THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1891. NUMBER 91.

BROADY WILL BE NOMINATED.

Unterrified Hosts Flocking to the Grand Island Convention.

WILL GOVERNOR BOYD BE SUSTAINED?

Intimation That the State Platform Will Declare for Some Sort of Railroad Legislation—The Outlook.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The democratic state convention which meets here tomorrow is absorbing the attention of democrats and republicans alike. The former anticipate trouble and the latter are but too willing to encourage the sentiment by which it will be occasioned.

The question upon which the convention may split is upon a proposed endorsement of Governor Boyd's action in vetoing the Newberry bill. It is said that a number of counties have instructed their delegates to pass a resolution of censure, among them being Dodge, Holt, Wayne, Stanton, Howard, Merrick and a number of others. Yet, on the delegations from those counties there are a number of men who are personally known to be friendly to Governor Boyd.

With regard to the standing of the Hall county delegation on this subject, the views of Mr. S. N. Wolbach, who is a member of the body, may represent those of the democrats of the county:

"Hall county has not instructed its delegates to either censure or endorse the veto of the Newberry bill by Governor Boyd. It has remained neutral. But if a resolution endorsing that action be introduced it will be voted down by our delegates. With the principles of the democratic party in the eastern part of the state and country we are in accord. But on the railroad question theirs slightly differ from ours.

They have not to deal with the railroad rates and regulations as we have and they are not presumed to be interested as we are. There is not a democrat in Hall county who does not believe Governor Boyd to be a man of fearless principles, honest, and determined and who would not personally take off his coat and work for him for almost anything he might desire."

Judge Platte, who for years has been a light in the democratic gloom, says that if he had been selected a delegate to the convention, he would move to lay all resolutions of censure or endorsement on the table. The judge is dissatisfied because he was left off the committee.

While the feeling of local democrats is above epitomized, it is not believed that the same feeling extends throughout the state. It is held that there are many counties which take no interest in the fight and which will be represented here by staunch supporters of Mr. Boyd. A great deal of interest is felt as to the complexion or intent of the Douglas delegation, in which rumor has it there are men who will never endorse Mr. Boyd. This rumor is somewhat strengthened by the membership on the committee of Messrs. Charles H. Brown, J. J. O'Connor and Euclid Martin. The two former it is known have been persistent opponents of Boyd only to find that their opposition has resulted in their own demoralization.

Some difficulty is expected in the selection of chairman of the convention. Conservative men hold that it would be impolitic to select either a Boyd or an anti-Boyd man and that some fair-minded man who has not figured as a partisan should be decided upon. Notwithstanding, the names of C. V. Gallagher and Euclid Martin of Omaha, N. S. Harwood and A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln and S. N. Wolbach of Grand Island have been mentioned in connection with the position. Mr. Wolbach's name, however, will not be pressed by the Hall delegation. They are satisfied to hold the convention without monopolizing other honors.

The sentiment prevails that Judge Broady of Beatrice will be chosen by acclamation as nominee for associate justice of the supreme court. Judge Wakeley of Douglas would be warmly supported if it were known that he would accept the nomination if tendered him.

For regent of the university, the only candidate known here is C. F. Brogan of Douglas.

The convention will be held in the Bartenbach opera house. The delegates will occupy the ground floor, while the spectators will be quartered on the stage and in the gallery. The Douglas delegation numbering 103 will occupy nearly all of the eastern section of the auditorium, the Lancaster county being assigned to a corresponding section on the west side. The convention will not be called until 8 o'clock p. m. and very likely continue all night.

It is understood that the platform of the party is being prepared in Omaha and that it will be more definite in regard to railroad regulation than was that upon which conservative men admit Governor Boyd stood when he vetoed the Newberry bill and which they also admit justified him in the veto on the ground that the bill in question was not a reasonable one. O'B.

EN ROUTE TO OMAHA.

Twenty-Two Cars of South Dakota Ores Will Arrive Friday.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first section of a train consisting of twenty-two carloads of ore from as many mines in the Bald mountain and Ruby basin districts left Deadwood today for Omaha. The second section goes out tomorrow morning to Chadron, where it will consolidate with the first section, the two making up one large train. The mines shipping are: Iron Hill, Trojan, Empire State, Portland, Clinton, Mark Twain, Tornado, Double Standard, Harmony, Welcome, Hardscrabble, Tomy and Lundt, Boscobel, Retriever, Golden Reward, Steward, Ross, Hannibal, Calumet, Buxton, Bonanza, Elk Mountain and Isadorah.

There are about 400 tons of the ore valued at $22,000. Each car is marked with the legend "From Omaha to Deadwood" and the name of the mine with the ore of which it is freighted. R. W. Cooper, Harris Franklin, Seth Bullock, W. A. Remer, T. J. Grier, E. May, C. H. Enos, M. Chapman, E. Reilly, H. Ellington, W. D. Ford, Charles Waite, S. P. Romans and G. C. Hicock, owners or superintendents of the mines shipping, and W. R. Steele, A. R. Z. Dawson and R. S. Thompson of the Deadwood Board of Trade, and R. N. Ogden, representing the Deadwood press, leave on the Elkhorn train tomorrow evening to meet the ore train at Omaha. According to the present programme the party will be met at West Point, Neb., by a special train with a committee from the Omaha Board of Trade and will reach Omaha Friday evening.

FIRE STOPS A FUNERAL.

Sad Accident Which Caused the Burning of a Corpse.

RUSH CITY, Minn., Sept. 16.—A sad accident occurred at the farm house of John Daunchen, two miles from here. His wife died yesterday and the body, prepared for burial, was lying in a coffin. Mrs. Potter, sister of the deceased, put a boiler on the stove partially filled, as she supposed, with water, but which was kerosene. The oil exploded and set fire to the house, which was consumed. The body of the deceased woman was only rescued after it was badly burned, the rescuers being severely scorched.

Advance in the Price of Coal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The agents of the coal producing companies met today and ordered prices advanced from 10 to 25 cents per ton on October 1. Brokers will be advanced 10 cents, egg and stove 15 cents, and chestnut 25 cents.

World's Fair Managers Condemned.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 16.—The Times today prints an interview with Debarth Shorb, just returned from Chicago, in which he states that the management of the World's fair is rotten to the core. He will take steps to have an investigation at Washington unless Director General Davis is removed on the ground of his unfitness for the place.

SENSATIONAL JUSTICE.

Trial of a Kansas Murderer That Will Attract Attention.

HUGOTON, Kan., Sept. 16.—The case of the state against James Brennan, charged with the murder of the noted Sam Wood last June, was commenced today in the district court.

The feud which led to the murder, the crime itself and events following it were of the most exciting and sensational character and such it was supposed would the trial be. Judge Botkin, however, before whom the trial is being had, determined that it should not be. To enforce this determination he has issued peremptory orders to the court's bailiffs to maintain order in and about the court. He warned them that they would be held accountable for any disturbance that might arise, and told them that it was their duty to see that no man entered the court room with weapons on his person. Not only were they to attend to that, but they were especially charged to see that no person carrying firearms of any description was allowed to approach the building, especially the windows. Should anyone attempt to do this, after they were warned, the bailiffs were strictly enjoined to place such parties under arrest for contempt of court.

The time of the court was occupied today in examining jurors. A jury had not been selected when the court adjourned for the day.

The killing of Sam Wood was one of the most notable crimes in the latter history of Kansas. Its remote cause was the enmity which arose between the citizens of Hugoton and Woodsdale over the location of the county seat, which afterwards resulted in a battle between the people of the two towns, in which four men were killed and several wounded. Following that and as a result of it occurred the noted murder of Sheriff Cross and several of his deputies. During all this time Sam Wood and Judge Botkins were on opposite sides of the question and were bitter enemies. Finally Judge Botkin gained an upper hand by defeating Wood for district judge on the republican ticket. Then Woods joined the alliance and was elected by that party to the lower house of the Kansas legislature, where his knowledge of parliamentary usages induced the alliance caucus to appoint him a steering committee of one. While the legislature was in session he caused impeachment proceedings to be brought against Judge Botkin, alleging all sorts of judicial misbehavior. Judge Botkin was acquitted, but the trial again imbittered the old feud between the two men and their friends. Just after the close of the legislative session Sam Wood went to Hugoton to attend Judge Botkin's court. He had entered the court, had looked over the docket and was leaving the building when James Brennan an acknowledged friend of Judge Botkin shot and killed him (Wood).

A peculiar circumstance of the trial is that Judge Botkin presides.

The friends of Sam Woods have sworn that justice must be done in this case. They say Brennan must suffer the death penalty if not by judicial sentence then by the sentence of Judge Lynch. All sorts of threats have been made against Judge Botkin and it was on that account that the judge issued his stringent orders regarding the disarming of all attendants of the trail.

FOREIGN EXHIBITORS AT THE FAIR.

Customs Regulations Will Be Modified in Their Favor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The conference between the World's fair foreign commissioners and officers of the Treasury department respecting modification of certain features of the customs regulations so as to facilitate free entry of foreign exhibits at the fair, was held at the Treasury department this morning.

The foreign commissioners argued that the customs regulations be so arranged as to permit the sale, under proper restrictions, of certain kinds of articles to be placed on exhibition at Chicago.

The United States commissioners made that plain that the suggestions brought forward embodied the wishes of the intended exhibitors in every European nation visited by them.

Secretary Foster said: "We will endeavor to answer your questions by the 8th of October when you will return home, and to modify our regulations as far as we possibly can. Be assured that I desire to promote your wishes. If after investigation it proves that further legislation is needed to this end, I will ask congress to take the necessary action at the coming session."

It was practically determined that the department regulations would be so adjusted to the requirements of the exposition year that European exhibitors can ship exhibits direct from their own ports to the exposition grounds in Chicago without examination, appraisement or delay in transit.

At the conclusion of the conference the commissioners proceeded to the white house where they were received by the president.

NOT A JUDICIAL QUESTION.

Decision Involving Title to the Cherokee Strip.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Sept. 16.—Judge Green of the United States court today gave his decision in the noted "Quarry" case, involving the title to the Cherokee strip, holding that the lands in the Cherokee outlet were ceded to the Cherokee nation as an outlet, and for the purposes of an outlet only, and not for residence and cultivation, and in such case the law annexes the qualification or condition that the estate shall continue in the Cherokee nation only so long as the lands are used as an outlet and no longer, and when the Cherokee nation ceases to use the land as an outlet such cessation of the use determines their estate and the lands revert to the United States. If the Cherokee nation has ceased to use the lands as outlet such action has terminated the estate and the lands have reverted to the United States. But whether there has been such cessation is a political rather than a judicial question, and should be settled by congress and the chief executive of the nation.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; slightly cooler.

For Missouri—Fair; southerly winds; no change in temperature; cooler Friday.

For Iowa—Fair Thursday; warmer; southerly winds, shifting to westerly; cooler Thursday night.

For North Dakota—Light local showers; winds shifting to northwesterly; cooler.

For South Dakota—Fair in southeast, local showers in northwest portions; cooler; winds shifting to northwesterly.

For Kansas—Fair; southwesterly winds; slightly cooler.

For Colorado—Fair in southeast, local showers in northwest portion; cooler; winds shifting to northwesterly.

Balmaceda's Silver.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 16. — The British steamship Moselle arrived here today from Montevideo, having on board the $800,000 in silver shipped by President Balmaceda of Chili to Europe order to pay for war materials. This is the silver conveyed to Montevideo by her majesty's ship Espiegêl. The bullion will be stored in the Bank of England pending the settlement of the questions involved.

Killed by a Gambler.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 16.—Thomas McArdle, a saloonkeeper of Shullsburg, was fatally shot last night by Tony Baldwin, a notorious gambler.

FLOWER NOW IN FULL BLOOM.

New York Democrats Name Him for Governor on the First Ballot.

SHEEHAN TAKES THE SECOND PLACE.

Mr. Flower Resigns as Congressman from the Twelfth New York District—Other Unfortunates on the Ticket.

For Governor.....ROSWELL P. FLOWER
For Lieut. Gov.....WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN
Secretary of State.....FRANK RICE
Comptroller.....FRANK CAMPBELL
Treasurer.....E. F. DANFORTH
Attorney General.....SIMON ROSENDALA
State Engineer.....MARTIN SCHENCK

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—First come, first served, was the order at the state democratic convention in the Casino rink this morning, as there had been many more tickets of admission issued than there were chairs.

One of the most notable figures that passed up the aisles of the old rink this morning was that of an elderly gentleman, thoroughly well dressed. Many politicians and others nudged each other and whispered loudly, "That's Burchard." It was Rev. Dr. Burchard of New York, and on all sides where he was recognized he met the chaffing, which greeted him in a genial, hearty way.

The larger part of the County democracy went home yesterday disgusted with the result of their efforts to get seats in the convention.

A significant thing was that the resolution which was offered, after the report of the committee on contested seats, giving the Tammany hall the only recognition as the regular democratic organization for the county of New York, was adopted by a viva voce vote apparently unanimous, but proceeding almost wholly from Tammany seats. Not a protest of any sort came from Kings or Albany or any of the other counties from which support for the County democracy was expected.

When the platform was read General Tracey of Albany manifested much uneasiness, rising in his seat so he could hear every word until the silver clause was safely passed. When a big Tammany outburst of applause had followed this—the loudest and most demonstrative greeting given to anything in the platform—he sat down with an air of relief and immersed himself in his newspaper. At 10 o'clock the convention was called to order.

The committee on credentials recited the irregular action of the County democracy and declared the right of Tammany hall to nominate all the inspectors of election, poll clerks and ballot clerks to which the democratic party may be entitled in the city of New York.

After the decision in regard to the County democracy was presented the committee on resolutions reported the platform. It pledges fidelity to the democratic party as regards national issues, and the doctrines of '84 and '88 are re-affirmed.

The platform pronounces against the coinage of any dollar not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States; denounces the new Sherman silver bill as a false pretense and a hindrance to free bimetallic coinage and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometalism to another. This bill is declared to be a fit appendix to the "subsidy and bounty swindle of McKinley, worse than the war tariff. The Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandering of the surplus, falsified representation, and the revolutionary procedure of the billion dollar congress—all are justly condemned by the people's great uprising of last November."

The people of the state are congratulated upon the beneficient results which followed the election of the democratic assembly last year. The republican party is scored for defeating in the assembly bills passed by the democrats. Continuing the platform reads:

"Thus has the republican party continued to betray the people's interests. It defies the constitution and denies fair representation in the legislature to 1,300,050 new inhabitants of this state by refusing to pass an enumeration bill. It inflicted a blow upon the best welfare and prosperity of the state by depriving New York of the World's fair because the republican leader could not control its board of directors. By that act New York was deprived of the benefit of the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars within her borders. The people will not forget the most conspicuous agent in this partisan crime, now the candidate of his party for governor."

The platform favors home rule for counties and municipalities, low taxes and an economical administration; demands the enactment of a just, equitable and comprehensive excise liquor law, framed in accordance with existing public sentiment as repeatedly manifested; opposes all sumptuary legislation that needlessly interferes with personal liberty for the individual citizen; demands the extension of the electoral reform with a view to preventing the profuse expenditure of money by candidates; favors the revision of the tax laws whereby personal and corporate property shall be made to bear its full and just burdens.

The resolutions also declare that labor interests should be fostered. A legislative provision for a proper exhibit from the state at the World's Columbian exposition is advocated. The oppression and expatriation practiced by the Russian government upon its Jewish citizens is condemned and the government at Washington is called to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions.

In closing, the administration of Governor Hill is endorsed and the faithful discharge of responsibility is declared to justify the continuance of the trust imposed in him by the democratic party.

The resolutions were adopted with cheers. The following was also passed:

Resolved, That this convention views with gratification the growing friendly feeling toward the democratic party of our colored citizens of this state and they are welcomed to our ranks, with the assurance that within our party, discrimination on account of race or color is discountenanced.

Then a motion was made to proceed with nominations and Mayor Porter nominated Roswell P. Flower for governor. The nomination was seconded on behalf of Tammany by Colonel Fellows. Bourke Cockran also seconded the nomination of Flower.

Thomas Dewitt of Kings placed Alfred C. Chapin in nomination for governor.

Flower was nominated on the first ballot—Flower, 334; Chapin, 43.

Charles P. Adams of Kings, chairman of the delegation, made the nomination unanimous amid the wildest scenes.

The following nominations were then made:

Lieutenant Governor—William L. Sheehan.
Secretary of State—Frank Rice.
Comptroller—Frank Campbell.
Treasurer—Elliott F. Danforth.
Attorney General—Simon Rosendale.
Surveyor and Engineer—Martin Schenck.

No place was ever so quietly vacated by a great throng as this one after the adjournment of the convention this afternoon, and the village of springs and hotels was left to settle into its winter quietude.

The new state committee convened immediately after the adjournment of the convention for the purpose of organization. Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy was re-elected permanent chairman, Samuel A. Beardsley of Oneida was re-elected permanent secretary and W. B. Kirk of Syracuse permanent treasurer.

The chairman was empowered to select an executive committee without limit of number.

The committee then adjourned.

After his nomination this afternoon Mr. Flower mailed the following letter to the secretary of state at Albany:

SIR—I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Fifty-second congress from the Twelfth district of the state of New York, to take effect today. Very respectfully,
ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

The governor will issue a proclamation ordering the election at the general election in November of a successor to Mr. Flower.

LEFT WING OF THE ALLIANCE.

What Its Convention Did Yesterday at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—The farmers and laborers convention reassembled this morning. The resolutions which were up yesterday were brought up and carried with a good majority.

The committee on permanent organization reported. It provides for the appointment of a committee of seven, which is authorized to submit to the next supreme council, which meets at Indianapolis in November, the objection of this convention to certain parts of the demands which were adopted by the supreme council at the Ocala convention. Also that the committee be authorized to file the objections of this convention to the passage of any resolutions whatever binding the individual membership of the alliance to any political course of action.

The committee on permanent organization presented its report as follows:

We, a large number of the members of the Farmer's Alliance and Industrial union, representing our constituents, in convention assembled, being desirous of settling the differences existing in our order, agree to the appointment of a committee of seven members, who are authorized to go before the supreme council of the Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union of America, which convenes at Indianapolis in November next, and submit to said council our objections to that part of the demands of the order (sub-treasury and government land loan schemes) which were adopted by the supreme council at its meeting in Ocala, Fla. Said committee is authorized and empowered to use its own discretion in the premises. Pending these negotiations for an amicable settlement of our differences the committee herewith provided for shall constitute a bureau of information, and shall use all legitimate means for informing the subordinate unions and the people in regard to the true views and principles now engaging the attention of the industrial classes of America. Said committee to be authorized to secure competent speakers and suitable literature and devise ways and means for paying all expensss of an educational campaign.

Said committee is authorized to call a convention of all anti-sub-treasury brethren throughout the country to consider the report of the committee, as the result of the conference with the supreme council, and may fix the time and place of meeting, and make such other arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

We further recommend that each state select a committee, such committee to constitute a state bureau of information, which shall be empowered to make all necessary arrangements to obtain speakers and conduct a campaign of education against the sub-treasury and land loan schemes in their respective states, and shall co-operate with the national committee.

This did not satisfy R. W. Nichols of Missouri, and he moved the following amendment, which was unanimously adopted:

That said committee be authorized to file the convention's unalterable and unending objection to the passage of any resolution whatever, binding the individual members of the farmers' alliance to any political course of action whatever, and we hereby protest against the action of any previous meeting, infringing upon the individual political rights of any member of this order.

Another amendment, offered by J. L. Goodman of Texas was also adopted as follows:

We further recommend that each state committee organize a bureau of information in each county in their respective states, which shall cooperate with the state and national committees.

The report as a whole was then adopted by a unanimous vote.

The committee of seven is as follows: R. W. Nickolds of Missouri, J. M. Crews of Tennessee, T. J. Patteto of Texas, B. F. Passmore of Mississippi; at large, U.S. Hall, W. S. McAllister and W. Pope Yeamans.

Then came one of the most important declarations of the convention. It has been maintained right along by many of the delegates and some even went so far last night as to give out to the press that a new state organization in Missouri had been organized, that this convention was for the express purpose of seceeding from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union and form a new body in opposition to the present organization. A. S. Smith of Missouri wanted to protest against the erroneous articles which appeared in print and offered the following which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The impression has gained some credence that either the primary or ultimate object of this meeting is for the purpose of affecting a separation or division of the order and the formation of a district organization, therefore be it

Resolved, That such purpose is not and has not at any time been the intention of this meeting, but that its object is purely one of expressing its opposition to the proposed subtreasury and land loan enactments, and to institute an educational movement in that direction, thereby bringing the organization back to those principles of wisdom, justice and fraternity on which it was originally based.

The convention then took a recess until 2 p. m.

Upon reassembling the committee on permanent organization asked for a further hearing and the following was presented:

Believing that the future policies and prosperity of the government and of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union depend in a large measure upon the action of this body in setting forth plans for work in the future; and, fully realizing the fact that we need the hearty co-operation of all people, and especially of the members of our order, and in order to secure the same, we recommend that the members in each state who oppose the subtreasury and land loan schemes and the government ownership of railroads, and who are not represented in this meeting, be respectfully invited to co-operate with us, and are further requested to proceed to organize and to elect one member from each state who shall become a member of the national central committee provided for in the report of the committee on permanent organization.

This report was adopted with much debate.

The committee on resolutions then adopted a resolution endorsing the Dallas (Tex.) Farmers' World, which paper is a steadfast opponent of the sub-treasury and land loan scheme, and advocates a distinctive platform of its own. In this platform are the following planks, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

1. A reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis and a tariff for revenue only.

2. The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver—the money of the constitution—and such currency as may be founded thereon, as the surest, safest and most permanent settlement of the money question.

The Journal of Agriculture, of St. Louis, was also endorsed as voicing the sentiments of the antis. Adjourned sine die.

WILL TRY TO INCITE A REVOLUTION.

Mexico Invaded by a Professional Revolutionist.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 16.—The report, direct and authentic, of an incipient revolutionary movement in Mexico was received here today.

Captain E. L. Randall, Fifth infantry, commander of Fort Ringgold, wired General Stanley today that the notorious C. G. Garcia had crossed the Rio Grande from Starr county into Mexico with fifty armed men for the purpose of inciting a revolution. He crossed fourteen miles below Rio Grande City to the town of San Francisco.

General Stanley ordered Randall to take a detachment of cavalry and investigate the case, to patrol the river and cut off the retreat of the band in case they returned. The authorities at San Miguel have been wired and they are in pursuit of the invaders. Garcia is a professional disturber, bandit and raider. He is a desperate character, who once held power in Temahulia, but has been out with the government for many years. He has been wanted in Starr county, Texas, for his misdeeds and escaped a body of rangers about six weeks ago when he crossed into Mexico to organize. It is said he formed his plans and started on his raid this time from Charco Alamonte, in Starr county.

BAY STATE REPUBLICANS.

Their Representatives Reiterate the Demand for Honest Money.

CHAS. W. ALLEN NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

Principles and Record of the Party Set Forth in Well Rounded Periods by Henry Cabot Lodge.

Governor.....CHARLES W. ALLEN
Auditor.....JOHN W. KIMBALL

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—When Chairman Burdette of the state committee called the republican state convention to order at 11:10 o'clock this morning he spoke to one of the largest gatherings that ever attended a convention of the party.

Temporary organization was effected by the choice of Joseph O. Burdett as chairman, and the usual committees were appointed.

Resolutions upon the death of Hon. George B. Loring, expressive of the loss sustained by the party in his death, and extending sympathy to the family of deceased, were adopted.

Committee on permanent organization then reported, naming Henry Cabot Lodge as permanent president.

Mr. Lodge was escorted to the chair and addressed the convention.

Sound Republican Doctrine.

The speaker reviewed at great length the history and traditions of the republican party, its principles and its record in congress. "The republican party," he said, "stands as a bulwark against the movement for a free coinage of silver, without a previous international agreement. Every man who believes in honest money, and who is opposed to an inflated currency must vote with the republican party. If he does not, he is giving direct support for principles which he abhors, and for business perils which he dreads. The republican party has kept its pledge about the tariff." The speaker then referred to reciprocity and protection, coupled with subsidies to American steamships, and in this, he declared, the party had kept its promise to develop commerce. Touching upon the expenditures of the last congress, he said: "If the democratic party is opposed to the increase in expenditures for the efficiency and extension of the postal service, a great government service which touches the convenience, the happiness, the business and the homes of the people of the United States, let them say so." Reviewing the administration of President Harrison, the speaker drew a favorable comparison between its work and that of the one preceding. He spoke of the work of the State department, under Blaine, in glowing terms. Continuing, he said: "We welcome honest emigrants, but the time has come to exclude the vicious and ignorant. To that work, now rising to the first place among public questions the republican party is ready to address itself. As a national party we present to voters our work of the last two years as a pledge for the work we will do in the coming time, and on this ground we ask support."

Nominations for Governor.

At the conclusion of the speech, the credentials committee reported.

Ex-Governor Long then placed W. W. Craper's name in nomination for governor, and General Cogswell that of Charles H. Allen.

The committee on resolutions reported the platform, an outline of which was given in these dispatches last night, and it was unanimously adopted.

Convention then proceeded to ballot. At 2:25 balloting was completed and a recess taken until 3 o'clock to allow time for counting the vote.

Convention reassembled at 3:10 and result of ballot announced. Of the total number, 1,231, Charles A. Allen received 713. His nomination was then made unanimous.

The committee on ballots reported the auditor votes as follows: Whole number of votes, 1,014; necessary to a choice, 508, Charles R. Ladd of Springfield had 2; Henry E. Turner of Maldon, 332; General John W. Kimball of Fitchburg, 403; J. Henry Gould of Medfield, 59; Moses P. Palmer of Groton, 41; Eben C. Milliken of New Bedford, 132; W. H. Dupree of Boston, 43; Ledyard Bill, 1; Charles A. Gleason of Braintree, 1.

Mr. Turner of Maldon moved that the nomination of Mr. Kimball of Fitchburg for auditor be made by acclamation. The question was put and Mr. Kimball was so nominated with but a few dissenting voices.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Meet, Elect Officers and Pass the Usual Resolutions.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 16.—The State Temperance union met here in annual session today. The convention is composed mostly of prohibitionists and prohibition republicans. These two elements had trouble in the convention today. The former wanted the whole present republican state convention censured for alleged indifference to the enforcement of the prohibition laws and the latter did not. A compromise was effected in the committee on resolutions. The platform, besides containing the usual stereotyped denunciation of the saloon and congratulations on the spread of temperance, censured Attorney General Kellogg, the sheriff and county attorneys of the various counties for their enforce the laws.

Rev. A. S. Embree, speaking on the resolutions, wanted the whole state administration censured. He said prohibition was a failure in all the large cities of the state, excepting Topeka, and the state administration was responsible for the failure.

C. C. Collins of Lawrence, Rev. D. C. Milner of Manhattan, Rev. Barnard Kelly of Topeka and H. M. Greene of Lawrence, endorsed Mr. Embree's utterances.

The resolutions were finally adopted as reported.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James A. Troutman of Topeka; vice president, D. C. Miller of Manhattan; secretary, F. O. Popenoe of Topeka; treasurer, Samuel T. Howe; chairman of executive committee, Samuel T. Howe.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Papers Submitted to the Delegates for Discussion.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 16.—Today's session of the irrigation congress was devoted to the consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions, submitted by Chairman Irish of California. It recommended to the convention the discussion of the following topics: Should congress donate lands outright to the states and territories; should congress instead make grants in trust; should such donation or grant in trust be of the arid lands only, or include the entire public domain within the states and territories to be benefitted, or should it be limited to the number of acres of both or either; upon what conditions and with what restrictions should a grant in trust be made; what may be imposed upon the states and territories benefited in the form of federal action to compel the preservation of water sources, by protecting the forests which guard them; instead of such grant or donation of land is it advisable that the federal government retain the public domain and itself enter upon the work of reclamation of the arid lands and then transfer to actual settlers.

The congress went into committee of the whole with Senator Stewart of Nevada in the chair.

Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, in a speech of some length, stated that the field of individual effort in the [illegible]r of irrigation was also exhausted. The t[illegible] is now ripe for the action of the nation [illegible]y the states through their legislatures. [illegible] first essential thing is the control of t[illegible] and itself. The people can do nothing un[illegible]y receive an unlimited grant of all t[illegible]id lands within the region, or a grant [illegible]cient in quantity to justify the [illegible]es in undertaking the work, [illegible] under careful restrictions, entrusti[illegible] it to individuals or corporations. The United States ought to make grants in the arid regions with a view to developing the school interests. There are 55,000,000 acres in this territory, of which 2,000,000 can be utilized. The congress must consider the effect of a demand upon the national body for that amount of land. The east would certainly oppose it, because they know nothing of the situation here. The speaker favored a decision by congress without conditions, as he doubted the ability of congress to prescribe those conditions. Sentiment should be aroused in both parties looking to the favorable consideration of such matters. Newlands closed with the assertion that greater men lived in the west than in the east, and urged the nomination of a western man for president.

Mr. Estee of California took exception to this speech, and said that the congress had not assembled for the purpose of discussing politics but irrigation. In the main point, however, he agreed with his predecessor.

Resolutions providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of $150,000,000, to be expended on irrigation, said bonds to be redeemable in treasury notes issued against them, were offered and laid over for future consideration.

At the afternoon session there were various resolutions offered regarding the disposition of the public lands and a number of speeches were made.

Judge C. C. Goodwin of the Tribune, Senator Warren of Wyoming, W. H. Mills and John P. Irish were the chief orators. Mr. Irish did not favor the ceding of any lands to the states and territories by the national government, but suggested that the various state governments assume the relation of trustor and trustee, adopting a plan similar to that made up by Illinois in the days of Stephen A. Douglas, later in other states. The question he said, was one of population. Induce congress to pass laws that will bring people to the west and the demands made will be such that soon every available piece of arid land will be occupied. Mr. Irish believed that 160 or 320 acres in the arid region was all that one man could ask. He desired that each settler should get his land as cheaply as possible and the water at the minimum rate. Mr. Irish contended that by asking congress to deed the lands to the states and territories in trust the people of the east would be satisfied. There would be no grounds for believing anything crooked, and no opening for stump oratory in the east about land steals.

The committee resolutions were laid over until tomorrow.

OUR NAVY IN CHINA.

Secretary Tracy Explains the Lack of Large Vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Secretary Tracy makes a lengthy statement respecting the policy of the government on sending small ships to Chinese waters instead of assigning our new ships to that station. The Asiatic station has assigned to it every small ship in the navy. Our large ships of 3,000 tons or over are not as available for the protection of the American missions and our other interests in China as smaller vessels of lighter draft. For the purpose of ascending the rivers upon which our missions are located small gunboats drawing from ten to twenty feet of water are the most available vessels. We have two of these, of about 1,000 tons each, designed for this service well on their way towards completion. If, however, American missions and American citizens in China are to rely upon gunboats for their protection rather than upon the Chinese government, our fleet in these waters must be very largely increased.

In the second place, we have been unable to send out new ships to the Asiatic waters on account of the difficulties which have attended their proper equipment up to the present time. Experience has shown that it would be unwise to take a ship from the hands of the contractor and at once send her to permanent duty in a distant station. As was to have been expected, many defects have developed in our new constructions since they have been placed in commission. It must be remembered that in the present condition of war material, including ordinary equipment, electric lighting, gun protection, etc., since much of it is of an entirely novel character in this country, errors of judgment and of design may occur, and it is therefore necessary that these devices shall receive the test of a certain amount of experience before sending them so far from home, where alterations, substitutions or repairs may become a matter of great expense and perhaps, in certain stations, of impracticability. To equip a modern ship with modern guns and modern appliances, in a manner that they can be safely relied upon under all circumstances, cannot be accomplished without many tests and experiments.

"We are completing our new ships as rapidly as possible," said the secretary, "but until they are fully completed and equipped and tested by actual experience near home workshops, it would be mere foolhardiness to send them to China. Our naval force today in the Pacific is more than twice as effective as a military force as it has been at any previous time in the history of our navy."

SECRETARY FOSTER INTERVIEWED.

He Insists the Treasury Has Plenty of Money for All Purposes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Secretary Foster today, when asked by a reporter about the financial condition of the treasury, said: "There seems to be a determination on the part of certain parties to insist upon the bankruptcy of the Treasury. It has been recently charged that at a meeting of the cabinet an agreement was reached to resort to unusual expediencies in all directions to pay the non-extended 4½ per cents. In many quarters the secretary is given much credit for the means employed to maintain a bankrupt treasury."

Commenting on these charges Secretary Foster said that no such cabinet meeting as that alluded to has been held and no instructions have been given to delay the payment of appropriations for any purpose. No claim of any sort has been delayed for this reason, nor is there occasion to do so. It is true, the secretary said, that he has felt that it would be good policy to restrict disbursing officers to their actual needs, and he had directed a close study of such cases with this end in view.

Secretary Foster insists that the treasury has all the money required to maintain a position of perfect ease without adopting a policy of delay or resorting to any action that is not based on perfectly sound principals, but he admits that there is less money in the treasury now than there has been for many years heretofore. The tariff legislation of the last congress will, he says, probably effect a reduction of the revenue to the extent of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000, while the liberal appropriations will about consume the revenue. The money paid into the treasury, the secretary declares, will flow out daily as it ought to, thus leaving all the money not actually needed in the treasury in the hands of the people, where it belongs.

PLAYTHINGS OF THE STORM.

Appalling List of Fatalities Attending on the Martinique Hurricane.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 16.—A letter received from Captain Cooper of the brig Jenny Lind of London, dated St. Pierre, Martinique, September 6, gives some particulars of the hurricane of August 18, when nineteen vessels were wrecked there. After the storm was over 700 people were found to be killed and missing. Most of the crews of vessels wrecked were drowned fifty-four bodies having been found.

The Death Roll.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Sir John Steele, the sculpture, is dead.

CONSUEGRA'S TIDE OF DEATH

On Every Rolling Wave of That Wild Stream Came the Dread Messenger.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Pitiful Tales of Suffering and Distress from the Water-Wasted Spanish Provinces—Burial of the Dead.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Further district particulars in regard to the flooded provinces continue to be received at long intervals, each auditional report showing that the extent of the damage has not been exaggerated. The latest information is from Jaen, capital of the province of the same name. The governor of that province telegraphs that the whole commune of Aubed is submerged and the damage done is enormous and that there has been considerable loss of life.

The correspondents of the Spanish and foreign newspapers who have been able to reach Consuegra describe it as "a city of the dead." On every side are terrible signs of destruction. The rumbling of the death cart grates horribly upon the ear, as those ghastly vehicles convey their sickening loads to the common trenches dug for their reception.

The streets everywhere are torn up, washed out and filled with all kinds of wreckage. Human remains, stray limbs and headless trunks are seen protruding from heaps of mud-covered wreckage.

The depth of the flood at Consuegra can be gauged from the fact that the water rose eighteen feet in the church of St. John the Baptist.

An estimate made of the damage to property in and about Consuegra places the loss at $2,500,000.

The survivors of the disaster give vague and confused accounts of the rise and onward sweep of the flooding water, which brought such deadly havoc. They say, however, that though the river was noticed to be rising rapidly no serious apprehension was felt until the waters seemed to make a sudden rush forward, threatening to overwhelm, and eventually overwhelming, everything. Then came a wild rush for life. Many climbed upon the roofs of the houses hoping to escape, but the buildings gave way beneath them as the swollen waters swept through the town, consigning hundreds to death in the wreckage laden stream. The majority of the dead have been buried as a sanitary precaution.

Twenty-seven dead bodies have been found in one dwelling house.

The misery existing at Consuegra is intense. The inhabitants are obliged to sleep in the open air and the food supply is of the meagrest description.

So far ninety-four bodies have been recovered.

The national relief fund has reached $100,000.

The town of Temple Que, in the province of Toledo, has been converted into an island by the flood and communication with the town is almost impossible.

The railway works at Ronda were greatly damaged, three persons were drowned and many cattle perished.

The Gazette published, by royal authority, a request to Spanish agents abroad to receive contributions for flood sufferers.

A gendarme at Consuegra, who was an eye witness of the disaster says: The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. While I was standing in the town hall I was startled by hearing the mayor shout from the balcony of his residence to the guards to run to the river, as the waters were flooding the houses. I hurried with several comrades to the lower part of the town. We found the water already in many places neck high. With much difficulty we saved thirty persons. The mayor presently arrived on the scene and appealed to all possessing carts to assist in transporting people to the upper part of the town. Only three persons responded, although 200