THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. OMAHA. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1891. NUMBER 98.

JUST BEFORE THE MEETING.

What the Gathering Hosts of Republicanism Are Doing at Lincoln.

ARRANGING FORCES FOR THE FIGHT.

Cobb Men Sounding the Tom-Tom—Reese's Friends Confident of Coming Victory—About Other Candidates.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The hotels are rapidly filling with delegates to the state republican convention. The corridors present the same appearance of activity and lobbying they did in the old days when the management of campaigns was entrusted to men who had made almost a life study of buttonholing and working delegates. This evening the representatives of forty counties are on hand, and of these the majority favor the nomination of Reese for associate justice.

Judge Cobb has dual headquarters. One is located in the Lincoln and the other in the Capitol hotel. His honor passes his time between these places and readily receives all who desire to call upon him. His bodyguard comprises members of the Journal's staff, Oil Inspector Carnes, Charley Magoon, judge advocate general on Governor Thayer's staff; Si Alexander, Colonel Thomas Cooke and Colonel Thomas Benton. These and a host of others have mapped out a plan of campaign. One hears their battle cry wherever one of these self-sacrificing patriots may be found. The fact of having two headquarters gives Cobb's friends an opportunity to work twice the number of unpromised representatives enjoyed by Reese's friends.

This afternoon the headquarters of Judge Reese, which are established in the Capitol hotel, were untenanted. The judge himself was not to be found, although he was supposed to be unostentatiously moving among his friends in some part of the city.

It may be stated that the Reese delegates who have arrived are Reese men with a great deal of ardor and devotion. Some of the Reese men have carefully tallied the votes in the delegations which have been instructed for their men. They claim to have heard from forty-eight counties in which Reese is pledged 165 votes and Cobb only ninety-eight, with Judge Post credited with thirty-eight. They claim also that there is a number of counties in which the delegates have not been instructed but which, nevertheless, sent a number of staunch supporters of Judge Reese.

Judge Post of Columbus has not as yet established headquarters. He is represented by J. L. Pollock of that city. Brad Slaughter of Fullerton, United States marshal, is lending a helping hand as is also Collector Peters of Omaha. The last mentioned gentleman, however, is not so demonstrative as the others.

Judge T. O. C. Harrison of Grand Island will have quite a complimentary vote. The movement in his favor was spontaneous, having taken place on the train on which a number of the delegates from the far northwestern counties were riding to this city. The latter spoke highly of Judge Harrison and claim that there is not a county in his judicial district which will not give him its hearty support. The district is a large one, comprising Hall, Howard, Greeley, Boone, Blaine, Loup, Garfield, Valley, Thomas and Sheridan counties.

Judge W. H. Morris of Crete is also considered a candidate.

Only three candidates are mentioned for regent of the university: Charles Hall of Valparaiso, Charles Marple of Omaha and William Allen of Kearney. Mr. Hall is a lawyer and a graduate of the university. Mr. Marple is a young lawyer of Omaha, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Allen is a resident of Kearney. He is a capitalist, having acquired a competency in the handling of real estate.

Secretary Walt Seeley of the republican state central committee has established headquarters at the Capitol hotel. He has systematized the work in fine style. A few days ago he forwarded to the seretary of every county republican central committee a blank in which he requested them to write the names of their delegates to this convention. Thus far fifty of these lists have been received and before midnight one from every county where there is a republican organization will have been received.

The Douglas county delegation arrived tonight, about seventy strong. The prevailing opinion was that there were at least thirty voters for Reese.

There was a rousing meeting of the state central committee tonight and for the first time in the history of the party it was decided to recommend a candidate for temporary chairman of the convention, the party selected being George Thummel of Grand Island. The sub-committee of the executive committee, which was appointed three months ago to examine the records of the chairman, secretary and treasurer, reported that they had found everything correct.

The Otoe county delegation arrived tonight. John Watson said: "This delegation will vote solid whichever way it goes."

Cobb's managers have selected a badge in the shape of a cobb pipe, which that gentleman's supporters are wearing in their hats and as button hole bouquets.

The name of Dr. Mercer of Omaha has been mentioned in connection with the chairmanship of the republican state central committee.

Red Cloud Republicans.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican county convention met here today, and a more harmonious body of men never congregated in this county. One hundred and two delegates were present. The convention was called to order by G. W. Knight of Inavale. The ticket is: County clerk, A. D. Ranney; treasurer, G. W. Hummel; sheriff, H. C. Scott; judge, D. F. Trunkey; clerk of the district court, C. B. Crone; superintendent, D. M. Hunter; coroner, Dr. C. Schenck; surveyor, W. E. Thorne. Delegates to the judicial convention: Wright Thornburgh, W. N. Richardson, J. R. Crozier, W. E. Thorne, J. S. Gilham, John Wratten and F. A. Sweezy. To the state convention: R. A. Simpson, Otto Skjelver, Charles Hunter, M. B. McNitt, C. W. Kaley, John Blaine, I. B. Hampton.

Democrats in Doubt.

GERING, Neb., Sept. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The democratic ticket for Scotts Bluff county was nominated here Saturday, that is those whom they did not endorse from the independents, as follows: Clerk, Theodore Deutsch; sheriff, Harry Walker; judge, F. J. Irvine; surveyor, A. B. McCoskey. With the exception of endorsing the republican nominee for coroner, the rest are alliance candidates.

Clay County Republicans.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., Sept. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Monday the Clay county republican convention was held in this city. The following ticket was placed in nomination: J. E. Wheeler, clerk of district court; H. E. Stein, county clerk; J. W. Boden, treasurer; E. D. Davis, sheriff; J. S. Mercer, superintendent; W. H. Canfield, judge; E. G. Groff, surveyor; J. M. Jones, coroner.

With the exception of county superintendent and treasurer the above nominees are the present county officers.

The state convention: E. W. Woodruff, Henry Grosshans, L. S. Backus, J. B. Elliott, W. S. Randall, C. W. Bortis, James McNally, A. R. Rudd. At large: Joe Meyers, and S. W. Christy. Judicial convention: Thomas Wood, J. J. Thomas, S. W. Christy, T. B. McClellan, R. S. Silver, E. E. Hairgrove, J. L. Epperson, John Palmer. At large: L. G. Hurd and S. F. Gill.

Resolutions were adopted commending the administration and expressing confidence in the republican party.

Nominated Good Men.

HEBRON, Neb., Sept. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The republicans held their convention in this city Monday afternoon. Harmony prevailed. Those nominated are of the best men of the county. The nominations are: W. W. Johnson, treasurer; J. H. Spangler, clerk; W. B. Hughes, sheriff; O. P. Cowen, superintendent; James Dinsmore, clerk of the court; C. M. Easton, coroner; S. L. Sperry, Commissioner; Frank Stone, judge.

The democratic convention is to be held September 26.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

Interesting Meeting of Party Clubs at Scranton

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 23.—The convention of the League of Republican clubs was called to order this morning. The usual committees were appointed and a recess taken for an hour to await the report of the committee on resolutions.

When the convention reassembled the committee was not ready to report, and nominating speeches were made.

General J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, nominated Major Everett Warren of Scranton for president. He made a plea for harmonious action and said that Major Warren was the only man who could bring unity to the party. W. Gaylord Thomas of Lackawanna seconded this nomination.

General Beeder's committee on platform reported at 3:45. With the platform came a resolution, recommending that all the regular clubs be admitted, whether their dues were paid before July 16 or not. This would bring in about forty additional clubs, all for Dalzell.

Mr. Detweiler of Dauphin immediately moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. McGee demanded a roll call, saying he wanted to vote on this motion.

The platform was adopted, but the resolution admitting additional clubs was lost by a vote of 128 to 70. The Warren men voted with the Dalzell men.

Robinson was elected on first ballot. The vote was: Robinson, 141; Dalzell, 42; Warren, 15.

The roll call had hardly commenced when a scene of great excitement was caused by the throwing out of the votes of the Delameter Guards of Pittsburg, for not paying their dues. Two colored men insisted that the dues had been sent to President Stuart and took issue with the chair when it said that the dues had never been received.

The announcement that Robinson had received 141 votes, Dalzel 42 and Warren 15 created wild applause.

Mr. Dalzell moved to make the election unanimous which motion carried.

Mr. Dalzell was at once called to the platform and made a long speech. He was heartily for Mr. Robinson and was satisfied with the result.

Senator Robinson was then escorted to the chair, and in his speech of thanks, he said he would be proud to follow the wise counsels of Senator Dalzell in the coming contest.

N. A. Randolph of Allegheny was elected secretary, Mapleton H. Young of Philadelphia was elected treasurer, William Linn of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary.

A resolution was adopted, that hereafter clubs must be in existence six months before they can apply for admission to the league.

The platform as adopted reaffirms unalterable fidelity to the principles of the republican party; cordially endorses the principles of the republican party as enunciated in the platform of 1888; approves the work of the late state republican convention and endorses its platform; commends the work of the national administration; the pure, patriotic and able services of President Harrison and the brilliant foreign policy of that great leader, the secretary of state, Hon. James G. Blaine.

MORTGAGED ENCUMBERED KANSAS

Latest Figures from the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Superintendent Porter of the census bureau has made public additional statistics as to farm loans and mortgages in the state of Kansas. According to the results, obtained direct by the agents of the census office from official records of municipalities and counties of that state, it appears that a recorded real estate mortgage debt of $482,699,640, excluding state and railroad land contracts, was incurred in Kansas during the ten years, 1880-90, a large portion of which has been paid. Of this $343,268,233 or 71.11 per cent of the total incumbered acreage is almost entirely agricultural real estate, and $139,431,406, or 28.89 per cent is incumbered "lots" or village, city and other real estate. The existing debt of the state of Kansas January 1, 1889, secured by real estate mortgages, aside from state and railroad land contracts, aggregates $235,485,108. Of the total amount of existing debt thus returned $167,145,039, or 70.98 per cent, is on acres, or almost exclusively farms, and $68,340,069, or 29.02 per cent on lots. Average amount of debt in force per assessed acre $3.87. Average amount of debt in force per mortgaged acre $6.65. Of the total debt in force against acres (in nearly all cases meaning farms) 34 per cent is on real estate in the western half of the state, whose values are low, and where settlement was made but a few years ago, largely upon public lands. This has a great effect on state averages based on value. The debt in force per capita is $165, and per family of five $825, but the securities are not sound, because of many non-resident owners of mortgaged real estate.

The recorded debt of the state of Kansas decreased 42.49 per cent from 1887 to 1889.

It is safe to say that fully three fourths of the debt of Kansas was incurred for purchase money and improvements.

Mr. Porter concludes that the mortgage indebtness of the state is 14.36 per cent of the true valuation of all property in the state.

REVOLT OF FIREMEN.

Trinidad, Volunteer Firemen Disband Because of Mean Treatment.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 23.—Tonight the members of the Trinidad fire department are having a big demonstration, which will last until midnight, when the apparatus will be turned over to the city and the various companies disbanded. This leaves the city without any protection against fire. The action of the fire boys is due to the fact that the city council refused to compensate them for time put in at the fires. Headed by the band playing a dirge, the four companies marched through the principal streets, the hose carts draped in mourning. At the head of the procession was a transparency representing a coffin.

The citizens are in sympathy with the members of the department, who have been very shabbily treated. The only recourse for the city now is to organize a paid department.

Fatal Family Feud.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 23.—A family feud in which knives and bricks were used, resulting in the killing of a girl, occurred at Marley yesterday, between Gottleib Kellum and August Blunt. The row was caused over the use of water from the town pump, where the wives got into a quarrel. The men took a hand and Kellum threw a brick at Blunt, missing him and killing his little 10-year-old girl. Both families joined in with stones, corn-cutters and clubs. All the parties engaged are badly used up. Kellum was arrested and lodged in jail.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Sentiments and Demands Contained in the Platform Adopted.

FOR THE HIGHEST GOOD OF THE CHURCH.

Interesting Letters Read from Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Corrigan—A Translation of the Platform.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Tonight ended all connection of laymen with the fifth congress of German-American Catholics. The final meeting of the congress, which will take place tomorrow, exclusively for priests and to be held in private, will be the most important of the session, as it is the one at which the question will be settled whether the widely commented upon "Clerical union" will continue under the leaders who have given it fame or will it select new chieftains. The principal work in which the laymen participated was in voting unanimously an approval of the platform of the congress.

Letters of regret for absence from the congress were read tonight from a long list of names. Archbishop Corrigan stated the reason for his absence was "ignorance of the German language."

Almost breathless attention was given by the congress and spectators to Cardinal Gibbons' reply to an invitation to him. He wrote:

While prevented by important engagements from being present, I beg to assure you of my deep interest in your proceedings. I regard the German element as a most important factor in the government of our country. As citizens and as Catholics they have gained an enviable reputation. I have no doubt that your deliberations will be marked by allegiance to the holy father, and by that sense of moderation for which your countrymen are noted.

Interesting papers on general topics were read during the evening.

The wildest cheering broke forth in the convention when just before the adjournment Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee came abruptly to the front of the stage. Speaking in German, he said:

You have heard several letters of archbishops and bishops that they were not able to attend. I myself was engaged, but I let my business behind and I came to this convention to publicly disavow what has been said against these organizations. The first thing I wish to protest by my presence against, is that we are not loyal citizens. We are as loyal as those speaking the language of this country. We have shown it in years gone by and we are ready any time to show it again. Secondly, the press principally spreads the news, and many have believed it that we came together to create dissension. Brethren, before I am a German, before I am an American, I am a Catholic, and if anything like dissension were intended here I would not have come.

The platform, as presented tonight by Father Faerber of St. Louis, like all other portions of the proceedings, was in German. The following is an authoritative translation, specially prepared by three of the most prominent priests in the congress:

We, Catholic Germans from all parts of the United States, assembled in the Fifth Catholic congress in Buffalo, have

1. To offer our most devoted affection to the supreme head of our holy church, express our gratitude for the holy father's blessing and promise anew and for all time, in our name and in the name of congregations and societies represented by us, our filial devotion and unfailing fealty.

2. With delight the German American congress embraces also, in this year, the opportunity of pointing out publicly and distinctly its position in the so-called Roman question—namely, the temporal power of pope. Besides the extreme religious importance of the question itself, we, as faithful children of the church, deem it our sacred duty to make this public declaration of the reason that the holy father himself, the most competent, and, indeed, the only competent judge in the matter, has never ceased both to proclaim solemnly and forcibly his inviolable rights to the territorial independence of the holy see and to encourage the Catholics to fearlessly defend the rights. As free American citizens we will not tolerate any interference with the free expression of our views on this extremely important church matter. This objection, or false supposition, that it is indeed inopportune to discuss openly the Roman question in our country, can only be explained by tracing it to a pitiable deception or to the want of courage in showing fearlessly our true Catholic convictions. No national or international principle in law, no sovereignty of a people can ever endorse or sanction a usurpation conflicting with the freedom and independence guaranteed to the head of the church by the Divine Founder and injuring severely and emphatically the sacred interests of the 200,000,000 Catholics. The entirety free exercise of the highest apostolic power, according to God's ordinance, is intimately connected, as well with the welfare of the entire church as with the territorial independence of the holy see, willed by divine providence. It is necessary in our present political and social situation to secure and accord that freedom in its full meaning the word. The natural seat of papacy is the centrum of the church, and as the metropolis of the Catholic world belongs to the popes (letter of Leo XIII. to Cardinal Rampala), who have, moreover, used the rights of sovereignty, acquired in justice and sealed by solemn contracts, over the welfare of Ita y and Europe, and the whole world, as true benefactors of mankind. Recent events, especially the selection of our glorious reigning pontiff, Leo XIII., to settle by arbitration any international controversy, and the pope's excellent encyclical on the most important and burning topics, especially on the condition of labor, have proved sufficiently that the entire freedom of the holy see would be of the greatest importance to society, suffering already the many ailments of the present century. With confidence we leave it to divine providence by what means the restoration of papal independence will be brought about. In the mean time we will never cease to courageously sustain the holy father and to strive with all legal and legitimate means to regain the freedom due to the successor of St. Peter. In this respect we greet with the utmost pleasure the idea, suggested at the recent Catholic congress held in Germany, to call an international Catholic congress for the purpose of urging the restoration of the temporal power of pope as an independent sovereign. For the reason that political circumstances have prevented the adoption of said resolution in Europe, we believe that our beloved country, the land of the free, is the proper place for holding such a congress, since we are not hampered by political prejudice and imperial intrigues. As Catholics of the United States, we consider it our honored duty to adopt the resolution of our brethren in Europe. We believe the time has come when an international congress can convene for the purpose of aiding in the restoration of the pope's temporal power. We believe that no country in the world is better adapted for holding such a congress than the United States, and that no time more opportune than the occasion of the World's fair at Chicago, in 189'. This our cherished wish, we respectfully submit for the consideration and approval of all our brethren in the Catholic faith, to the good will and approval of our efficient bishops, especially of his eminence, our beloved cardinal, James Gibbons of Baltimore, and lastly, with filial reverence and love, to the decision of our sovereign pontiff Leo XII.

3. We offer the Holy Father our most respectful and sincerest thanks for the excellent encyclical on the labor questions. As faithful children of the Catholic church we deem it superfluous to expressly state that we shall use all our efforts to execute practically the principles laid down in said encyclical and to bring them to the recognition of the public at large, inasmuch as we believe that only by maintaining those principles the solution of this most important question of the day can be found.

4. The liberty, based on natural rights and guaranteed by the constitution, of educating our youth, is a boon which we demand, hence we most emphatically protest against every attempt at interfering with that liberty by unjust legislation. Guided by the principles so frequently quoted by our holy father, we declare that education without a religious basis can be but productive of evil results. We protest, therefore, against every interference with our parochial schools, and especially we condemn the so-called Poughkeepsie plan, in which religion has been made a side-show, and hence, can have little or no religious influence in education.

5. We demand the full right and liberty to retain, without interference from any one, our German mother tongue, together with the language of this country. At the same time we protest most emphatically that for this reason the cry of foreignism is raised against us, and that an attempt is made at denying us equal rights with other American citizens.

6. Hereby we state again that our hopes for the future are based in the central union of German young men's societies so successfully and happily brought about in Pittsburg and of our congress attaining a permanent character. Although the congress will not in the beginning be productive of great and astonishing results, yet we are pleased with whatever good it has done. We appeal to all our friends and those of our youth to co-operate with us harmoniously to secure greater results.

7. We gladly seize the opportunity presented by this congress to renew our former declaration of fidelity and confidence in and attachment to our reverend bishops of the United States. We look upon them and honor them as our rightful superiors, placed over us by Almighty God.

8. We protest against all attempts to encroach upon the rights of Indians in the selection and practice of their religion. We protest in the name of liberty and justice against the attempts that are being made to withdraw from the Catholic Indian schools the support of the government, under the hypocritical plea of supporting the public schools, inasmuch as thereby there is openly declared opposition against Christian education, especially against the Catholic church.

The concluding section expresses regret at the death of the illustrious Dr. Windthorst of Germany.

At the meeting of the society of German Catholic Young Men the following officers were elected:

Rev. B. Hehl of Pittsburg, national president; Phillip Schindle of New York, vice president; Charles Och of Pittsburg, recording secretary; Joseph Reiman of Pittsburg, corresponding secretary; Joseph Matti of Buffalo, N. Y., financial secretary; Henry Hess of St. Louis, treasurer. Directors: H. Vanderveldt, Cleveland; Henry C. Kraemer, Fort Wayne; William Nolte, Wheeling, W. Va.; A. H. Regeman, Chicago; Louis Schell, Chicago.

Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee was chosen protector of the central bund of German Catholic Young Men of the United States.

SWINDLED RIGHT AND LEFT.

Brothers Change Their Names Several Times to Raise Money.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—One of the biggest swindling operations ever carried on in this city comes to light in the failure of the firm of V. E. Schlacter & Co., recently doing business at No. 124 Columbus avenue. The firm was composed of Victor and Louis Schlacter, brothers. By changing their names from Schlachter to Schlacter and Schlater, they have swindled right and left. Louis has left town and Victor is left to bear the brunt of the affair. He will probably be arrested. The two have borrowed money on promissory notes, forging the names of their mother and a mother-in-law as indorsement, besides mortgaging property for amounts much larger than the property is worth. They bought the property in December, 1886, and began a market and grocery business. The building was old, but the lot is worth $3,600. When they purchased it they mortgaged it to the New Haven Savings bank for $2,000.

On October 15, 1888, Louis, under the name of L. M. Slater, gave John Mason a mortgage on it for $150. Again, on January 13, 1890, the brothers under the names of Victor and Louis Schlacter, mortgaged the same property to Louis Bates for $700, and a day or two later Louis mortgaged it individually to Robert T. Merwin for $400.

Then they raised money on promissory notes, forging the endorsements required. Louis, who has disappeared, forged the name of Mrs. Salome Ketterer, Victor's mother-in-law, while she was in Europe, the payee never thinking it necessary to inquire into the matter. Henry L. Elliott held a note which was not paid at maturity. He brought suit and as there was little or nothing in the Schlacter's store, he petitioned to have the brothers declared insolvent. The hearing on the appointment of a trustee was postponed until yesterday. A score of creditors appeared. Proof of the forgeries were found. The store and lot had been mortgaged four times under four different names.

The mortgagees may get something out of the property, but the many holders of notes have no recourse. The brothers were accustomed to represent that they needed the money in settling the estate of Mrs. Ketterer, who was represented as being worth $40,000. There is about $3,000 owing on promissory notes and others will probably turn up. In the schedule filed by the Schlacters they claim assets of $8,000 and liabilities of $6,000. Victor claims that Louis (his brother) has swindled him as well as the rest.

GARZA'S GUERRILLA'S.

Their Invasion of Mexico Had no Political Significance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—A telegram received at the Department of State from the United States consul at Matamoras, Mexico, states that Garza, with his party of raiders, passed yesterday to the west of that place, making for the Rio Grande.

A telegram from General Stanley, dated at San Antonio, says that the commandant at Fort Brown reports that last night General Lojero, commanding the Fourth Mexican zone, informed him that his company had not come in contact with the marauders. He was therefore of the opinion that they had scattered and were returning to Texas in small detachments. The opinion among the officers at Fort Brown was that the Garza expedition was organized for robbery and had no political significance whatever.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., Sept. 23.—A reliable Mexican gentlemen now here says he saw eighteen revolutionists at his ranch, the Santa Kucia, twenty miles southeast of Camargo, at 9 a. m. on the 17th, headed by C. E. Garza. They were well mounted and armed. Garza looked jaded and haggard, stating he had not slept for five nights. They cooked and eat two sheep at Santa Lucia ranch, thence they went to the Jobilina ranch, fifteen miles further south, where they were joined by fifteen more men. Since then nothing definite has been heard from them.

FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of Bradly, S. D.—Other Fires.

ELLSWORTH, Wis., Sept. 23.—The plant of the Ellsworth Manufacturing company, the Ellsworth Basket factory and several smaller buildings here were burned. Loss, $72,000. Insurance light.

BRADLEY, S. D., Sept. 23.—The whole business portion of this city is in ashes. Loss, $40,000.

Disorders Growing in China.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The situation has been made worse. The disorder is growing at Ichang and is the prelude to other disorders. The valley of the Yangske is in rebellion. Wuchang, the central seat of the viceroy, is ready to revolt, and then the towns open to strangers, Hankow and Chunking, are likely to follow. The latter town is difficult to defend by warships owing to the shallowness of the river. There is great excitement and strangers are fleeing to Shanghai from the threatened towns. Fleets are concentrating at Shanghai. Minister Homaine of France has left here for Pekin.

Death Record.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 23.—Ben G. Bruce, editor of the Live Stock Record, died of apoplexy tonight at 7 o'clock, aged 62 years. Major Bruce was secretary of the Louisville Jockey club, of the Latonia Jockey club and also of the Chicago Jockey club. He established the Live Stock Record some twenty years ago, that publication having been from the start in the highest rank of that class of papers.

Colorado and Utah Percentage.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—The general passenger agents of the Union Pacific, Atchison, B. & M., Missouri Pacific and Rock Island met here today and considered the question of percentage to Colorado and Utah from the Missouri river. No decision was reached in the matter and the conference adjourned until tomorrow, when the subject will again be taken up.

LIKE A FIRE STORE AUCTION.

How the Lands were Gobbled Up in the New Land District.

HORSES KILLED IN THE RACE FOR HOMES.

Town Lots and Quarter Sections have Innumerable Claimants—A Lawyer's Paradise—The Colored People Got Left.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Sept. 23.—This city today presents the appearance of a deserted town. Some of the principal places of business still remain closed up, the proprietors, clerks and help having either gone for claims or for the new townsites.

Among the noticeable people in line at the land office today was a woman who made the race and who had driven a stake on a claim seventeen miles east of here, who had waited in line for the past twelve hours. On reaching the window she learned that the claim for which she had made the race and settled on had been filed on by a prominent merchant. The poor woman wept bitterly and said: "I have waited for nearly two years with my family, consisting of two boys and one girl for this claim. My boys were not old enough to keep a claim so I made the race myself in order to be sure that everything was all right and now on reaching here I find the claim gone. My boys will go to work here in the city or on the farm of some one near Guthrie. We have a good team and the boys can make for us a living till the Cherokee strip is opened and then we will try again."

Did Not Spare Horse Flesh.

A messenger has just arrived from Chandler with a message from Mr. Roy Hoffman, of the Daily News. He says: "Probably the first man to reach the townsite of Chandler was William Tilghman of Guthrie. Mr. Tilghman rode his famous race horse, Mexique, and made settlement on the southwest quarter of nine, which lies adjacent to the county seat. He started at the northwest corner of the Kickapoo reservation. This was the nearest point to the town site. Over 520 teams started from there at the same time, as also did quite a number of horsemen, women, and a number on foot. Many horses were ridden down in the race on account of heat and the eagerness of riders to reach the town site.

The scene here at Chandler, upon reaching it tonight, beggars description. A careful painstaking estimate of people who have congregated, puts the number at 4,000. In fact a closer guess might be 5,000.

The survey of the half section reserved for the town site has not as yet been completed and the people are compelled to camp upon adjoining lands. Owing to the dense growth of vegetation in the low lands or rocky uplands, camping facilities are as bad as they could be. The line of demarkation is clearly defined by camp fires which extend around the land reserved for town site purposes.

Land Sharks and Sharpers Abound.

All kinds of retail business men, as well as lawyers and doctors are here for work. Their location and manner of announcing their business are both novel and amusing.

The lot seekers are annoying the surveyors very much. They are continually crossing over the line and interfering with the stakes. The soldiers are assisting the surveyors all they can, but there are so many sharpers on the grounds that it is almost impossible for the soldiers to do the work they were sent here to do. Nothing official as to when the survey will be completed can be learned from those in charge, but it is safe to say that the work will not be finished before Friday noon. As has already been stated, Governor Steele will attempt to clear the town site of every person, by the use of the troops.

The scarcity of water is the source of a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience.

Blood Did Not Flow.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Sept. 23.—The bloodshed that was looked for in connection with the opening of lands to settlement yesterday did not come. A couple of cowboys told a negro that he had better move on, as they had killed a couple of negroes already. A frightened darkey, fresh from Texas, who spread the story, and as it went down the line it was that two men had been killed. A dozen other stories of the same nature occupied the tongues of everybody. Only a few tenderfeet believed it. The rush was not accompanied by a single killing.

Unsuccessful Negroes.

The negro colonists were not very successful in the rush. A few of them got good claims, but in a majority of cases a white man will contest the claim. Three or four negroes would settle on a claim and will prove up forty acres each, but the white men all want 160.

Hard to Find the Section Lines.

Last night was beautiful. Nature was kind to the thousands lying out of doors, but it was not "sweet sleep and quiet dreams" for many of them. Water was scarce, and many had neglected to carry even one drink. The great nuisance, however, was prairie fires. All over the new lands they were burning brightly, filling the air with smoke of a peculiar odor. Some of the fires were started to drive men off claims, while others were started by men hunting for section stones. The stones were hard to find. Major Weigel, the special agent of the interior department, says the stones have been dug up by the Indians. The country was surveyed seventeen years ago against the wishes of the Indians, and the noble red men followed the surveyors about and carefully removed the stones the white man put in the ground.

A courier from Tecumseh, the town site of the lower county site, states the site was proclaimed open to settlement at noon today by Governor Steele. Two thousand people rushed in and claimed lands. There had been no disturbance when the courier left.

Governor Steele immediately proceeded to Chandler, the county seat of the upper county, and arrived there this evening.

He Says the Boomers are Liars.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—Adjutant General McKeever of General Miles' staff, received a dispatch from Colonel Wade, the commandent at Fort Reno, saying everything was peaceful among the boomers in the Cherokee strip and he would return to his post. General McKeever discredits the report that serious trouble has occurred among the home seekers.

"There are five companies of cavalry and three companies of infantry on the ground to be ready to quell any disturbance," said General McKeever, "and I am sure if any one had been killed we should have been apprised of it. The truth of the matter is the boomers and other people down there would rather lie than tell the truth, and it is, I have no doubt, the way the report of conflicts originated."

Comrades of the Battlefield.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—A general order issued from the headquarters of the Comrades of the Battlefield, gives notice that L. J. Allen resigned as lieutenant general, has been appointed chief of staff, with full power to act as and for the general commanding. The following have been commissioned commanders of the order for their respective states, with the rank of major general: Samuel J. Murphy, Grant Park, Ill.; Edwin Aldritt, Excelsior, Minn.; W. J. Ferris, Boone, Neb.

Their Prayers Were Too Fervent.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 23.—Two weeks ago the farmers of Warren county were praying for warm and dry weather to save their crops. Their petitions were more than answered. A big crop of corn is assured, but the situation is alarming. The oldest residents never experienced hotter weather in September. Vegetation is literally burned up. Farmers are compelled to feed their stock as in winter and many are hauling water, as the wells and streams are dry. Yesterday and Monday the mercury registered 100° in the shade.

RIOTING IN CHINA.

Foreigner's Property Burned—Cholera in Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 23.—The steamship Empress of China arrived today from Hong Kong and brings the following advices.

J. A. Leonard, United States consul general at Shanghai, telegraphed Admiral Belknap September 3: "A Shanghai morning paper has a telegram received last night saying there was a riot at Ichang at noon September 2. The mission and all foreign property was burned; no lives lost." Admiral Belknap sent immediately the Alliance and Palos to Yang Tse.

A special to the Japan Mail of September 3, says a riot occurred at Ichang yesterday. All the foreigner's property at this point was burned, but no lives lost. Foreign residents are under arms.

A few cases of cholera have appeared in Kiobe, Japan, and a general break-out is feared. Twelve cases are reported in Yamaga Chi, with four deaths.

A landslide occurred near Togiro September 2, burying twenty workmen. Four perished.

In Oita prefecture, Japan, 3,000 cases of dysentery are reported, with 700 deaths.

During the celebration of the Feast of Lanterns at Jokotecho, Akita prefecture, a bridge fell owing to the pressure of the throng, and more than 100 people were precipitated into the water. Over twenty were injured and several lives were lost.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Singapore says: Shanghai advices to Sept. 12 prove that the Chang riot was an organized outbreak on the part of Hunan soldiers. The central government was powerless to quell the riot, except by sending troops from a distance and risking civil war. As gunboats cannot ascend the Ichang a merchant steamer will take the British marines. Placards issued to students in Nankin accuse Christians of gross crimes. People at the treaty ports say that nothing but the landing of a well armed force of foreigners will quell the troubles.

A dispatch to the Times from Foo Chow says that a secretly organized scheme to capture the arsenal has been discovered by foreigners employed there. Foreign residents consider the presence of a gunboat imperative.

EUROPEAN GOLD.

Europe's Contribution to the American Supply Will Not Be Large.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A representative of the Associated press had an interview with the Rothschilds, Speyers, Lazard Brothers and other bankers today, and they all agree in their statements that further large shipments of gold are going to America.

In an interview with Robert Giffen, head of the commercial department and comptroller of corn returns for the British Board of Trade, he was asked what truth there was in the calculation that England and the continent would be forced to part with gold amounting to £20,000,000 to pay for imports of American grain. Giffen ridiculed the estimate. He said that before £10,000,000 in bullion had been sent to America both the Bank of England and Bank of France would raise their rates of discount and check the drain. According to Giffen, not bullion but securities and exports will go to America to pay for grain. Undoubtedly, he said, there will be a heavy drain of gold for several months to come, but payments for grain were not the sole cause for such a drain. An important factor in the financial situation was the silver question. Stable American houses, he declared, were making preparations to face the silver crisis, which now is inevitable, by making gold purchases in Europe. This crisis, he said, would be the result of a heavy issue of silver in America.

WEARY OF LIFE'S BURDEN.

Suicide of Ex-Governor Moorehouse of Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—Ex-Governor Moorehouse committed suicide this morning at Maryville, Mo. Several weeks ago the governor became violently overheated while driving cattle and has been in a very nervous condition since. He was taken out for a drive by a friend last night, but became so much excited that he was brought home and a physician called. He became quieter during night, and this morning was sleeping quietly.

While two watchers were in another room he cut a gash in the left side of his throat, about four inches long, with a common pocket knife, and death resulted in a few moments.

Governor Moorehouse was born in Delaware county, Ohio, July 10, 1835, and came to Missouri in 1856. He was a lawyer by profession and has always taken a prominent part in Missouri politics. He was elected lieutenant governor by the democratic party of Missouri in 1884 with John S. Marmaduke as governor, and upon the death of the latter succeeded him. His wife and two children are in St. Joseph, and have not yet been informed of his death.

TRYING TO CIRCUMVENT BLAINE.

Why Mexico has Placed Excessive Duty on American Meats.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 23—Car load after car load of stock is rushing through San Antonio for Mexico. Hogs from Kansas City and other western points are especially numerous. The object of shippers is to get their animals into Mexico before the new tariff goes into opeations, November 1. Between that date and this every pound of meat it is possible to sell in the republic will be disposed of. The new tariff so materially raises the tariff on American meats that northern sellers will be practically barred out. It is understood that the duties were raised on the personal solicitation of President Diaz in order that the Mexican reciprocity commission may have a vantage ground in its dealings with the United States. In the City of Mexico Mr. Blaine is regarded as an exceedingly sharp financier, and this is a move to circumvent him.

Odd Fellows' Highest Tribunal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows re-convened this morning. Business of a routine character was transacted up to 10:30. Reports from committees were submitted and memorials for grand jurisdictions were filed for action. At 10:30 the lodge went into secret session and all members of the order not active representatives were required to retire. This session lasted until past the noon hour and it was then stated that its jurisdiction would be limited only by the gravity and complexity of subjects under discussion.

As the work transacted at the secret session is sacredly guarded, there was little opportunity of ascertaining the results of the meeting. It was learned, however, that charges had been preferred against Grand Secretary Theodore A. Ross of Columbus. The charges are purely of a personal nature. At the close of the session yesterday Secretary Ross was still in his chair.

Progress of the Work.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—Work on the mines and mining building of the World's fair has progressed so far that the first of the trusses to be put across the immense central arch, 120 feet in height, was put in position today and the stars and stripes given to the breeze from its top in honor of the event.

The woman's building is so well forward that the placing of the ornamental staff upon its outer walls will begin on Monday.

The British, German and other foreign commissioners have about concluded their investigations.

SMASHED THE CITY VAULT,

Exciting Scene at Lincoln in Which the Police Figured.

REVOLVERS WERE FREELY FLOURISHED.

Controversy Over the Possession of Gambling Paraphernalia Lead to a Collision in Which Bloodshed is Narrowly Avoided.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was an exciting scene at the city jail tonight and for a while it looked as, though there would be bloodshed. It was over gambling apparatus confiscated a few days ago in Braden's place. Anson Fullington claimed that the paraphrenalia belonged to him and this afternoon he replevined it in Justice Foxworthy's court. Constable Kaufman went to the city jail and demanded the gambling appliances which were locked up in the city vault to be used as evidence. He was refused and then he attempted to break in. He was promptly arrested on the charge of attempted house breaking.

He was taken before Justice Brown and promptly discharged. An attempt was then made to arrest Chief of Police Dinges, but he escaped by fast running. About 7 o'clock the constable returned to the city jail accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Hoagland and a large number of gamblers. Kaufman told his comrades that the gambling outfit was inside and directed them to break in with their sledge hammers.

The chief of police hurriedly railed a squad of ten policemen and placed them in front of the vault with drawn revolvers, instructing them to resist any attempt to break into the city vault. The constable's men were armed and made a display of weapons. During the turmoil that followed Mayor Weir arrived on the scene and also authorized the police to protect the city's vault at all hazards.

A long squabble followed and finally some of the gamblers repaired to Justice Foxworthy's court and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the ten policemen on the charge of resisting an officer. On their return the warrants were read to Sergeant Miller and Officers Enochs, Kinney, Cornahan, Allen, Tupman, McMullen, Lister, Keane and Nason were placed under arrest. Kaufman and his men then smashed open the iron door of the vault, but were paralyzed to discover that they had been outwitted by the policemen, as the latter had, during the parley, smashed or blown open the side of one of the cells and had smuggled through it the gambling outfit. Nothing but emptiness greeted the invading force. An immense crowd witnessed the extraordinary event and the greatest excitement prevailed.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Showery and cooler.

For Iowa—Local showers in northwest; fair in southeast portion, followed by local showers Thursday night; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly; cooler Thursday night.

For Missouri—Continued warm weather Thursday, except in extreme northwesterly portion; slightly cooler; southerly winds, becoming variable; cooler weather and local showers Friday.

For Kansas—Local showers during the afternoon or night; cooler weather by Friday morning; winds shifting to northerly.

For South Dakota—Local rains; northerly winds; generally cooler.

For North Dakota—Local showers; cooler, except in the extreme northwest portion; stationary temperature; northwesterly winds.

For Nebraska—Local rains; winds shifting to northerly; generally cooler.

For Colorado—Local rains; northerly winds; cooler in eastern; stationary temperature in western portion.

Business Troubles.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 23.—Yeatman Anderson of the Anderson paper mills has assigned. The assets and liabilities are estimated at $40,000 each.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—Rea Bros. & Co., brokers, compelled to close their business pending a statement from White & Co., have issued a card in which they say they yesterday deposited with White & Co. over $74,000 in cash. The firm also had large amounts of grain and securities in White & Co.'s hands for sales. They have decided to decline all business until they know where they stand.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Charles W. Gould, assignees of S. V. White & Co., said today that he was not yet prepared to make a statement relative to the affairs of the firm, and he could not tell when he would be able to.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Judgments against Sigmunt T. Meyer & Son, real estate dealers, for $200,000, have been obtained.

Odd Fellow and a Catholic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—A question of great interest to the Roman Catholic church and its relations to secret societies has been revived by a dispatch from Addison, N. Y., stating that one Dennis O'Keefe of that place is at once a Catholic entitled to all the privileges of the church, and an Odd Fellow in good standing. It is stated that the question as to raising the ban against certain secret societies had been referred to Archbishop Corrigan. The archbishop is at present out of town, but Father LaVelle, his secretary, said that while he could not say positively as to Archbishop Corrigan's decision in this particular case, he believed that it was no longer against the law of the Roman Catholic church to be an Odd Fellow.

Killed and Fed to the Hogs.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., Sept. 23.—A horrible murder has been unearthed that was committed at the eastern border of this county June 7, last. Martin Heines disappeared that day, leaving no trace. Within the last few days his blankets and clothes were found sunk in a well. Fragments of bones and flesh were found burried in a hog wallow near the shanty of a pre-empter named John Silvia Gularte for whom the man worked. The coroner's jury found that Heines was murdered by Gularte. The evidence tends to show that Gularte had killed Heines by shooting him in the back, then chopped him up and fed the pieces to the hogs.

Steamer Arrivals.

At London—Sighted, Germanic from New York.

At Baltimore—Munchen from Bremen.

At Southampton—Trave from New York.

At New York—Steamers Vendam from Rotterdam; City of New York and Wyoming from Liverpool.

Arrived Safely at Lynn.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McKee, arrived here this afternoon. The guests took lunch at the residence of C. A. Coffin, after which a reception was held.