battles at Araure and

House Bill on That Subject. VIOLATION OF THE TREATY WITH CHINA

Pacific Coast Senators Support the Bill-House Proceedings-Pension Bureau Investigation-President Harrison Ades a Colored Delegation.

Washington, D. C., April 21 .-- The senate bill for the appointment of consuls to the Congo free state was passed, as was the bill to establish a military post near Helena,

Mont., appropriating \$300,000. The house bill to prohibit absolutely the coming of Chinese persons into the United States was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Chandler moved to amend it by making the term of exclusion fifteen instead of

Mr. Dolph said he disagreed with Mr. Sherman, who has expressed the opinion yesterday that the existing exclusion act would not expire until 1894. Mr. Dolph expressed his desire to have some practical legislation secured without delay. If the house wanted a more stringent measure of Chinese legisla-tion it could put an amendment on the senate bill and let the matter go to a conference.

Mr. Felton delivered a speech which was in accord with the ideas of the senator from Oregon as to the necessity of legislation on

Mr. Sherman opposed the house bill. The bill should be amended, he said, to provide for the continuance for ten years of the pres-ent regulations restricting Chinese immigration. The bill thus amended could go to a conference committee, where the matter might be more fully considered. The house bill, Mr. Sherman added, was against the might be more fully considered. The house bill, Mr. Sherman added, was against the spirit of American civilization: contrary to all that had been recognized as the rights belonging to every man of every race and clime, and unchristian, A telegram was read by Mr. Frye. It was from C. P. Huntington, who urged that the bill be defeated in the interests of American

ommerce. Mr. Sherman resumed his argument in opposition to the bill. He denounced it as a violation of the treaty with China, and said any nation which violated a treaty unduly and without cause would be regarded as acting against the civilization of the world.

After further debate the senate adjourned.

In the House,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.-Arguments in the Noyes-Rockwell contested election case continued in the house this morning, led by De Forest of Connecticut. He was followed by Haugen and Gillesnic.

O'l'errali gave notice that he would de-

mand the previous question tomorrow after Fellows of New York had closed for the contestee and he (O'Ferrail) for the con-

After speeches by Messrs. Wyke, Allen, Dearmond and Chipman, the house ad-

ADVISED BY THE PRESIDENT.

New York Colored Men Complain of Outrages Upon Their Race in the South. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21,-The New York delegation of colored men sent to Washington to memorialize the president in regard to the outrage perpetrated upon the negroes of the south, arrived here this morning and were introduced to President Harrison at 10 o'clock by Hon. John R. Lynch, fourth auditor of the treasury.

Dr. William D. Berry of New York City stated the purpose of the delegation to the president and presented the resolutions

which were adopted at a recent mass meet-ing at Cooper Union. In his reply President Harrison explained to the gentlemen just how far he could exer-cise his authority under the constitution, stating very clearly the difference between state and federal authority in regard to crimes committed in any particular state. The New Orleans lynching matter was taken as an example. Mr. Harrison advised the delegation to collect in detail the facts concerning the lynchings in the south for a year and present them to him and to the public press, and said that upon these facts he would assist, as far as he could, in creating a public sentiment against lawless methods of punishing colored men in the south. While willing to do everything he could in behalf of all of the citizens of the country, he ex-

nce with state authority by him would do more harm than good. The delegation was very much pleased with the president's advice and attitude.

pinined clearly how any attempted interfer

PENSION BUREAU INVESTIGATION. What the Witnesses Examined Yesterday

Had to Say. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.-Joseph B Greenwell, a cierk in the board of pensions and formerly a clerk in another bureau testified that he had been discharged because he was a democrat. Commissioner Raum would not give him a hearing, but Secretary Noble told him he dld not suppose that it was a felony to be a democrat. He said be would look into the matter. The result was that

witness was reinstated. L. D. Landon, an assistant chief of the record division when Major Barker was chief, testified that Mrs. Caddie L. Wright had spoken to him of the conduct toward her of William T. Ford. The published state-ment of Ford's conduct with respect to Mrs. Wright agreed substantially with what she had told him. Captain C. C. Cole, United States district

attorney for the District of Columbia, testi-fied that Assistant Secretary Chandler gave him the names of several persons who gav information as to offers made by Green B. Raum, jr., to secure positions for a money consideration. The Secret Service commis sion and the Department of Justice also called his attention to the case, but he had been unable to get tangible evidence to pre

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.-The president has made the following nominations Nathan O. Murphy of Arizona to be gov

ernor of Arizona, vice John N. Irwin, re-George Sanborn to be postmaster The house judiciary committee today re-committed to the subcommittee the resolu-tion offered by Representative Watson of Georgia for an inquiry into the methods for lowed by the Pinkerton detective agency. It is understood the recommittal was made with the understanding that the investiga-

tion should be limited to an inquiry as to ref-erence to the Pinkertons with interstate The urgent deficiency bill, as reported from the senate committee, contains an appropriation of \$7,231 to reimburse the state of Montana for the expenses of its constitutional convention.

IN MURDERER MILLER'S BEHALF.

Efforts Being Made to Prevent His Execu tion at Cheyenne Today. CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 31. - (Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- The town has been in a good deal of commotion today over a strong inovement to secure a commutation of the tentence of Charles Miller, who is sentenced to be hanged here tomorrow. The governor was waited upon by a number of influential

citizens this morning and various largely signed petitions were presented to him ask-ing for a commutation to imprisonment for ife. When this became known unexpected op-position was developed, and the movement was severely denounced on the streets. The governor will not give his decision ustil to-morrow morning, but it is more than probable that the law will be allowed to take its set out for the mine, and is now one of a party working for the recovery of the bodies in movement to secure a commutation, and

has been told that it would probably be sec-cessful. He, however, never had any faith in cessful. He however, never had any faith in it, and believed that he would hang as surely as fate at the appointed hour. Miller cauled attention to his nerve. He is prising himself a good deal on this. He shows no more auxiety than though his future was perfectly plein sailing, and eyeryone expects him to go to the gallows as intrabidly as a dime novel hero. The hour set for the execution is 11 o'clock and Sheriff Kelley has completed every preparation. every preparation.

WORTHINGTON-MILTON.

Bishop of Nebraska Married at New York

Vesterday.

New York, April 21.—[Special Telegram to The Bell,]—Clerical and lay representatives of six cities were present at noon today at the marriage of Right Rev. George Worthington of Omaha, bishop of Nebraska, to Miss Amelia T. Milton of this city, the ceremony taking place at the Church of the Heaventy Rest on Fifth avenue, Bishop Brooks of Boston and Dr. D. Parker Morgan officiating, Bishop Brooks being an old friend of the groom. There was not a vacant seat in the church. A train load of Bostonians came on, folks from Troy, the bishop's old diocese, from Chicago and Cincinnati and Omaha. From Omaha there were Banker Augustus Kountze, who was really the best man, and Mr. Lee A. Estelle. The Ander-sons and other old families came from Cin-

The Troy delegates brought a handsome silver service. The presents from all were both costly and numerous

At noon the prospective bride was es-corted to the altar by her brether Richard, who gave her away, her parents being dead. She was dressed in a dark purple dress with train, really an evening dress, trimmed with white lace and with a procade front. She wore a bonnet to match. She appeared to be of brunette type, tall and slender and of pleasing looks.

After the ceremony 150 of the guests pres

ent adjourned to the bride's married sister's house, Mrs. John W. Koshaat; and sat down to a wedding breakfast. After this the newly wedded couple left, to go on their honeymoon trip, which takes in the south and will last two weeks. After which they will go to Omaha:

The couple have known each other seven years, the bishop having met her here at a reigious convention and was impressed by her eal and interest in religious and charitable The bride is of an old prominent and wealthy Boston family, and the representa-tion from the above cities snows the widespread interest that was taken in the event The bride is quite wealthy. Charles Appleton, of book publishing fame,

Henry Haskel, Dwight Porter, son of Gon-eral Porter, and Banker Kountze were the ushers. Flowers on the altar were the principal decoration in the church. Organist Hall rendered appropriate music.

De Roda-De Barrios. NEW YORK, April 21.-Mme. Francisca de Barries, the young and beautiful widow of the late president of Guatemala, was married this evening to Senor Jose Martinez De Roda, a Spanish nobleman, at the magnificent residence of the bride, 855 Fifth avenue. The ceremonies were witnessed by only a few of yet it was one of the most brilliant weddings that has occurred in New York in years.
In the afternoon the civil ceremony was performed by Mayor Grant and witnessed by only a few friends. In the evening the re-ligious ceremony took place.

Post-Maxwell. London, April 21.—The marriage of Major James C. Post, military attache of the Ameri-can legation, and Miss Annie Maxwell, only daughter of Mr. J. T. Pulse of New York. church, Westminster.

CHICAGO'S RICH REALTY. Novel Plan by Which a Syndicate Will Get a

Cutcago, Ill., April 21.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- A syndicate represented by a Sioux City banker has a real estate scheme under way which for originality takes a front rank. It involves the outlay of between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 and the purchase of a large body of land in the territory west of the river and south of Harrison street. The land is to be bought in a body, cleared of the cheap improvements now on it and improved in a manner more suitable to its location. The syndicate back of the project proposes to have a choice subdivision of from tifteen to thirty acres right in the heart of the city This syndicate is represented by John H. Moen of Sieux City. He is backed by capi-talists from that place New York and Philadelphia, supplemented by a number of the prominent Chicago men who are heavy real

estate owners. The scene of the operations of this syndi cate is the territory in which the great fire criginated, and where the famous O'Leary cow had its residence. It has since the fire been built up with cheap frame and brick improvements, and is occupied by the lower class of Bohemians, Italians and Poles. The original scheme of the syndicate provided for the purchase of something like forty acres. The property, it was thought, could be pur chased for from \$125 to \$325 a front foot. I was then to be cleared of all the so-called improvements, which are really considered a detriment to the property, and be again placed on the market. It was thought there were possibilities in the property free of buildings and in large holdings of prices from \$500 to \$700 a front toot. The scheme, unlike most real estate projects, is adjustable, and as sufficient capital couldn't be secured for the scheme in its original form, it was trimmed down to a respectable deal involv-

ng about \$750,000 in land purchases Mr. Moen has secured twenty-five holdings inder contract. The negotiations leading up to those purchases have been made without exciting any local attention and none of the deals have been allowed to appear on the contracts. The contracts for the twenty-five holdings are now in Mr. Moon's office. He refuses to give any information in the matter except to state these twenty-five lots have been purchased from about as many owners for an amount aggregating \$150,000.

TWELVE WERE DROWNED.

Victims of the Flood in the Lyttle Coal Mine at Pettsville, Pa. POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 21,-It is now known hat the number of men imprisoned by the Lyttle colliery mine flooding is twelve. All were undoubtedly drowned. Fifty-two escaped. All the imprisoned men except two

are Italians.

An Associated press representative interviewed this morning the men who were rescued from the Lyttle colliery near Minersville after being imprisoned seven hours. William Bell told a thrilling story of his experience. Said he; "Yesterday was my second day's work at the colliery. Thomas Buggy was my 'butty.' We were on our way out, having completed our day's work. I heard the boss call that the water was coming. I called to Buggy to run. Both our lights had been put out by the damp. When the excitement was over I found myself on the saddic, several feet above the water. From my height I could hear the water rushing in. I did not know what became of Buggy and knew nothing of the whereabouts of the others. I was there but a short time when I began to rap; shortly afterward I heard rapping as of some one drilling a bole. I surmised that my signal was heard, and that parties were trying to drul through the rock to rescue me. Several shots were fired. Hope came and I rapped again. The water began to recede after several hours, and work ceased at the after several hours, and work ceased at the note. It was then but a half hour before the band of rescuers came to my relief." Bell was of in the least dismayed by his experience in the least dismayed by his experience in the disaster. He was very anxious to join the rescuers in the search for his "butty," Thomas Buggy, who, he thinks, was overtaken by the flood. He was taken to his however, and after a few hours rest

GROVER'S INDIANA FRIENDS

His Endorsem at Indianapolis Has Gray Proviso Attached.

GRAY'S PICTURE TURNED TO THE WALL

Peculiar Accident During the Proceedings of the Convention-Farmer Matthews Nominated for Governor-Other State

Officials Nominated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21.-The compromise agreed upon at the series of conferences of the democratic leaders of Judiana was carried out to the letter in the state convention today. Grover Cleveland is enforsed as the logical candidate of the democratic party and in the event of the nomina tion of Mr. Cleveland being inexpedient the delegation is instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Governor Isaac P. Grav for the presidency.

The delegation which goes to the national convention is understood to be about equally composed of personal followers of Cleveland and Gray, although each faction naturally claims to have a majority of thirty delegates The understanding seems to be cordial and sincere that the delegation shall cast its solid vote for Grover Cleveland on the first ballot, but that the minute the convention turns its attention to "dark borses" Isaac Pusey Gray is to receive the entire vote of the delegation as the favorite son of Indiana.

The First Surprise. The surprise of the day was the defeat of John G. Shanklin of Evansville for the nom inution for governor. He has been steadily in the lead until vesterday and is pronounce emphatically in favor of Cleveland, and his friends hoped the great Cleveland sentiment in the convention would carry bim through. The result, however, showed that each of the three other candidates, all of whom were neutral in the presidential question, drew away many of the Cleveland delegates, while the Gray people, on account of Shanklin's hostility to their candidate, were against him

Senstor Turple was made permanent chairman of the convention, and on taking the chair he made a speech in which he said the convention meant the condemnation of all force bills and federal returning boards; it meant the reduction of the tariff in the interest of the workingman as against the banditti of tariff trusts and combinations; it meant that the farmer should no longer give a part of his crop as a compulsory tribute to the protected monopolist; it meant retrenchment of the public expense and political death to the advocates travagance. The speaker arraigned Harrison as 'the completest embodiment of the errors, falsehoods and follies of the republican party." Judicial; Ticket.

At the conclusion of Turpie's address the platform, a synopsis of which was sent in these dispatches lust night, was read and un-animously adopted. The greatest enthusiasm was caused by the resolution de-claring for Cleveland, but en-dorsing Governor Gray as the choice of Indiana should Cleveland's nomination becom impossible. The adherents of both tried to outdo each other in their frantic cheers at the mention of their favorite's name. The plank in the platform commending labor unions and declaring that the democratic party was the friend of the laboring man was

party was the friend of the laboring man was received with cheers.

The following ticket was then nominated:
Judges of the supreme court: Second district,
J. W. New; Third district, James McCabe;
Fifth district, T. E. Howard.

Judges appellate court: First district,
George L. Reinhardt; Second, Frank E.
Gavin: Third Theodore P. Davis: Fourth

Gavin; Third, Theodore P. Davis; Fourth, O. J. Loty of Delaware, nominated on the second ballot; Fifth district, G. C. Ross of Cass county on the third ballot.

Gray's Picture Turned to the Wall. At this juncture the most amusing incident of the day occurred. Large sized portraits of Gray, Cleveland and Hendricks had been suspended in a row above the stage during the proceedings. Suddenly the portrait of Gray began to swing, probably impelled by slight draught of air, and finally turning with the face to the wall, rested in that position. Instantly there was a wild yell of applause from the Cleveland men, who regarded this as an omen of the retirement o Isaac Pusey Gray from the presidentia

Frantic attempts were made by the Gray men on the stage to restore the picture to its original position, but it persisted steadily in swinging back with the face to the wall an each unsuccessul attempt to readjust it was only the signal for leers of hilarity from the Cleveland men and cries of "They turned his picture to the wall," The Gray men finally desisted and the ex-governor's portrait remained for an hour with his face

inserted guy cords to keep it steady.
While these wild attempts were being made to preserve the Gray pertrait in a dignified position, another draught of air caugh Cleveland's portrait and it, too, began to swing to one side. Immediately there was deafening jeers of delight from the Gray men, but their enthusiasm was short fived. The portrait only swung half way round and when it stopped, facing the ladies' gallery the fair admirers of the ex-president ap plauded this unconscious deference to their sex, the Cleveland men caught it up and the late mishap was made the occasion for other enthusiastic Cleveland demonstration Nomination for Governor.

The great interest of the day began when the great interest of the day began when the nomination of a candidate for governor was declared in order. John G. Shanklin of Evansville, Mason J. Niblack of Vincennes and Mortimer Nye of Laporte were each presented in nomination, with the usual manifestations of enthusiasm, but the wild-est demonstration of the day took place when Claude Matthews of Clinton was presented as "the farmer candidate." His followers, evidently in accordance with a preconcerted agreement, leared to their feet en masse when his name was presented, and tossing their hats and handkerchiefs in the air gave cheer after cheer for their candidate, until the galleries caught the infection and for three minutes it icoked as though Mr. Matthews might be nominated by acclamation This demonstration was but one of the cloves tricks of the politicians, but it answered its purpose, for when the roll was called Mat-thews forged shead and kept advancing. This was a great surprise to the Shanklin people, as that gentleman by posing as the Creveland candidate had recently developed great strength and was generally supposed

to be in the lead. The conclusion of the ballot showed Matthews within a few votes of the nominati the result being Matthews, 618; Shanklin 360; Niblack, 178, and Nye, 150. Immedi ately St. Joseph county changed her twenty-six votes to Matthews, and when Tippecanoo followed by giving her twenty-three votes his nomination was assured, and as the band struck up 'Auld Lang Syne" cheer after cheer was given for the successful candi-

Matthews' Divine Privilege.

The nomination was made unanimous, and then there were loud cries of "Matthews, Matthews?" Prolonged applause greeted the appearance of Mr. Matthews, who spoke briefly, thanking the convention for the honor it had conferred upon him. It was a divine privilege to be a democrat, he said, but it was a glorious privilege to be the standard bearer of democracy, and while their standard was in his geoping it should not be trailed in the dust.

There were loud cries for Shaukiin, and he finally responded in a feliatous speech. He had prepared, he said, a wholly different speech from the one he was about to deliver. He was disappointed at defeat, but he would not be found skulking in his tent, for that disappointment was not one which would rankle in his heart. He was not the kind of democrat that sought reprisais for disap-

pointment.

Messrs Niblack and Nye also made brief speeches, and pledged their support to the

nomince of the party in the coming cam-

paign, Claude Matthews, the nominee, was born Claude Matthews, the nominee, was born December 13, 1845, at Bethel, Bath county, Ky. He graduated at Center college, Danville, Ky., in June, 1865. He married January 1, 1866, Martha R. Whitcomb, only child of the late James Whitcomb, who was governor of Indiana in 1843 and 1846. In 1846 he was elected to the legislature and in 1890 was elected secretary of state. He has always been a democrat and never fleured in any other husbess, than that of a farmer. any other business than that of a-farmer He is a member of the Farmers Mutual Ben efit association and is expected to receive great support from the farmer organizations, being usually dubbed "the farmers" candi-

Completed the Ticket.

For lieutenant governor the following candidates were proposed: Nash J. Niblack, Mortimer Nye, Samuel W. Axtell, John G. Shanktin and I. B. McDonaid. The first ballot resulted in no choice, but on the second ballot Mortimer Nye was comi-

The following candidates were nominated by acciamation and the convention adjourned : Secretary of state, William R. Myers; auditor, John Oscar Henderson; state treasurer, Albert Gall; attorney general, Alonzo Green-smith; reporter of the supreme court, Sydney R. Moon; superintendent of public instruc-tion, Harvey D. Voerhees; state statistician, William A. Peele.

ENDORSED PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Third District Republicans Meet in Con-

vention at Norfolk, NORFOLK, Neb., April 21 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEEL .- At an early hour this morning delegates commenced arriving to attend the delegate convention for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the national republican convention at Minneapolis. At 7:30 p. m. the procession was headed by the Norfolk cornet band and conducted to the opera house. W. E. Poebles called the con-vention to order and Secretary Atlee Hart read the call, Judge W. F. Norris was elected temporary chairman and Hon. C. C. McNish was made permanent chairman. Loran Clark of Boone county and Atlee Hart of Dakota were nominated delegates. The secretary was instructed by the convention to cast the entire vote for the nominees to the national convention, G. W. Clark of Platte and H. P. Shumway were elected alternates in the same manner. Enthusiastic speeches were made by Judge Norris, Shumway, Meiklejohn, Russell, John

R. Hays and others. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved. That we heartly endorse the present administration and believe that its success is largely due to the wise counsel and the judicious management of President Har-

the judicious management of President Harrison.

Resolved. That we believe in reciprocity
with all nations and endorse those measures
which have given uscheap sugar and a market for American pork and American products of farm and factory.

Resolved. That we are in favor of a bill providing for the erection by the government of
postoffice buildings of its own in cities and
towns where the business of the office will
warrant the expenditure. That an increase
in circulation paid to the laboring men for
such improvements would be wise and expedient.

pedient.

Resolved. That we are in favor of the measure introduced by Senator Paddock and passed by the senate providing against adulterations of the food products of the country, and request our members of congress to use their best endeavors toward the passage of the same.

their best endeavors toward the passage of the same.

Resolved. That we endorse the course pursued by the president in dealing with the New Orleans Italian matter, commend his forbearance in the Chillan matter and also for the wisdom in the controversy with Great Britain in the Bering sea trouble.

Resolved, That for delegates be instructed to use all honorable means to insure the renomination of Benjamin Harrison at the Minneapolis convention.

A resolution was also passed tendering a

neapolis convention.

A resolution was also passed tendering a vote of thanks to P. F. Sprecher, author of numerous campaign songs written. There were sixty-four votes in the convention and

not a jar occurred. Everything was har-monious. The republicans are feeling good and confident of success.

SPELLBOUND BY WINCHESTERS,

Peculiar Election Methods in Louisian Coming to Light. NEW ORLEANS, La., April 21 .- A Bonita La., special says: The election commission ers and officers are spelibound by Winches ters and shotguns. The ballot box and contents were stolen by masked men on account

of radical votes. New ORLEANS, La., April 21.-Th Picayuae's Natchez, Miss., special says: The returns from Concordia parish, La., are very slow in coming, and those from three of the precincts will probably never turn up as one of them have been stolen and two otners There is no tel nysteriously disappeared. ing how the vote stood at these precincts but it is thought they were largely for Leonard, though the Fosterites assert their

man had large majorities at each.

BATON ROUGE, La., April 21.—Leonard for governor carried East Baton Rouge parish by 313 majority, and the McEnery ticke was elected except one member of the legis lature. In the sixth ward, when the voting was over, the Fosterites seat in a proposi-tion to the McEnery leaders proposing t-divide and count the negro vote equally between them. This of course was refused When the count was finished the Fosterite's committee and the clerk refused to sign th tally sheet and abandened the poils. Two brought them to town, delivering them to the clerk of the court. Mr. Robertson, the Fo terite commissionerat the polis, was arrested and is now in jail. He will be required to show cause why they did not proceed with

the count. Illinois Politics. SPHINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.-The Register has reports from seventy-three counties which selected delegates to the republican state convention. For governor, Fifer has 977; Clark, 30; Collins, 7; Hunt, 18; Longenecker, 6; Marsh, 12; uninstructed, 339. Fifer claims, it is said, 471. For secretary of State, Pearson bas 177; remainder unin-structed. For auditor, Pavey, 209; Allen, 21; Stesson, 21; Hertz, 5; Beaupre, 25; unin-structed, 381. For treasurer, Tanner, 108; Bassett, 60; Arnold, 27; uninstructed, 494.

Ninety-three democratic conventions have been held, and of delegates elected 473 are instructed for Palmer, 52 for Cleveland, 7 for Craig and 256 uninstructed. For governor, Altreld has 314, Black, 44; Hunter, 19; Neece, 14; Phelps, 6; Stevenson, 6; unin-structed, 247.

Red Willow County Republicans. McCook, Neb., April 21 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- The republican prima ries were held here yesterday and twenty four delegates to the county convention which meets here on Saturday, were selected Tonight a republican club was formed with 230 members and great enthusiasm prevailed. McCook and Red Willow county will be heard from this year and will swell the re-publican majority of last year under the banner of protection to American industries Rooms have been secured for the meeting A flambeau club is being formed and a con net band of thirty pieces together with the Gree clbb will make things lively during the campaign.

All Will Be Entertained. KEARNEY, Neb., April 21 .- [Special Tele gram to Tue Ber. 1 -- The entertainment committee, working under instructions of the republican league, met this evening and reported progress on canvassing the various wards for sleeping accommodations for dele gates at the convention next week. Already pates at the convention next week. Already beds have been sectived for 1,000 persons exclusive of notels. The committees will keep at work until Saturday night, and will ergualize for taking care of everybody in the best possible manner. Those desiring hotel accommodations should write or telegraph the Milway Erganic or Windson. the Midway, Brunswick or Windsor.

Chicago Precinct Delegates. ELKHORN, Neb., April 21.- [Special Telegram to Tas Bas. |-The republicans of Chicago precinct held their primaries at Bierbach's hall tonight. Delegates to the county

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

PALACIO'S END IS AT HAND

Federalists in Venezuela About to Wind Up the Dictator's Rule.

STURDY FIGHTERS ALL AND WELL ARMED

General Crespo's Forces Have the Grit and Maunlicher Rifles to Support It-Government Troops Fire on a French Steamer.

[Copyrighted 1892by James Gordon Bennett.] La Guarra, Venezuela (via Galveston Tex.,) April 21.1-New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bre. |-The revolution grows in strength, all olicial announcements to the contrary notwithstanding. The federalists, or insurgents, are only a few leagues distant from Caracas. When they are ready for an advance upon the capital forced marches will soon land them in its outskirts. Owing to the alarm that has seized the authorities at Puerto Cabello a very serious blunder has been committed. The French transatiantic steamer Canada, bound from this port to Colon, entered the roadstend at Puerto Cabello on the night of April 15. She had just dropped anchor when the harbor fort opened fire upon her. Fourteen shots in all were fired. Three of them struck the vessel. One shot injured the funnel and another crashed through the state room of the captain. The fact was, they added, that the commander of the fort had been or dered to keep the closest watch upon move ments of vessels in the harbor to prevent the landing of the rebels, who it was known were only a few leagues distant. He had seen the Canada's entrance and concluded that revolutionists were certainly aboard, as the ves sel came suspiciously near to the shore be-

fore anchoring. Duly Applogized For.

Of course panic aboard followed. Passengers and crew ran about distractedly, while the commander of the vessel hastened ashore and lodged complaint with the French consul general. The consul promptly entered a protest against the outrage. He was met with abject apologies. It was all a mistake, a grievous, but pardonable error of judgment, the government officials declared. Whether this explanation is satisfactory or not to the consul, I have not learned, but the episode will undoubtedly make the government more careful in the future. The Canada was not seriously injured, nor any of the passengers hurt.

In my dispatch of vesterday I described the utter repuise of the government forces near Polito. As I said, it was the final charge upon the insurgents who were under command of General Mora. I have ascertained the following additional details of the event of the two days previous to this encounter.

They Have Mannlichers. Another small cargo of arms and ammunition for Curacoa, that Dutch island, seventyfive miles to the north of the main coast, was landed on the night of April 12 at Moron, small village, six leagues west of Puerto Cabello. This cargo is said to have included 500 Manuficher rifles, which were immediately distributed among Mora's men. Fisherman, returning to Paerto Cabello, reported that they had noticed a rakish craft standing out some ten miles from Moron, at sunrise on April 13. She was flying the Dutch flag. On the afternoon of the same day word was received from Polito that a party of federalists had appeared near that town carrying new arms. These various reports caused great alarm among the government leaders at Puerto Cabello, as it had been supposed that Mora's followers possessed only smooth bore guns, relics of the time of General Paez, and a few rusty machetes. These arms, of course, were practically worthiess opposed to those carried by Patacio's troops. With a force properly equipped it was realized that Mora

was a fee not to be despised.

 He's an Old War Horse. Mora is a veteran of the Guzman-Blanco revolution, during which he commanded the Carribians with distinguished ability. He is of Indian and negro blood, educated and the owner of a rich plantation. Heretofore he had been arrayed on the side of the nationalists, but when Palacio issued his recent pro gram the old fighter declared it unconstitutional, and sounded the cry of revolution.

His old soldiers flocked in great numbers to his standard. His ranks are largely made up of hardy mountaineers and the pick of the men employed as coasters. At latest ac counts their numbers had reached 1,500.

Palacio's leaders held a council of war a which it was stated that General Mora bad possession of the coast from Polito station on the Puerto Cabello & Valencia railway west to the Lara state line. His pickets were two leagues west of Polito. They had cut the telegraph tines but had not attempted further interference with the traffic of the

Preparing for a Licking. It was the general belief that Mora was preparing to attack and capture Puerto

Capello and the railway, and accordingly strong government guards on the night o April 13 were thrown into the outskirts of the town. Advanced pickets were placed on the high road in the direction of Polito and Moron. Nine rusty old cannons for the for were scraped and remounted, and every available man in Puerto Cabello was pressed into the government service. Even boys 13 to 15 years old were conscripted The national war ship Liberado, which had been ordered to F uccas with 100 men to at tempt to retake the railway terminus there

was recalled. On the morning of April 14 some desuitor firing occurred between the federalist picket lines and 200 nationalists in the outskirts of Paplo. The nationalists were driven back. At twenty minutes past 8 in the morning on April 14 a sharp engagement began at Polito. The nationalists charged and took the town. The federalists fell back as far as General Mora's plantation, just beyond Polito, The nationalists followed, and having re ceived reinforcements of 300 men from Puerto Cabello, renewed the attack. noon the federalists commenced retreating as if endeavoring to lead Palacio's forces into a trap. Their plan succeeded, for then foilowed the final charge of the government troops, which I fully described in yesterday's dispatch, and which resulted in the complete overthrow of Palacio's forces.

How the Matter Stands. Here is a resume of the situation: General

crespo and the main body of the revolution-

ists are south of Lake Valencia. General Aranjo with 1,100 men, after three days fighting with the nationalists under command of Generals Castrow, Gonzales, Fernandez and Mendez in the state of Taxbira, is on his way to join Crespo. General Mora, with 1,500 men, holds the coast and in-land as far east as Polito, which is only a few miles from Puerto Cabello. He commands the coast villages of Moron and Punta Chovez, where arms are being landed and thence transferred via Urma, Montaiban

and Toscoyat Crespo. About 5,000 in-surgents under Jeneral Manzano, after stubbornly for battles at Araure and Acarigua, have o gone to join Crespo.

The government, ops are concentrated at Valencia and Pu Cabello, both of which towns are in a st f terror. As soon as all & evolutionists are fully armed the comt forces of Crespo, armed the comb Aranjo, Manzano a Mora w'll begin their

advance on Caracas, attacking Valencia and Puerto Cabello on their way to the capital.

VALENCIA PANIC STRICKEN. Residents of the City Terrorized at the Pros-

pects of an Attack, [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela (via Galveston, Tex.), April 21.—[By Mexican Cable to the Herald—Special to Tun Ben.]—General Polanco has announced that he took 500 prisoners in the battles of Araure and Acarigua. He claims that whole companies of federalists or insurgents came over to his side ouring the midst of the fight. On the two days since then he has asserted that more than 200 deserters from Manzano's forces have arrived at Valencia. They reported that Manzano was short of ammunition and badly off for food. His soldiers were said to be chasing wild cattle on the plains east of Tinoquilla.

Government circles in Valencia are crowing over what they style Polanco's big victory, but cannot conceal their amazement over Manzano's fighting ability and forced marches, and the narrow escape of the gov ernment troops from utter rout.

The greatest excitement exists in Valencia for fear that the united forces of Crespo and Manzano will attack it. The street cars and carriages were ordered off the streets. The carriages were ordered off the streets. The police force was doubled and mounted guards patrolled the streets all night. Up to April 12, government conscripts to the number of 1,500 had arrived in Valencia from Puorto Cabello. Detachments of cavalry from the capital and other forces observed. tainable were massed in this vicinity. Heavy reinforcements were sent to Polance at Tinoquilla, where he was awaiting the flank of Crespo's and Manzano's army, which Y barra feared was about to march on Valen-

Despite the numerous arrests at Valencia of the local revolutionist leaders, and the closing of all the printing offices with the ex-ception of La Voz, the government organ, the streets at night were filled with copies of a stirring revolutionary manifesto signed by S. Bonet Yenco.

Last night I rode three leagues beyond the

suburbs to interview one of Crespo's agents. He told me that be did not believe the revolutionists would attack Valencia at present. The attack would not be made for weeks, he thought, as its capture was considered useless unless Puerto Cabello and the railway were also in Crespo's possession. Puerto Cabello, he added, could have been attacked by forces from the state of Lara after the arrival of ammunition on a steamer that had been fitted out at Hamburg recently

and which was expected soon.

The Barguisemeto federalists have possession of the Southwestern railway of Venezu-ela, from Tucacas, and General Mora with 1,500 men holds the coast to Potito, which is but a few miles from Puerto Cabello. Rail-way traffic on this line is as yet uninter-

PROTECTING CHILL'S INTERESTS.

President Montt Determined to Support the Cabinet's Present Position. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Benne'l. 1 Santiago, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.,) April 21.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to The Bes. |- At a meeting of the commission conservadore yesterday there was further snimated talk about the proposed reforms in the railway claimed that President Montt had power to

remove the railroad directors without referring the matter to the commission. President Montt, however, said that in order to avoid recrimination he had deeided to bring the question before the commission. This course would not afford the government's opponents the least chance to attack it. The capinet feels sure of the ulti mate triumph of its policy. It advocates needed reforms and is anxious to needed reforms and is anxious to give the railway service good manage-ment. Railroad inspectors in the nitrate fields at Tarapaco will shortly be appointed, as the government has good reason to believe that the railroad companies have been taking material off of national properties and saving

their own lands. It is hoped that tomorrow's ension of the commission will arrive at final decision in the railway question. Minister Egan in 1899 presented United States claims against Chili dating back to the war with Peru. His present efforts are only a renewal to obtain recognition of the claims. It is probable that these will be re-

ferred to the liscal to pass upon.

During the past week details have been received of severe and light earthquake shocks at Taltaval, Serena and several coast towns. The predictions of a German scientist relative to those carthquakes are prom inently noticed in the press. The predictions were nearly correct. The next shocks are predicted to occur between April 23 and

I have just learned on rehable authority that in February, 1880, Frank Bell, with Alfred Cohen was arrested at Monte video on the charge of attempted robbery and shooting a policeman. Bell is a native of Pittsburg, Pa. He served in the United States marine corps. Cohen is also believed to be an American citizen. Bell's wife is a Chilian who resides at Valparaiso. imprisoned without trial by the Uruguayan authorities. He claims in his letter to his wife that he applied to United States Minister Manley and Consul Hill, but received no

rearess. Bolivia's Next President, La Paz, Bolivia (via Galveston, Tex.), April 21.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to The Bee.]—Advices from various parts of the country state that Mariano Baptista in all probability will

be the next president. HIS MONEY ALL GONE.

Plunger Rosenfeld Ends His Sensationa Carcer in Suicide.

Copyrighted 1802 by James Gordon Bennett, Paris, April 21 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |- The news has prop ably been read by the English-speaking peo ple the whole world through of Mr. Charles Rosenfeld's high play at Monte Carlo. The news of his suicide in Paris yesterday created immense surprise. Figaro makes this aunouncement: "Charles Rosenfeld, the American diamond merchant whose winnings at Monte Carlo made sensation second only to those of Wells, returned to the Riviera a little time ago and began losing heavily and continuously. He continued till a day or two ago, when he left for Paris, having lost all the money he had with him. He also cashed checks to the tune of \$30,000 or \$35,000, which he also lost. Yesterday the manager of the Nice bank, who cashed the checks, received a telegram from Rosenfeld in Paris, stating that before it was received he would have shot himself. It is not known how much he

Would Not Extend the Rebate System. NEW YORK, April 21.—The wholesale grocers from various states and the managers of the sugar refineries combination have been in conference in this city this week. The chief discussion was on the advisability of requesting the extension of the rebate avs

tem. It seemed to be the general impression that arrangements could easily be made with

the trust, but the trust people would not agree to extend the rebate system. Only Lies from Oklahoma. Et Reno, Okt., April 21.-Governor Seay explicitly declares there is no truth in the reported shooting of eight boomers by soldiers, and discredits the reported fight in County C between Kansans and Texans.

JUSTICE, NOT VENGEANCE

NUMBER 309.

Johnson County, Wyoming, Citizens Unite in a Petition to the President.

PROTESTS FROM AN INDIGNANT PEOPLE

They Claim They Are Law-Abiding and Honorable-The Regulators Would Not Have Been Lynched-Desire the Laws Enforced.

BUFFALO, Wyo. (via Dougias), April 21,-The following telegram from the citizens of Buffalo to the president was filed here on the evening of April 16, when it was learned that troops at Fort McKinney were ordered to take all prisoners of the cattlemen's party to the railroad. The wires have been down since and the message was wired today and reads as follows :

"We do solemnly affirm that, contrary to

all the laws of God and man, an armed body

of capitalists with hired war men have en-

tered our county with the open and avowed

intention of taking possession of and controlling the same in their own interests. We believe their aim was to terrorize and depopulate the county to their own aggrandizement, to murder and kill any and all person or persons resisting them, regardless of reputation or calling; that they have been detected in the act of commitment of such murder and killing, that they have with firearms resisted arrest by the civil authorities, have defied all law, and when surrounded by the sheriff's posse and their capture certain they were arrested by the military, which military is now ordered to escort them in salety to the railroad. The band comprises some of the wealthiest people in the state and they openly arow that their wealth will buy them off, will buy the protection of the government. Our recople have been calm, patient and mirrarulously submissive to law and order all law, and when surrounded by the sheriff's ractionsly submissive to law and order all through their terrible ordeal. They ask not for vengeance, but justice. The ex-ecutive of the state has moved in such a manner as to indicate is sympathy with the protection of these influential rebels, which same they now claim, Our people have both judgment and feeling, which have ever controlled them, yet to see the slayers of their innocent brothers go unpunished may drive them insane. Now we, in behalf of our fellow citizens, and as we love domestic peace and tranquility, and in the name of God and justice, most respect-fully request the president of the United States, the head of our free government, to pleage himself to his people that justice shall reign supreme, to the high and mighty as well as to the obscure; that punishment shall be meted out as deserved according to the laws and statutes of the United States. We pledge our bonor that nothing has occurred to occasion alarm of bodily injury to the prisoners from the populace, and that we believe information to such effect is believe information to such effect is false, and maliciously intended to injure our people and defame their loyally to the government, and we firmly believe there is none intended, and ask assurance that justice will be done, and repeat that, in our judgment, it would be better to held the prisoners for trial at the scene of the crimes, amply protected by troops assisting the sheriff, yet if it is the will of the chief executive to remove them we shall labor unceasingly at his direction to assure him that his peoole

at his direction to assure him that his pecole are worthy of his love and protection.

"We most respectfully ask will it be the pleasure of the president to receive a committee of our people who desire to explain the true condition of our county and how grossly our people have been maligned."

This telegram is signed by C. J. Homerson, chairman county commissioners and acting mayor of Buffalo; Charles M. Devoe, county commissioner; W. P. Keays, county clerk Johnson county; Austin Bennett, county attorney; W. F. Williams, county treasurer; E. V. Snyder, Williams H. Fenn, D. A. Kingsbury, postmaster; W. P. Adams, A. M. Kennedy, W. B. Robinson, coroner; J. A. Jones, H. J. Danziel, W. G. Angus, sheriff; W. J. Thom, cashier First National bank; J. H. Lott, M. D.; K. D. Zaibert, Joseph E. Reimann, justice of the peace. E. V. Snyder, one of the first settlers of

Johnson county, the first post trader at Fort McKinney and well known all over the state, started Monday as a representative of the people. He will go to Cheyenne and if necessary to Washington with proofs of the true causes of the late trouble in Johnson

CAMPAIGNING UNDER DIFFICULTIES, Terrible Suffering Endured by the Troops and Cattlemen.

Douglas, Wyo., April 21 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The troops and cattlemen made a peaceful departure from Fort McKinney last Sunday in the midst of a driving rain storm. There was no outside interference. The column moved in the following order: Thirty-four mule teams with camp equipage, commissary stores, ambulance, seven six-horse teams and four four horse teams, carrying the cattlemen's outfit; troop H, cannon, prisoners, two abreast, flanked by troop C and E respectively. In this order the column slowly moved in the midst of a blinding rain storm, which soon drenched all but the best protected and converted the roads into perfect quagmires. As the column progressed in its march the mud soon became knee deep and progress was painfully slow. Every one suffered the greatest personal discomfort, and the march from start to its present point of progress has been one continuous whirl of

grief. Powder river was reached in the southward bound march on Monday night, and a camp was made there over night. Tents were put up for the officers, men and prisoners to shield them against the inclemency of the weather. The next morning a start could not be made before 10:30 o'clock.

Faced a Snow Storm. Everybody was stiff and sore. The gloomy, clammy atmosphere with the rain, now developed into a snow blizzard, which swept the prairie with its fierce, bitter blasts, was not an inviting prospect to face, and everyposty left the shelter of the tents unwillingly. In addition all the wagons were literally enveloped in mud, while the same could be said of the clothing and accourtements of the men. The feeling of the officers seems to be bitter against the cattlemen. The swellen streams offered great hindrance to the march but all

of them had to be forded, much to every-nedy's discomfort. The second night out was spent at the Seventeen Mile ranch. This was left at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning. To add to the other discomforts the party had no hay for the horses. Major Wolcott notified Cap-tain Scott before starting the previous day that one of the cattlemen intended to make a break for liberty at some point on the Dry Chevence. All movements were therefore carefully scrutinized during the day, but no such attempt was made. The party camped tonight at Henry Brown's Spring ranch, thirty-eight miles from Douglas.

The storm has now ceased and the roads

are beginning to dry up, so that better marching time is made. The Fort Russell troops, who will relieve the troops from McKinney, are now here awaiting the arrival of the stockmen, who

may reach here tomorrow night. Jim Dudley's Confession. Jim Dudley, alias Gus Green, of Paris, Tex., the man who had his leg amputated at Fort McKinney, died at McKinney Satur-day and was buried in Buffalo Sunday. He made a confession before dying. He told how he and others had been engaged for this expedition. The stockmen put up 25 to pay his funeral expenses.

A man named A. C. Dunning, hailing from Idado, is now in Jall at Buffalo. He was one

of the party of regulators, but in the forward

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.