THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1892. NUMBER 265.

FREE SILVER FAILS

Congressman Bryan's Plank Very Firmly Sat Upon in the Convention.

CLOSE FIGHT MADE BY ITS CHAMPION

Single-Handed He Battled Against the Orators and Almost Won His Point.

BOYD WON THE FIGHT FOR DELEGATE

Martin's Claims Rejected After a Fight by the Credentials Committee.

WOULD NOT INSTRUCT FOR CLEVELAND

Delegates Endorse "The Man of Destiny" and Then Stop—National Delegates State Made by the Various District Delegations—The Details.

The 500 delegates to the democratic state convention who yelled and smoked and wrangled in the convention at Exposition hall until after 12 o'clock Wednesday night, began straggling into the hall yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock to enter upon the second grand exhibition of democratic stubbornness and parliamentary contention.

Some of the country delegates had become discouraged or disgusted with the turmoil and confusion of the night before and had gone home. It was evident to those who stayed that the committee on credentials were having a great pow-wow over the Douglas county contest and the double-headers from Cheyenne and Hitchcock counties, for the committee was not ready to report at 9 o'clock, and even at 10 o'clock no word had been received by the convention.

Euclid's Followers Arrive Early.

The Martin delegation entered the hall at an early hour, bearing a few scars from the conflict of the previous night, but evidently prepared to respond again to the call of the time keeper. Most of the Martin men claimed that their cause had aroused the sympathy of a large number of delegates from outside counties and a general sentiment of compromise, they claimed, prevailed among the delegates not personally interested in the contest.

Just a Few Pleasantries.

Time hung very heavily on the hands of the delegates while they waited for the report of the committee on credentials. Hour after hour dragged along and the committee came not. Several very interesting little side shows were given during the delay. Up toward the stage Mr. Offutt and Mr. Ish of the Seventh met and had a few words about the rumor that Governor Boyd was opposed to Cleveland. "I am going to tell this convention that Governor Boyd is for Cleveland," said Offutt.

"This convention will demand that Governor Boyd shall get upon that platform and say so himself," retorted Ish.

"Your delegation will not be in here very long," said Offutt.

"We will be with you right through until the election next fall," hissed Ish, as he moved away.

As the noon hour approached the crowd began to hown and jeer upon every slight provocation. Hoots and yells and the clapping of hands greeted the appearance of every prominent man who dared to take a conspicuous position anywhere in the hall.

During the numerous little side talks that took place in the hall during the forenoon it became evident that the only thorn in the side of Governor Boyd was the impression that had gained currency to the effect that he opposed the nomination of Cleveland.

"We are for Boyd, if he is for Cleveland," said a prominent Thayer county delegate, "but he must say so before this convention."

Then Came the Committee.

At 11:30 the committee on credentials and Chairman Batty arrived. The convention was then called to order and the expectancy of the entire crowd stood on tip-toe awaiting the report of the committee.

Chairman Ireland from the committee on credentials was called to the platform and was about to read the report when a delegate offered a resolution to the effect that after the committee on credentials had made a report upon the Douglas county contest each faction in the difficulty should be given thirty minutes to present the matter to the convention. The resolution was adopted, and then Chairman Ireland read the report, commanding the closest attention of the convention.

The report was in favorof seating the McIntosh delegation from Cheyenne county, the Crawford delegation from Cuming county, and both delegates from Hitchcock county, each to be allowed one half a vote. The Douglas county row was decided in favor of the Boyd delegation on the ground that the affidavits submitted by that delegation showed that the Boyd faction had a majority in the county convention. The committee further found that the Martin faction withdrew from the convention hall without good reason, and that the conventionheld by them in Germania hall was irregular and the delegates there chosen were not entitled to recognition in the state convention.

At the conclusion of the reading there was a breeze of mingled cheers and hisses.

Mr. Gannon then moved that the Douglas county contest be first considered and the motion was carried.

A delegate from Otoe county moved that the report of the committee be adopted, seating the Boyd delegation. Mr. Gannon moved an amendment to an amendment to seat the Martin delegation. This brought the question squarely before the convention and threw the matter open for presentation by the leaders for the Boyd and Martin factions.

Presenting Martin's Case.

Mr. Mahoney opened for the Martin faction. He was received with a storm of applause. Mr. Mahoney began with a review of the proceedings that took place in the early part of the struggle. He declared that the delegation which left Washington hall had an honest majority of the votes in the convention, but by jugglery and fraud the Boyd faction succeeded in capturing the temporary organization. He referred to the affidavits produced by the Martin party showing that the Second ward proxies who were Martin men, were shut out. The Third, Fourth and Fifth wards, Mr. Mahoney said, were properly recorded for Mr. Offutt for temporary chairman.

In the Sixth ward he declared that two votes cast for T. J. Mahoney were counted for Offutt. In the Ninth ward he held that votes were erroneously counted. The South Omaha delegation came in for its share in the fight, but the vote was correctly counted, he said finally, and he had no fault to find with the vote from South Omaha.

Elkhorn precinct held no primaries and therefore should not have been counted for anybody, although they had been counted for Offutt. Chicago precinct held no lawful primary, but the votes from that precinct, he said, were counted for Offutt. He then ran over the remaining precincts of the county producing affidavits to the effect that votes had been cast for Mahoney but counted for Offutt. Summing up the whole showing he claimed that eighty-eight votes out of the 175 were honestly and actually cast for T. J. Mahoney, but the Boyd faction counted Offutt in and Mahoney out.

Rising to the opportunity Mr. Mahoney said: "The moment that the county convention called to meet at Washington hall became subject to the manipulations of fraud, of rowdyism, to theinfluence of cat calls and bulldozing it ceased to be the legal convention of the democrats of Douglas county." [Great applause.]

"We claim that we were sent here by the only regular and legal convention held in Douglas county. It matters not how many or how few delegates left the convention at Washington hall and went to Germania hall, if they represented the honesty, the sincerity, the integrity of the party, they should be recognized as the legal body having the right to send delegates to this convention. Now this is the case of our delegation, and we only ask that justice be done in the case." [Applause.]

What Boyd's Men Claim.

Mr. Offutt took the platform and was accorded a rousing round of applause. In presenting Governor Boyd's case Mr. Offutt stated that it was a matter of deep humiliation for him to appear before a democratic convention in favor of seating certain democrats or to protest against seating them. He did not come owned by any man or owing allegiance to an individual, but to battle for the principles and purposes of the democratic party. He said that it must be conceded that organization was necessary, and it was conceded that Thomas Dailey was presiding officer as chairman of the county central committee. He had the affidavits of 112 men who were delegates to that convention, and ninety-six of them swore that they were in favor of Boyd for delegate and Offutt for chairman, and remained in the convention after the others withdrew.

No one ever heard of a minority being a quorum or majority until Reed of Maine astounded the country with that proposition. The speaker discussed the rows in the various wards and precincts, and touching on the recent election in South Omaha said that Ed Johnson was candidate for mayor, and at that time Mr. Gannon, who was now enrolled among the Martin supporters, went down and kicked over the traces and helped to secure the election of a republican.

In conclusion he said that the other side admitted that they seceded, and he wanted to know whether they had any possible excuse for turning their backs on the duly constituted authority of the democratic party. He made a plea for a decision that would rebuke such action, and tell the others plainly that they had erred. Such action would lead to the piling up of a larger democratic vote next fall than was cast for the present governor of the state two years ago.

Mr. Offutt's remarks elicited uproarous applause, very largely, however, from the galleries, and at the conclusion of his remarks was given three rousing cheers.

Closed for Martin.

Mr. Mahoney then came forward accompanied by the Martin yell and proceeded to close the argument.

"Mr. Offut has referred to his credentials from the state of Kentucky touching his democratic pedigree," said Mr. Mahoney. "I want to say, gentleman, that there are delegates seated here in this delegation that Mr. Offutt wants thrown out, who don't have to go outside of the state for credentials. They are men who have stood in the front of the fight from year to year, while Mr. Offutt and some of his friends could not be gotten out of their offices. We do not belong to the skulking faction who work for the party only when they are working for themselves."

Voting on the Issue.

The amendment offered by Mr. Gannon to seat the Martin delegation was then called. A call of the roll was about to begin on the question when Casper of Butler asked if it were not possible to reach a compromise. The chair decided that the vote must proceed.

Montgomery of Douglas arose to a point of order. He held that all contesting delegations had no right to vote upon the question. The chair held that all the delegations excepting those from Douglas had a right to vote upon the question.

As the roll call proceeded the Boyd and Martin factions became intensely interesned, and when it became evident that the amendment would be lost the Boyd party indulged in frequent bursts of applause. The amendment was lost by a vote of 89½ in the affirmative and 319¼ in the negative.

When Lancaster county was called Chairman Harwood announced that Lancaster county cast 19 votes, Mr. Bryan declining to vote, 17 votes yes and 2 votes no.

Perkins county had three votes. They were split fair in the middle, but how it was accomplished could not be explained to the convention. "Perkins county casts one and a half votes 'yes' and one and a half votes 'no,'" said the chairman, and the crowd laughed.

The announcement that the vote stood 89½ for and 319¼ against, the Gannon amendment was received with applause, and then just as a motion to seat the Boyd delegation was about to be put Mr. Gannon arose and said:

Martin's Forces Withdrew.

"Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that this delegation accepts the decision of the democrats of this convention upon this contest and we will now retire having no further business in this convention. You have our benediction and we only hope that these gentlemen whom you have virtually decided to seat in this convention may prove to you that they are as good democrats as we have always been."

The Martin delegation then arose and retired amid great confusion.

Upon motion of Mr. Ireland the report of the committee on credentials seating the Boyd delegation was then adopted.

Would Not Instruct for Cleveland.

Mr. Watkins then offered the following resolution, which was adopted, but a clause to instruct for Cleveland was cut out by an overwhelming vote:

Resolved, That because by common consent of the national democracy he stands before all others for the great primary issue of tariff reform and its second, honest administration; and because whatever differences exist among democrats touching minor questions, he, more than any other man, has the confidence and could command the support of the democratic party, as also of others who favor tariff and administrative reform, in all sections of the country, Grover Cleveland would be the fitted and best candidate for president.

Then followed a clause instructing the delegates to the national convention from this state to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

Getting Back to Routine.

The temporary organization was then made permanent.

The following committee on platform was then appointed: Sawyer of Lancaster, Vifquain of Saline, Sparks of Merrick, Wahlquist of Adams, Platte of Hall, Offutt of Douglas and Bryan of Lancaster.

Mr. Hildebrand of Pawnee and T. F. O'Brien of Douglas were elected assistant secretaries. The convention took a recess at 1:30 for one hour.

OVER SILVER COINAGE.

Douglas County's Squabble Paled Before the Afternoon Fight.

The afternoon session was not called to order until after 3 o'clock. It was understood that the committee on platform was having a monkey and parrot time over the free silver plank which Mr. Bryan insisted upon putting into the platform. Upon the tariff and other matters the committee, it was said, was having very smooth sailing. A majority of the delegates seemed to be of the opinion that there would be very little debate upon anything the committee might bring in excepting possibly the conflicting reports upon the silver question. A majority report against free silver coinage and a minority report in favor of free silver coinage were expected by a majority of the delegates.

Half a dozen vigorous raps on the speaker's stand brought the convention to order at 3:15 in the afternoon.

Announcing the Delegates.

Mr. Con Gallagher of Douglas got the eye and ear of the chairman first and announced that the delegation from the Second district had selected Mr. Charles Ogden and Mr. John A. Creighton as district delegates and as alternates Mr. Henry C. Lefler of Sarpy county and Dr. Palmer of Washington county. He moved that these selections be ratified; carried.

Mr. Watkins announced that the First district delegation had selected as district delegates Mr. N. S. Harwood of Lancaster and Robert Clogg of Richardson, and as alternates Dr. R. B. Wallace of Cass and C.

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

SATISFIED ITALY'S CLAIM

Trouble Growing Out of the New Orleans Lynchings Amicably Adjusted.

INDEMNITY PAID BY THE UNITED STATES

Interchange of the Usual Diplomatic Correspondence in the Affair—Friendly Relations Again Established—Further Testimony in the Raum Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Inquiry in this city confirms the statement from Rome that a complete and amicable settlement has been reached between the United States and Italy growing out of the New Orleans tragedy. The United States voluntarily took the initiative, simply as an act of justice and good will, without committing itself to a recognition of any of the claims for indemnity. The money has been placed in the hands of the representative of Italy for the heirs of three Italians killed in New Orleans who were found to be subjects of Italy.

The full text of the correspondence is given below in the following letters:

Mr. Blaine's Letter.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Sir: I congratulate you that the difficulty existing between the United States and Italy, growing out of the lamentable massacre at New Orleans in March of last year is about to be terminated. The president, feeling that for such an injury there should be ample indemnity, instructs me to tender you 125,000 francs. The Italian government will distribute this sum among the families of the victims. While the injury was not inflicted directly by the United States, the president feels it his duty, and a great pleasure on the part of the government, to pay a satisfactory indemnity. Moreover, the president's instructions carry with them the hope that the transactions of today may efface all memory of the unhappy tragedy, that the old and friendly relations of the United States and Italy may be restored and nothing untoward may ever occur again to break the friendship. I avail myself of this occasion to assure you that your prolonged service at this capital as charge d'affaires has been marked by every quality that renders you grateful and acceptable to this government and to refer you to the assurance of my high consideration. JAMES G. BLAINE.

To Marquis Imperiali, charge d'affaires of Italy.

Reply of Italy's Representative.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.—Mr. Secretary of State: You were pleased to inform me by your note of today that the federal government had decided to pay to Italy by the way of indemnity the sum of 125,000 francs, to be distributed by the Italian government among the families of the royal subjects who were victims of the massacre which took place March 14, 1891, in the city of New Orleans. Your excellency has expressed the hope that the decision reached by the president would put an end to the unfortunate incidents to which the deplorable occurrence gave rise, and that friendly relations between the two countries would be firmly established.

After having taken cognizance not without much pleasure, of the language used by the president in his message of December last and after having fully appreciated the words of regret and censure uttered with so much authority by the chief magistrate of the republic, and likewise the recommendations to congress that were suggested by his lofty wisdom by the unhappy incident; the government of his majesty is now glad to learn that the United States acknowledges that it is the solemn duty and at the same time a great pleasure to pay an indemnity. The king's government does not hesitate to accept this indemnity, without prejudice to the judicial steps which it may be proper for the parties to take, and, considering the redress obtained sufficient, it sees no reason why the relation between the two governments, which relations so faithfully reflect the sentiments of reciprocal esteem and sympathy that animate the two nations, should not again become as intimate, cordial and friendly as they have traditionally been in the past, and it is to be hoped that they will ever be in the future. In acquiring the foregoing knowledge, in view of the authorization given me by his excellency, Marquis di Rudini, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, in the name of the king of Italy, my august sovereign, I have the honor to declare to your excellency that the diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States are from this moment firmly established. I hasten, moreover, in obedience to instructions, to inform you that, pending the minister's return to this capital, I have taken charge of the royal legation in the capacity of charge d'affaires. Be pleased to accept, etc., IMPERIALI.

ONE WAY TO PUBLISH A BOOK.

Henry George's Ideas on Free Trade and Protection Given a Wide Circulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—More than two hours of the time of the house was used up in determining whether Messrs. Stone of Kentucky, Fithian of Washington, Johnson of Ohio, and Bowman could by a preconcerted arrangement and under leave to print, publish in the Record at the public expense and distribute under the government frank Henry George's book on protection and free trade. While under the rules which govern members in printing their speeches, there is nothing to prevent a member from using his privilege to publish that which if spoken on the floor would not be in violation of proprieties, the fact that a copyrighted book, may in this manner be interpolated into the Congressional Record is worthy of serious attention.

Although Mr. Burrows' attempt to have the Henry George matter expunged proved unsuccessful, it will probably be fruitful of good results. It has cited the evil which has grown up under the lax method of preparing the record. Should the republicans carry out their threat to publish books in favor of protection, the Record will become a circulating library with Uncle Sam acting as the librarian and with the people bearing the cost of distributing the product of the brains of the persons not connected with the public service. Henry George's book has been published practically in full in the Record. It was not done in a day, but the various chapters of the volume have appeared from time to time for the past ten days. Jerry Simpson will have in the Record tomorrow the concluding chapters of the book.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the naval appropriation, Boutelle of Maine making a strong speech in advocacy of an amendment providing for two additional battle-ships and ten torpedo boats. No action was taken. Adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—At the close of the routine business this morning, in the course of which resolutions of Boston merchants favoring the repeal of the silver law of 1890 were presented, the calendar was taken up and a number of bills of no general importance were disposed of and the calendar was laid aside and the unfinished business was then taken up, being the bill to amend the act to "establish circuit courts of appeals and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States." Passed.

The bill to facilitate the disposition of causes in the court of claims was then taken up, but without action.

The senate went into executive session and soon adjourned until Monday.

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Throughout the Country Stock Wintered Well—Official Reports on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Live stock, according to Statistician Dodge, ought to bring the farmers good returns this year. The general average of condition of horses for the whole country is 97.4 per cent. Texas, with 93, stands lowest in the scale, the adjoining states of Louisiana and Arkansas being 1 per cent higher. Nevada, with 95, and Ohio and Indiana, with 97, come next in order. The relatively low rate in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas is probably due more to exposure than to disease. The ratio of losses for the country at large is 15 per cent, which is slightly lower than for either of the last two years. The condition of the cattle of the United States as to health is equal to that of the preceding year or even superior to it, as nothing of an epidemic character is indicated as anywhere prevalent. So as to condition while the average rate of the previous year was the high one of 95 in the possible 100 this year it is but 1.8 points less, the diminution occurring mainly in the states where cattle raising is least important to the dairy or meat markets.

The condition of sheep is almost uniformly high, standing at 96.3 per cent, the result of a mild winter, good care and sufficient food. In the districts where mutton supply and raising of spring lambs is an important factor, condition is practically perfect owing to good care and shelter during the winter. The condition is lowest in those sections of the country where the winter is mild and but little shelter and care are given. Sheep have been remarkably free from disease during the past year. The average loss from all causes is reported at 3.3 per cent against 4 last year. Loss from winter exposure is 1.4 per cent.

The condition of swine at the close of the winter is considerably better than at the same date a yerr ago, the general average standing at 95.2 against 91.3 last April. The improvement is general. The figures are highest in New England and the North Atlantic states and in the states of the Ohio and Missouri valleys. In the south and southwest it is lower owing to the fact that swine are not so carefully cared for. The swine of the country have been healthful, being free to an unusual extent. From either trifling or fatal disorders, loss during the year was but 5.4 and the aggregate number dying from disease 2,850,596. Last year the percentage was 8.4 and the total loss 4,237,404.

Pension Office Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—James P. Morton, the Bloomington, Ind., attorney, testified before he Raum committee that the whole correspondence with Cooper wasa decoy to entrap him. There was a great many discrepancies in witness' statements. Yesterday afternoon he asked to be excused, and testified that he had a telegram from his wife saying her sickness was serious. But he was compelled to admit that he had come to the committee direct from the train and that he had not received any telegram.

J. P. Greenwall, a special examiner, denied that the commissioner had directed him to connect Mr. Cooper with the slips matter, and said he had left out of the depositions he took nothing that he thought material, and denied that he had excluded from the depositions of Mr. Peel or any other persons statements because they tended to exonerate Cooper. The committee adopted a resolution calling the attention of the secretary of the interior to the extraordinary character of the testimony of Morgan, but making no recommendation.

Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The convention of state railway commissioners today referred the subject of railway accounting to a committee with instructions to report at the convention. The report of the committee on reasonable rates was adopted. The committee on safety appliances was directed to urge upon congress the immediate passage of a bill to insure the equipment of freight cars throughout the country with uniform automatic couplers and with train brakes, and the equipment of locomotives with driving wheel brakes.

A bill was reported to the house today to indemnify settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

The senate confirmed Frank Lillibridge of South Dakota, Indian agent at the Cheyenne agency, South Dakota.

The president nominated the following postmasters: Illinois—D. P. Duchholz at Altamont. Iowa—A. McCelroy, Rockford; L. L. Therine, Farmington; C. E. Morris, Coon Rapids; T. A. Way, Britt.

Clerk Young Notified of His Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Mr. James R. Young, executive clerk of the United States senate, was today officially notified by Hon. Anson McCook, its secretary, that his position had been declared vacant by the senate. The note informing Mr. Young is very curt in tone and gives no reason for the senate's action.

Fast Day Collections for Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Russian famine relief commission of the United States has suggested that Fast day collections be given to the relief fund.

MINISTER MONTT'S SUCCESSOR.

Senor Gana Will Represent Chili at Washington—Venezuela's Revolution.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), April 14.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Senor Gana, to whom the Chilian government a few days ago offered the post of minister at Washington to succeed Senor Pedro Montt, who will return here to enter congress, has accepted the office. His appointment is subject to confirmation by the commission conservadore, which will meet on Monday. The new minister is now in Europe. The tender of office was made to him through the Chilian minister at Paris, Senor Motte. Senor Gana is considered one of the ablest diplomats in Chili and is possessed of much personal magnetism. It is believed he will create a favorable impression at Washington.

There are excellent reasons for Pedro Montt's return, as a bitter conflict between the clerical or conservative party and the liberals is expected immediately upon the reopening of the congressional session. He can serve the administration much more efficiently as a delegate in the national legislature than he could as minister at Washington, now that the Baltimore unpleasantness has been settled.

Captured the Government Vessels.

CARACAS, Venezuela (via Galveston, Tex.), April 14.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Word has just been received here of the capture by the revolutionists of two government vessels which were loaded with arms and munitions of war for the government forces. This is regarded by General Crespo's followers as a great stroke of good luck, as arms and ammunition are what the insurgents have been so anxious to secure. The capture of the vessels was a great surprise to their commanders, who were proceeding leisurely on their way to a friendly port when a rebel warship hove in sight, bore down upon them and got possession of the vessels without a struggle. The event was celebrated with much rejoicing in Crespo's camp at Valencia. The insurgents now consider that they have gained a decided advantage and it is said that they will soon begin their march toward this city.

Shortly after the capture of the government vessels the revolutionists were further rejoiced to learn that in two skirmishes with Palacio's troops their advance guard had won decided victories. Their triumph is ascribed to the fact that they were well armed and under such a condition it is believed that the insurgents are more than a match for the discontented and poorly paid government soldiers. The news has increased the feeling of uneasiness and despondency in Caracas among Palacio's partisans and strengthened the cause of his enemies.

Reports of prevailing peace and contentment throughout the country, together with stories of the utter discomfiture of the rebels, continue to be sent out by the authorities here. But they are decidedly misleading and very far from giving a true insight to what is really taking place. Rumors are kept up of Palacio's preparations to flee as soon as he realizes that all hope is gone. It is said that all his plans are laid out, that a special train is in readiness to convey him and his intimate friends from Caracas to Laguayra, and that they will seek an asylum on one of the foreign vessels in that port. The jails here continue to be filled with political prisoners and the feeling of alarm among all residents is as great as ever, and the sympathizers with the revolution are more than ever active. The police are watchful, or rather pretend to be, for it is believed that many members of the force would like to see Palacio defeated and overthrown. Their efforts to discover the author or authors of the recent dynamite explosion at the yellow house have, nevertheless, up to the present moment, been unsuccessful.

TRIALS OF HOMESEEKERS

Thousands Swarming to the New Lands to Be Opened in Various Localities.

IN THE PRESS AT THE LAND OFFICES

Hardships Would-Be Settlers Are Undergoing in Oklahoma, Minnesota, North and South Dakota to Secure Quarter Sections of Public Land.

BROWNS VALLEY, Minn., April 14.—The trains this morning carried fully 100 men bound for Hankinson, Lidgerwood and points along the northern boundary line. Fully 100 men more walked out on the track up the valley bound for the same places.

A colony of forty men went north to White Rock. A party under the leadership of Oklahoma Charley are building a large flotilla on Lake Traverse. It is stated he has a party of nearly 200 men which he will conduct to the best lands tomorrow. Their scheme is said to be to cross the lake tonight or early tomorrow morning and to dodge arrest by putting back to the middle of the lake if surprised by the soldiers.

Parties of from ten to 100 have been going to the north line for several days. The cause of the pilgrimages appeared this morning when ten surveyors and the head of a leading locating firm pulled out northward. They went to the north line, and it was stated as the leaders left, there were 600 or 700 men now collected on the north line west of White Rock awaiting the arrival of the surveyors and the head of the firm. They are said to be intending to settle in a body on the center quarter of land which they will occupy and lay off as a town site. The point to which they are said to be going is 100 miles from a railroad and ten miles from any railway survey. It would seem that the town is an arbitrary affair and not called for by surrounding conditions. It is said today that it is located directly under the northwestern route of the new air line from Chicago, and that the new company will build a depot when it is organized. One hundred more men are enroute here from Wilmot. They are walking. The mud is a foot deep on the level. It is still raining, and there is every prospect that tomorrow will be a stormy day.

EXCITEMENT AT WATERTOWN.

Boomers in Endless Number Crowd the Town—Scenes and Incidents.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 14.—The Sisseton boom grows apace. The addition made to the boomer army today was very marked. The line at the land office lengthened out very visibly, and if it increases tomorrow as it has today its proportions will be magnificent, viewed from a boomer's point of view. The dry goods box brigade had added largely to its numerical strength. It is a fact that no piano box or fair sized boxes of any kind can be procured in town, but the rain has let up and this is the last night before the opening. Those who cannot procure shelter can stand it, but it is highly probable that the line will be continued for several days, because only a limited number of filings can be made each day. Several have sold out their places, the highest price being $150. Tomorrow there will be a big sale and it is fair to presume a number will unload at a handsome profit. The crowd still continues good natured, but when the rush commences it may get unruly. To guard against this contingency the land office people have ruled that any undue crowding will lose the offender his right to position in the line, if not his right to file.

The streets have been crowded all day long and the boomer is here, there and everywhere. The land office is surrounded entirely with them and within it is crowded to suffocation during office hours. The sheriff has been busy all day swearing in his deputies. Company H state troops has been ordered to report for duty, subject to the orders of the sheriff. They will sleep at the armory tonight. In the morning it is likely that they will be ordered to the reservation and stationed at a point fifteen to eighteen miles north of this city. Extra patrolmen have been appointed.

Got a Corner on Shovels.

The march for the reservation continues. Many who were here intending to file have concluded to avail themselves of the squatter's right. This produced a demand for shovels and spades. A bright idea caught a citizen and he bought up all there were in town and is now running a little corner in spades and shovels. His foresight will net him a neat stake. The liverymen have formed a combination. They said the reservation can be opened only once. The putting together of their heads resulted in a tremendous increase in rates. Anything less than $20 for a team tomorrow would be laughed at, and rattling good teams being from $50 up. The land in this section is very valuable. As near as can be judged there are twenty men for each quarter.

It has been said today that orders would come from Washington compelling every one to file at the land office and shut off the squatters. If such an order comes there will be trouble. The boomers who have gone to the reservation borders in preference to filing would make Rome howl if defrauded of their rights. There will be war sure if such orders were received.

South Dakota Land Seekers.

WAUBAY, S. D., April 14.—For a week past every train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has been dropping off a few land seekers at this place. The numbers have visibly increased within the last few days. They come from both directions and the town is now full to bursting. The hotels can accommodate but a small fraction of the settlers. Some are camped in the outskirts of the village and some on the banks of Lake Waubay.

WILMOT, S. D., April 14.—This city is in an uproar. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul have a train standing at the depot ready to start for the Lake Traverse lands tomorrow morning. The road is just completed to a point in the most fertile lands. The plan is to pull out from the depot here at 11:30 tomorrow and run to the line, a distance of six miles. Here a halt will be made until 12:30. At the given signal the train will pull out at lightning speed for the rich Lake Traverse basin land to the north. At the end of the track the Wilmot Land company and the White Beaver Town Site company will have wagons, buggies and conveyances of all kinds to take the settlers to the exact claims. Farmers from clear over in Grant county are here with teams to hire. But the new railroad takes the crowd. The excitement is intense and is hourly increasing. The railroad officials declare that two and even three sections will be running tomorrow if necessary. Trouble is feared at the time the train starts if all are not able to secure transportation.

In North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., April 14.—A line was formed at the land office at midnight last night and this morning there was quite a long string, which is growing rapidly. The men have formed an organization and elected a president, who gives each man a number as they catch on, and they have all agreed to respect these numbers so that a man can leave his place in the line and get his mail. Many of the men, however, are afraid to trust to this and have brought provisions enough with them to last until Friday noon, as there is always a chance that the agreement may fall through and they may have to take their place at the foot of the line. Most of them have purchased chairs and have blankets to make themselves comfortable at night. The crowd is orderly and good humored.

HANKINSON, N. D., April 14.—The excitement here is intense. The crowd has been growing steadily for a week. It is now at the top notch. All who have come here have camped right on the line and are waiting patiently. There are no soldiers within several miles of here, but no trouble is anticipated.

OKLAHOMA'S BOOMERS ANXIOUS.

Old Soldiers Send a Message to the President.

KINGFISHER, Okl., April 14.—The excitement over the proclamation opening the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands to settlement is at fever heat. The mystery surrounding the orders as to filing of declaratory statements has stirred up the veterans who are here seeking homes. A great meeting was held tonight. The following dispatch was sent to President Harrison:

"At a large and enthusiastic meeting of old soldiers, representing nearly all the states of the union, at which the United States court house was packed to its greatest capacity, the following resolutions were adopted after a rattling discussion with but one dissenting voice."

Here followed the resolutions setting forth the requests of veterans to the effect that their rights be not abridged by any change of rules or construction of custom that has prevailed for the last twenty years, opposing the forming of any line at the land office, unless the line is formed on the day of opening, asking all good citizens to unite with them in enforcing the law and pledging themselves to stand together in defense of their rights as they did in 1861-5.

The discussion showed strong feeling and great fear that they would be ruled out of their homes if instructions were given land officers to allow but one declaratory statement to be filed by each as agent and ruling out the special delivery system.

The meeting adjourned until Saturday night.

It Will Be a Wild Race.

BROWNS VALLEY, Minn., April 14.—Tomorrow morning the available troops will be deployed into a vidette line surrounding the reservation on the north and east boundaries. Major Bernard will himself proceed to a point of the bluff west of here with a bugler. The bugle signal will open the firing, which will be carried along the line, each man firing one shot. At that instant there will be a helter skelter race for the town site, fifteen miles north and fifteen miles west of the valley. The scene after the gun fire will be a noble one.

Wild excitement was caused today by the action of a raw cavalry recruit named Dixon who shot at a couple of Indian police who were crossing to Major Wilkinson's camp with mail. Dixon shot through fright.

Miss Mamie Shafer and Bessie Cole, two pretty Anamosa, Ia., schoolmarms, are here after land. They are unprotected, but expect a brother to arrive today. Every man in the crowd has sworn to see that the girls are located on the best half section of the reservation. The rough campers treat them with consideration and courtesy. There are half a dozen young women here. The others have male relatives.

It has ceased to rain.

COULD NOT STAND DISGRACE.

Station Agent Brown of Audubon, Ia., Commits Suicide.

ATLANTIC, Ia., April 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Fred W. Brown, station agent at Audubon, committed suicide at that place by hanging. He was missed yesterday morning but no search was made until evening. The help around the depot became alarmed about 5 p. m. and commenced a search. About 8 p. m. they found him hanging to a beam in the round house. He had been drinking and was expecting a visit from his father, who lives in Omaha. He succeeded his father as station agent and has had full charge of the business about one year. He was 22 years old. Brown was discharged yesterday morning for drinking. There was no shortage of accounts. When the new agent arrived, he disappeared. He could not stand the disgrace.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—William Deakin, a well known young man of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself on his father's farm near Prairie City today. No cause is known for the deed.

Directors of the B., C. R. & N. Elected.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Davenport, Iowa & Dakota, a part of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern system, was held this afternoon and resulted in these directors: C. J. Ives, C. D. Ives, W. W. Douglas, T. H. Simmons and Robert Williams of Cedar Rapids and W. C. Wadsworth, Joe R. Lane and M. L. Marks of Davenport. W. C. Wadsworth was elected president, C. J. Ives, vice president, S. S. Dorwart, Cedar Rapids, treasurer, and W. P. Brady, Cedar Rapids, secretary.

Disappearance of an Iowa Farmer.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John Crews, a farmer of this county, has mysteriously disappeared. He came to Des Moines last Saturday and drew $200 from a bank with the apparent intention of going away on a visit. He was last seen in a saloon. He has a wife and five children on the farm. All efforts to obtain a clew as to his whereabouts are fruitless, and foul play is suspected. He talked of visiting relatives at Princeton, Mo., but is not there.

Iowa Joint Keepers Protest.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In his inaugural message a few days ago Mayor Bills recommended that the Davenport beverage license be raised to $300, being now $100 per annum. Today a convention of a score of the keepers of the worst resorts in the city was held to protest against that action, inasmuch as these places will probably be closed by a higher license. The council will probably pass it, notwithstanding the protest.

Work of Bold Burglars.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., April 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Burglars blew open the safe in Brittain & Co.'s meat market about 4 o'clock this morning, securing $85 in cash and a draft for $2,000. Their tools were stolen from Rewey's blacksmith shop. The robbery occurred in a building facing Main street, brightly illuminated by electric lights, and is evidently the work of experts.

Boys Burn an Ice House.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Huggin's ice house, together with 2,000 tons of ice, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, causing a loss of $12,000, partly insured. The fire originated from a bonfire built by boys.

Not Prepared to Strike.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., April 14.—The Iowa Miners' association met here today with very few delegates in attendance. Walter Scott was elected president and Julius Frohm secretary. No strike follows the action here.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, April 14.

The recent storm has moved northeastward out of the country and fair weather now prevails generally. An area of high barometer now covers the regions between the lakes and the Rocky mountains and extends from Minnesota to the Gulf. While northerly winds continue east of the Missouri, west of that river the winds have shifted to warmer, southerly.

A storm, or low barometer, is appearing in the upper Missouri valley, where the temperature this evening is twenty degrees higher than in this section. The present fair weather condition is central tonight in eastern Nebraska.

For Eastern Nebraska, Omaha and Vicinity—Fair weather, warmer; winds shifting to southerly during Friday; warmer and continued fair weather on Saturday.

Steamer Arrivals.

At Philadelphia—Indiana, from Liverpool; Maine, from London.

At London—Sighted: British Empire, from Boston; Europia, from New York.

HAD A ROPE 'ROUND HIS NECK

Experience of a Wyoming Rustler with the Invading Army.

THEY WERE ABOUT TO HANG HIM FOR FUN

One of the Leaders Saved His Life at the Last Moment—Personnel of Those Who Composed the Regulators—All Were Fighters.

CASPER, Wyo., April 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A man that was captured by the army and detained by them two days and two nights came in today. He said: "I would like to tell you many things, but I dare not. When they took me in they said they were United States marshals. When they were about to hang me one of the leaders stepped up and saved me from death. I appreciate that good act and don't care to say anything. I thought I was gone, and when they took the noose off my neck and ordered the Winchesters that were pointed at me lowered I could say nothing but 'thank you.' The Texans seemed to be a rather bloodthirsty set and willing to do anything ordered. Please don't mention my name."

WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT.

Members of the Regulator's Gang Who Were Hit by Stray Bullets.

DENVER, Colo., April 14.—A special to the News from Buffalo, Wyo., says: Since the invaders were surrounded and arrested by the United States troops and put under a strong guard at Fort McKinney, excitement has quieted somewhat. Forty-three men were captured, consisting of some of the most prominent cattlemen in the state, including State Senator Tisdale, Fred Hesse, A. R. Powers, Major Wolcott, L. H. Parker, Deputy United States Marshal Frank Canton, W. J. Clark, Walter, commissioner, and W. Irvine. The invaders were surrounded by between 300 and 400 rustlers, ranchmen and citizens, who were constantly firing at them from rifle pits that were dug during the night, and had the United States troops been two hours later not a man would have been alive to tell the tale. The rustlers captured the invaders' wagons, containing dynamite and giant powder, which they were about to use, having made a cannon to throw the dynamite and giant powder against the buildings.

Three invaders were shot including Irvine, slightly wounded, and two others seriously wounded. They are all now lying in the post hospital. The country is constantly patrolled by rustlers and no avenue is left for invaders to escape should the commanding officer at Fort McKinney be ordered to turn them loose. The ranchmen are flocking in from all directions. Inside of the next forty-eight hours there will be no less than 500 or 600 men, armed to the teeth, awaiting to resent the killing of Champion and Roy.

STOCKMEN WILL FIGHT BARBER.

Orders of Wyoming's Governor Against Shipping Cattle to Be Disregarded.

DENVER, Col., April 14.—The News publishes the following today: "Some time ago Governor Barber of Wyoming issued a decree prohibiting the shipment of cattle from New Mexico and Texas into Wyoming, to be unloaded there and driven overland to Montana. The southwestern cattlemen have been trying to induce him to rescind this decree, but without success. The stockmen have held consultations together and have resolved, despite the governor of Wyoming and his army of militia, to transport their cattle to Orin Junction on the Union Pacific, or Morecraft on the Burlington, and to drive the remainder of the way into Montana. If the governor attempts to interfere in this plan the courts of the state will be appealed to and his excellency will be mandamused into inactivity. The cattle owners are almost desperate in the matter and declare that under no circumstances will they allow Barber to interfere with the movement of their stock."

Official Account of the Capture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The following telegram contains the latest information received at the War department relative to the troubles in Wyoming:

OMAHA, April 14.—To Major General Schofield, Washington, D. C.: In obedience to his instruction Colonel Van Horn, with three troops of cavalry, left Fort McKinney at 2 o'clock on the morning of April 13 and arrived at the "T A ranch" at 6:45, where he received the surrender without bloodshed of Major Wolcott and forty-five men, with forty-three rifles, forty-three revolvers, about 5,000 rounds of ammunition and forty-six horses. He holds them at Fort McKinney as prisoners until further orders from me. The governor of Wyoming has requested that these prisoners be sent to Douglass, Wyo., and says that owing to the excitement in northern Wyoming he has not at this time been able to go to that section. Unless otherwise instructed I will send the prisoners to Douglass under a suitable guard. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

READ THE FIRMAN.

Khedive Abbas Now Knows What He is There For.

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CAIRO, April 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The ceremony of reading the firman lasted only twenty minutes. At 10 o'clock exactly Erjoub Pasha, accompanied by Mahhomoud Bey and Choukri, chief of the Turkish cabinet of the khedive, drove up in a state carriage drawn by four horses, ascended the steps of the palace, over which a canopy was placed, and handed the firman to the khedive. The document was read by Mahomoud Bey and Choukri, and then the Turkish hymn was played, at first, once by the English band, afterward three times by the Egyptian band, with intermittent cheers for the sultan, given by the Egyptian soldiers. Afterward the khedival hymn was played three times with cheers for the khedive by the Egyptian troops.

The British troops were commanded by Sir Forester Walker. The new sirdar, Colonel Kitchenar, commanded the Egyptian troops. In front of the palace there were numerous spectators in tribunes very elegantly upholstered; the princess of Sweden was seated at the window of the harem. The Marquis de Reverseaux came with Admiral Dorlodox and Consul General Maccio with Admiral Turi. Sir Evelyn Baring, accompanied by an English admiral, came as on the occasion of the ceremony of January, with an escort of cavalry. The troops presented arms, a fact which called forth numerous comments. Moukhtar Pasha was in the palace with the khedive. There is extraordinary animation in the town, which is lavishly decorated with flags.

STORM AND FLOOD.

More Reports of the Disastrous Work of the Elements.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 14.—The heavy rainstorm of yesterday turned into a blinding snowstorm this morning, which still continues. Seven inches of wet snow has fallen. The storm appears to be general throughout the state.

BOONE, Ia., April 14.—The storm raged all night with unabated fury and continued this morning. Nearly eighteen inches of snow fell on a level. Later the sun came out and the snow began melting rapidly.