to furnish any further objections, if he had them, why the name of the gallant Indian fighter should not be attached to Omaha's new military post, and, as he had no further objections, he so notified the department, and therefore Fort Omaha will in all probability be designated Fort Crook in the very near future.

PADDOCK AND THE TARIFF.

Senator Paddock, in speaking to THE BEE correspondent this afternoon concerning his own vote and that of other western senators upon the tariff bill, said: "The measure was so materially amended from the manner in which it originally came to the senate, so many changes were made of benefit to the west, the reciprocity idea was incorporated in the bill, and besides this the tariff commission scheme was adopted before we were asked to vote upon it. All these charges were in line with western sentiment and interests. Many objectionable features of the measure had been eliminated and others made less objectionable and of course we voted for it. The bill is in many respects a vast improvement upon the existing law. So far as the existing tariff affects western interests western senators could not do otherwise than support the measure even if they did not desire to do so. The tariff bill is not perfect, but it is much better than we had reason to believe it would be presented to us, and therefore no apology for our votes is necessary."

THREE MORE MEMBERS.

The reapportionment scheme introduced today by Congressman Dunnell, chairman of the house committee on the eleventh census, if carried into effect will give Nebraska three additional members of congress. This is in accordance with suggestions heretofore made in THE BEE that the delegation in the house from Nebraska on the next apportionment would certainly be doubled.

MADE A MISCALCULATION.

It is beginning to look very much as if the elections' committee had made a miscalculation in calling up the Langston-Venable case. Colonel O'Ferrall wasted all of today again by filibustering against its consideration, and although Speaker Reed is expected to take hold of it tomorrow, it is hard to see how he can break the deadlock now existing. It seems impossible to get a republican quorum back to Washington, and without such a quorum nothing can be accomplished. A call of the house was ordered three times today, but each time the quorum disappeared as soon as the doors were opened and an attempt made to proceed to business. The fault lies entirely with absenteeism. Chairman Rowell had confidently expected a quorum today, but instead of that a call of the house showed that there were only 120 republicans in the house, or forty-six less than a quorum. The absentees have been called back again and again since last Friday when the election committee decided it would call up this case on the following Tuesday, so that the absence of nearly fifty republicans today, when every one of them know how urgently he is needed, would indicate that those who have not come back as yet do not propose to come back at all. It must be remembered, too, that of the republicans who are present several will act with the democrats in opposition to Langston. A number of republicans began to manifest some impatience today and two or three told Mr. Haugen of Wisconsin, who is in charge of the case for the committee, that it would be wiser to withdraw the case for the present. A number of others admit that they do not see how the case can be won unless some means can be devised to obtain a quorum. The tariff bill is expected in the house tomorrow. This means that the end of the session is not very far off and members are all growing anxious for days for their committees or for individual bills. Unless something is done tomorrow the committee will be almost compelled to abandon the case at this time. A proposition will be made to the republicans as soon as the tariff bill comes in that if this case is dropped all democratic opposition to the tariff bill in conference and in the house will be abandoned in return. If the Langston-Venable case is dropped it is not intended to take up any more election cases this session.

DR. SALMON'S VISIT ABROAD.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department, has just returned from a trip to England and Scotland, where he went to put in operation a system of inspection of cattle shipped from this country. To a representative of THE BEE Dr. Salmon said today that his observation satisfied him that Great Britain would do away with the present restrictions against American cattle. There is a strong feeling among the farmers of England and Scotland in favor of importing American cattle. These farmers have an abundance of grass and other feed which they could use to much advantage in fattening the cattle from this side. But, as the restrictive law is operated, all our cattle have to be killed at the docks on arrival. The farmers are beginning to feel that the restriction operates directly against them and is mainly upheld by the raisers of thoroughbred stock who are anxious to shut out competition and maintain high prices. Dr. Salmon made frequent visits to the British department of agriculture, which, he says, is operated much in the same manner as our own. While the officials were not specially enthusiastic in aiding efforts to secure a standing for American cattle, they put no obstacles in the way. Permission was secured from the minister of foreign affairs to locate United States inspectors at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, which are the chief points for receiving cattle. These inspectors were taken from this country and they have now commenced their work. Although a great cry has gone up as to the amount of pleuro-pneumonia sent over from this country, Dr. Salmon was unable to find a single case since last February. He went among the English inspectors and not one of them knew of a case coming from this country throughout last