### NEBRASKA FREIGHT RATES.

What the Boarl of Transportation is Doing in the Way of Regulation.

SECRETARIES WORKING LEISURELY.

Many Days Consumed in Making a Table for Reference-Prospects for a Change-Opinions of the Board.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 8 .- [Special to THE Bar !-Members of the state board of transportation are awakening to a realization of the force of Tun Bun's arguments for a reduction of railroad freight rates, and within the past week these officials have shown a decided disposition to take speedy action on the matter. Nearly two months ago, shortly after the election of the new secretaries. members of the board asked those subordinates to investigate the matter of freight ites with a view to making a reduction in

the Nebraska tariff and report to the board. No formal resolution to that effect was passed, which lays the board open to the suspicion of being afraid to go on record, but one of its members explains that this means was taken to avoid expected opposition. This movement of the board has been 'kept a profound secret; apparently not a whisper of it has reached the outside politicians, who usually are posted on all that is going on sub

The secretaries have not made rapid progress in their work, and members of the board are growing impatient. The latter have prodded the secretaries repeatedly, and their patience has nearly reached the point of exhaustion. Treasurer Hill's idea was to compare the lowa with the Nebraska rates, and make a maximum schedule therefrom, allowing a reasonable increase on account of the difference in the volume of business. Attorney General Hastings proposed making a comparison of the rates of a number of contiguous states for the board's considera-

After two months' effort the three secretaries have compiled a table making a com-parative showing of the local distance tariff in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin. This rable shows the rates for 5, 10, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450 and 500 miles. The members of the board who are arging this action adopted The Bee's suggestion, and in-structed the secretaries to make a showing only on those articles which are moved in bulk. Accordingly the table makes a stow-ing on ten of those classes, namely: Wheat, other grains, lumber, salt, horses, cattle, sheep and hard and soft coal. It also embodies the figures for merchandise first class, and class A, but these are only for passing comparison, and it is not pro-posed that the proposed schedule shall effect the existing rates on the merchandise classes.

### Plans of the Secretaries.

One of the secretaries is authority for the statement that they intend to make a tocal distance tariff for Nebraska and submit it to the board. He ventured the opinion that it will be completed before the fall crops are moved. Of course it is impossible to tell what that tariff will be. The secretaries themselves probably do not know, but they have been speculating on the future and they "think" it will range from 10 to 25 per cent higher than the Iowa rates. That opinion. perhaps, is based on the expressed desires of their superiors.

The secretaries propose doing another thing, which indicates that they will use the the Nebraska railroads according to their earning power per mile, similar to the lowa method. In the latter state roads earning in excess of a certain number of dollars per mile are grouped in class A, and the commissioners' schedule applies to all such roads. Then there are classes B and C for lines with nuller earning capacities. Railroads lass B may charge 15 per cent in excess of se schedule rate, and those in class C 30 per

The foregoing is an outline of the work of the secretaries in this matter, past and pros-pective. When criticised for their apparent lowness, they allege in explanation that the job is a bigger one than outsiders suspect that they don't know much about the busi ness any way, and that they have to go slow in order not to make mistakes. The table which they have compiled is simply an array of twelve columns of figures copied from the printed tariffs of the seven states mentioned.
It looks as though two men, one to read the figures, and another to set them down, ought to do the job in two days easily; but the sec-rotaries, in an indefinite sort of a way, assert that it is not so easy as it looks, and, besides, they "have a great many other things to at

But this sort of dilly-dailying will not con-tinue much longer. The Bee has stirred a demand among republicans for action, and the board is feeling the pressure. Its mem-bers have given the secretaries notice to basten in this work, and they are in earnest about it. Auditor Benton makes no secreto his opposition to the movement, but the other four members are favorable to pushing the matter to a final conclusion at once.

## No Certainty of Reduction.

It must not be understood, however, that this assures the reduction in freight rates demanded for the relief of the people of Ne brusku. The work of the secretaries is pre liminary to getting the matter before the board in an intelligent and comprehensive form, there to be discussed and passed on. Treasurer Hill is committed to the proposed reduction, and Auditor Benton will un-doubtedly be against it. Attorney General Hastings, Secretary of State Allen and Commissioner Humphrey say they want to do what is fair and just as between the railroads and the people, but being new members of the board they are not prepared to commit themselves until they sider the evidence which the secretaric are supposed to be preparing. They feel the pressure from within as well as from with out the party lines, and it is not improbable that Treasurer Hill will be supported by enough of his colleagues to secure the desired

#### reduction in Nebraska freight rates. Earnings of Iowa Roads.

It has been claimed in Iowa, notwithstand ing the fact that rates have been reduced for the past three years, the roads have really declared larger dividends than they had

during the preceding term.

The total earnings for 1890 are shown to the total earnings for 1880 are shown to have been \$41,318,133,69. This shows an increase over those of 1889 of \$4,179,733,94. But it can not be shown what percentage of this is due to the natural increase of business or how much may be credited to the rates which have been established. The operating expenses of the state of the contract of the con penses of the roads in lowa during the year 1800 was \$27.856,657.24, while for 1880 they were \$25,286,300.30, showing an increase for the former year of \$2,570,347.94. In a certain sense these figures are incomplete, because the Iowa commissioners are compelled to admit that several of the more important through and local lines have made no report. As regards the proposed reduction of rates the members of the board of transportation speak as follows:

### What the Board Says.

A. R. Humphrey, commissioner of public lands—I haven't had time since the adjournment of the legislature to give the ques of a reduction of rates much attention. secretaries of the board, however, are make ing a comparative statement of rates now But the subject will be given attention im industely. Whatever is right will be done and what is a square deal goes. J. C. Allen, secretary of state—The secre-

taries of the board for some time past have been making a comparison of the rates on ratiroads in other states, notably Dakota, Kausas, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. We propose to compare them with the rates which we obtain now in Nebrasia. Before Iact, I want to know in Nebraska - Before I act. I want to know | The Haste, whether the rates we have now are higher or has resigned.

more unjust than prevail in other states. If I find that a change should be made I am going to have my reasons fer making it. If the rates should remain as they are now I am going to know why also.

J. E. Hill, state tressurer—My position on the rate question and the regularing of the same within the state is well known by my former artilline on the bard of transportation. I shall still ecoperate with the other members in a fair and equitable adjustment of railroad rates to correspond with those of adjoining states.

Attorney General Hustings - There is not a Attorney General Hastings—There is not a member of the state operal of transportation, I think, who is not in favor of revising the rates. We have had our secretaries at work on comparative sheets for some time, and they are about reads to report. If the rates will be cutting they will be cut. If they will not near it I propose to stand up before the people and tell them so. We propose to be just and fair to all parties. The other member of the board, Auditor Benton, is absent from the city. sent from the city.

Orchestra of Six-Shooters. CHADRON, Neb., July 8 - | Special to The Bun |- Last night Chadron had a roturn of the old time for a while.

There was a circus here, but they will not

ikely stop here again. The audience in the evening was small but very lively, and growing tired of the delay in opening the show opened up with a piece of music by an orchestra composed of six-shoot-

The lights went out and were very shortly followed by the show people. Police protection was called for and the marshal has more arms today than is possessed by the indian troops at Pine Ridge.

### Water Bonds Voted.

Charmon, Neb., July 8.—[Special to The Ben.]—The proposition for issuing \$20,000 additional water bonds carried, and Chadron will change from the present plan of pumping water to that of a gravity system. The vote polled was exceedingly light, many remaining at home on account of the rain, but was decisive, there being this votes for and only 22 against.

### Harvest Commenced.

Geneva, Neb., July 8 .- Special Telegram to The Bee |-Harvest has commenced in this section and the prospects are for more than the average yield. The weather today day has been very cool and plasant, most too cold for corn, but it is making rapid growth notwithstanding the cold weather.

### Teachers in Session.

Geneva, Neb., July 8 .- [Special Telegram o Tun Bun |- The Fillmore county teacher's nstitute opened here Monday with Prof. J. Burke conductor and Prof. Valentine of McCook and Prof. Chaplin of Geneva as teachers. The attendance is about two hun-

### TROTEST AGAINST THE SITE.

#### Sioux Falls Citizens Desire the Federal Building Location Changed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, ) 518 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8. There is a hitch in the proceedings for the requirement of a site for the new federal ouilding at Sioux Palls, S. D. A selection was made by Chief Clerk McLean of the supervising architect's office some weeks ago, but the announcement of the choice led to a storm of protests and this storm has increased with such vigor that the secretary has decided to postpone final action until the papers which are on the way here shall have een received. Unless the protestants have

be eventually confirmed. FOR BEET SUGAR REFINERIES. The treasury department has decided that beet sugar refineries may import free of duty the iron columns and other iron used in setting up their machinery, provided that such iron is not the structural iron used in all ouildings, but is a necessary portion of the

better reasons for a change than are now manifest, it is probable that the report will

refinery plant. RECOMMENDED CHANGE. Prof. A. G. Warner of Lincoln, recently appointed superintendent of charities for his district, has notified the commissioners bat it is his intention to recommend a radial change in the methods of spending the harity funds in his first annual report. his year he recommends the oid method so that any of the institutions which have been ided by the funds in the past may not be

#### embarrassed in their arrangements. RECENT ARMY ORDERS. The following orders relating to the army

were issued today:
By direction of the president, Second Lieutenant Eugene T. Wilsen, First artillery, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio state university, Columbus, O. Special order of April T is amended so as to direct First Licutenant Nathan P. Phister, First Infantry, to report in person vere issued today: o the commanding officer of the infantiv and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on September 1, 1891, instead of July 19, 1891, and paragraph 4, special order No 96, of April 28, 1891, granting him leave of absence for one month and twenty days, is, at his

own request, revoked.

The order detailing Second Lieutenant Lunsford Daniel, Sixth infactry to the infantry and cavairy school at Ft. Leaven-worth is revoked and Second Lieutenant Francis H. Beach is ordered to report there instead of on September 1. Private George W. Ewing, troop I Ninth cavalry, George W. Ewing, troop I Ninth cavalry, now at Fort Robinson, is transferred to the Twenty-fourth infantry. By direction of the acting secretary of war Captain Charles Hay, commissary of subsistence will proceed from Denyer, Colo., to Monte Vista dei Norte and Wagen Wheel Gap, Colo., on official business and after he shall have carried out the instructions of the commissary general of subsistence, will return nissary general of subsistence, will return The travel cujoined is necessary for the

#### mblic service. GREATBRITAIN AND VENEZUELA

## Efforts of This Government to Settle

the Boundary Dispute. Washington, July 8 .- In the diplomatic correspondence of the past year which has ust been published is a statement of the efforts made by the government of the United States to secure an amicable and fair adustment of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. February 17, 1800, Mr. Peruza, the Venezuelan minister, represented to Secretary Blaine that the British government had forcibly taken pos-session of a part of Venezuelan Guinea and begged the intervention of the United States. In reply Secretary Blaine May 3 instructed Minister Lincoln at London to use his good offices with Lord Salisbury to bring about the resumption of diplomatic intercourse ne-tween Great Britain and Venezuela as a pre-

minary step toward the settlement of the oundary dispute by arbitration. Minister Lincoln stated that Lord Salispiry was doubtful of the sublity of the Venezuelan government. He would consult he colonial office. From his tone it seemed that the idea of arbitration in some form to out an end to the boundary dispute was quite put an end to the boundary disoute was quite agreeable to him. He further wrote Mr. Lincoin that her majesty's government was sensible of the friendly feelings which had promoted the offer on the part of the United States government. The government was however, in communication with the Venezuelan minister at Paris, who had been authorized to express the desire of his government for the renewal of diplomatic relations and to discuss the conditions on which tions and to discuss the conditions on which t might be affected. The government desired, therefore, to await the conclusion of the negotiations with the Venezuelan minis-ter in Peris before considering the exnedency of having recourse to the good offices

of a third party.

Then on June 25, 1800, Mr Lincoln presented to Lord Salisbury Senor Pullido, the special Vencaucian cavay, who was courteously received, and there the matter ended

Holland's Cabinet Resigns. THE HASTE, July 8.—The Dutch cabinet

General Discussion of the Situation and Free Exchange of Opinion -What the Members Had to say.

LINCOLN, Non., July 8.-[special Telegram] to The Bee. - The republican state central committee assembled this evening in the Lincoin hotel at 8:30 o'clock, all out three members being present or represented by proxy. as follows: "John C. Watson, Neoraska City; Walter M. Seeley, Bennett; W. P. . Beebel, Omaha, by Frank Ransom; J. R. Wuhite, Falls City; A. J. Wright, Tecumsch, by J. S. Drew: H. H. Bartling, Nebraska City; Oriango Tefft, Avoca; P. J. Hall, Memphis; William Coburn and John H. Buter, Omaha: S. S. Skinner, Tekemen; C. D. Mar, Frement, by Ross Hammond; James Brittain, Mayne; H. C. Russeil, Schuyler; L. T. Shanner, O'Nell; T. J. Smith, Ainsworth; J. Whitenead, Broken Bow; J. T. Mallalieu, Koarney, by R. R. Greer; J. L. Claffin, St. Paul, by C. C. Chinn; Ed R. Sisor, Lincoln, by J. H. Agee; J. E. Haas, Chency; J. C. Burch, Wymore, by W. S. Summers; T. C. Callihan, Friend; G. J. Carpenter, Fairbury; George L. Day, Superior; W. A. Dilworth, Hastings; J. A. Piper, Aima by E. J. Hymer; J. L. Trobee, Elwood; L. B. Carcy, Sidney.

The unrepresented ones were Brad Slauchter of Fullerton, Lewis Horbert of Scotia and A. J. Evans of David City and D. A. Scoville, Aurora. Brittain, Mayne; H. C. Russell, Schuyler;

#### ville, Aurora. All Feel Encouraged.

The attendance was encouraging, more especially because all the members seemed to be imbued with the old spirit which had a often spurred the party on to victory. The gathering was rendered more remarkable because of the presence of a number of lead-ing republicans from various parts of the state, among them Judge Cobb, J. L. Web-ster, Judge Hamer, Attorney General Hastings, Secretary of State Allen, State Treasurer Hill, ex-Congressman Laws, Land Commissioner Humphrey, Collector Peters and several others,

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Watson, who stated that the object of the gathering was to decide on a time and place for holding the next state republican Mr. Hall of Memphis, moved that when

oo mittee adjourn it be to August 25. Mr. Buhler of Omaha, seconded the motion. Mr. Tefft said it was immaterial to him. out he rather favored an early convention.
Mr. Hall said the independents had called their convention at Hastings for August 28. He wanted the convention later than that because he did not want to make capital for

the alliance this year.
Mr. Gilbert said it would be too hasty t take action of the kind referred to in the motion, whereupon the latter was with rawn. Mr. Hall wanted to know if they had any business to transact except to call the con

The secretary stated that they had not.
Mr. Gilbert wanted an informal discussion
as to when the convention ought to be called.
He anticipated that the sentiment of the party was in favor of a late convention and he moved that the latter be called not earlier than September 21.

Mr. Agee suggested that it be held not earlier than September 24. Mr. Butler favored the setting of the date tonight.
Mr. Hall objected to an early convention

#### and wanted the committee to meet again and issue the call. Doesn't Fear the Alliance.

Mr. Morse of Clarks believed in following the precedent of the party and calling an early convention. The republicans were stron enough to win a victory this fail, and he did what any other small party did. Mr. Haas said it was customary until last rear to hold republican conventions early and if reports were true "Rosey" had led the republican party to defeat, notwith-

an party standing. If the committee saw fit it could fix a date tonight.

Carpenter said by deciding on September 25 they would be able to go home and tell their constituents about it. He wasn't in favor of an all-night session. He wanted it to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, be cause when night came some of the ablest men could not stand the fatigue and went

ome and let the boys run the convention At the suggestion of Mr. Summers the listinguished republicans referred to, had assembled in the rotunda, were invited to the room and advised that their opinions as regards to time of holding the convention

Mr. Ransom said he was in favor o adjourning without setting a date, and that would teave the question just as it had been efore the meeting was called.

Mr. Tefft said the matter ought to be de making it before or after in date. The action could any certain control the committee when esired early or late conventions to tell why

they wanted one or the other.
Mr. Brittain said it was a severe tax to peo ple living in the north part of the state to at tend a meeting of the committee, because it con-sumed nearly three days. Some means should be devised by which the calling of the convention should be placed in the hands of the executive committee, and not bring the main committee back again

Mr. Holl's reasons for a late convention was that last year they had nominated their cket, went home and didn't do anything for ate and then they should go to work and lect the ticket.

## Sugar as an Illustration.

Mr. Carpenter said that his reason for a late convention was it would give them a chance to get converts. Alliance people at his home had sent to Kansas City and bo sugar at 5 cents a pound. The next day a local grocer had sold the same kind of sugar for 4 cents. The longer they delayed more they would find return from the alliance

Mr Russell favored the meeting of the committee five weeks later, so they could near of these desertions from the alliance Tanks in all the counties.

They had twenty-six alliance people in his ounty who wanted to be sheriff, and the

peaker was encouraging them. | Laughter. The men who wanted early wanted them so they could fight the ticket.

Judge Cobb favored a comparatively late envention, and that was the wish of those John L. Webster then made a forcible speech, holding that the convention ought to be held when the people were ready for work, when the ople could go forward with the enthusiasn

which generally attended such gatherings, instead of attempting to rekindle the flain after several weeks had been allowed to pas-The great necessity was an organization which would ascertain the condition of the state, committee should decide neet again, then it should give to part of it the authority to establish a perfect system of securing information. The campaign could not be carried on without funds, and if money could not be raised he would favor going to the national committee to secure money to carry on the campaign in Nebraska. What was the party for, if it was to sit by and allow re-publicans to desert into the alliance ranks? Mr. Tefft said if it was going to be a late convention, it would give the alliance peo-ple the advantage, because they would have the field for a long time practically to them-

Judge Barnes sald if a vigorous campaign should be made they would achieve success. The majority of the farmers of the country had gone into the alliance party because they

## righted. Give them time and they would all

Haas Caused a Ripple.

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1891.

The discussion had been interesting, but the greatest excitement was caused by the address of Mr. Haus, who spoke as follows: address of Mr. Hass, who spoke as follows:

"I favor a moderately late convention. I don't approve of the appointing of a date by the executive committee. What part of the spointing of a date by the executive committee. What part of the convention about the first of September. I should favor the had ling of the convention about the first of September. I don't-want to surprise you gentleman, but I ama pen merof the alliance limited; I went into it in good faith, but later I alsovered the original profile profile prostituted to the basest positival purposes by the most infamous positival uniform. They have prostituted that origination for base purposes, [Excitement.] The constitution of the alliance—it is not searct, all may see it—says it is non-nurtisan, and the factor is engine to it shall not atterfere with a man's position or religious faith. I have called their attention to this in the alliance, and they have treated me with the most perfect indifference. They don't talk to me but if anybody do sn't like what I say he can do as he wishes about it. I I have my presumptions and I have my facts. There are about one handred thousand alliance people in the state.

Chairman Watson—Counting women and children?

Yes, about seventy-five thousand not

children. Watson - Counting women and children. Watson - Counting women and children. These pay \$1.25 each for initiation and are assessed 25 cents every three months in alvance, or \$1 a year. Now what has become of that money? At the last alliance meeting there were \$7.00 in the treasury. Of this \$2.00 was appropriated for the relief of the drouth sufferers. According to my arithmetic I can't make out what they did with that money. My presumption is they have used it for political purposes in the campaign in this countr. How else did they get up their transparencies and floats? Now the facts are the money was appropriated to carry on the campaign last fall. Is it right to surp se that in other counties the same thing is not done by the alliance? If these subordinate alliances do chis, what are we to suppose of the leaders—Jay Burrows and others of his lis?

I told them they had no more right to give those funds for independent campaign, purposes than they had to the democrats or republicans, and I toliceve every honest man will bear me out. This is the end of my string new. I want to reserve something for the future. [Laughter and cheers.]

### D scussing the Alliance.

Chairman Watson-Are there my other albance men hore! We'd like to hear from them. [Laughter.]
Mr. Hall—I claim the gentleman [Haas] as a brother. [Laughter.] I went in there last fall. He clidn't say how high he got. I was vice-president of a county affiance, and they wanted to elect me president. They wanted to know how I was going to vote and I told them I would vote as I pleased. [Laughter.]
They said that if I was a republican that They said that if I was a republican that was no place for me, and I thought I had better get out, (Cheers.)

Hnas - They said the same thing to me Hall -Every word he said is true about the noney. I've been there myself. I warrant you we are farmers, and do the work ourelves.

Speeches were then made by Messrs, Laws, Hastings, Gilchrist and Judge Hamer regarding the time of holding the convention after the committee went into executive

### Date for the Convention.

The doors were not re-opened till 12:45 o'clock this morninz, when it was an-nounced that the committee had been called for September 24 at Lincoln at 10 a.m. On motion of Mr. Callahon the representation was based upon the vote cast for at-torney general at the late election. It had been intended to base it on the gubernatorual vote, but that would have given Omaha a poor showing. The representation will be one delegate for each county, one for each 150 votes, and one for each major fraction of that number of votes. The following reso-lution was introduced by J. H. Butler and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is the universal desire of the effizies of Omaha to secure for that city the distinction of holding the next national convention of the republican party; and Whereas. No national convention of our party has yet been held west of the Mississippland as a consequence the resource and sippl and as a consequence the resources and achievments of the great west are to a great extent unknown to the delegates from other

ctions; and, Whereas, The city of Omaha is conveniently ocated, being almost equi-listant from both ecans, and is perhaps the most central spot in the country, and is sufficiently well sup-plied with accommodations for gatherings of he largest character; therefore Resolved. That this committee heartly commends the efforts of the citizens of Omaha

to secure the emorps of the chizens of Omaha to secure the convention, and that the mem-bers of the national republican committee of this state be instructed to do all that in them may lie to not the citizens of Omaha in secur-ing the convention in question. A long discussion ensued as to the advisaollity of requesting the state board of trans-portation to reduce the railroad rates in Nebraska. It was shown, hawever, that the poard was already engaged on the work, and

#### it was theresore allowed to take its time in announcing its determination. BAPTIST CONVENTION.

#### Rev. McLeod of Omaha Recommended for the Board of Managers.

CHICAGO, July 8 .- At the Baptist convention today the report of the committee on resolutions included the following:

Resolved. That we most estrestly request the directors of the Columbian exposition that its gates be closed on the Lord's day, believing that this will be the grandest exhibit both of American civilization and for our worthy

An attempt was made to adopt a resolution temperance, but as there was some object on to it as it stood it was referred back to The place recommended for headquarters

of the union was Chicago.
The following were recommended for officers of the union during the ensuing year:
President, John H. Chapman, Illinois; vice
presidents, F. L. Wilkius, D.D., Jowa; Rev.
J. B. Granfeld, Texas; O. P. Gifford, D.D.,
Massachusetts; secretary, Rev. R. F. H. lerce, New Jersey; treasurer, J. O. Staples

Among those recommended for the board of managers are Miss Alice E. Boomer, Hen-rietta, Kan.; M. G. Bresker, D. D., Marshall, Mo.; Mr. M. G. MacLeod, Omaha. The committee recommended Elia M. Haight as the assistant secretary of the mion. All of the recommendations made by the committee were accepted by the union

and all the nominees elected. At this point a convention bymn written for the occasion by Rev. C. F. Smith, D.D., author of "America," was sung, and a letter com its author read.

Dr. Lorimer of Boston was introduced, and nade an eloquent address to the convention Congratulatory addresses were delivered during the afternoon, as follows: From the north, George D. Voapurgh, Eligin III; from the south, Rev. J. B. Crainfield, Waco. Tex.; from the east, Rev. Lemnel C. Barnes, Murton Center, Mass. Rev. Kerr B. upper, D.D. of Denver, was to respond for ne west, but was unable to be present, and Rev. H. C. Woods of Lincoln, Neb., whose topic was "From the National Societies," represented the west. Touight an enormous mass meeting ended the convention.

## FIRE RECORD.

## Destruction of the Sixth Avenue Car

Stables in New York. New York, July 8.—The Sixth avenue car stables burned today. The 900 horses that were in the stables were rescued with the exception of two that had to be shot because of their resistance. The president of the company stated that there was 500 tons of hay in the place, 480 bushess of corn and 4,000 bushels of oats. The police in giving place it at \$20,000 on atock and \$3,500 on building.

## St. Hiliere Convent Burned.

St. Hillieus, Que., July 8. Fire broke out a St. Victor convent at 4 o clock this morning m an upper story of the building and spread rapidly over the whole top flat. A number of inmates slept in this flat and had a very narrow escape, only managing to get out in their night clothes. Neighbors suc-ceeded in saving most of the familiars in the lower flats, but nothing could be done in the way of subduing the flames. The building was left to its fate and in a few hours was a smouldering heap of ruins. The sisters de-voted their time to the education of deaf and dumb children as well as others. The build-The majority of the farmers of the country had gone into the alliance party because they thought they were going to have some wrongs this amount will scarcely cover the loss.

## ENGLAND'S ROYAL VISITORS,

How the Emperer and Empress of Germany Passed Yesterd y.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR FRIDAY.

Some Inside History Regarding the Loss to Peter's Pence-Resignation of Holland's Cabinet-Other Foreign News.

Loxnon, July 8. - The emperor and empress of Germany visited the royal mausoleum at Progmore this morning. The imperial party afterwards innched at Windsor and were then driven to Cumberland todge, where the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was being celebrated.

After feaving Cumberland lodgs the emperor witnessed a cricket match at Windsor. Later in the afternoon he took leave of the queen and went to London, where he will, this evening, be present at the "Grand Command" performance of the royal Italian opera company, The great event for London of the empe

ror's visit will be the passing to and from Buckingham palace on Friday next of the emperor and his party on their way to Guild hall. Business along the route of the procession will be practically suspended and windows overlooking the route are letting at very high prices. The emperor will probably proceed to Guild hall via the Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate hill and Cheapside and may return by way of Oueen Victoria street and the Thames embankment. The most elaborate preparations have been made to decorate the streets through which the procession will pass, but on account of the changeable weather prevailing—there have been occasional heavy showers throughout the day—the mass of decoration will not be displayed until the last minute. It is expected that the pagean on Friday next will exceed in pomp, military and civic display anything seen in this city since the Thanksgiving ceremony in St. Paul's over the re-covery of the prince of Wales from the attack of typhoid fever which threatened to end fatally many years ago. To judge of the interest taken in this "imperial progress" it may be mentioned that as much as from \$500 to \$1,000 has been offered speculatively for windows in Ludgate circus which can ac-

ommodate from fifty to one hundred persons. The proceedings at Guild hall will consist of reading in the library an address of wel-come by the recorder on the part of the cor-poration, the emperor's reply, the presentation to the emperor of the freedom of the city of London in a massive gold casket and a luncheon at which other short speeches will be made. This will be the people's wel-come to the emperor; the queen's welcome was given at Windsor castle; the artistic was given at Windsor caste; the artistic welcome is given tonight and tomorrow at the royal Italian opera and at Albert hall, and on Saturday the military welcome will be extended to the emperor by volunteers, assisted by regular troops. The naval welcome, it will be recalled, occurred on Sat-urday last, when the young emperor landed at Port Victoria,

at Port Victoria.

The imperial party arrived at Paddington station in due season. The reception there was devoid of ceremony. The emperor and empress, the prince of Wales and the duke of Edinburg drove in an open carriage to Buckingham palace, attended by postillons. The route was specially guarded by poice. A few houses were decorated. A dense crowd at the palace gates gave the party an crowd at the palace gates gave the party an ovation. The guard of honor at the palace consisted of the Cold Stream guards and Beef Eaters.

## WHY FOLCHI WAS DISHISSED.

Some Inside History Regarding the

Losses in St. Peter's Pence. Rows, July 8. - Some additional and important communications from reliable sources n regard to the crisis in St. Peter's pence have just came to hand. It has already been announced that the pope has dismissed Mgr. Folchi and the old administration and that he has appointed in their place a commission consisting of Mgrs. Apotloni. dt Ruggier and Aloise Mazella, to whom he has given full powers. one, however, has yet been able to find out the exact motive, the real secret of the matter which has brought about this important change. It was known that Mgr. Folchi's dismissal was decided upon on account of the losses sustained by St. Peter's pence and be cause of the imprudent investments and loans which had been made under his admin-

istration, but that was all. It has now become known that Mgr. Folchi last winter, supported by Prince Bouncompagniand Baron Lazzaroni, resolved in order to save the Banco di Roma, in which the vatican had 10,000 out of 12,000 shares besides other securities, to establish first in Paris and London and afterwards in Rome, Berlin and New York a syndicate of Catholic banks with the object of absorbing the financial societies of Rome, which were known to be in a disastrous condition and to restore them to vitality, while at the same time raising the value of the depreciated

Above all they wanted to save the Banc di Roma, intending (as they eventually did) to entirely reconstruct it. The Banco di Roma was created with a nominal capital of stated, into 12,000 shares, but the real working capital of stated, into 12,000 shares, but the real working capital consisted of 3,000,000 lire (\$500,000). Mgr. Folchi having taken on account of the vatican 10,000 shares, the administration of St. Peters ter's pence found itself involved nominally to the extent of 5,000,000 lire, although really only to the extent of 2,500,000. Mgr. Folchi had, moreover, deposited in this bank the sum of 3,000,000 lire. At that time financial circles in Rome were

interested in supporting the creation of these C-tholic banks, and they were desirous of slping this financial movement in order to put the depreciated securities on a firmer footing. Consequently Mgr. Foloni pro-posed to the commission of cardinals (then a purely consultative body) that the vatican should enter into the combination to the ex-tent of 3,000,000 lire. He warmly supported the project, urging that the Roman securities of the vatican and the millions of lire in vested in the Banco di Roma could not be

saved in any other way. Cardinal Di Ruggier, however, strongly opposed the proposition and protested against it with such success that the commission inally rallied to his support. However, ne commission was merely consultative and had no authority to veto the plan, Mgr. Folchlignored them, and carried out, in conpunction with Lazzaroni and Baron Buonocompagni, the financial project which had 
been submitted and rejected by the commis-

Mgr. Folchi commenced by sending a part of the money to Paris, where the first of the proposed banks, named Le Credit, founded. But, as the pope had not be formed of this arbitrary speculation, as the commission was only informed of it when it had taken place, Mgr. Folchi was called to order, and was afterwards dismissed and the commission, hitherto purely consultative became a deliberate body. Three years have clapsed since an effort was first made to found a Catholic bank in New York and then the archbishop of New

York was compelled to intervene and disen-gage the responsibilities of the holy sec. Lust winter, however, another embayer in this direction was made. The combination again did not succeed. But this last time, as Haron Lazzaroni, a rich banker and Mgr. Solchi (with the aupposed support of the rations) were the promoters of the old idea, it was believed that success was assured. Now, however, the fail of Mgr. Folchi has put everything in peril. The pope, it should be added, has never entered into and rangements are completed for their reception. Communications in loss to \$000.

never will enter into a combination of this sort. The Key Mgr. Folchi sent to Paris was u Key my when his speculation

As Mgr. Fel vi placed the Peter's pence an speculations, which which had on the actual lead of at first a pendi been great. In fact, at 1,500,000 lire was made.

made.

Summed ar bric
as follows: When
as follows: When
and ministration of
bad under his cent.
He left after cigh
about 31,000,000 hre, of which, however,
6,000,000 are still in danger, as it
consists of legues made to reaman
princes and of a large number of
depreciated securities. At the same time
Mgr. Folchi has paid over each year to the
pope the sum of \$120,000 to cover the extraoriticary expenses of the valcan. Conseorithmary expenses of the vatican. Conse-quently Mgr. Folchi's adversaries can only reproach him with making imprudent invest-

ments with the affairs of the Catholic banks.

A reaction consequently is already beginning to be noticed in his favor and many Roman groups are beginning to think that Mgr. Folchi's rivals acted too violently. In any case, the pope has been kept in urnera of these speculations, and it is known that he tisapproves and always has disapproved of all kinds of Catholic banks.

### INSURGENTS DESPERATE.

Without Money and Their Vessels in Bad Condition.

Callao, Porti, July 8.—The passengers arriving from Varparaiso and Iquique state that the situation of the Chilian insurgents s desperate. They are without money and their vessels are in bad condition and with out ammunition. The army, which com-prises three thousand to four thousand prises three thousand to four thousand "Rotos," do not receive their pay. The Insurgents have been able to obtain only 800 rifles, in bad order, bought in Panama. Most of the inhabitants of Iquique, Pisagua and Antofagasta have emigrated to southern Chili or to Peru. The French residents in Chili and the Chilian government of Chili await with tranquility the decision of the French tribunals regarding the vessels con-structed there for the account of the governnent of Chili. They have confidence in the

integrity of the French judges and in President Carnot.

Pages, July 8.—The Obilian congressional party has re-established the emigration bureau here which was suppressed by Balmaceda. maceda. Italian-Am rican Exp sition.

Rome, July 8.-The citizens of Genoa have for some time past hal in contemplation an Italian-American exposition in commemoraion of the 400th anniversary of the discovery f America. Its aim will be to how the prog ress made by the two countries and to develop the commercial relations between them. It has been definitely decided that it will be held on the Piazza Del Bisagno, which occu-ples a space of 10,000 square yards. Subcriptions have been opened in various parts of Lombard and it is proposed to open the exposition in September, 1893.

### New French Tariff.

Parts, July 8. -M. Meline, a member of he chamber of deputies and chairman of the tariff committee, says that the chamber will sit until it finishes the tariff bill, though it may be compelled to carry the session into August. The new tariff cannot come before the senate before the autumn session, and as it will be debated there at considerable length and must come back to the house (for it is sure to be amended in the senate) it is not probable the new tariff will become a law until next winter.

## Congo Stave Traders Routed.

LONDON, July 8 .- Advices received here from the Congo free state announce that a series of bloody battles were fought on the Upper Congo and Aruwimi rivers in January and February last, between the state troo and the Arab slave traders. The slavers were routed everywhere and were suing for eace when the advices referred to were sent.

Unprofitable Verdict Financially. DUBLIN, July 8 .- In the suit for damage prought by Mr. Healy against the proprie tors of the Freeman's Journal on the ground that the newspaper referred to accused him of selling his clients for English gold the jury found for Mr. Healy, but they disagreed as to the amount of damages. The jury was

consequently discharged. Actually Did. St. Petersauro, July 8.—The Russian government has ordered a great reduction to be made in the freight charges on grain being shipped to the provinces where famine is three-toned. This action is taken in order to

# prevent the threatened rise in the price of

Six Children Murdered. Cologne, July 8 .- A sensation has been caused here by the discovery of a number of child murders at a baby farm kept by a widow named Scholze. The death of six babies has been traced to inattention. The investigation is not yet finished.

## Heligoland Fortifications.

Beken, July 8 .- The emperor has issued orders to the effect that work on the proposed fortifications of the island of Heligoand shall begin next week. The work will be supervised by the officer who had charge of the fortifications of Metz.

Greeks Larred from the Holy Grotto Constantinopus, July 8 .- The porte has ssued orders prohibiting orthodox Greeks from using the northern entry of the holy grotto at Bethlehem. It is expected that tussia will enter a protest against this proaibltion.

Pilgrims Only Allowed to Enter Constantinophe, July 8.—It is officially stated that the porte will not permit Jews to emigrate into Jerusalem. It is added that the porte will only allow the entry of pil

#### Eight Killed and Injured. London, July 8.-The staging in the shaft at a colliery at Rotherham, Yorkshire, col-

lapsed today, killing four workmen and seriously injuring four others. Fatal Railway Wreck in Russia. St. Petersuuro, July 8.-In a collision be

#### tween a passenger train and a freight train near Warsaw today six persons were killed and a number were wounded. THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 8 .- Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday: For North Dakota, South Daota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and lolorado-Fair, except light showers in exreme west Dakota; slightly warmer; wind becoming south.

For Omaha and vicinity-Fair; warmer.

#### Shipping News. At Rotterdam-Arrived, the Zaandam, from Baltimore.

At Copenhagen-Arrived, the Orland, from New York. At Amsterdam-Arrived, the Ocean, from At Philadelphia-Arrived, the Montana,

from Copenhagen; the Persian Monarch,

New York-Arrived, the Thingvalla

ondon-Sighted, the Pennland, from New York. Christian Endeavor Convention. MINNEAPOUS, Minn., July 8 .- Already the advance guard of the incoming Christian ance. Endeavor convention are in the city and every train has one or more extra cars for | B. or Hut, Neb., July 8.- Special to Tue delegates, while some twenty special trains are heading this way with others. Everything indicates a great convention and the

# STORY OF A RUINED LIFE,

An Innocent Man Sent to a Convict's Cell for Seven Years.

BOYD COUNTY LAND INTERESTS.

Six-Shooters in the Hands of Chadron Citizens Cause a Panie Among Circus Performers.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 8 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Bar, |- The closing chapter in a case at law which has resulted in the blasting of the lives of a whole family was settled n district court today. One year ago, Owen Owens, the head of a family residing in this bounty, was tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a term of seven years for an alleged crime of incost. Recently the supreme court passed on the case and ruled that the evidence did not sustain the verdick

Today in the district court Judge Appleget, on the application of the county attorney, noils prosequed the case and ordered that Iwens be released from the ponitentiary, in the family are a number of grown up chil-fren, and one or two of them married. Owens is about sixty-five years old and it is thought he cannot live much fonger, owing to the shock to his mind caused by his incarceration and the odium of the charge, which, in the eyes of the public, was not sustained by the evidence.

### Boyd County Land.

O NEITH, Nob., July 8 .- (Special to THE Bre. - The following notice has been dissued by the a lears of the O'Neill land office:

by the a lears of the O'Neill land office:

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, O'NEILL Neb., July 1.—Notice is hereby given that townships it north of ranges 9 and 10 west, and townships 12 and 10 west, have been surveyed and the plats of survey will be filed in this office August 7, 1891, on and after which date this office August 7, 1891, on and after which date this office will be prepared to receive applications for the cutry of lands in said townships. A so that townships 3/2 and 3/4 north of ranges 1/2 and 13 west have been surveyed and the plats of survey will be filed in this office september 10, 1891, on and after which date this office will be propared to receive applications to enter lands in such last described townships. Further, that township 3/4 north of ranges 14 west and township 3/4 north of ranges 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 west have been surveyed and the plats of survey will be filed in this office vetober 15, 1891, on and after which date this office vetober 15, 1891, on and after which date this office vetober 15, 1891, on and after which date this office vetober 15, 1891, on and after which date this office will be prepared to receive applications for the entry of the lands in the townships last above described.

R. S. Gillespie, Register.

This land includes Boyd county, which is soon to be organized out of the strip of reservation north of Hot county.

soon to be organized out of the strip of reservation north of Holt county. It is very fine land and is fast settling up. Parises who desire to locate here should first come to O'Neill, the gateway to this land, and go from here to Spencer, the proposed county seat of the new county, from which point they can go to any section of the strip.

When these townships are opened up it will complete the work of opening up this part except a small strip on the state line.

Land in this county can only be homesteaded and costs \$1.25 per acre. Under a late ruling, however, a claim can be "commuted" after fourteen months. This is a very desirable place in which to secure a home.

Assisted the Prisoner. Madison, Neb., July 8.—[Special to Tun Bez.]—Yesterday's Bus contained an account of Prisoner Clark's escape. The latest statement given by Mr. Casey about the case is as follows: Some person unknown to him or his family had cut a pane of glass out of the window, administered chloraform to all the taken what jewelry they could find all the money in the sheriff's pockets, threw

his keys in the grass in the yard and de "Of course," Mr. Casey said "when I regained consciousness, I found my keys gone and the rest of the family in a stupor. I thought of the prisoner and going below I called him but received no reply and being unable to get into the cell I thought the

risoner must be gone. I found the keys and went into the "When I found the keys and went into the ceils Mrs. Casey overheard a Mr. Brown talking to the prisoner from the outside. I arrested Brown on suspicion. Brown was arrested yesterday, Mrs. Losey alleging that Brown had said 'we failed the other night but will get you out tonight.'"

An Accident's Fatal Ending. TEKAMAHA, Neb., July 8 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-About two weeks ago, while unbitching a team on the farm of B. F. Richard, a young man named Bill Johnson became entangled in the harness and his hand caught on one of the snaps on the nock yoke strap. The heavy iron suap fastened itself firmly in the cords of his hand, by which the team drugged him fully a mile and a half. Since accident the patient has been doing well intil vesterday, when it was found necessary to amputate his little finger. The operation was followed by violent convulsions, which culminated in his death this afternoon. The

#### deceased has friends in Beeiner and leaves a wife and several small children. Kem at Chadron. CHADRON, Neb. July 8 .- [Special to Tas BEE, - Notwithstanding a steady downpour of rain large numbers of farmers came to town today to listen to a speech from Hon.

O. M. Kem, the member of congress from the big Third. He told his hearers that when congress essembled he would be there to work for tree coinage of sliver, the government convol. of all irrigation enterprises and the retention of the public domain for actual set-tiors. The address while velocating the old parties to the back number list, was moder

#### ate and left the audience well satisfied. Dr. Houtz Chosen.

Lincoln, Neb., July 8. - Special Telegram o Fue Bee, |-For two or three months Jovernor Thayer has been insisting on Dr. Houtz accepting the position of physician at the penitentiary to succeed Dr. Carter, the present incumbent, but owing to the attitude of the powers that be at the penitentiary Dr. Houtz has hesitated about accepting. The doctor has finally decided to accept, and tomorrow Governor Thayer will issue his com-

#### gram to Tue: Beg. |-Monday's storm was more destructive than at first reported. All oridges on Deadhorse creek were washed away and but one remains across Chadron creek. It will cost the county \$2,000 to re-

pair the bridges and roads. Three horses belonging to J. M. Newton were killed by a

single stroke of lightning. Crops were only

Channes, Neb., July 8,-[Special Tele-

Deadhorse Creek Impassable.

all, htty injured. Burglar Sentenced. BEATRICE, Neb., July 8 .- Special Telerum to THE BUE.]-Edward P. Sanderson he mulatto burglar, was arraigned in the i-trict court this morning for breaking into C. Rogers' house a week ago. Sanderson caded guilty and was sentenced to one year

#### the pentiontiary. Christian Endeavor Convention. Basement, Neb., July 8.—(Special Telegram to Fue Ben.)—The southern Nebraska society of Christian Endeavor is holding a four days' convention at the Chautauqua grounds this week, beginning last evening. About one hundred delegates are in attend-

His 1- Pire destroyed the store building of John Therman early this morning. The estimate of 18,000 strangers to be here within windows of the mace had been broken in and twenty-four hours is entirely likely. As the mace head, its diligent work the fire