ARE FOR BOIES ONLY

Iowa Democracy Declares Its Allegiance to the Hawkeye State's Favorite Son.

TWENTY-SIX DELEGATES SO INSTRUCTED

Representatives to Chicago Hava Their Plan of Action Plainly Outlined.

CLEVELAND IGNORED IN THE PLATFORM

No Mention Made of the Great Grover's Name in Any Connection.

STATE CONVENTION IN COUNCIL BLUFFS

District Delegates to the National Convention-People's Party Leaders Meet in Omaha to Arrange for Their Coming National Gathering.

Delegates-at-large to the national convention: J. H. Shields of Dubuque, L. M. Martin of Polk. Edward Campbell, jr., of Jefferson and J. F. Duncombe of Webster. Alternates: S. L. Marsh of Polk (colored), J. D. Yeoman of Woodbury, S. L. Requa of Winneshiek and S. L. Gardiner of Clinton.

District Delegations. First District: Delegates-David J. Ayres

of Lee county, William M. Hood of Washington. Alternates—E. S. Phelps of Des Moines, J. C. Winters of Henry.
Second District: Delegates—N. B. Holbrook
of Iowa county. Nathaniel Frend of Scott.
Alternates—W. H. Johnson of Muscatine, P.

J. Hudge of Clinton. Third District: Delegates-Dr. O. B. Harriman of Frankila county, L. W. Gowan of

Buchanan. Alternates—John Sager of Bremer, E. M. Carr of Delaware. Fourth District: Delegates-R. J. McHugh of Howard county, M. B. Hendrix of Alama-

kee. Alternates-Jerry Green of Floyd, D. D. Murphy of Clayton. Fifth District: Delegates—Horace J. Stiger of Tama county, M. R. Jackson of Cedar, Alternates—E. C. Holt of Anamosa,

Irvin Mitcheli of Vinton. Sixth District: Delegates-G. B. McFall. Mahaska county; I. L. Patton, Jasper county. Alternates-J. T. Sherman of Jasper, W. H. Taylor of Davis. Seventh District: Delegates-S. J. Gilpin of

Madison, E. R. Cassett of Marion. Alternates -Ned Perry of Warren, A. E. Morrison of Dal-

Eithtn District: Delegates-N. C. Ridenour of Page county, J. W. Freeman of Wayne. Alternates-Ed Mitchell of Fremont, J. II. Durgan of Union. Ninth District: Delegates-Lucius Wells of Pottawattamie, Frank P. Bradley of Audubon. Alternates-D. J. Ockerson of Mont-

gomery, John Sexton of Guthrie. Tenth District: Delegates—John McCarthy of Greene county, F. C. Brown of Humboldt. Alternates - W. J. Brannigan of Palo Alto, J.

W. B'oom of Hancock. Eleventh District: Delegates-P. A. Holbrook of Monona county, W. H. Dent of Ply-mouth. Alternates-E. Warwick of Buena Vista, E. L. Brownell of Dickinson.

The democrats of Iowa yesterday pronounced their unshaken fealty to Horace Boles for president of the United States by unanimous vote, and without a dissenting voice in committee or convention. tions were adopted instructing the twenty six delegates of the Hawkeve state to vote as a unit for Boles and to use every effort in their power to secure his nomination for the presidency. As the first state in the great west to pronounce in unequivocal terms for the candidacy of a favorite son. Iowa i must occupy a prominent position in the national convention, and the friends of Governor Boies are rejoicing over the impetus which today's action must give his presidental boom.

In another respect is the action of the con vention peculiar. It is the first state convention for several years outside of the state of New York where the name of Grover Cleveland has not been mentioned in the platform. The omission to extol the ex-president was not the result of error or forgetful ness. It was due to a deliberate action of the committee on resolutions, after calm discussion on the question of policy, that Grover Cleveland was ignored, and this action was taken in the very excess of caution in order that they might avoid the error into which Illinois is popularly regarded as having fatten in naming Grover Cleveland as first and Palmer as second choice. Boies is apparently so emphatically and solely the choice of the Iowa democrats that even Cleveland's name was banished from the official declaration of democratic faith and not a single man in the vast assemblage protested against the omission.

BUSINESS FROM THE START.

Little Time Lost in Getting to Work and Concluding the Job. The largest democratic convention n he history of Iowa assembled at Council Bluffs

yesterday. Every county was represented, over 800 delegates being present. The hall was crowded and many were unable to secure en trance to add to the vigor of the presidential

boom of lowa's favorite son. The convention was distinctly a Boies assemblage, every delegat imbued with the spirit of the occasion, seemed to realize that united vigorous action was necessary to convince the nation that Iowa is in

sarnest in presenting her governor as a presidential candidate. Hundreds of the delegates were badges in scribed, "for president of the United States Horace Boies," and every mention of the

name of the governor was a signal for tumultuous cheers. In decorations throughout the city his portrait is conspicuous at every corner.

Welcomed by Wadsworth.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Charles D. Fuilen of the state contral committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. J. Babcock of Council Bluffs B. D. Wadsworth of Council Bluffs, chairman of the county com-mittee, welcomed the delegates in an eloquent and poetic speech. His reference to Iowa' farms and fields, fills and dales, forests and flowers and the sweet songs of lowa birds was received rather coldly, but when he began making insinuating allusions to Grover Cleveland and Horace Boies, the scene changed and vociferous democratic cheers swept over the assembly. Formerly, he said, a few states in the east

dictated the policy of the country with an aron hand. Men west of Mississippi had not the courage to run on a national ticket Times and conditions had changed bowever, and westward the star of empire had taken its way. The speaker then culogized Grover Cievefand and tariff reform and said the demo-erats of lows would not feel regret should be be chosen standard bearer of the democratic but the name of Iowa's , he said was the symbol in any contest. His face success in any contest. His face stamped every word he uttered with the universal verdict of the honesty of his cause He warned the men to be the chosen delegates to the national convention if the y swerved from performance of duty of governor and state, Boics, like

Bonquo's ghost, would haunt Temporary Officers Named.

Chairman Fullen announced that the cen ral committee had selected the followin emporary officers: Chairman, Hon. John C Bills, Scott county: Secretary, Frank Wat son, Benton county: reading secretary, J. H. Steubenrauch, Marion county: official re-porter, C. O. Thory, Lucas county; sergoant-at-arms, Frank Guanella, Potta-

wattamic county.

There was another scene of enthusiasin as Chairman Bills stepped to the front. He has been a familiar figure in political battles in Iowa many years, and until a few years ago was a republican. He was converted to democracy in the battle for tariff reform and the fight against prohibitory laws. He proceeded to speak at some length. laws. He proceeded to speak at some length, and was interrupted by frequent applause.

Address of the Temporary Chairman, Having warmly thanked the delegates for their selection of him as temporary chairman, Mr. Bills referred with an enthusiasm which spread from the platform to the remotest corner of the convention hall to the triumphant democratic victories of the state and to what he describes as the confusion and dismay with which in three well fought fields the hosts of the opposition had gone down before the advancing army of tariff

reform.
"Year after year," he went on as he warmed to his subject, "since that patriot statesman, Samuel J. Tilden, raised high the baaner of reform and boldly pushed it to the very walls of corrupt and oppressive govern-ment, the people have been thinking, study-ing and learning, and year by year, as wisdom has come to them, the ranks of democ-racy have grown."

Again touching upon the state victories he denounced the "partisan gerrymandering;" referred to Governor Boics as "that fearless fighting champion of the people's rights' and declared that a study of the three elections past afforded the most ample proof that unjust taxation, more than foolish liquor legis-lation, continued to give the support of the voters of Iowa to the democratic party. This question of unjust taxation would be the paramount and overshadowing issue of 1892. The policy of the republican party, he declared to be a maintenance in times of peace of the burdens placed upon the people during the exigencies of war. Under the system they had seen in a quarter of a century mil-lionaires grow and multiply as if by magic, and for every millionaire a thousand pau-pers. "Under the influence of high protec-tion," he continued, "the distribution of wealth, the conserved labor of the people had been mightily unequal. When we consider that so many millions have been amussed by individuals in so short a time, we are led in amazement to ask, in the words of the great cardinal, 'How in the name of thrift do they rake this together?' The aggregation of enormous wealth in the hands of individuals and corporations's today the most powerful menace to our national life. The sacred duty of our day and generation is to correct this tendency.' this tendency.

Where Democracy Stands. Democracy was opposed to such a policy, it was opposed to the federalistic tendencies exhibited by the republican party in force bills, sumptuary laws and protective tariffs. Having argued at length that the McKinley bill by its very nature imposed an unequal burden upon one class, and that, too, on the class least able to bear it, he denounced the inconsistency of its adherents because while for more than and condensed a cay. while for years they had condemned a revenue tariff as free trade, they now set up as their ider and canonized that crippled, limp. ing hermaphrodite called reciprocity. These men disguised their larcenous designs in maintaining a high tariff under the hypo-

"When," he asked, "did any political party ferret out of the wargeonrares to sustain a high protective tariff! Where in the history of the world did the vast corporations or wealthy men pour money into the nands of another Quay or Dudley to purchase laws that would compel them to pay higher wages! Nowhere, If success should again give the republicans power, and if duties were lowered upon lumber and iron, they might expect to have General Alger and Andrew Carnegie upon the list of public charges fed by the

ounties of the people."

The speaker then entered into a lengthy argument to show that manufacturers were protected at the expense of agriculture, and in answer to the assertion that without protection certain manufacturing industries could not be maintained, he contended that if such were the case, it was a proof that these manufactures were not profitable. He also declared that the hope held out to the farmers for eight years, that they would have a home market for their produce, was delu-sive and futile. The republican congress in sive and futile. The republican congress in 1885 was at once beset by lean infants demanding that as they had lift up their "fat" at the benest had lifted republican manager, they should replenished from the public b. Their promises of 1884 were forgotten,

the McKinley bill was passed and the people, aroused to a sense of their danger, passed final judgment on that measure, the final judgment being that its supporters should never again count a quorum in congress, Following Great Leaders.

Summing up, he set forth the issues of the coming campaign, these being on the one side high taxes on the other low; on the one side economical government, upon the other side the protected classes, with their ill-earned gold seeking to purchase the power by the blocks of five" method; on the other the honest, toiling masses of the cople determined to be robbed no more. "that Scipio Africanus, when asked the ecret of his success, replied that when coking upon the portraits of his ancestors and thinking of their great achievements, he inspired and compelled to battle ne might be a worthy member of an illustrious family. What inspiration what enthusiasm, what unconquerable determination should animate us in this strugrie, when we recall the life and achieve ments of our party heroes, the immortal Jef ferson, the courageous Jackson, the patriotic Tilden, and last but not least, honest and fearless Grover Cleveland. We venerate the name of that foremost democrat of our times who, without thought of self, spread wide the banner of tariff reform and held up as a faithful, honest and fearless public servant the full iniquity of the extravagant and unequal taxation to the judgment of the people. Greater, far greater, is Citizen Cleveland today, more loved by his friends, more respected by his exemies than

occupies the presidential chair pur-by Philistine gold, by enforced ribute exacted from the tolling millions of w-citizens. 'In a few days candidates will be named by the contesting parties and the delegates you shall here today elect will represent Iowa in the nominating convention. Standing as she toes, in the center of the sisterhood of states he garden of agriculture and the pathway of domestic commerce, bearing as she has to the fullest extent the bitter wrongs of unequal and unjust taxation, and now finally awake to the enormity of that wrong. who so fitly as she can raise her voice in that convention and say to the assembled democracy of the nation: Choose ye as the leader of this war that grand man who thrice has led the democracy of Iowa to glorious victory; choose ye nim who is the acknowledged champion of our new allies of the northwest; who represents the people most burdened by the iniquitous laws we seek to destroy; who commands the reverence and enthusiastic love of the peeple of lowa, the home of his adoption, and who will silence discord and coment a union of warring factions in the great commonwealth of his birth—choose ye him to lead you in this fight and surely will the people of Iowa and New York gallantly

sustain and by their suffrages confirm your choice and when the ides of November are numbered with the past, a triumphant na-tional democracy, with loud accirim will in-augurate Horace Boics president of the United States. District Delegates Named. At the close of Chairman Bills' speech, the roll of districts was called and the fol-lowing reported as district delegates to the

national convention:
First District—D. J. Ayers, Keokuk;
Wittiam Hood, Washington.
Second—N. B. Holbrook, Marengo; Nathaniel French, Davenport.
Third—H. B. Allen, Waterloo; O. B. Harriman, Hampton.

riman, Hampton. [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Have Been Accepted as Adopted Doctrines.-The Day's Deliberations,

Bishop Joyce occupied the presiding officer's chair in the general conference yesterday. Devotional services were conducted by Rev. T. B. Sheppard of the Northern New York conference. The galleries filled up early as the

weather was somewhat clearer and more encouraging than at any time for a week. After the minutes were read the rules were uspended to hear a report from the committee on the centennial of the general conferonce of the Methodist church. The report recommended that a special service be held on the evening of May 17 as a centennial

service. The report also recommended that efforts be made to collect the facts connected with the conference of 1792 as the official journal of that conference was lost. The report was adopted. On motion of Dr. Sanford Hunt the secretary was authorized to condense all reports of benevolent organizations and committees that exceeded twenty-five pages in length.

Wants More Effective Plety. A scathing resolution was introduced by Rev. Ackerman of Alabama in which it was declared that Methodist churches had in many instances drifted into a state of dress parade, giving more money and attention to music and fine appearances than to charity

and cospel work. Referred to the committee on state of the church. By resolution the conference decided to devote Friday evening to a reception of all fraternal delegates. The visiting brethren from sister churches will be given the freefrom sister churches will be given a dom of the platform on that occasion.

Dr. Kyneit moved that a committee be approximately the delegates to

pointed to meet the delegates to the Presbyterian general assembly who pass through Omaha tomorrow on their way to Portland, Ore., and invite them to visit the general conference. Carried. A resolution from the Syracuse Preacher's ssociation calling for the consolidation of enevolences of the church was read and re-

ferred Dr. E. J. Gray of Pennsylvania introduced resolution to change the rules so as to give the different boards authority and make it their duty to elect the official editors, secre-taries of the auxiliary departments, superintendents of the book concern and other officers usually elected by the general conference. He supported the resolution in a very practical speech, in which he held that a full week of the time was usually squandered by the conference in haggling over the election of men who were practically unknown to a large majority of the delegates. He thought that the various bears could elect these officers with more intelligence and satisfac-tion to all concerned. Referred to committee on temporal economy.

Districting the Bishops,

Dr. Gray also introduced a resolution calling upon the committee on episcopacy to consider the advisability of districting the whole territory of the church into as many districts as there are effective bishops less one, and to assign to each bishop, except the senior bishop, a prescribed district for the term of four years, instead of leaving the bishops to divide the work as they do at present. The resolution suggested that the senior bishop be left without a district to preside at the bishops' meetings and super-intend the entire work. Referred to commit-

A resolution instructing the book concern to publish a biography of Bishop Simpson was offered and referred. A resolution seeking to have the time limit on the itineracy removed was

offered and referred to the committee on itineracy. A resolution was introduced suggesting that a change be made in the appointment of committees, so that committees should not be so large and unwieldy. Referred.

A resolution was introduced calling for definite action upon the attitude to be assumed during prayer in church. Re-

Mr. Shinkle of Kentucky introduced a resolution calling upon all persons having funds in their possession to assist in defraying the conference expenses to produce the cash instanter. Adopted. He presented another to change the hour of making announcements from 1 o'clock to 12. Carried. This will permit the body to adjourn earlier

if the delegates so desire.

Dr. W. F. Warren of Boston introduced a resolution to have a capable committee ap-pointed to revise the opening chapter of the discipline which treats of the origin and history of the church. The paper was referred to the committee on revision of the discipline and Dr. Warren was added to the committee,

Complimented Omaha Clergymen, Dr. J. M. Buckley then sprang a motion to instruct the chairman of the local committee to provide a number of seats on the platform for the special use of ministers of Omaha of other denominations, who had kindly given the conference the use of their churches for committee work. Dr. Buckley said it was the first time in years that the general con-ference had not extended these courtesies to the local clergy at the very opening of the session. He paid a very high compli-ment to several of the Omaha clergy particularly Dr. J. T. Duryea, of the First Congre

gational church, who he said had always been very kind and courteous to the Methodist church. The motion was carried. Along resolution was introducted declar-ing that the missionary funds were not properly distributed. The resolution de-ciared that the conferences that paid the greater portion of the missionary money vere not fairly treated in the distribution of the funds. The conferences that paid very little got the lion's share of the missionary funds. The paper also called for an equal representation for lay delegates in the gen-

eral conference. Referred. At this juncture Bishop Joyce in-troduced Rev. Dr. Tigert, fraternal delegate from the Methodist Church South He is a young and vigorous looking divine of intellectual appearance.

Rev. Rice of Kansas caused a laugh by introducing a resolution calling upon the delegates to "observe the rules, to sit quietly in their seats until the deliberations closed each day and wait for the benediction and then go to dinner in decency and order." He was desperately in carnest, alleging that the conference had drifted into a disorderly He thought an assembly of picked men of the church should teach the common herd something worthy of emulation by de-corous conduct. The resolution was tabled.

Want to Bridge the Chasm. A ringing resolution was introduced call

ing for an earnest effort to unite the two branches of the Methodist Episcopai church in the United States, viz: The Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The resolution provoked applause. It was referred to the committee on state of the

Aflong resolution was introduced by Rev Mr Brown, a colored brother, declaring that the colored brethren were faithful and loyal to the church and would remain so, notwithstanding the false rumors that had been circu ated to the effect that they intended to stam pede from the church if certain concessions were not made to them. The resolution was greeted by applause. Rev. Mr. Brown said this resolution was simply to show that the colored race was loval to the church and to counteract the faire rumors.

Dr. Grandison, one of the leading colored brethren, said that the resolution should be endorsed by the colored delegates alone. It

was not consistent to ask a conference composed of four-fifths of white men to pass upon the loyalty of the colored people. The colored people would do that themselves. Rev. Mr. Shumpert, another good speaker of

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Resolutions Introduced Looking to Sweeping Changes in Methodist Discipline.

COMPLAINT OF TOO MUCH PARADE PIETY.

Report of the Committee on Constitution Discussed—Discovery That Irregularities Have Been Accepted as Adopted Doc-

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1892

disloyal if we do not secure the election of a bishop." [Applause.]

Then Rev. Mr. Conce of Delaware got the platform. He was another loyal brother among the colored men. He said the negro race had been advanting under the instruction of the white men. They had caught on to a great many modern ideas by following the example of the white brethren. Among other things they had began to clamor for the election of a bishop. [Applause.] If a bishop was a good thing for white people it certainly would not hurt the colored brethren. [Applause.]

The paper was finally referred to the committee on state of the church.

Dr. Buckley from the committee on episcopacy reported that the committee would

copacy reported that the committee would not be ready to report for a couple of days. The time was extended. Not Pulling Together.

The conference then took up the consideration of the report of the constitution comation of the report of the constitution commission, postponed from the day.
Bishop Merrill was asked to speak upon
the report of the commission. He said he
would be glad if he could represent the commission as a unit. But the commission had
not been a unit when at work.
The report was the opinion and
conclusion of the majority. The
commission had endeavored to perform the
work of inquiring into the nature of the constitution in accordance with the instructions
given by the last general conference. The given by the last general conference. The commission reached the conclusion that the organic law of the church and the constitution of the general conference were separate and distinct parts of the church law. It was no part of the work of the commission to laquire how the constitution of the general conference had been adopted. Its work was simply to find out and report what the con-stitution was. Some difficulty had been experienced in ascertaining the exact condition and scope of the organic law of the church. The fundamental law of the church was found to be the articles of religion, the general rules of the united society and the constitution of the

general conference. "I shall not argue before you as to whether our conclusions were right or wrong," said Bishop Merrill, "I simply explain our con-clusions and leave you to decide."

How Lay Delegates Got In. Bishop hierrill then reviewed the adoption of the law by which lay delegates were admitted to the general conference, which was passed at the session of 1868. At that session there sprang up a discussion upon the constitutional power of the conference to introduce laymen into the body by a majority vote. It was decided that it would be necessary to have a change in the restrictive rules in order to make such an action on the part of the general confer-ence constitutional. But the general conference of 1872 took upon itself more power than the conference of 1868 would assume. The question of changing the restrictive rules so

question of changing the restrictive rules so as to give the general conference more power had been submitted to the people of the church by the conference of 1858; but just how much additional power was added by the submission of that matter and the limit of the additional power really granted to the conference of 1872 had always been aquestion. It is generally conceded that the general conference of 1872 overstepped its authority in that it changed a part of the discipline affecting the plan of lay representation which the conference plan of lay representation which the conference had not been authorized to change, said Bishop Merrill. "That portion of the constitution put in unlawfully was not put in at all in reality. The constitution was in 1868 with the exception of those changes which were lawfully made. That which went in unlawfully took the place of parts that were un-lawfully put out and those parts are not out at all, even though they may seem to be." Bishop Merrill said he would love to vindi cate the action of the conference of 1872, but the trouble lay in the fact that the confer-

ence of 1868 failed to confer the power upon he conference of 1872 which the latter conference assumed. The conference of 1868 provided for the clothing of the conference of 1872 with power

to change the restrictions then in existence, out the conference of 1872 went further and added the plan for my representation as part of the rules. There was the milk in the cocoanut. This assumed authority ought to have been corrected long ago, but never had been,

Debating the Matter. Some one asked why the report had not een printed months ago, because it had been eady some time prior to the meeting of the conference.

We were appointed by the last general conference," said Bishop Merrill, "with in-structions to report to this general confer ance, not to the public, and we have followed

the instructions." [Applause.]
Dr. Hammond offered an amendment to the report to make all those acts constitutional which had been supported by a two thirds vote of the annual conferences but all other parts should not be considered a part

of the constitution. Dr. Queal spoke vigorously in favor of putting the seal of approval upon those things that had been done in accordance with the restrictive rules but not the approval of any thing that had been done without due

Dr. J. M. Hamilton said that this was a ook backward. There was no use to find great fault with anybody. The conference should look at the whole situation under the light of the present day. He objected to the ong preamble that the commission had presented. He hoped to see the conference take up the matter candidly with a view to agreement upon something definite and tangible that could be settled for all time. The conference, he hought, should also decide what was meant by laymen. Did it mean only men, as Dr. Buckley held, or did the word laymen mean both men and women? This should be made definite by this conforence, if possible, before the women themselves not into the confer-ence to debate the question. [Applause.] The hour for the appouncement of committee meetings having arrived the further discussion of the report was postponed until today.

Conference Gossip.

The meeting of the episcopal committee in the First Methodist church yesterday after-noon was a hummer. A scheme was sprung to remove the episcopal residences from Buf-falo, Cincinnati, Topeka and Fort Worth. The scheme brought forth strong opposition and the resident bishops of the cities named took part in the discussion of the matter at the invitation of the committee.

It is claimed by those who favor the scheme that bishops are needed at Detroit. Seattle, in Europe and Japan, and the only way to secure them is to remove the episcopal residences from some of the places where they are now located. After a long discussion the committee adjourned to meet discussion the committee adjourned to meet on Friday afternoon. A very plassant informal reception was given at the Paxton hotel yesterday after-

oon by the Methodist ladies of Omana for he especial benefit of the wives of visiting Methodists. Mrs. Newman was the leading pirit in arranging the reception, and it was success in every respect.

The first entertainment of the series of

Mrs. Bishop Newman, was given to a fair audience at Exposition ball last evening. The subject was "Japan," and the temples, tombs, scenery and other interesting scenes. of that country were illustrated by stereon leon views which were explained by Rev. Julius Soper, who has been a missionary in Japan during the past nineteen years. The series will be continued this evening. "China" will be considered.

Cholera in Asia.

Canut., Afghanistan, May 11 .- A cholera epidemic is raging in this city. The Americans have withdrawn into camp outside of

CARACAS PEOPLE TERRIFIED Green, Cedar Rapids; By = Webster, Mar-

Dynamite Bombs Exploded by Revolu-

tionists in Palacio's Capital.

ATTEMPTED TO BLOW UP AN OFFICIAL

Residence of the Minister of Finance Wrecked by the Explosion - Alarming Discoveries of the Government's Police-South American News.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Canacas, Venezuela, (via Galveston, Tex.) May 11,- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to Ton Ben. |-This city, for the third time since the revolt against Palacio was actively begun, was startled and terrified last night by a dynamite explosion. It was the most deafening and destructive ever experienced here. It occurred at a time when the streets were filled with people.

They were panic-stricken and fled in all directions, seeking the nearest shelter. The police and soldiers came quickly dashing up. but the bomb-throwers had effected their

escape. The investigation showed that the bomb had been exploded alongside the residence of Minister of Finance Mattos, who recently advanced Palacio a large sum of money, said to have been supplied by Guzman Blanco, a relative of Mattos, on condition that the last named was to take the customs receipts until the loan should have been repaid. Fortunately no one was injured by the bemb, but considerable damage was done to Mattos' house and to the French consulate, which adjoins it. The outside of Mattos' residence was badly splintered.

The terror created among the adherents of the government and the citizens generally, was increased by a police discovery this morning.

Terrible Engines of Destruction. In searching one of the neighboring houses for traces of the dynamiters the police came across a dozen nombs, six flasks of vitriol and

large number of rifles.

The occupant of the house had disappeared leaving no clue by which the authorities could pursue and capture him. If caught, he would be shown no mercy by the government. Another discouraging piece of news has been received by Palacio. It is to the effect that the young son of General Crespo, who, while proceeding along the Orinoco river recently in a vessel containing supplies for his father's soldiers, was captured by the authorities near the town of Bolivar, has escaped. The commander of the vessel intended to carry the young man to La Guayara, whence he would be taken by rail to Caracas. It was not deemed safe to attempt to go overland, owing to the presence of so many insurgents between the river and the capital. Running short of coal enroute the vessel put into Trini-dad. There are thousands of Venezuelans residents of the island. A large majority of them are in hearty sympathy with the revo-lutionists, friends of ex-President Rojas Paul, who was exiled by Palacio, or exiles

themselves.
As soon as word was passed among them As soon as word was passed among them that young Crespo was on the vessel a plan to rescue him was formed. It succeeded admirably. The young man is at liberty again and will be more cauticus in the future in his movements. Palacio is greatly angered over his escape. He had hoped to hold him as an available hostage.

South American News Notes. RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (via Galveston, Tex.), -By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-The health authorities say the yellow fever has

A commission has been appointed to select a site for the federal capitol, MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, (via Galveston, Tex.) May 11.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]— The Chilian transport, Spartan, bas arrived at this port enroute for Valparaiso with emigrants and war stores. The estimates for expenses have been increased to \$13,000,000.

The only economic measure introduced will reduce the expense \$1,000,000. BUENOS ATRES, Argentina (via Galveston, Tex.), May 11.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald.—Special to The Bee.]—A large skating rink in course of construction here collapsed today. Thirty persons were killed. The architect and the builder

were arrested. The scrutiny of the votes cast for Luiz Saenz Pens, at the recent presidential elecon, has been finished, and everything

ound to be correct.
Captain Lemos, chief of the council of state, has absconded with 10,000 pesos.

The German minister has flied claims against the government for the killing of a German subject named Metlaff at Santa Fe.

Work of the Nitrate Combine. VALPRAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.) May 11.—By Mexican Cable to the New York Heraid—Special to THE BEE. |—Tho nitrate combine in London has ordered its managers at Iquique to limit the output to 17,000,000 quintals, owing to the low price now prevailing in the market.

La Paz, Bolivia, (via Galveston, Tex.), May 11.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—[Special to The Bee.]—The election of Baptista, the presidential candi-date of the clerical party, now seems assured. The clergy's efforts to bring about this result have created much iil feeling among the adherents of the other parties. There are great fears that a revolution is near at hand. San Salvadon (via Galveston, Tex.), May 11 .-- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE!—Francisco Mendiom Boza, Ecuador's consul to this country, has, it is alleged, fied to Europe. His flight was due to an order from the courts for an investigation of his accounts while he was postmaster, quite a defalcation in the public money having been discovered.

IOWA'S G. A. R. ELECTION.

Colonel J. J. Steadman Selected as the Department Commander. OTTUMWA, Ia., May 11.-The Grand Army encampment began business this morning.

Commander Davidson made the annual address. He recommended Febuary 22 to be set apart as flag day for the public schools, and declared for a suitable uniform and a permanent department badge. Adjutant Longley reported an increase of over 400 in the department. The death roll showed 25s The department. The death roll showed 250.

The following officers were elected:
J. J. Steadman, Council Bluffs,
department commander; E. J. Sperry,
Knoxylile, senior vice; A. U. McCormack,
Charlton, junior vice; B. M. Failor, medical
director; Jesso Cole, Shelton, chaplain. The Woman's Relief corps had the largest session ever known in the history of the organiza-Reports showed eighteen corps organ membership of 3,000. The campfire of the

Army of the Potomac was held tonight. A feature of the program was the presenta-tion of the portrait of General Meade by Mrs. W. G. Lafferty of the Oskaloosa Army of the Potomac association. Governor Holes' Appointments. DES MOINES, Ia., May 11 .- [Special Tete gram to THE BEE.]-Governor Boies has made the following appointments: Additional judge for the Seventh judicial district. Hon. Allen J. House of Maquoketa; commissioners to the Nicaragua canal conven-vention to be held in St. Louis June 2: At large, F. W. Faulkes, Cedar Rapids; Fred, O'Donnell, Dubuque; Colonel A. Swaim, Oskalcosa; J. J. Hamilton, Des Moines; First district, S. K. Tracey, Burlington, Alex E. Johnson, Keokuk; Second district, J. H. Murphy, Davennort; W. J. Young, jr., Clinton: Third district, Fred A. Bill, Dubuque; J. F. Merry, Manchester; Fourth district, T. A. Studebaker, McGregor; Robert Huf-schmidt, Lausing; Fifth district, C. G.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY & ISIGNED.

Members of the Western 1 inger Association Surprise
Chicago, Ill., May 11.—[S]
to The Bee.1—W. W. Finley hairman of the Western Passenger assoc. b, has ten-5 May 20, dered his resignation, to take e He refused to give any reason 1 is action, but it is probable that he has received a more pleasant and lucrative offer. Speculation is already active as to who will succeed Finley. Some difficulty is expected in filling

S. Eustis, general passenger agent of the Burlington, James Charlton of the Alton and James Baker of the Monon are all mentioned in connection with it.
All of these gentlemen were offered it of previous occasions and declined it. So far as is at present known nothing has occurred in the meantime to make them regret their decisions in that regard and it is possible they may have to go outside the association's own territory to find a suitable successor to Mr.

it on account of the great responsibilities and disagreeable features attaching to it. P.

Finley, It is rumored here that Mr. Finley will take the place of traffic manager of the Union Pacific, vacated recently by C. S.

The rumored selection of Mr. Finity caused general surprise at Union Pacific headquarters and was discredited. Mr. Finlev's appointment is an admitted possibility, but it is generally believed among local of-ficials that the office of traffic manager will not as that the office of traftic manager will be abolished or its duties combined with those of the general freight agent. The name of George W. Ristine has also been mentioned in connection with the vacancy. He resigned several months ago from the position of general manager of the Eric Dispatch, and it was supposed by was to be made general freight. manager of the Erie Dispatch, and it was supposed he was to be made general freight agent of the Lake Shore, but he has been out of a position since. Mr. Finley was formerly chairman of the Transmissouri association, and is therefore familiar with Union Pacific territory. He was previously connected with the Denver & Fort Worth, and is said to have enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Dodge. His appointment may therefore be intended to placete the faction who wanted Captain Hayes for president.

WILL BE INDICTED.

Officers of Defunct National Banks of Nebraska in Danger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Treasury officials are making arrangements to indict some of the officers of the national banks in Nebraska which have recently failed. They are charged with criminal violations of the banking laws. It is said that two of the banks affected are at Red Cloud and one at Broken Bow.

Several months ago the Sioux Falls National bank of Sioux Falls, S. D., brought suit against the First National bank of that city, which had failed. The purpose was to recover the amount represented by a cashier's check for about \$17,000, issued in settlement of county treasury accounts. A short time ago President McKinney of the Sicux Falls National asked the comptroller of the currency to compromise the case. He said the pending suit was detrimental to the interests of his bank. Under the direction of Solicitor Hepburn the proposition to com-promise was rejected. Hepburn thought it setter that the supreme court should decide

the points in dispute.
Fifty per cent has been paid upon the ap proved claims of the Commercial National bank of Dubuque, Ia., which failed some time ago, and since that time nineteentwentieths of all the claims have passed into the hands of a single person as assignee and he has offered the holders of the remaining one-twentieth to settle with them in cash for an additional 2714 per cent of these claims. The comptroller of the currency says that this affer is about 21 per cent better than the creditors of the bank would receive if the affairs were closed up in the usual way The claimants of the one-twentieth have de clined this proposition in the hops of secur ing more than is offered by carrying the natter up to the supreme court. A decision of the supreme court recently delivered au soives directors of failed banks from liabilit for the maifeasance in office of the officials and the comptroller has concluded that there is not much prospect of getting anything more out of the romaining assets of the bank.

CONDEMNED THE CATTLEMEN

Senator Carey Declares That They Shoul Be Taken to Johnson County. CASPER, Wyo., May 11 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Scuator J. M. Carey spent yesterday tooking over the C Y ranch in company with Manager E. T. David. The senator, in the strongest words possible, coudemned the spiriting away of the witnesses, Jones and Walker, and said that the cattle men should go to Johnson county and stand trial like any other citizens that an unlawful act; that they went into the matter with their eyes open, and that they ought to have the courage to father their

evade the law of the land. Wellman's Companion Arrested. Douglas, Wyo., May 11.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-No further news has been received here from the scene of yesterday's tragedy in Johnson county. The wire from here north has been broken and the operator here has been unable to communicate with Buffalo since 3 o'clock this after noon. At that hour the sheriff and posse who went after the body of Wellman had not returned, although they expected when they left Buffalo to get back by 10 o'clock this morning.

own acts and not try by undue means to

Hathaway, who was riding with Wellman at the time the assassin's builet struck him down, and who carried the news of the tragedy to Buffale, has been arrested. It is be lieved that he either committed the crime nimself or was in collusion with the assas-sins. He denies all knowledge of the crime.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

Scenes Around the Boslyn Mine-Fourteen Bodies Recovered. BosLYN, Wash., May 11 .- The exact cause of the terrible explosion in the coal mine yesterday, in which thirty-four men perished, will probably never be known, as it is now certain that every man in the mine was killed. The most reasonable conclusion is that a miner struck a gas pocket or feeder,

which suddenly filled the slope and became ignited by the miners' lamps. At 3 o'clock this afternoon four bodies had been taken out. The work of relief is slow, owing to the wrecked condition of the in terior of the mine and possibly another fortyeight hours will clapse before the lowest vel is reached.

The coroner's jury was empanelied, but no nquest will be held until the remaining bodes are recovered. As soon as the bodies are taken out they are surrounded by a weeping wife and children. Nearly slope were men of families. Nearly all the men in the

BEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, May 11. Clearing weather has prevailed in the upper Mississippi vailey and fair weather in the lower Missouri valley. The storm before mentioned as coming from the westward is gathering over Colorado and New Mexico,

and showers have occurred in Indian Territory, southern Kansas and western Nebraska, while it is now raining in Montana and the western part of the Dakotas. The winds are generally rain-preceding south-easterly west of the Missouri. Temperature has slightly risen in advance of the coming storm. For Elastern Nebraska—Warmer: showers:

outheasterly winds during Thursday. For Omaha and Vicinity—Warmer; cloudy weather; east to south winds during

KILLED A LINCOLN WOMAN

Mrs. Margaret Sparry Deliberately Murdered by Myron Pratt.

SUDDENLY SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET

Efforts of the Slayer to Follow His Victim Prevented by Prompt Action -Details of the Horrible Al-

fair by a Witness.

Lincoln, Neb., May 11.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Myron Pratt, an old citizen of Lincoln, shot and killed Mrs. Margaret Sperry at 8 o'clock this evening. Tue shooting was evidently done with deliberation and was witnessed by a number of the

unfortunate woman's neighbors. The terrible affair took place near the side. walk in front of the murdered woman's home and was executed with a coolness and deliberation that marks it as one of the coldest blooded murders that ever occurred in the city of Lincoln.

Myron Pratt has been employed as an engineer at the federal building in this city for the past three years. He has long been addicted to drink, and for the past three months has been exceedingly unreliable. Yesterday afternoon Custodian McArthur discharged him and since then, until this afternoon, he has been under the influence of flquor. This afternoon at about 5 o'clock he went to his victim's residence at 2120 K street and, inquiring for her, was told that she was not at home. He waited at the corner of Twenty-first and K streets for some

hours in expectation of seeing the woman. Mrs. Sperry is employed as carpet sewer in a downtown store and did not return until about 8 o'clock. At that hour she stepped from a street car with several packages in her hands.

Killed In the Street. Pratt met her at the corner and together they walked toward the woman's home, talking, the woman carnestly and the man excitedly. They passed in front of her home and the words grew louder. Suddenly and without any preliminary threats or warning Pratt drew a buildog revolver from his mr pocket and, placing his left hand back of the woman's head, deliberately raised the weapon with the other hand and fired the

fatal shot. As he prepared to fire the shot the weman uttered three screams loud enough to attract the attention of persons on the opposite side

of the street. Mr. Benjamin Snyder, a blacksmitt living at Twenty-second and J streets, was passing at the time, and his story is to the effect that he saw the couple standing in front of the house talking excitedly. Seeing that trouble was about to ensue he started toward them on a run. As he was in the

middle of the street Pratt fired. Snyder kept on toward the murderer, who eld the still smoking revolver in his hand. As Snyder approached Pratt raised the revolver to his own head. By this time Snyder had reached him and grasped his arm just as he pulled the trigger the second time. The second ball was deterred from its course by Snyder's action or Peatt would have fallen dead over the prostrate form of his

victim. Made No Effort to Escape,

The murderer made no effort to escape from Sayder and ex-Police Officer Smith, whose house adjoins Mrs. Sperry's. rushed out with a pair of handcuffs. which were quickly snapped around Pratt's wrists and the patrol wagon summoned by tele-

The body of the murdered woman was picked up and carried into her own house. She was still alive and physicians were hastily summoned. Dr. Link was the first to arrive, but the woman was dead when he got to her side. The ball had entered her forehead an inch above the left eye, making a wound large enough to permit the insertion of the surgeon's foreinger. A large piece of the brain had oozed from the wound, which was removed by the doctor. The woman lived but twenty minutes, during which she

was unconscious. She never uttored a word after the murderous cullet crashed into her brain. The coroner empanelled a jury, the body was viewed and afterwards taken to Robert & Palmer's undertaking rooms on Eleventh street. An inquest will be held at 9 o'clock

tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Sperry was a woman apparently of about 45 years of age, of medium height and not had looking. She has two daughters, one married and the other 16 years old. She was divorced from her husband about two years ago. Her conduct has been such as to excite the suspicious of her neighbors, none of whom have regarded her with much favor.

History of the Murderer. Myron Pratt is a married man with two children, living at 1840 O street. He is about 45 years old. When arrested tonight his pockets were searched and among other things brought to light was a small package of some white powder. The discovery of this powder gave rise to the story that he had determined to com mit suicide. The powder, however, proved to be nothing more dangerous than a harmiess preparation prescribed a few days ago by a dentist. A representative of Tun Bee called on Pratt in his cell shortly after 10 o'clock. At first he declined absolutely to

discuss the affair. "I have just refused to talk for two newspaper men," said he. "What paper are you

When informed that he was talking to a Bee reporter he became more communicative, but was extremely reticent. He stated, however, that he had become acquainted with Mrs. Sperry, accidently about two years ago and was infatuated with her. Their intim acy has been carried on ever since. Some time ago he became tired of the relations, which up to the night before last had been maintained without the knowledge of his wile, Mrs. Sperry has always threatened to tell the story of his faithless conduct to his wife and by means of these threats has succeeded in compelling him to pay her certain sums of money and making her presents. One of the latter was a gold watch and chain

'There's a long story back of this," said Pratt, "and it will all come out now. That woman has kept me poor for a long time. Every month when I have drawn my salary she has been down town to get her share. I got tired of supporting her and made a clean breast of the whole thing to my wife. Monday night my wife and I went down to this woman's house and my wife made her give up that watch and chain. I don't want to say anything more."
Pratt was perfectly cool during the brief

Interview and showed no traces of excitement. His wife has visited him several times at his cell and has already commenced to work up his defense. She is a pleasant faced little woman, and isn't wasting any superfluous tears over her husband's prediction. ament, but will stand by him through his trouble. She said to THE BEE representa-tive: "Mr. Pratt never told me anything about his trouble with this woman until very recently. Monday night he confided everything to me and I have forgiven him. I went with him, at his own request, to get back the watch and chain he had given her, and I am going to stand by him to the last."