#### NEBRASKA'S RATE TROUBLES.

State Board of Transportation Hear Many Conflicting Statements.

SOME SATISFIED AND OTHERS OBJECT.

Norfolk Shippers Make Active Efforts to Prove Various Questions Concerning the Western Railroad Companies.

Nonrole, Neb., Aug. 25 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The State Board of Transportation is in session in the dining hall of the Pacific hotel in this city today. The state officers present are Auditor Benton. Secretary of State Allen and Land Commissioner Humphrey; State Treasurer Hill and Attorney General Hastings not being able to be here. Among the leading railroad and business men from abroad in attendance are G. W. Holdrege, general manager of the B. & M. ; George Crosby, general freight agent the B. & M.; Thomas L. Kimball, third vice president of the Union Pacific; John Monroe, general freight agent of the Union Pacific; J. O. Phillippi, assistant freight and passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific; H. G. Burt, general manager of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Vailey; K. C. Morehouse, general freight agent of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley; A. H. Merchant, assistant general freight agent of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley; J. B. Hawley, attorney for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley; J. R. Buchanan, general passenger agent of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley; Euclid Martin, president of the Omaha Board of Trade; W. N. Nason, secretary of the Omaha Board of Trade; Charles Weller, wholesale druggist of Omaha; Thomas Brady of McCord, Brady & Company. wholesale grocers, Omaha; James Stephen wholesale grocers, Omana; James Stephenson, Omana; Captain Parmer, Plattsmouth; R. H. Oakley, Lincoln; J. P. Smith, Scribner, and John Diels, Fremont.
Charles H. Johnson, furniture dealer and leading instigator of the investigation now

being held, presented a map accompanied with a vast array of figures to back up his complaint that Norfolk was discriminated complaint that Norfolk was discriminated against as compared with rates to other wints, both in Nebraska and South Dakota. A B. Smith, of the firm of Fulier, Smith & Fuller, Scribner, stated that he represented elevators in 100 miles of territory along the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and its branches, and that the rates as given were confectly satisfactory to be firm.

perfectly satisfactory to his firm.

John Monroe, general freight agent of the Union Pacific, and K. C. Morehouse, general freight agent of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, delivered addresses claiming that their roads had always reduced rates to correspond with the growth of the busi-tiess and presented figures—showing that the through rates from Chicago to Norfolk were 20 per cent lower than the rates charged in 1887, and that all reductions in freight rates had been voluntary on the part of their respective roads and unsolicited by the shipping public.

Charles Rudat, one of the heaviest grain

and live stock shippers of north Nebraska, stated that he had no reason to complain of

the rates as given to him.

H. G. Correll, of Correll Bros., Plainview. dealers in grain and live stock, expressed himself as being in every respect satisfied with present rates.

Mr. Morehouse, in his closing argument to the board, claimed that there had been a re-

duction of 30 per cent on rates in the last five This statement was contradicted by Mr. Johnson, who claimed that there had been an increase of 20 per cent on furniture in that

### FORCED TO EAT GRASS.

Terrible Straits to Which Russian Peasants Have Been Reduced. London, Aug. 25. - A clergyman residing in the province of Kazan, Russia, has written a letter to the Pall Mail Gazette in which he states that the peasants there are suffering Ad many are absolutely starving because of the failure of crops. In their efforts to sustain life some have been compelled to eat grass and leaves. Many are dying slowly. There is much excitement throughout the province among the poorer classes and an outbreak may occur at any time,

Will Make Them Pay Stiff Prices. London, Aug, 25 .- The Pall Mall Gazette today says: "One of the features of the ex citement in the grain markets last week was the estentation from buying by British mil lers and factors, though they have not ye bought their winter supply." This the Gazette holds, is evidence of the belief that present prices will not be maintained. Continuing, the Gazette says that, with bad prospects and poor crops in Europe and India, it is likely that America will make importers pay stiff prices for grain.

An English Criticism London, Aug. 25 .- The Times today pub lishes a long article upon the projected intercontinental railway which, when completed will link the South and Central American republies with each other and with the Inited States. In discussing these plans the Times expresses the opinion that James G Platue is a "man of grandlose" ideas and if a it seems quite probable, he is the next

zing the scheme. Prompted by a Generous Impulse. London, Aug. 25.—The prince of Wales is said to be taking great interest in the matter of the persecution of Jews in Russia and has indirectly given much assistance to Anglo Jewish committees. The princess of Wales who is a sister-in-law of the czar, is said to be co-operating with him in all his efforts.

president, there will be some chance of real

England's Crops LONDON, Aug. 25. - The Leeds millers have advanced the price of flour 1s 6d per bag, Cold and stormy weather prevails through out almost the whole country. In many places the crops in the fields are under water

or beaten down by the wind and irreparably ruined. Farmers are in despair.

SHOT BY A CHICKEN THIEF. Played 'Possom and Put a Ball

Through His Pursuer. LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 25 .- About midnight last night Daniel Sheerekey, a wealthy and well known farmer of this county, was shot and seriously wounded by a chicken thief. Sheerekey heard the thief in his chicker bouse, and arming himself with a shotgun he started after nim. In the chase which followed the gun was accidentally discharged and the thief fell. As Sheerekey approached where he lay he suddenly jumped up and fired a pistol at the farmer, the ball striking nim in the breast. The thief escaped, but if caught he will probably be lynched.

Wholesale Arrests Threatened.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 25.-Indian Agent Leahy has gone to the Fon du Lac agency, in Minnesota, to investigate the illegal cutting of timber. Over 10,000,000 feet of timber has been cut during the year from the reservation. The farmer at the reservation has been removed and wholesale arrests will follow the official investigation.

General Custer's Resting Place. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.-It is an nounced at army headquarters in St. Paul that the preject is being considered by the government of converting the burial ground of Custer, now a national cemetery, into a large park, laid out with trees and walks.

The removal of the bodies from all abandoned posts has been completed. They have been buried in a plat of ground close to the Custer monument, where also lie those who fell in the massacre with their commander. There has been a good deal of agitation in army cir-cles of the idea that Custer's last resting place and those of the men who died with place and those of the men who died which him should be marked by something more than a mere granite obelisk in the desert, surrounded by rusting iron rails. The plan proposed—that of making a park of the land surrounding the present cemetery—would, it is estimated, cost but a trifle as compared with the less important work being carried on at government expense. Many officers favor the idea and say it should be done for the nonor of the country.

THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY.

Such Have Been the Views Taken of

President Eippolyte of Hayti. Special Chriespondenes of the Ass ciated Press. PORT-11-PRINCE, Aug. 25.-The correpondent of the Associated press reached here by the royal steamer Prinz of the Hendrick, which arrived the evening of August 5. The mails to the United States are very irregular. This goes by the first steamer since my arrival. Dr. J. B. Terres, consul and acting United States minister, says that since the present government came into power there has never been less cause for alarm that an outbreak could in any measure prove successful than at present.

There is absolutely no foundation for any statement that General Hippolyte or his goverment has acted in the outrageous manner presented in United States journals during July. President Hippolyte, he says, is sincere in his desire to do right, but he will not olerate the slightest attempt to weaken his authority.

If he had been assassinated on May 28 the city would have been in flames in less than half an hour. Probably thousands would have lost their lives, and looting would have

been rampant. been rampant.

According to people here, who ought to be qualified to judge the personal and political character of Hippolyte, he has been painted far too black. The bloodthirstiness and manineal outbreaks attributed to him from time to time have no place in his nature, according to those who best know him. At a diplomatic interview, not long ago, a person who was present, says that the tears came to the eyes of Hippolyte when the conversation touched on the crimes

attributed to him.

At the same interview Hippolyte said: "I am piedged to peace, and I am strongly deermined to preserve peace in my unhappy

country. Assurance is given by diplomats, capital-ists and business men generally that until the affair of May 28 the present government had been extraordinarily patient. It has permitted full liberty of the press and full liberty generally. These con-cessions were repaid by scurril-ous criticisms and misrepresentasions of the president's acts and those of his the president's acts and those of his ministers. Contempt and scorn Hippolyte bore with equanimity for some time, but when there began to be indications of open defiance he gave warning that he proposed to take severe measures to uphold his authority. Nobody affected to believe it until it was too late. Now that Hippolyte is on his mutter the malcontents are proving on his mettle, the malcontents are proving that they can be very quiet.

The people in Haytı from all accounts, are

eginning to tire of endless revolutions and auseless bloodshed. The publication of Mr. John D. Metzger's pamphlet, "The American Question in Hayti," has aroused considerable attention. The charges made against Admiral Gnerardi, Mr. Reed, Mr. Clyde and Lieutenant Hughes are considered very grave. Mr. Metzger is a citizen of New York, and has been for eleven

rears American consul at Gonaivas. Mr. Metzger, who is now here, assured the Associated press correspondent that he had made no charges without proof. He thought a scandalous and outrageous method had been resorted to by our government in its dealings with the Haytian government on the question of the mole of St. Nicholas. While unbroken tranquility prevails, it is still true that there is an undercurrent of unrest and uncertainty as to the future. General Hippolyte is complacently waiting. If an outbreak occurs he is confident he can crush it.

### QUESTION OF COLOR.

ions of America Split on the Race Problem.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 25.-The National Patriotic Order of Sons of America opened here this morning. Business of the camp today consists mainly in line organization for the work it has in hands,
At the afternoon session a hot discussion

of the color question was unexpectedly pre-cipitated by a resolution asking the privi-leges of the floor for Stephen B. Gibson, president of Washington camp No. 791 of this city, one of the colored camps excluded from the national organization by the action of the national camp held at Boston last Ocober. The amendment by which the excluive term white is to be stricken out of the order was presented by Frank H. Spiese of Tamaqua, state president of the Pennsylrania organization and chairman of the constitution committee, who is a vigorous champion of the colored camps.

After much wrangling the convention de-cided to make the amendment a special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow. At this point the warm feeling rampant in the convention manifested itself in the motion of Chairman Frank Spiese, asking that at tomorrow's session the floor Stephen Gibson be granted the floor for the purpose of showing why colored nen should also be accorded the privileges of he order. The metion was vigorously opposed by

Joseph Williams of Denver, who said he was opposed to admitting any one to the assembly who was not a member duly accredited to the

After a good bit of parleying it was finally fecided to allow Mr. Gibson to take the floor morrow and speak in behalf of his colored

## VERMONT'S NEW SENATOR.

Redfield Proctor Will Fill the Unexpired Term of George F. Edmunds. MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 25 .- Hon. Redfield Proctor has received the following letter from Governor C. L. Page:

from Governor C. L. Page:

Executive Mansion, Hyde Park, Vt., Aug. 23, 1891.—Hon. Redfield Proctor, Dear Sir: After a careful consideration of all names suggested. I have decided to appoint you United States senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. George F. Edmunds.

"Primarily I deem it my duty to satisfy my judgment as to what selection would nest promote the welfare of Vermont and the country. I have the same time felt that I was acting largely in a representative capacity, and that, if not doing injustice to my judgment; I would neet the wishes of a large majority of the neople of Vermont, and it gives me great pleasure to do so. I have with considerable care sought and received personally by letter the views of prominent Vermonters in every county in the state. The result of my investigating leaves no doubt as to my official duty. If therefore, on the 1st day of November it should be encumbent upon me to fill the vacancy referred to. I propose to tender you the appointment. I inform you of my decision at this time not only because I believe you should have reasonable notice of my intention, but having reached the conclusion above I vannot see that the public would be subserved by further discussions. With much respect, I am yours truly.

CARROLL S. PAGE.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Wreck of One Steamer and Another Overdue.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25 .- A dispatch rom Colon reports the loss of the steamship Franklin. She was wrecked on St. Adrew's island, off the coast of Nicaragua, while en route to New Orleans with a cargo of fruit. She has been running between New York and Bluffelds for some time, but was making her first trip in the New Orleans trade when lost. Uncasiness is felt for the safety of the steamship Holguin from Port Limon for New Orleans, new twenty-four hours overdue.

AMERICA'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE

In the Richer Glory and Higher Greatness of His Country He Rejoiceth.

PRICELESS GEMS OF PATRIOTIC THOUGHT.

His Speeches, the Acme of Oratory, Inspired by Intense Loyalty, Wake an Answering Chord in Every Listening Heart.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 25.-President Harrison and party left Saratoga at 8:30 this morning in a special train. At Fort Edward and Dresden Station short stops were made and the president addressed the people of each place. The train stopped here a few minutes.

Here was assembled a company of union veterans who had stopped while on the way to a reunion at Dresden. The president stood on the platform of the rear car and made them a speech which was received with much applause. At the conclusion of his remarks the veterans struggled with one another to get the president's hand. The train then started and when the state

ine was reached General Peck welcomed the president on behalf of Governor Page. FAIRHAVEN, Vt., was reached at 10 o'clock. The president was introduced and proceeded

to make a few remarks, and spoke as follows: "My Fellow Citizens: We have already lost some minutes at your station and it will not be possible for me to hold the train longer. I thank you for this friendly greeting and for the kindness which beams from the faces of these contented and happy men and women of the great state of Vermont. I am glad to see about me the evidences of the indomitable pluck and successful enterprise which characterizes so highly all of your New England states. When you found the stones too thick to make agriculture profitable you compelled the rocks to yield you a subsistence, and the great slate and marble industries have become centers of worthy and prosperous communities. You are here, each in his own place, these good ladies in that supremely influential position -the American home-and you, my countrymen, in the shops and in the fields, making contributions to the prosperity and the giory of this great nation. It is pleasant to know that the love of country, 'stimulated by the teaching of the father and of the mother, revived by these recollections of the first struggle for independence, deepened by the sacrifices which were made in the civil war to preserve what our fathers had purchased for us, are still holding sway in the hearts of our people. We are conspicuously a people abiding in respect and honor for the law. The law as expressed in our constitution and in our statute books is the sovereign to whom we all bow. We ac-knowledge no other. To the law each and every one should give his undivided allegiance and his faithful service. There is no other rule that will bring and maintain in our communities that peaceful and orderly condition, that good neighborhood and kindly intercourse which is so essential to the happiness of any community. I am sure that these things now, as of old, char-acterize these New England communi-ties, where the strife, which your colder chmate and your soil compel you to make for your substance, has bred habits of

for this pleasant morning reception I will bid you good bye." [Applause.] When the train reached Castleton a large crowd had assembled, awaiting the presi-dent's arrival. The president was introduced to the people and spoke briefly as fol-

thrift, economy and independence and the love of liberty which, I am sure, is as fade-less as the stars. [Applause.] Thanking you

"Ladies and Gentlemen-It is very pleas ant to meet here, mingling with the citizens of this neighborhood the pupils of your normal school. One of the most influential characters in the history of the United States is the New England school teacher. If we could follow the track of these intelligent men and women who having gone out from the New England states, to the west and southwest, if we could trace these strong, yet slender and hard-to-be-discovered threads of influence which they have started in the communities to which they went: if we could know how they impressed on the minds of the pupils brought under their care the great lessons of self-respect and love for free institutions and social order, we should have a higher thought than we ever had yet of the power and dig-nity of the pioneers of education."

A short stop was made at Middlesbury

where the president favored those who were at the station to welcome him with one of

his characteristic speeches, as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: Though I have not had the pleasure of looking into the faces of many of you. Vermont has for many years familiar to me and has been placed high in my esteem by the acquaintance I had formed at Washington with the representatives you have sent there. It has been a great pleasure to me to know your esteemed fellow citizen. Governor Stewart. Your state and district and the nation at large bave had in him a most able and faithful champion of all that was true, and clean, and right. [Three cheers were given for Governar Stewart]. You have been particularly fortunate. I think, in your representatives at Washington, as I had occasiot to say the other day at Bennington. I am elad to be here at the site other day at here at of this institution of learning, Middlebury ollege, which is soon to complete its hun dreath year of modest yet efficient service in training the minds of your men for useful ness in life. These home institutions, in which these able and faithful men assidu ously give themselves and their lives to the building and development of the intelligence, and not only that but of the moral side your young men, are bulwarks of strength to your state and your community. They can-not be too highly esteemed and hon-ored by you, because, my countrymen, sings may rule over an ignorant people, and, by their iron control, hold them in subjection and in the quietness of tyranny, but a free land rests upon the intelligence of its people and has no other safety than in well rounded education and thorough moral training. [Cries of "Good! Good!" and applause.] Again I thank you for this cordial greeting which Vermont gives me this mornng, and to these comrades and friends extend a greeting and good wishes." plause.

Again at Vergenness the presidential train was stopped, and the president spoke as fol-

"My Fellow Citizens: I have had, as you know, some experience in this business of speaking from the end of a railroad train, but it has seemed to me this morning that these Vermont towns are closer together than on any other route I have ever traveled. [Laughter.] Perhaps it is because your state is not very large and you have had to put your towns close together in order to get them all. [Laughter.] I have heard an in-teresting story of the origin of this city of Vergennes. I suppose it was one of the car-liest instances in the history of our country, if not the very first, of a city being constructed upon paper before it was built upon the ground. [Laughter.] That has come to be quite a familiar practice in these late days be quite a familiar practice in these late days of speculation, but it is singular that a city charter and the ample corporate limits of one mile square should have been given to Vergenness before this century began. If the expectations of the founders of this city haven't been realized fully you have more than realized all the thoughts of Ethan Alien and his contemporaries in the greatness and prosperity of your state and in greatness and prosperity of your state and in the richer glory and higher greatness of the pation of which you are a part. I am glad this morning to look into the contented faces of another audience of New England people. You were greatly disparaged in the estimation of some of our people before the civil war. There had spread, unfortunately, over

the minds of our southern prethren the impression that you were so much given to money, to thrift and to toil that your hands had forgotten how to fight. It was a most wholesome lesson, when the It was a most wholesome lesson, when the whole country learned again, in the gallant charges =-i stuboorn resistence of the Vermont brigade, that the old New England spirit still lived, that Paul Revere still rode the highways of New England, and that the men of Concord, Lexington and Bennington still plowed their fields. [Applause.] I am glad to meet you this bright, Joyous morning. Accent my most heartfelt thanks for your friendliness," [Applause.]

At 11:45 Burlington was reached. Senator Edmunds, Mayor Hazleton, Seward, Webb and a committee of citizens met the president. The party was driven to the home of Senator Edmunds, where luncheon was served.

After luncheon the president was taken to the public square, where the people were packed in a mass. Speaking, the president said he was not a little intir idated of the citizens of Vermont—a ropulation that had never bowed the knee to the arrogance f power or to the blandishments of weather He was giad, he said, to be present at the home of one of their distinguished public servant, George F. Edmunds. He paid a glowing tribute to the character of that gentlemen and regretted that the country was no longer to enjoy his services. In conclu-

"My fellow citizens: It is true, as your mayor has said, happily true that we not unfrequently and with ease, lift ourselves above all the contentions of party strife and stand in the clear inspiring and stimulating sunshine as American patriots. (Applause.) We are con spicuously a people who give their sliegianos to institutions and not to the men." [Ap

plause, l After concluding his speech the president embarked on Seward Webb's yacht, which began to move at 3 p. m. The objective land-ing was Macquam, on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, but a detour of ten miles was made, thus extending the trip by water to fifty miles. The water was unusually rough and the wind was strong from the northwest. All sat on deck the president reclining at ease in a chair astern. He greatly enjoyed the exhilarating trip and viewed the scenery of the Green mountains on one side and the Adirondacks on the other with much interest. The El Fida reached Macquam about 6:30.

The special, which continued on its way from Burlington to Macquam, met the party at the latter point and proceeded to St Albans. Arriving here at 7 p. m., the presi-dential party were taken in carriages to Governor Smith's house on the bluffs, about three-quarters of a mile from the station. The sun had just disappeared behind the Adirondacks. The Chinese lanterns just lighted surrounded almost every residence. The picture seemed like one vast lluminated park. Every building was decorated. Thousands of persons were massed on the sidewalks. The scene was striking and splendid. It was the mingling of natural and artificial setting.

of natural and artificial setting.

After dinner at Governor Smith's the president was escorted to the Weidon house which fronts upon St. Alban's park. About 12,000 people were massed in the park. The scene was one of unusual splender. From the branches of the elm and maple trees 2,000 Chinese lanterns were suspended. A band of music played in the distance throughout the exercises. When the president appeared on the balcony from which he spoke the enthusiasm was intense. He was introduced by E. C. Smith and spoke as follows:

Smith and spoke as follows:

"My fellow citizens: I fear that my volce will not permit me suitably to acknowledge this magnificent demonstration. Most deeply do I feel whatever of personal respect you thus evidence, and yet more highly do I appreciate that love of American Institutions which I am sure is the domina, this pine in this great assembly. [Applause I Your situation upon this great water he, connecting the St. Lawrence with tindson, was an early suggestion to the trader as well as to the invader. In the speech of President Bartiett in 1877, at the observance of the centennial of the battle of Bennington, I noticed that he said, 'trading Manchester sent over two regiments to conquer a market,' and it recurred to my mind the fact that one of the great motives of resistance on the part of the colonies was the unjust trade restricof the great motives of resistance on the part of the colonies was the unjust trade restrictions and exactions which were imposed upon them by the mother country in order to secure the American markets for the British market. This was a battle for a market, and was never more general and more strenuous than now among all of the nations of the world, though now not generally pushed to bloodshed. In the contest of trade we have ourselves engaged, not by attempting to push our political domain into lands that are not rightfully ours, not by attempting to overthrow or subjugate the weaker and friendly powers of this hemisphere, but by those metaods of peaceful and profitable interchange, which are as good for them as gor us. [Cries of Good! Good! Good! Good of our country harvested such a crop as has now been gathered into the granaries of the United States. [Applause.] We shall have an enormously large surplus of breadstuffs for export, and it happens that at this period of our abundance crop failures or shortages in India, in Russia, in France, in Germany and Ireland, have opened a market that will secure the last bushed of grain we have to sell. [Applause]. Bejoleing in the great increase of material wealth which is flowing in upon us, may we not on these great lines of enterprise. lifting ourselves now to newer and larger thoughts of what this country may be, enter upon these opening avenue of trade and influence which are beekoning try may be, enter upon these opening avenues of trade and influence which are beekoning invitations of friendly people. [Applause]. Let me thank you again for this manificent assemblage of Vermont patriots and of Ver-

The president returned to the residence of lovernor Smith for the night.
The president will leave St. Albans to morrow at 9 o'clock.

### FIFTY BODIES UNCOVERED.

Ninety People Believed to Have Perished in Park Place.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 .- Two bodies were re covered from the ruins in Park place this morning. They were identified as William H. Ellis, of Ellis & McDonald, and Frederick W. Trippie, proprietor of the drug store in the ill-fated building.

The Italian laborer caught robbing a body vesterday was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months, today. By 10:45 five more bodies were discovered

out they could not be reached because of th heavy mass of machinery on top of them The coroner, after investigating, said there were not less than twenty persons buried under the restaurant. The police think there were fifty corpses in the cellar. That would make a total of ninety killed. Today it is stated that the catastrophe

thought to have been caused by the explosion of naptha or some other explosive matter. The work, placed in the hands of contrac tors, was pushed forward tonight with the result of fifty-two bodies having been exhumed at 3 a.m. from the ruins in Park place. At that hour thirty-eight had been positively identified and one partially.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MAJORITY. Decision of a Pennsylvania Judge

in a Church Case. CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Aug. 25 .- Judge Stew-

art today decided that in the suit between the liberal and radical factions of the Church of United Brethern in Christ over the adoption of the new constitution at the general conference in 1889 that a majority must not be two-thirds of all the members, but a majority of all those voting; that all actions of the general conference regarding the adoption of the new constitution were regular and in full accordance with the powers delegated it. The radicals will take the case to

Steamer Arrivals. At London-Sighted: City of Paris, from

New York. At Queenstown-Wyoming, from New York At Autwerp-Waesland, from New York, At New York, August 26-Maasland, from Rotterdam; State of California, from Glas-

Killed by a Stone. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 25.-Egbert Kingsbury died this evening from the effects of a fracture of the skull, caused by a stone thrown by one of a grang of rowdies whom he drove out of his apple orchard.

AN INCIPIENT REVOLUTION

One of those Funny Little Central America Ontbreaks.

OPPOSING POLITICAL FACTIONS IN ARMS.

Life in Nicaragua One Continual Round of Peace and Quietude, Sometimes - The Latest Friendly Row.

Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 25.-The news elegraphed from Granada to the United States to the effect that there had been riots on Sunday night, the chief of police and six men had been killed, and that three import ant personages were to be exiled from Nicaragua with the warning that they would be shot if they returned, is correct. Fuller de tails are now accessible. Granada on Sunday was the scene of a coup

de main by which President Roberto Sacasa tried to rid himself of his most prominent opponents, and, at the same time, nip in the bud a possibly growing revolution. The gentlemen arrested include two ex-presidents of iraragua and the editor and owner of the nost important daily journal in the country. Granada is practically in a state of siege and the troops here at the capital are confined to the barracks. In addition, the opposition to President Sacasa is growing daily and affairs are assuming critical positions.

For many years vigorous rivalry has existed between the ancient city of Leon and the more modern Granada, and between the progressists, whose headquarters are a Granada and the Roman Catholic party, whose strongholds are Leon and Managua.

Granada for many terms past has furnished the country with the president, but at the last election, by undue means, the progress ists claim, Sacasa, a Leon man was chosen president. Sacasa had previously been senator and on the somewhat mysterious death of President Garazo, two years ago, ast October, Senator Sacasa was duly chosen to fill out the unfluished term. This was not approved by the progressists party, and Pres ident Sacasa became more and more unpopu lar as it became known that he, backed up by the Leon, or church party, had determined to leave no stone unturned to bring about his election to the presidency. In spite of the opposition party and the increasing unpopularity of his administration, Sacasa succeeded in his ambitious plans and November last was elected president. Naturally this only served still further to embitter the feeling existing be tween the progressists and the church party. It was whispered that an attempt would be made by force of arms to oust Sacasa from the presidency, and he apparently determined to do his utmost to prevent the progressists from bringing about his downfall But no trouble was anticipated until the elections, which are to be held in November, and very few people anticipated that Sacasa would attempt a coup de main in Granada

One of the great complaints made against the Leon party and their representative, President Sacasa, is that they hold the police and soldiers, who carry a rifle and bayonet, though they wear no shoes, in their power and use them to control the elections. Moreover, one of the reforms promised by Sacasa when a candidate for re-election was thorough reform of the police system People were to be able to walk in safety in the streets at night and the police were not to interfere at elections. The spys employed by the administration

seem to have pointed out ex-President General Chamorro, ex-President General Joaquin Zavala, Don Anselmo Rivas, editor and proprietor of the Diaro Nicaraguaneze of Granada, the organ of the progressists party and the leading newspaper of Nicaragua, Dor Enrique Guzman and Don J. D. Roderiguez formerly attached to the Mearaguan lega-tion at Washington, as the most dangerous leaders of the progressist party in Grana ia Consequently, after taking every precaution to get up a revolutionary outbreak, President Sacasa determined suddenly to arrest these

gentlemen and exile them, under pain being instantly shot should they return. This plan was executed Sunday. The mer above mentioned were most unexpectedly arrested on the charge of conspiring against the government and were taken to the quar Their arrest caused great excitement i Granada and a vigorous attempt to rescu them was made. The quartel was attacked he soldiers were fired upon, the latter re turning the fire and a number of each sid were killed and wounded. The exact num ber of casualties is not known, but it is reported that the chief officer of the police and at least six soldiers were killed, and that

me fifty citizens were shot. some fifty citizens were snot.

General Chamorro and the other prisoners
were subsequently brought to Managua
under a strong guard, and Granada was
placed in a state seige pending the subsiding

f popular feeling.
The important prisoners yesterday were entenced to be escorted across the frontier and ordered never to return under penalty of

The prisoners will be secretly taken to the rontier, but to what point and whether on the Honduras or Costa Rica coast, is not gen-erally known. Possibly the prisoners will allowed to embark on some vessel at

The Chamarro, Zavala and Guzman families are among the most wealthy and important in Nicaragua, and consequently the arrest auses great excitement.

It is known that, in addition to the arrests just made, other persons are under surveilance. People would not be astonished if ome member of the Cardenas and of the Lucaya families were also to fall under the esident's displeasure.

General Zavala was succeeded in the presidency by Dr. Cardenas; the latter was suc ceeded by President Garazo, and he, as already explained, by Sacasa. It would thus appear that the ex-presidents of Nicaragua are not in favor with the present administra-

General Zavala will be remembered by Americans as the cause of the abandonment of the banquet which was to have been tendered to ex-Senator Warner Millier while the latter was in this country recently. T such an extent does the general carry part sap feeling that when he was informed that members of the church party had been invited to the proposed entertainment, he announced that he would not sit at the same table with them. This led to a heated discussion and the abandonment of the banquet. The present political troubles do not affect the progress of the work on the maritime canal, though Don Roderigues, one of the gentiemen expelled, is known to have been a bitter enemy of the American enterprise. This opposition, however, is said to have grown from a snubbing which Don Roderiguez thought he received from the American secretary of state while he was attached to the Nicaraguan legation at Washington. Americans in this country will feel much more comfortable when the new United States minister, Colonel Richard C. Shan-non of New York, reaches here. It is reorted ut American circles that Minister Shannon will arrive at Greytown shortly on board the gun boat Petrei, and that the ves-sel named will remain off the coast for some

Stories About Talmage Denied. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 25, -Rumors were affoat about the camp grounds yesterday morning that \$500 was paid to Rev. T DeWitt Talmage, D.D., for his sermon delivered here yesterday afternoon. Some

hard things were said about the great preacher. At the beyinning of the 10.30 o'clock service, Rev. E. H. Sone, president of the Ocean Grove assession, made a sweeping denial of the warmenter. He said: "Never one syllable sed between us and Dr. Talmage about is negation for his services. He has come a light great of the services. He has come a light great of the services and the services are not present to come he and present the services. \$500 engagement to come he and preach

UNION PACIFIC'S TRO - LE.

Compelled to Relay the R of the Kansas Central Immet sly. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25,-[Special degram to THE BEE. |- The controversy between the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and the Union Pacific Railroad company over the Kansas Central road was settled by the unconditional surrender of the railcoad officials. The track on the Kansas Central railroad has for a long time been in such a bad condiion that it was absolutely unsafe for trains inting only ten miles an hour. A few onths ago, directly after a fatal accident,

the railroad commissioners instructed the manager of the Union Pacific, which was the Kansas Central, to relay the track with good steel rails. Considerable correspondence ensued and nally the Union Pacine plead that it was financially unable to carry out the orders of the commissioners. To this, a reply was sent that unless the track was relaid at once, proceedings would be taken to revoke the charter of the Kansas Central. Today the commissioners received a letter from the Union Pacific officials stating that a large force of men would be set at work at Leav-enworth next Monday and the track would be relaid with good steel rails as seen as it can possibly be done.

AN UNSAFE PLACE.

Life in New York City has Some Very Undestrable Features.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.-Joseph Sheerer, a young man about 20 years of age, was arraigned before Justice White at the Tombs police court charged with having stolen a watch, two pocket books and \$580 in money from Andrew Wagner. The complainant ar rived in this city Saturday night with his wife from Pittsburg, Pa., and put up at the lodging house where Sheerer lodges. Last night Sheerer asked him into his room, and after locking the door, presented a pistol at his head and demanded all the money and valuables he had. Wagner gave up his possessions and Sheerer then compelled him to sign a written statement that he awarded the goods to Wagner and would never ask him for those things again. He then released Wagner, who left the house and looked for a policeman. He found Officer William Fallon, to whom he told his story. Accompanied by the officer he went back to the house and Sheerer, who in the meantime had attempted to assault Mrs. Wagner, was arrested. The goods were found in his possession. Justice White held him for trial in \$1,000 bail.

RESIGNED HIS POSITION.

President Moffat of the Rio Grande

Throws Up His Job. DENVER, Colo., Aug. 25.-It is announced oday that on Thursday last President D. H. Moffat of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad forwarded his resignation to the board of directors at New York. No action can be taken ipon it until the first meeting of the board in September. To an Associated press reporter Mr. Mosat this evening said that his action was due to the fact that he is not in accord with the recently adopted policy of the directors in attempting to manage the details of the business from New York, and therefore he could not seemingly assent to the new order of things by longer remaining as president of the company. The Rio Grande system embraces 1,400 miles of railroad. For almost four years Mr. Mossat has had charge ilmost four years Mr. Moffat has had charge of the road and in that time he has changed parrow to standard gauge, put on first class rolling stock, extended branches and made the Rio Grande generally an ideal railroad. The news of the resignation, which is just being circulated in this city, is taken as a calamity to the state.

THEY'LL DRINK IT, JUST THE SAME.

Proceedings of the Brewers' Union as St. Louis Yesterday.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25,-The National Brewers' union today elected Henry Scebach of New York and Lothan Urich of Syracuse president and vice president re spectively, (the union, having no official head, re-electing officers daily). A chartewas granted a local union at Roanoke, Va., to be known as the No. 67.

It was decided to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of organizing unions in citie where none now exist, and to support the boycotts. A motion to pay the dues of the order to

the American Federation of Labor prewhether or not Milwaukee beer was unio beer. While it was the spirit of the majority that it was union beer, the matter was left

to the incoming executive committee to de

DON'T GO AMONG DEMOCRATS.

dissouri Farmers Strongly Opposed to a third Party. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25. - This morning all utsiders and newspaper men were barred from the alliance meeting. President Hall delivered an address, in which he opposed the sub-treasury scheme and the third party movement. He deplored the action taxen by ther state alliances in working to make th

as greeted with great applause.
Fears are expressed by some delegates that
pposition to the credentials committee report tomorrow will be so great by the strongsub-treasury minority that the convention will go to pieces on that and the third party

'government a loan agency.'

Indian Affairs. PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 25 .- There will be held t Rosebud agency, beginning August 29 and asting three days, the Episcopal convocation of the Sioux nations. Delegates will be pres-ent from the several tribes. The attendance

may reach several thousand. The Rosebud and the Lower Brule Indians will hold a business convention at the former place on August 20 and 27 to settle the ques-tion of the encroachment of the Brules upon the reservation lands of the Rosebuds. No trouble is apprehended. The general government will take a hand in this settlement.

Rescued Whaters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.-The teamer Fallaron arrived today from the Prilyloff islands with a cargo of seal skins consigned to the North American Commercial company. The vessel also brought down crew of five men who were lost from the whaler C. F. Herriman during a fog. After some hardships they succeeded in making St. Paul island. When the Herriman was last sighted she was short handed and it was reported that some of the crew had mutinied and that two men were in Irons

Colorado Justice.

OURAY, Colo., Aug. 25 .- Lee Quang, 4 Chinaman, attempted to assault the daughter of Colonel Shaw this morning. The flend was at once arrested and lodged in jail. Ex citement ran high all day, and early this evening, as the officers were attempting to take Quang to a place of safety he was shot twice. He will die before morning. The child's father is supposed to have done the

Omaha Cit zen Married

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 25.-Ernest Crane of Omaha and Miss Florence Fove, a prominent young society lady of Ottawa, were married at the home of the bride's mother here today. They will reside in Omaha.

# WAR AND ITS WIERD HORRORS

Chili's Blood-Stained Soil Again Deluged to Satiate Man's Ambition.

LIKE STRUGGLING GIANTS THEY CONTEND.

Night Spreads Her Sable Mantle O'er the Scene and Ends the Awful Car-

nage.

New Your, Aug. 25. - The Heraid has further Valparaise cables, under date of August 24, relative to the battle of the congressional and Balmacedist's forces, as follows:

Darkness stopped the battle at Vina Del Mar beach, opposite this city, which raged hotiy all day yesterday, before any decisive result was reached, and, like the gladiators, the contesting armies rested today and worked hard to get themselves in the best possible condition for the final bout which must soon decide the mustery of Chili.

Balmaceda's line of defense yesterday was strongly fortified and was under the range of the guns from Fort Cailno. While many of his troops were raw recruits, there was a leaven of veterans among them.

Time after time the rebels dashed against the lines of the government troops only to be repulsed with great bloodshed. They were not the only sufferers, however, for their artillery played with telling effect on the enemy, and their rifles were not useless in their nands. Attack and repulse were repeated time after time, with no decided advantage on either side. The most desperate valor was displayed by veteran and recruit, Balmacedists and revolutionists.

There was little regret on either side when darkness came down and stopped the bloody

Under cover of a flag of truce, the ambulance and hospital corps of the opposing armies were busy during the night searching the field for wounded and caring for them. When morning broke it was expected the

fight would be repeated. Both armies had suffered severely, however, and neither appeared to be in a position to assume the offensive, and a practical truce today, with no fighting, has been the result. Neither side has been idle however, during the day. Scouting parties of the insurgent

supplies and one of them cut the railroad to Santiago at Salto. The government forces have been strengthening their lines and maneuvering to get it to a position which will preclude any successful attempt on the part of the enemy to

armies have been scouring the country for

get into the rear of the city of Valparaiso. Will Attempt a Flank Movement. It is generally believed that General Canto, the general commanding the rebels, will attempt a flank movement when he resumes operations, and against this the Balmacedists are doing everything in their power to

frustrate. In the face of an army equal in valor, as well as led and equipped, and at least equal, if not superior, in numbers, to force the line of forts with their heavy guns manned by expert veteran gunners defending Valparaiso from the north, consisting of Forts Callao, Podetto, Andes and Valparatso, is a task to daunt the most confident general, and if by any means the Balmacedan army can be flanked and the insurgents can make good a position in the rear of the city, they will, in

the opinion of the foreign naval officers here Insurgent General Canto is a veteran of the Peruvian war, where he did gallant and effective service. He knows the country and remizes that if he can get his heavy guus on the hills back of the city he will not only have a position which is practically impregnable from the attacks of any force which can be brought against him, but which will enable him to batter down the city at his will. Having been unable by yesterday's fight to capture the village of Vina Del Mar, and isolate Fort Callao, and thus capture it, he would naturally attempt this flank move-ment. That he will be able to do so without harder fighting than even that of Friday and vesterday, if at all, is not to be thought of.
Valparaiso is quiet today. All the business houses, offices and stores are closed. Ev-

erybody who can do so has left the city, and few people are seen on the streets. While the government torpedo cruiser Almirant Lynch was assisting the artillerymen in the forests in keeping the rebels cruisers at long range and thus preventing them from giving effective aid to the land forces, the breech plug of one of her 14-pound Hotenkiss

cans blew out, instantly killing the lieutenant in charge.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and vicinity-Fair; slightly For Missouri and Kansas-Generally fair, except local rains in the vicinity of Kansas City; warmer Wednesday; clear and fair

Thursday. For Iowa—Scattered showers; variable winds; clear and fair Thursday. For Nebraska—Local showers in the fortheast, fair in the southwest portion, clear in the eastern, stationary temperature in western portions; fair and clear Thursday, For South Dakota Fair by Wednesday

afternoon, northerly winds becoming variable; no decided change in temperature; continued cool and fair Taursday. For North Dakota Continued cool, fair weather Wednesday and Thursday. For Colorado Clear; local showers, ex-

cept fair in the Arkansas valley; eastern winds.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—A slight barometric depression overlies the south slope of the Rocky mountains. A storm disturbance continues to threaten in the east gulf. Extensive high barometer areas central over the middle Atlantic states, the north Atlantic ocean, and over Montana, control the general weather contitions. They create northeast winds and ditions. They create northeast winds and heavy rains on the south Atlantic coast, also low temperature over most sections. The gulf disturbance will likely develop and move northeast along the coast line, continuing the rains on the Atlantic coast as it progresses. The high areas will probably merge into a single area overlying most sections, continuing the cool weather Wenesday with a gradual warming later, resulting from generally cloudless skies, except in the southeastere section, which will probably be traversed by the gulf storm. Cool and pleas-ant weather may be expected during the next two days west of the Allegheny moun-

tains. Stormy Jordan's Hard Luck. OTTUMWA, In., Aug. 25 .- "Stormy" Jordan, the notorious, saloonkeeper, will probably be compelled to go to jail. The attorneys for the state in the nuisance case compromised with the county attorney who wanted Jordan to pay his fines at the rate of \$40 per month. The judge granted a petition to set the action of the county attorney aside, telling the sheriff he should have asted as though no contract had been made by the county attorney, and the latter had no legal right to act in the matter.

Identified Him.

OTTAWA, O., Aug. 25. - James Roberts, the prisoner suspected of the Columbus Grove bank robbery and murder was held today to await the action of the grand jury. Dr. Beardsley examined him as to his mental condition and found him same. Mr. Seifert, who was in the bank during the shooting, saw Roberts this afternoon and is satisfied he is the bank robber and murderer that terrorized Columbus Grove.