# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## PEFFER'S PECULIAR VIEWS

He Addresses the Senate on the Relations of Employers to Employes.

SENATOR WHITE ON THE ANTI-OPTION BILL

**His Arguments Against the Measure—Senator Call Discourses on the Pinkerton System—Proceedings in the House—News from Washington.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The relations of capital and labor were brought to the attention of the senate today in two speeches. The first of them was made by Mr. Peffer and was based on a resolution previously offered by him instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into that subject and as to what legislation was necessary to protect the right of employes to fair rates of wages. The other speech was made by Mr. Call and was directed chiefly against the Pinkerton detective force as an unauthorized armed organization.

Mr. Peffer's resolution was referred to the committee on education and labor.

The anti-option bill occupied the attention of the senate for the remainder of the day's session, and senators really had the air of being deeply interested in the subject. Mr. White's speech was listened to with very close attention, although it covered nearly six hours in the two days that he occupied the floor. The bill went over without action.

Mr. George is to speak tomorrow in support of the bill.

The senate passed, without question, the house bill authorizing commercial retaliation on Canada.

**Peffer Makes a Few Suggestions.**

Mr. Peffer, in his address on the relations of employers and employes, referred to the troubles at Homestead, and said the employers at that place were protected by the power of the state in keeping their old workmen out and in bringing in new men. The troops surrounded their mills. The proprietors were protected, while the workmen were sent to jail. The country, he said, was face to face with one of the greatest phases of the labor problem, and there were but three peaceful ways out of it. The first was for the government to keep its hands off both parties and let the employers and the employed settle the matter between themselves. And they would do it and do it without a resort to arms. He knew that was not a palatable way of settling the matter. Another way was for the government to establish and regulate rates of wages to employes and to see that they received them justly. That way would doubtless be regarded as unconstitutional and revolutionary. There was still another way. It was for the government to do with those great institutions as it did with the private lands of citizens when it needed them for public use—take possession of them, condemn them in the public interest, pay for them and conduct them as public institutions. Senators would doubtless agree among themselves that this way was more revolutionary than either of the others. The employe had the same right (no more, no less) than the employer has. But as the situation now is, and as the law now is, there is but one party to the contract protected, and there never had been so plain and forcible an example of the fact as that at Homestead, where there were 10,000 troops to protect the one party to a contract.

Mr. Peffer expressed his belief that congress had the right, constitutionally, to protect citizens of the United States anywhere. It also had the right, he claimed, to determine for itself when and where a private business had gone to the extent of its usefulness and when it was time for the government to interfere.

**White's Talk Against the Anti-Option Bill.**

Mr. Call then spoke against the Pinkertons and at the conclusion of his speech the anti-option bill was taken up and Mr. White resumed his argument (begun yesterday) in opposition to it. He called attention to the anomaly that, if the bill had not specially excepted the government of the United States, the government would have been amenable to the penalties of the bill. Were not all bids of the supplies (he asked) that were tendered to the government made by parties who did not, at the time contracts were made, own the supplies? The coal which they contracted to furnish they had themselves to contract for with the miners who had still to mine it. Referring to the fact that the retail dealers were excepted, Mr. White said there were so many exceptions in the bill that it might well be called an exceptional bill, so utterly exceptional that he thought it ought to be beaten. The mind of the honorable senator from Minnesota, Mr. White said, had been so clouded by the interest felt by him in the measure that he (Mr. Washburn) saw justice and freedom where he (Mr. White) saw slavery and oppression. He discussed the effects which the bill would have. He declared it to be pernicious and vicious. It would strike a blow at the commerce of the country, the length and breadth and width and depth of which no human mind could compass until its results of disaster were worked out. There was a concensus of opinion on the part of the great commercial bodies of the country against the measure. In proof of this he sent to the clerk's desk and had read a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of the city New York, the bankers of New York, Chicago and New Orleans and other commercial bodies in many cities, protesting against the passage of the bill. Were these great associations, he asked, mere bodies of degraded and abandoned gamblers, and yet that was the inevitable outcome of the arguments in support of the bill.

**Good Effects of the "Future" System.**

Speaking of the system of "futures," Mr. White said that before this system came into existence the cotton business was confined to large capitals. Large fortunes were required to carry and hold the product, whereas now, under the system of future delivery, all men were on a footing of equality, and men with small capital were the equal of men with large capital. As to the effect of the future system on wheat, Mr. White quoted Mr. Pillsbury's testimony before the house committee on agriculture, to the effect that for the last ten years the millers had paid more for their wheat than they had got from the flour made from it. If that were the case, Mr. White would like to know what became of the argument that under the future system the farmers did not receive for their wheat as much as they otherwise would have done. He made a comparison of the fluctuations in the price of cotton before and since the future period and asserted that the range of fluctuations was greater before than it has been since.

With these figures staring him in the face he dared not, he said, vote for the bill. His judgment was that the effect of it would be to bring confusion, disarrangement and turmoil into the commercial organization of the whole world, and that the cost of it to the people of the southern states would be from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. And what good could it do? Was there not a cotton exchange where futures were dealt in in Liverpool? Were there not cotton exchanges on the continent of Europe? he added; a few days ago he received a copy of a charter of an exchange at Hamburg and a letter from a German merchant stating that he had noticed that there was an intention to strike down the business and that he hoped it would come to them. He was unwilling to transfer that vast sum of money out of the pockets of the southern states into the pockets of the people of Europe. Mr. White spoke for nearly three hours and when he closed the bill went over without action until tomorrow.

**Passed with Comment.**

The house bill to enforce reciprocal commercial arrangements between the United States and Canada was then taken up, read, and was passed without any explanation and without a division.

Mr. Washburn, referring to the fact that all commercial organizations of Minneapolis had been represented by Mr. White as opposed to the anti-option bill, said that as a matter of fact there was only one commercial body there. That was the Chamber of Commerce and its protest had been made under a misconception. An attempt had been made to have it believed that the bill would prohibit all dealings in futures, but when the elevator men, the warehouse men and all the grain men found that it did not in the slightest degree interfere with future deliveries, where there was actual property, they had changed their minds and their attitude in regard to the bill.

Adjourned.

**In the House.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The committee on public lands had an hour of the time of the house today, but was peculiarly unfortunate, for it was obliged to withdraw each and every one of the three bills it had selected as most worthy of passage. They were these: To settle the claims of Arkansas under the swamp land grants; to reimburse settlers on the Des Moines river lands, and to maintain a school of mines in Colorado.

The rest of the day was consumed in the discussion of the conference report on the deficiency bill, which will be disposed of tomorrow, and another conference will be ordered.

The session this evening was devoid of interest. A large number of private pension bills passed through the ordeal of the committee of the whole, but none came up for final action in the house.

### JUDGE SHIRAS' NOMINATION.

**Democrats Will Oppose His Confirmation as a Justice of the Supreme Court.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The senate judiciary committee met for the first time today since the anti-option bill was disposed of by it and took up the nomination of Mr. Shiras to be a justice of the supreme court, but after consideration of an hour adjourned until tomorrow.

It was evident at the session of the committee that the nomination is not to be confirmed without opposition. This will not probably take the shape of dilatory tactics in committee intended to prevent the report of the nomination to the senate. Messrs. Mitchell and Platt were the only republican members of the committee in attendance, and, in fact, are the only republican members in the city, while the four democratic members were present. The latter could easily break a quorum and prevent a report if so disposed, but it is probable that they will content themselves without expressing any dissatisfaction they may feel towards the nomination by voting to recommend its rejection. Thus the matter will be brought before the senate, and this, after all, is what Mr. Shiras' friends desire (although of course they would be better pleased with a favorable report) for they feel confident that the nomination will easily command a majority when the question is put on confirmation. But Mr. Call's influence is said to have been put forth with marked effect among the democratic senators and, aided by Mr. Butler, he has reminded them of the assistance rendered by him in defeating the elections bill and in passing the silver bill, as reasons why they should support his opposition to the nomination, so the outcome is doubtful. It is probable that the judiciary committee will act upon the nomination tomorrow and thus transfer the subject to the senate.

### M'MILLIN DEFEATED THE BILL.

**Des Moines River Land Settlers Refused Relief by One Man.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—But for the voice of one man today the bill for the relief of the settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa would have passed the house. McMillin of Tennessee, a democrat, objected. The bill was called up during the hour set apart for the public lands committee. McRea of Arkansas, in the absence of Mr. Riley, had charge of the measure. Upon the question of passage of the bill there were only two adverse votes. McMillin never hesitates to vote $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 for the improvement of the rivers and creeks of the south, but the prospect of spending a few thousand dollars for the benefit of the evicted settlers in Iowa, even though the money is to be expended to undo a wrong committed by the United States, was too much for him.

He could not think of allowing the bill to pass if there was a single chance to defeat it, and he saw the chance. The session was but slimly attended and McMillin raised the point of "no quorum." There was no time to drum up the members absent in committee rooms and at lunch, and consequently the hour expired before the roll call could be completed. The bill was knocked out for the time being, although it has passed the committee of the whole. Speaker Crisp was very much interested in the matter and he has promised to give Mr. Dolliver a day upon the first opportunity, when another effort will be made for it.

The senate today passed the Paddock bill providing for the survey and transfer to Nebraska as school lands to make up for the loss to the state of lands not found in their place, the Fort Randall military reservation. It is generally estimated that it will make up for all school lands lost in place amounting to 14,000 acres. The balance, about 16,000 acres, will be open to settlers under the homestead law. This may operate also to relieve the settlers in Boyd county, who have taken Indian lands which Commissioner Groff decided could not be taken as school lands.

There are probably no other school lands lost in place, so that in any event the state is sure to get first class lands to make up all losses that may be sustained on account of the controversy in Boyd county.

**Confirmations.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—Andrew D. White of New York, minister to Russia; A. Loudon Snowdon of Pennsylvania, minister to Spain; Truxton Beale of California, minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia; John C. Hotchkiss of Iowa, surveyor of customs, Des Moines, Ia.

Consuls—John A. Barnes of Illinois at Chemnitz; Cyrus A. Field of New York at Brunswick; Charles August Norleyde of Ohio at Horgan; Darley H. Brush of South Dakota at Messina.

Postmasters—David B. Howerton, Hallettsville, Tex.; James F. Sternbeck, Lake City, Colo.

### *CAUGHT A HEAVY ROLL.*

**Charles McDowell of Council Bluffs Robbed at Sioux City.**

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charles McDowell of Council Bluffs left that city a few days ago to go to Alaska. Enroute he stopped off in this city. Last night he went to sleep in a beer garden across the river from this city and when he woke up this morning he was minus $1,400 that he had been carrying sewed up inside his pants. He will not go to Alaska, now as he is short of funds and can find no clue to the identity of the robbers.

**Storm Damage in Iowa.**

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—During a storm at Dysart yesterday lightning struck the barn of Carl Deymar, destroying it, together with forty-five tons of hay. About a dozen farmers lost stock by lightning, one having twenty-eight head of cattle killed. At Reinbeck and Dows, and other points, growing crops were leveled to the ground, causing great damage.

**Result of Liquor and Heat.**

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John Murray, a farmer living near Maquoketa, was found dead yesterday near his home. Death is supposed to have been caused by excessive heat while he was under the influence of liquor.

## PROTECTING PUBLIC TIMBER

Interesting Report from the Senate Committee on Forestry.

SUBSTANCE OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

**It is Not Believed That Individual States Would Successfully Manage the Question if Given an Opportunity—Washington Gossip.**

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.

Senator Paddock, from the committee on agriculture and forestry, has made a report recommending the adoption of his bill providing for the establishment, protection and administration for public forest reservations and other purposes, which will be of great interest to BEE readers. It deals intelligently and practically with the question of protecting timber upon lands owned by the government in conjunction with the states. It proposes co-operation between federal and state governments in such a way as to make the preservation of the public forest not only easy and secure, but practically without cost, making the surplusage of timber pay the expenses.

The report covers eleven closely printed pages of original matter prepared by Senator Paddock with great care. Among other things the senator says: "The United States government retains somewhat less than 70,000,000 acres of public domain, which is designated as timber or wood land, mostly situated on the slopes and crests of the western mountain ranges. There are still some woodlands undisposed of in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and probably a small amount in Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and perhaps Florida, but the bulk lies on the Rocky mountains, Pacific coast and Sierra mountain ranges, mostly of coniferous growth (pines, spruces, firs, cedars and red woods), and mostly in subarid regions.

This property is at present left without adequate administration, nor is there in existence any practicable system of management by which the timber on it can be utilized without detriment to the future of the forest growth.

**How the Property is Decimated.**

In consequence of the absence of a well developed system of administration the value of this forest property is annually decimated by fire and by illegal and wasteful cutting. The worst damage of fire is not so much to be sought in the destruction of the standing timber, but in the destruction of the forest floor by which the chance of germinating of seeds and natural reforestation is annihilated, and the water regulating capacity of the forest is destroyed. It is a well known fact, demonstrated by European experience and practice, that by a proper system of cutting not only can a forest be reproduced without the necessity of expensive planting and kept continuously productive, but its yield per acre in quantity and quality can be, by proper management, increased considerably beyond that of the virgin forest left without management.

"It may be possible by a commonsense management and more rational methods of utilizing the timber, having some regard to the young growth inaugurated, avoid the necessity of planting at great cost, and to maintain the present forest resources of the United States in sufficient and ever increasing productiveness.

"It is also established beyond controversy that the forest cover and especially the forest floor of leaves, twigs, decaying vegetable matter, under brush and root system, influence the regularity of water flow in springs, brooks and rivers as well as the state of the ground water level, the presence or absence of an efficient forest cover determining the percentage of subterranean or superficial drainage.

**Facts and Theories.**

"Whatever the theories or facts regarding the influence of forest areas upon meteorological phenomena and climatic conditions, (and these are partly at least still in controversy) there exists but little doubt if any among students and observers in regard to the influence which a forest cover exerts upon the water drainage and soil conditions. Aside, therefore, from the undesirability of destroying or unnecessarily impairing a valuable resource of material which can be continuously reproduced on land otherwise useless, there is strong reasons why, especially in regions dependent upon irrigation for their agricultural development, favorable forest conditions should be carefully maintained.

"Under private ownership forest conditions are almost invariably destroyed or deteriorated for the simple reason that the timber for present use is the only interest which private enterprise recognizes in the forest, not being concerned in the future or in the consequences of mismanagement to adjoiners who have to suffer.

"The cession of the public domain to the individual states with a view to having the states devise methods of conservative management would fail in accomplishing the object for various reasons. Experience in the past with such cessions has not proved it practicable to place restrictions or conditions upon such cessions or to enforce them.

**Present Proposed Legislation.**

"The present proposed legislation keeps in view the following principles: That the retention of the public timber lands in the general government and their administration as such is the only proper policy for all wooded areas of the public domain which do not stand on agricultural land, that only a full developed and separate system of management and administration carried on by competent men under expert advice can accomplish the objects of a rational forestry policy; that the object of forest regulations is two fold, namely, to maintain desirable forest conditions with regard to waterflow, and at the same time to furnish material to communities in their neighborhood; that, while the service of protection of water sheds would warrant an expenditure out of other funds for such service, it should nevertheless pay for itself by the sale of surplus forest material.

"The proposed legislation contemplates a segregation of the timber lands that are standing on now agricultural soil from the other public lands and the transfer of their administration from the Department of Interior, where lands are held only for disposal, to the Department of Agriculture, which is designed to look after cultural matters, and where a bureau in charge of foresty already exists."

**Thinks the Ticket Will Win.**

"It is a magnificent ticket and will be elected," said Senator Pettigrew today, in reference to the republican nominations made yesterday in South Dakota. "All of the best elements of the party and avocations in the state have been recognized," the senator continued, "and it will draw more than the full strength of the party. Sheldon, the nominee for governor, is an honorable, hard working, practical, and not a theoretical agriculturist. He made the best speeches we have ever heard in the state, is sound on all the issues, is not above his station in life and the farmers like him, while at the same time everybody has confidence in him. He is a clean, able man. Herreid, the nominee for lieutenant governor, is a German, a gentleman, a thorough going citizen, and the great body of German and Norwegian voters in South Dakota will no doubt appreciate the confidence paid their special friend.

"I am glad to see they have recognized the Black Hills by the nomination of Lucas for congress, although I am sorry to see Jolley retired, for he has been an intelligent, faithful and effective representative. There are men from every section of the state on the ticket representing all the better interests, and every one has a special strength. The state committee will be well managed, too. The republicans in South Dakota are going to win this year. The state is strongly republican, being peopled by educated and enterprising men and women, and they will come to the front again by the old time majority."

**Congressman Kem Was Not Interested.**

In 1891 congress passed a law to repeal the timber culture act, and for other purposes. It allowed persons taking pre-emption claims to pay out or turn them into homesteads after a lapse of fourteen months, after making proof of settlement and cultivation, and this provision was made applicable to that part of the Sioux reservation in South Dakota. By some unforseen incident the law was not made applicable to Nebraska. Senator Manderson has finally had a bill placed on the senate calendar making the law apply to Nebraska, and it has a favorable recommendation from the committee. The bill will be passed. It is of great importance to Boyd county, but up to this time it has not attracted the attention of Representative Kem, who has waited on his ears so long that it will now be impossible for the house to act, especially at this session.

**To Divide the Expense.**

In reporting with favorable recommendation from the committee on Indian affairs his bill compelling the holders of the federal government to pay local taxes upon lands allotted to Indians in severalty, a measure of great importance to several counties in Nebraska and suggested by conditions in Thurston county, Senator Manderson says: "This bill is designed to remedy existing evils that are extremely hard to bear. Many Indians who have dissolved their tribal relations and have taken lands in severalty under the law have assumed the rights and privileges of citizenship. They exercise the right of suffrage at all federal, state and municipal elections. They are a part of the shaping power, producing by their acts results fraught with evil or good to the communities in which they live. In some of these municipalities they outnumber their white neighbors. In others, while in the minority, they hold and own more lands than the whites. As a general thing the Indians require the expenditures for courts, police and other purposes far more than the whites.

**In Thurston County.**

"Notwithstanding these facts, they do not pay a penny of the taxes necessarily raised for the maintenance of the local government. Thurston county, Nebraska, is a fair instance of the condition in many sections of the country. It has 260,000 acres of land, of which 20,000 acres are owned by the whites and 240,000 acres by the Indians of the Omaha and Winnebago tribes, who are far advanced in civilization. The 20,000 acres pay all the taxes, the 240,000 acres pay nothing. Courts are maintained, judges, county officers, constables and others are paid, school houses are built and teachers employed, roads are constructed and bridges built and the handful of white people pay everything and the Indians nothing.

"Over three-fourths of the money raised by taxation is annually expended for the care, protection and bettering of the Indian, yet he does not pay a dollar of taxes because of the unfair provisions of federal law. The entire burden of civilizing the wards of the nation is thrown upon the few unfortunate whites who have made their homes in this vicinity."

The report embraces statements from Secretary Noble, Secretary Whitlesey of the board of Indian commissioners, Assistant Secretary Chandler and Indian Commissioner Morgan, bearing upon the subject and recommending the adoption of such a measure as this bill.

**Miscellaneous.**

Hon. John A. McShane of Omaha and J. R. Jordan of Sioux City are at the Shoreham.

J. C. Talmage of Salt Lake is at the Ebbitt.

S. J. Fouse of Lisbon is at the American.

Henry Lehman, John Sherman, Nellie Lehman, Alice Marquis, Jay Towl and Joseph Christie of Des Moines are at the Frederick.

Senator Paddock called up in the senate today and secured the passage of his bill, which has passed the house, to pension Mrs. Martha K. Griffith of Lincoln, at $12 a month.

J. H. Patrick of Omaha is in the city.

In the case of Johann Neuharth from Aberdeen, S. D., cancellation of timber culture entry, Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the commissioner cancelling the entry. P. S. H.

### *FORMALLY ACCEPTED.*

**Final Arrangements for the Payment of Indemnity by Chili in Progress.**

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), July 22.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The formal acceptance by the United States government of the offer of Chili to pay $75,000 in gold in settlement of the claims for indemnity to the victims of the riotous assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore in Valparaiso was formally presented today to the counsel of state. Mr. Foster, the American counsel of state, originally demanded the payment of $110,000, but accepted the offer of $75,000 without protest. A bill making an appropriation for the payment of the indemnity will be drawn up by the counsel of state and sent to congres at its present session, and Senor Errazuriz, minister of foreign affairs, told me today he had no doubt the appropriation would be made by congress, although I have good authority for the statement that there is likely to be a lively discussion of the bill. To Minister Errazuriz and Secretary Boscunan belongs the credit of bringing the negotiations to a satisfactory termination.

The Chilian government is not disposed to come to a hasty conclusion in the case presented by Minister Egan asking indemnity for the killing of Fireman Shields by the residents of the "tough quarter" of Valparaiso, soon after the assault upon the sailors of the United States cruiser Baltimore, in which Riggin and Turnbull were killed. Shields was a sailor on the American ship Keweenaw and was killed during a quarrel. When Minister Egan presented the claim for indemnity the Chilian minister of foreign affairs, Senor Errazuriz, replied that the case was entirely different from the Baltimore affair He said the sailors of the Baltimore were ashore on leave and were the uniform of the United States. Their cases could not be compared with that of Shields, who was a drunken deserter and his case must stand alone and upon its own merits.

Evidence in his case has been taken by the judge of crimes, and is included in a summary lately presented to the minister of foreign affairs. The question of indemnity will be passed upon later.

**Talmage Presented to the Czar.**

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ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Dr. Talmage was today presented to the czar and the imperial court at Peterhof. He was escorted from his hotel by an equerry of the czar, who was sent to St. Petersburg for that purpose. On his arrival at Peterhof Dr. Talmage was received by the court chamberlain, who conducted him to the suite of apartments which had been set aside for the Brooklyn divine. Here Dr. Talmage rested for an hour, when he was presented to the emperor, who received him with the greatest cordiality, and begged him to thank the American people for their kindness in sending flour and provisions to the Russians during the famine. The two had a long conversation on political and religious subjects.

Dr. Talmage was presented in turn to the empress and all the members of the imperial family. Since his arrival in Russia Dr. Talmage has been the recipient of marked favor from the nobility, and has been a guest at a number of banquets given by the city authorities of St. Petersburg and Moscow and the government officials. He has been heartily received by all classes.

He left for Scotland this evening with Louis Klopsch and wife of Brooklyn, who accompany him on his tours.

**Movements of Ocean Steamers.**

At New York—Arrived—Polaria, from Stettin.

At London—Sighted—Etruria, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg.

## WOULD NOT BE ARRESTED

John St. Germaine Killed While Attempting to Avoid the Sheriff.

WAS SHOT BY ONE OF HIS NEIGHBORS

**When Commanded to Halt the Victim Made an Effort to Draw His Six-Shooter But His Pursuers Were Too Quick.**

CHADRON, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John St. Germaine was shot and instantly killed by John King, five miles south of this place this morning. St. Germaine had severely beaten an old man known as Doc MacDougal just before. It was supposed that MacDougal was dead. St. Germaine then secured his horse, rubber coat and other articles and was starting to leave.

The neighbors, learning of the affair, sent word to the sheriff and at once started after St. Germaine. King and another man found him riding away. They called to him to halt, whereupon, they claim, he whirled his horse around and made a motion as though to pull a six shooter. King thereupon shot him. He did not fall, but his horse started off. After going about 100 feet his head dropped over and the animal stopped. He was then discovered to be dead.

King at once came in and gave himself up to the sheriff. He is well known in this county as a good and a well-to-do farmer and is well spoken of by his neighbors. St. Germaine has rather a tough reputation in the community. It is understood the trouble between the victim and MacDougal resulted over some scandal between MacDougal and St. Germaine's wife. King is under arrest, but not in jail.

**Two Other Fatal Cases.**

ORD, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Cal D. Ruhl was shot and killed last night by Giles Cook. It was the result of their carelessness in handling a revolver. The jury acquitted Cook of all blame.

JUNIATA, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Robert Cantralls' little 3-year-old girl was accidentally shot and killed by her little 7-year-old brother at about 9 o'clock this morning while their father and mother were at work out doors It was done with a shot gun which was supposed to be unloaded. The shot took effect in her head, causing instant death.

### LIGHTNING'S WORK IN NEBRASKA.

**A Number of People Stunned and One Killed Near Hooper.**

HOOPER, Neb., July 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—During the thunder storm which prevailed here yesterday afternoon, a party of workingmen who were engaged on the farm of A. E. Lunberg about nine miles from town, were struck by lightning and several seriously injured. Ole Berg, a Dane, was instantly killed, as were also the horses he was driving. Mrs. Matthias Miller, who was about a half mile away, was seriously stunned and is not expected to recover. A hay stack where a party of men were working was also struck by lightning and set on fire, and several of the men were seriously injured.

BREMER, Neb., July 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—One of the most terrific hail and wind storms in the history of this county occurred here last night, extending four miles east and one mile north, destroying all crops almost entirely. Nearly every house in town had all the window glass destroyed and several barns were demolished. A man by the name of Shebe had his barn burned, together with seven head of horses and nearly all the farm machinery. The storm commenced at midnight and continued for two hours. All crops outside of the district visited by the hail storm are in excellent condition.

OAKLAND, Neb., July 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—One of the most destructive thunder storms ever known in these parts passed over this village last night and its course of destruction is plainly visible this morning. Lightning struck the Swedish Lutheran church which was ignited and burned to the ground. The loss is $3,000, insurance $1,500. Owing to the distance and weather the fire company did not reach the place until it was beyond control. They fought the flames hard, however, and through their heroic efforts the parsonage and other buildings were saved. Fires were seen in the country. Mr. Spire, northeast of here, had a barn burned. The loss of horses and cattle is reported to be very large. So far as known Mr. A. Beckman is the heaviest loser.

NELSON, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The residence of John Koser, a farmer living about four miles northwest of Nelson, was burned this morning about 3 o'clock. The family was asleep upstairs and the members were only awakened when the flames began to envelope the place. They had to jump from the second story window to the ground, the stairway being filled with flames. Mr. Koser was quite badly burned on the hand and arm, but will recover, the rest of the family was not injured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PERU, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—William Tynan's large farm residence two miles north of Peru was burned this morning about 10 o'clock. The fire was caused by a defective chimney. The building was insured in the Hartford Insurance company.

WAYNE, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A fine rain fell here shortly after midnight, which insures fine crops in Wayne county.

### ATTACKED BY SOLDIERS.

**Civilians at Bellevue Shot at and One Man Severely Injured.**

BELLEVUE, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Last night James Dillon and Henry and Charles Whetstone were attacked by a number of soldiers while returning from the rifle range, where they had been drinking beer. Only a few shots were exchanged when the boys started to run, followed by the soldiers. James Whetstone, a brother of the others, hearing the shooting went up to see what was the trouble and was struck over the head with a club by a hospital steward and knocked senseless, in which condition he still remains. The steward was arrested during the night by Sheriff McCarty and Marshal Patrick on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder and is under guard awaiting a hearing, which will take place as soon as the prosecuting attorney arrives. The United States surgeon and local doctor are attending the injured man and think he will recover.

**Wayne's Republican Club.**

WAYNE, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Wayne County Republican club was held at the club rooms last night, and many new members were enrolled. The membership now numbers 152. Hon. Frank Fuller delivered an excellent address, which met with rounds of applause. The club decided to immediately order uniforms and torches, and will probably make the first demonstration July 30. Many republicans affirm that they haven't seen as much enthusiasm for ten years.

**Effects of a Sunstroke.**

UNION, Neb., July 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Arthur W. Stotler, a single man 23 years of age, died this morning from the effects of a sunstroke. He was prostrated at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and from that hour he suffered extreme agony from convulsions, the physicians being unable to afford him any relief.

**Douglas Church Row.**

DOUGLAS, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is a good sized row here among the members of the Methodist church over the question of sanctification. A holiness camp meeting here some time since in which the members of the church took sides was the starting of the row. One faction has imported a holiness preacher and is holding meetings in the Congregational church. The members are very warm, and the air is full of rumors of church trials.

### NEBRASKA EPWORTH LEAGUERS.

**Second Annual Convention of Organization in Session.**

HASTINGS, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the second annual convention of the Nebraska State Epworth league was called to order by its president, John L. Dryden of Kearney, Rev. G. H. McAdams of Grand Island acting as recording secretary. After devotional exercises led by Rev. R. G. Adams of Hastings a committee on credentials, consisting of J. D. Saverly of Ord, J. C. Jennings of Norfolk and H. A. Ewell of Fairfield, was appointed. Rev. G. H. McAdams read a paper on the action of the general conference with reference to the Epworth league, detailing the legislation in regard to the league at the recent general conference.

P. C. Peck of Calloway read a paper on "What Grouping of Chapters is Advantageous," in which he advocated the abolishment of the state league and relying upon the presiding elders and general conference districts. A general discussion followed it which it was plainly shown that Mr. Peck's views were not those of the majority. It was moved that it be the sense of the assembly that the state organization be continued Some of the delegates were opposed even to this, as showing that the change proposed had been considered by the convention and a motion to table was made. The chair ruled the entire matter out of order.

Willard Tobie of Hastings, corresponding secretary, made his report, after which President Dryden delivered the annual address. The address treated of the progress, past and future, of the league, and was ordered printed in the official state paper. After the doxology and benediction by Rev. McAdams the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The delegates to the third annual general conference district league then supplanted those to the state convention. This district is very large, yet scattered, as it embraces Nebraska, Colorado, Japan, Sweden and Liberia. Of course these nations had not sent delegates. In the absence of President Crane Vice President J. D. Graves took the chair and Rev. H. E. Ewell was chosen recording secretary pro tem. Messrs. Jennings, Polk and Pross were appointed a committee on resolutions by the chair. The corresponding secretary, Dr. B. L. Payne, read a communication from President H. A. Crane, in which he stated that he intended to leave for India in a short time. The secretary was instructed to make a suitable reply.

After a further report from Dr. Payne, the Epworth league battle hymn was sung by those assembled. The election of officers resulted in D. Winchett being chosen president of the district league, G. L. Haight first and J. D. Graves second vice presidents. Dr. Payne was re-elected corresponding secretary and Miss Lonquist of Fremont recording secretary. For treasurer, Rev. G. H. McAdams was elected by acclamation. The president elect, Dr. Winchett, was introduced and briefly addressed the district league, which then adjourned subject to his call.

In the evening after the devotional exercises the state and district leagues were formally welcomed to the city by Willard Tobie, Rev. J. R. Woodcock of Fairbury responding. Rev. Dr. C. C. Lasby of Lincoln lectured on the "Passion Play of Oberammergau" with stereopticon illustrations.

**Long Pine's Chautauqua.**

LONG PINE, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Long Pine Chautauqua is again in session and for the sixth time. It has long been looked forward to by hundreds of Nebraskans, who have been longing for a resort from the hot rays of the sun. Crowds have gathered and today the beautiful, clean stream has been full of bathers of both sexes and all ages. A larger crowd than ever assembled at any previous opening here listened last evening to the address of welcome delivered by the Congregational pastor, Rev. William Walters. Nearly all the campers are settled and active work in the classes began this morning. This was woman's suffrage day and the principal speaker was Mrs. Colby, wife of the assistant attorney general of the United States. The program for Sunday furnishes some sermons by well known preachers, Rev. Frank D. Russell of New York speaking in the evening. Sunday excursions are against the Chautauqua idea and it is the desire of the management that out of town visitors arrive by Saturday night, but it is said the demand is so strong upon the railroad companies that they will run a special from Norfolk on Sunday morning.

A delightful shower last night laid the dust and brightened the foliage. The present assembly closes August 1.

**Resisted an Officer.**

LINCOLN, Neb., July 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—An ex-convict named C. A. Campbell was arrested this afternoon for being drunk and disorderly. The arrest took place on O street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and attracted quite a crowd. Campbell was feeling particularly ugly. When Officer McGuire took him into custody he began to struggle and Officer Adams came to McGuire's assistance. Campbell broke away and, drawing a knife, made a lunge at McGuire, but the latter was too quick, and with a smart rap with his club stretched the would-be murderer cold on the pavement.

C. E. Holmes, a young Lincoln preacher, swam across Salt lake and back again last evening, a distance of two miles, and then immediately swam out and saved the life of C. W. Blair, another bather, who had been seized with cramps and gone down for the last time. Blair was taken out of the water unconscious, but was soon restored.

The city council met in special session this forenoon to receive the report of the board of equalization.

**Found on Bellevue Island.**

BELLEVUE, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A dead man was discovered today seven miles southeast of here on Bellevue island in a bad state of decomposition. The description given is as follows: Dark hair, red mustache and whiskers, checkered pants, black shirt, suspenders and strap around waist, five feet and six inches tall, probably 35 or 40 years old.

**Drowned in the Logan.**

LYONS, Neb., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Silas, only son of Thomas Dawson, aged 17, was drowned this afternoon in the Logan, near the race track.

### *VICTIM OF A BLACK BRUTE.*

**Horrible Assault Committed by a Negro on a Kansas City Girl.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—Pearl Power, who lives with her widowed mother at 1332 North Seventh street, Kansas City, Kan., was brutally assaulted by a negro this morning. Mrs. Power, who is clerk in the office of the register of deeds, is away from home during the day, her daughter attending to the household duties. While the girl was so engaged this morning a negro entered the house unobserved, gagged his victim, bound her hands, drugged her and criminally assaulted her. The crime was not discovered until noon, when Mrs. Power returned home for lunch and found her daughter unconscious on the floor, where her assailant had left her.

The news of the crime spread rapidly about the town and tonight it is the sole topic of conversation on the streets. Crowds of men are assembled on every corner and each demands that lynch law avenge the crime. The negro who committed the assault escaped, but it is believed he has been captured and is kept in hiding to save him from a mob's fury.

**An Epidemic of Typhus.**

CITY OF MEXICO, July 22.—Typhus is epidemic at Pachocuca.

## HER SIN FOUND HER OUT

Miss Ida Ebright Dies Suddenly in an Omaha Doctor's Office.

HAD BEEN BETRAYED BY HER LOVER

**Sad Story of the Death of a Young School Teacher from the Effects of Her Own Indiscretions—An Inquest in Progress.**

The dead body of Ida Ebright, a school teacher whose parents live about nine miles from Beatrice, Neb., was found in the office of Dr. Noah J. Carriker, an eclectic physician in the Sheely block, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A telephone message was at once sent to Coroner Maul, who arrived almost immediately and took charge of the remains. Chief Seavey was also notified and detailed Detective Vizard to look up the case.

At 5 o'clock an inquest was held at the morgue. County Attorney Mahoney was present and searchingly questioned the witnesses. Very few facts were brought out which would serve to throw any light on the exact cause of the young lady's death.

**Dr. Carriker's Story.**

Dr. Carriker was the first witness. He said: "I first became acquainted with Ida Ebright about four days ago, when she came to my office to consult me professionally. She stated that she was pregnant, and asked me to help her out of her trouble. I declined to have anything to do with a case of that kind. Then Miss Ebright told me that she had done everything possible to relieve herself of her trouble. She said that she had been advised by certain friends that they would come to Omaha to be with her if she attempted an abortion. The girl also told me that she had taken enough nauseous medicines to kill a horse. Her eyes, face and hands were badly swollen at the time of this first visit. I did not make any examination at her first visit. Today she called again about noon accompanied by her sister. I had not seen Miss Ebright in the meantime, and had not given her any medicine or instruments. I had a short interview with the dead girl and her sister. The latter supposed that Ida had a tumor. She said that Ida had always been a peculiar girl and never would say much about herself.

**She Fainted and Died.**

"While we were talking Miss Ida fainted and showed evidence of convulsions. I called in two ladies and we did everything to resuscitate the patient. But our work was useless, for in a few moments the girl died. Then Mrs. Duke, the sister, told me that several physicians had said that Ida would die suddenly some time with heart disease."

"What do you attribute the girl's death to?" asked the county attorney. "Heart disease," said the doctor, "or some disarrangement of the vital organs." It was also claimed by Mrs. Duke that heart dis