PARTY LINES DISREGARDED

Senators Think for Themselves on the Silver Question.

BAD FEELING UNEXPECTEDLY CROPS OUT

Yesterday's Debate of More Than Usual Interest-Voorhees Dislikes Suggestions from the Republican Side -Proceedings in the House.

Washington, Sept. 8 .- In the senate today the bad feeling which has cropped out occassionally burst forth quite unexpectedly. Party lines are apparently totally disregarded in the present contest and sectional divisions seem to furnish the line of demarkation.

Mr. Teller, republican, of Colorado, will occupy the floor tomorrow and he today announced that he would speak as long as he thought the senate would care to sit on Saturday.

When the resolution of Mr. Wolcott, call-Ing for information as to the amount paid in bounties on maple sugar, was laid before the senate that senator said that on yesterday he had declined to accept the suggestion of Mr. Gallinger, republican, of New Hampshire, to enlarge the scope of the resolution so as to include all sugars. He had modified the resolution to comprehend the suggestion of Mr. Gallinger and asked its adoption. The resolution was agreed to.

Faulkner's Desire for Silver.

At 12:45 the repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Faulkner, democrat, of West Virginia addressed the senate. He said he would present an amendment for the coinage of \$3,000,000 in silver per month until \$890,-000,000 was in circulation. He predicted \$50,000,000 this fiscal year, Mr. Turpie, democrat, of Indiana, said

the issue here was not whether the United States should not further coin and use sliver as money, but the question was whether the purchase of silver for coinage purposes should be continued. The act of purchase was vice in the scheme. It placed upon silver coin the brand of bondage. It was unsound, dishonest money, degraded by law.

Mr. Jones, democrat, of Arkansas, said he did not believe the present condition of the country was brought about by the Sherman act, and it would reserve the second transparent and transparent trans man act, and it would pass away without the repeal of that act. On the contrary, the limited coinage of silver had acted as a

measure of relief in the financial stringency that the stringency was caused by the wealthy few, and it remained to be seen whether the representatives of 65,000,000 free people would submit to their inscient domination. He stood ready, he said, to re peal the whole of the Sherman act, but he pent the whole of the Sherman act, but he would not, in pretended compliance with the Chicago platform, which demanded the repeal of the entire law, vote to repeal the only good feature of the law, leaving its iniquities in full force. That would be a more cowardly makeshift than the Sherman law and it would be a recent. law, and it would be as great a fraud as was the action of 1873.

Persistent Voorhees.

It was now 3:30 o'clock and Mr. Voorhees said he would not ask an unreasonable ses-sion, but he thought half past 3 an unreasonable hour to adjourn. If there were no sena-tors who desired to speak he would have to

Mr. Hale, republican, of Maine, hoped that Mr. Voorhees, if he could control the situation, would not consent to an adjourn-ment. The senators had only been in ses-sion three hours and a half. The senator proposition and also found himself in danger of losing he two morning hours. He called his (Voorhees') attention to the fact that he was cut down to a very slender thread of time to be consumed by speechmaking. republicans had refrained from taking up answering speeches made on th other side, with the exception of Mr. man, the veteran leader upon financial measures, and perhaps one or two others who were in favor of repeat. They had sat silently in their seats, ready to vote at al times and they were now ready, willing and

desirous of voting.

It was apparent that Senator Voorhees had not received the remarks of Mr. Hale in good feeling. He rose, and in thunderous tones said: "The zeal of the senator from Maine for the repeal of the Sherman act and his desire to assist the senator from Indiana is deeply appreciated. It would be more so, however, if in these six weeks he had beer in his seat more than one week. I desire t say to him, and to all concerned that the senator from Indiana expects to discharge his duty as he sees it, and not according to the desires of the senator from Maine or that side of the chamber."

Would Not Yield the Floor.

Mr. Hale rose, but the senator from Indiana decilned to yield. He continued: "The senator from Maine has taken a monopoly of the criticism of my action. He has taken a monopoly of direction, of tecturing and of dictation and of nagging. The whole country knows that the senator from Indiana occupies a trying position, with men of long-tried friendship on this side of the chamber not concurring with him in his views and in his course. The result is that I am doing what we will all be required to say when we come to sum up life's result-the best we

Mr. Unie replied that the statement that he had been absent from the senate was an error, excepting for one week, when it was understood that nothing was to be done. He said his surgestions were only in the inter-ent of helping the senator from Indiana. "I have had quite a surfeit of that kind of

help from that source," replied Mr. Voor-hees, with bitterness.

"I do not wish," continued Mr. Hale, "to make the position of the chairman of the committee on finance uncomfortable, and that senator should not be so sensitive about helping the republican slie."
"Will the senator," said Mr. Voorhees.

"please select some other subject for discus-sion the next time he takes the floor besides my management of this bill, unless he wants

Mr Hale disclaimed any intention of re-flecting upon the senator from Indiana, and said the latter was doing all he could to secure the passage of the bill faithfully and

Mr. Voorhees said he could not return that compliment to the senator from Maine, be-cause if he were doing the best he could he would take his scat. [Laughter.]

A Word to the Public.

Continuing, he said he wanted to say a word to the public. Anxious as he was to press the matter to a vote he had, in deference to the wishes of men in whom he had had confidence all his life, withdrawn a reshad confidence all his life, withdrawn a res-olation for the earlier meeting of the senate which he would have been glad to have adopted. There was consolation in the fact that the public business, of the country was discounting the passage of the bill. The house has passed the bill. It is known that the senate will pass it. (This Mr. Voor-hees said with great earnestness.) In a little while it will be behind us instead of before us."

before us." nator Dubois, republican, of Idaho, said that Mr. Hale did not represent all the re-publicans. It seemed difficult for Mr. Hale to realize the fact that the republicans had

lost control of the senate. Mr. Teller explained why it was that ne proferred to proceed tomorrow instead of today, and that he had never known so important a measure to have been pressed so rapidly as the repeal bill had been. There had been no unnecessary delay. So far as he (Mr. Teller) was concerned, he intended to debate this question until he thoroughly satisfied himself that he had discharged his duty to his constitutents, that he has discharged his duty to the people of the United States, that he had discharged his duty to the unborn millions who were to duty to the unborn millions who were to suffer if the proposed pernicious legislation were cuneted into law.

position taken by the senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) when that legislation was pending. That senator had denounced the act of 1873 as an infamous crime when, in fact, he voted for it upon roll call.

The senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Suggestions Concerning the Tariff that Were Made to it Yesterday.

Washington, Sept. 8.-J. A. Stevens, representing the Ludlow Manufacturing company of Massachusetts, made a plea before the ways and means committee today for the retention of the duty on jute bagging and binding twine made from hemp and jute. He based his appeal on two grounds First-The heavy cost of imported machinery and buildings, constituting enormous fixed charges. Second-The difference in the cost of labor.

The present duty is 6.10 cents per square yard. He said the duty could be reduced to I cen; without material injury to the in-

lustry.

Mr. Turner took Mr. Stevens in hand and gave him a sovere shaking up.
"You want protection," said he, "against cheap labor in India!"

"Yes."
"Do you think, then, that it is fair and "Do you think, then, that it is fair and the farmer of the south, equitable to make the farmer of the south, who produce cotton and who also pay higher wages than India does, pay a higher price for his bagging and then go into the markets of the world and compete in price with the Indian cotton grower!"

"I apprehend," replied Mr. Stevens, "that the answer to that question involves the whole theory of protection or free trade." [Laughter.]
"And you don't care to go into that?"
"No. sir."

"No, sir."

Being closely pressed, Mr. Stevens admitted that the jute trust had taken advantage of the protection accorded by the tariff and that its prices had been a great hard-ship on the southern farmer.

"If it should put up prices again I should be willing that the manufacturers of jute bagging should be punished by placing bagging on the free list.

Leopold Moritz of Philadelphia, a manufacturer of bone buttons, who talked very broken English, regaled the committee with a long account of his experience when he landed at Castle Garden years ago as a German immigrant boy. This so whetted the keen appetite of the fun-loving members that he was induced to go into a philosophical discourse on the scheme of human life. which gradually degenerated into a historical and detailed narrative of how he came to be in the bone button business. When he had exhausted himself without touching his subject, he gathered up the boxes of buttons he had brought with him and gave the committee this parting salute:
"You got nodings more to say. I ain't got

nodings neider, so ve qvit." At the afternoon session Hon. E. M. Storer, a republican representative from Cincinnati, presented a memorial from a large number of brewers in his district in favor of the reduction of the duty on hors. He contended that this was an instance where protection did no, protect. Hops are only produced to any great extent in three states. New York Wiesensinand Culture. states, New York, Wisconsin and California, while brewing is a big indistry in every state of the union

Representative Fitch of New York supported this appeal for a reduction of the duty on hops in a short speech and then in-troduced Hugh F. Fox, whom he described as a "grower and experter, and an importer

of hops,"
Mr. Fox spoke on behalf of the importers.
He declared a duty of 8 cents ample to
protect the American grower and produced a
table showing how prices had fallen with
the increase of the duty.
Representative Myer of New Orleans

was also heard in support of the proposition for the reduction of the duty on hops. William Wilkins of Baltimore, a manufac turer of curled hair and bristles, followed with a plea for the retention of the present duty on those articles.

Louis Merifield of Baltimore, representing the cigarmakers of that city, asked for a reduction of the duty of \$2.75 and \$2 per pound on Sumatra tobacco to a specific duty of 35 cents. He claimed that this duty was levied for the benefit of New England tobacco growers and amounted to fully 500 per cent. He went so far as to charge that some of the more wealthy eigar manufacturers were favoring the retention of this high duty in order to crush the small coacerns. Adjourned.

CLOTURE WILL NOT BE INVOKED.

Conditions Which Surround the Consideration of the Repeal Bill in the Senate. Washington, Sept. 8.-The last extremity of cloture is not to be invoked by the Amer-

ican senate. The heavy majority of members is in favor of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but this majority has been carefully polled, and it has declared that the conditions are not such as to warrant the radical departure from the time-honored traditions of the senate that would be necessary to secure a cloture of debate and force the repeal bill to the final vote. To one unfamiliar with the situation the events of the last few days have been uninteresting and unim-portant. But to one who has observed the portant. But to one who has observed the repeated conferences in the loboies of the chambers, and is aware of the conferences daily held between the president and leading senators, participated in almost invaria-bly by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, the events have been full of promise—not of

the passage of the unconditional repeal bill, but of a compromise measure. The senators who have openly expressed themselves in favor of unconditionar repeal —and they are nearly three-fifths of the senate—have been consulted as to the advisability of the doture rule and the result has been that less than thirty of the eighty-six senators have expressed them-selves in favor of resorting to such extreme measures. This startling cloture, therefore,

will not be attempted.

Plans of the Misority. With cloture finally abandoned, there re main but two alternatives for the repeal senators—a compromise or a defeat at the hands of a filibustering minority. That the minority intend to filibuster no one can doubt. Compromise, therefore, will be attempted. Today this has been about the only theme of discussion among the leaders of the senate and a series of conferences are to be held from time to time until the end of next week, when it is hoped a clear majority will be found wedded to a proposition which

will also pacify the minority. The proposition of compromise now under discussion and meeting with the greatest favor, provides that, coupled with the bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, there shall be a law directing the secretary of the treasury to buy monthly a considerably reduced amount of silver bullion and to actually coin it into money. The secretary of the treasury is also to be given a probable power to protect all money of the secretary of the treasury is also to be given ample power to protect all money of the United States and make it interchangeable. In addition to this national banks of the United States are to be permitted to issue circulation notes up to the face value of the United States bonds they have on deposit in the United States treasury. Concessions to state banks are also discussed.

It is certain that no single item of the

It is certain that no single item of the above propositions can receive a majority tote of the senate. The four separate and distinct subjects which it is proposed to include in the repeal bill as the various compromise amendments thereto represent the four factions into which the United States senate may be said to be divided at this time. None of these factions would get what it has been demanding, but each would get slight concessions and would retire fro the conflict free with the laureis of a partial victory and free from the onus of defeat.

RACINE, Wis. Sept. 8 - The Hurlburt Manufacturing company made an assignment today. Assets, \$80,000, and it is asserted the were caracted into law.

Aldrich, republican of Rhode Island, spoke of the legislation of 1878 in reference to the Chicago failure.

Itabilities will be less. The company made wagon-making machinery and wagon hardware and was caught for \$20,000 in a recent Chicago failure.

LINSEED OIL IS INVOLVED

Outside Companies Giving the Trust a Hard Squeeze for Its Business.

PRODUCT AND STOCK BOTH VERY LOW

Pathway of the National Linseed Oil Company Made Extremely Rocky by Earnest Opposition-It Means Certain Death to Somebody.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is war between the big National Linseed Oil company and independent producers. It extends throughout the United States and to far countries and threatens destruction to one of the giants in the fight. The entire producing capacity of the country is involved on one side or the other and it seems since war to the death has been declared that something must break before peace is restered. While the conflict lasts consumers will be benefited by a reduction to the extent of about 25 per cent in the

price of oil. More than two years ago the Linseed Oil trust was formed. Later the mills of the trust, some forty-two in number, were merged into a corporation with a capital of \$18,000,000 under the title of the National Linseed Oil company. Fortytwo mills turned over their property and took trust stock, and almost an equal number were left outside an equal number were left outside because their owners could not get such terms as they desired for them, and as soon as the trust was ready for business or exceeded in any other industry. The trust's stock ruled low in the 20s when it should have been quoted 100 per cent above that figue on the exchange, the trust people said.

When the Row Commenced. At a conference an agreement was arrived At a conference an agreement was arrived at which has never been made public. It was known that the principal terms were on prices, and for some time quotations were firm at 49 cents per gallon, each side adhering to this price. It is said by friends of the trust that as the time for which the agreement was made approached an end, some of the outsiders offered to get in, but were refused. Friends fered to get in, but were refused. Friends of the outsiders said that a strong agreement to stand together to fight the giant was quistly made. quietly made However this may be, prices began to

drop, and when the original agreement expired a few days ago oil was offered at 36 cents, which producers say is about cost, with seed strong at \$1.03 per bushel. With falling prices of product, the price of trust stock began to dwindle and it can be bought today for somewhere between 14 and 15 as stock began to dwindle and it can be bought today for somewhere between 14 and 15, a decline of more than 10 points.

F. E. Pett it, who represents the Nationa Linseed Oil company in the Chicago district was seen at his office. He confirmed the rumors of war and said the situation now amounts to a case of the survival of the fitest.

est.
"Is your company attempting to force in outside concerns?" was asked.

Claims There is No Trust.

"No," he replied. "Our company has re-fused to take any of those fellows in. Prices are down to about cost of production and no one knows where it will end."

I. G. McCullough, secretary of the National Linseed Oil company, asserted that the decline in stocks and the fall in the prices of the commodity were due solely to

"We are confronted by this strange con-dition" observed Mr. McCullough. "We have no unusually large supply of the product. yet the price has been coming down." According to the manager of the National Linseed Oil Companys works there in no linseed oil trust to be broken up. "The National Linseed Oil company," aid he, "owns about forty branches, and

carries on the manufacture of oil in various places in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ne-braska and other states of the northwest, but it never possessed a monopoly and has never sought to create one. The company has simply extended its business and pur-chased every factory it had the means to acquire, but it has never been without powerful opposition."

COLORADO'S OUTLAWS.

Identity of the Two Dead Outlaws Who

Tried to Rob the Deica Bank, DELTA, Colo., Sept. 8 .- Two of the posse who started yesterday in pursuit of the bandit who, with two companions, held up the Farmers and Merchants bank, killing the cashier in doing so, returned here late this evening. They report having been within half a mile of the fugitive but their horses were inferior to his and they could not overtake him. Other parties are in pursuit and although the second parties are in pursuit and although the out iaw has taken to the mountains it is thought that he will be captured. His two companions, who were killed while attempt ing to get away with the bank's money, are still shrouded in mystery as to their identity, but they are thought to have been in the west for some time and to have robbed the

bank at Telluride in 1888.

Ex-Chief of Police Farley of Denver is of the opinion that they belong to the Mc-Carthy gang which operated so extensively in Oregon. It will be remembered that Tom McCarthy has been settled upon as the man who robbed D. H. Moffatt of the First National bank of Denver of some \$21,000 in broad daylight about four years ago. The gang has been partially dispersed. One of the McCarthys and Ras Lewis are now hav-ing a trial for bank robberies in Oregon. Bill and Tom are still at large and seem to

A short time ago Mr. Farley received word from an Oregon sheriff, who has been trailing the McCarthys for a long time, informing him that a recent clew had been ob tained to the whereabouts of the gang. The section mentioned was within a short dis tance of Delta. That is what gives Mr Farley a strong conviction as to their identity.

The names registered at the Central notel by the two bandits who were killed are James and Clarence Bradley and they appear to be brothers.

FOUND FLOATING IN THE LAKE,

Budy of H. B. Stout of Lincoln Discovered in Lake Michigan.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—It has been proven almost beyoud a doubt that the body found in the lake at the foot of Pearson street today is that of H. B. Stout, the son of W. H. B. Stout, a well known and formerly wealthy contractor of Lincoln, Neb. An old friend of the Stout family came to Sigmund's morgue this morn-ing and positively identified two photographs found on the body as pictures of the wife and child of the younger Stout. "I knew the whole family very weil, as I formerly lived in Lincoln," said the gentleman who recognized the picture. "W. H. B. Stout was formerly a prominent contractor and is well known all over Nebraska. The father is wealthy and the son never did nowthing see wealthy and the son never did anything, so when the elder Stout lost his wealth the son was stranded. His wife left him several years ago and has never lived with him several years ago and has never lived with him since. He never amounted to much, and for some time I guess he has been in hard luck. One foot was slightly crippled and they say that is the case with this body, so I think there is no doubt that it is the son of W. H. R. Stout."

On the inside of the cuffs "H. B. Stout" was stamped. In a pocket a return trip Grand Army of the Republic ticket to Lin-coln, Neb. was found and there was a dia-mond ring on the left hand. A letter was sent to W. H. B. Stout informing him of his son's death.

Shot Down by Mexicans TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 8. - Henry Gribble, one of the five men who was surrounded by the Mexicans on the Vermijo, came in last | age.

night and reported that he and one other of the five escaped to Catskill, from whence he came to ask Sheriff Kreuger for help to relieve his three companions. Deputy Sheriff Clark was sent back with him with instructions to employ all the deputies needed at Stonewall. Anxious Crowds Await the Decision of the English who are treme excitement. A dispatch from Pont in a state of extreme excitement. A dispatch from Pont is this afterneon says that part of the attempted to set fire to each wagons for the house in which the murderers were

Mr. Gribble says that when they rushed for the house in waich the murderers were a woman came out and waved a red flag and in a few minutes the hills were covered with Mexicans who commenced firing on the posse. One of the wounded men died before medical aid reached him. His name was Pete Morito. He was a Frenchman, who

kept a saloon at Aguilar. IN THE WHITE CITY.

Features Which Testerday Attracted Thou-

sands to the Fair Grounds.
CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Tomorrow is expected to be one of the memorable days at the World's fair. It will be Veteran's day and there will be a procession through the grounds under the suspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is expected there will be 50,000 veteras in fine. The new Liberty bell will be dedicated, smothered in flewers by thousands of school children. In addition California will keep open house in commemoration of the forty-third anniversary of the state's admission to the union and will distribute carloads of fresh fruit to visitors.

carloads of fresh fruit to visitors.

Utah also, assisted by its great choir, will add to the festivity of the occasion and the Transportation and Machinery buildings will display special features.

Texas day has been fixed for September 16. Governor Ireland and ex-Governor Hubbard will be the speakers. There will be music by Prof. Katzenberger and singing by Mrs. Katzenberger.

Mrs. Katzenberger.
The board of lady managers has secured a building for a permanent museum of women's industrial work.

Governor Flower presented the New York state building to Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, last night. It was decided at a meeting of the New York state commission that this disposition beautiful and the state of the New York state commission that the disposition of the New York state commission that the disposition of the New York state commission that the disposition of the New York state commission that the disposition of the New York state of t sition should be made of the property and Governor Flower was delogated to make the presentation speech. Mrs. Palmer responded by saying that the building would be made the home of all the exhibits sent by women to be placed in the permanent museum. The structure is the handsomest of the state

buildings.

Four great choirs saug in the chief choral competition of the Columbian Estiddfod in Festival hall this afternoon. It was the most important musical event of the great Weish festival. The competing choirs were the Cymrodoriau Choral society of Scranton, Pa., Dan Protherce director; the Salt Lake City Tabernacle choir, Evan Stephens director; the Seranton, Pa., Hayden Evans director, and the Western Reserve Choral union Scranton, Pa., Hayden Evans director, and the Western Reserve Choral union of Cleveland, J. Powell Jones director. Five thousand dollars was the first grand prize in this event, with gold medals, to the specessful conwith gold medals to the successful con-ductors. The prize for the second best ductors. The prize for the second chorus was \$1,000. This was the last day of the great live stock show. The pavilion was crowded. Never before, it is said, has such a show

ARMY ORDERS.

been seen.

Leaves of Absence Grapted Officers by the General Commanding.

Washington, Sept. 8 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Leave of absence for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from secruiting duty, is granted Captain Charles B. Hinton, Eighteenth infantry. Leave for five days, to take effect Septem

ber 10, is granted William H. Kell, Twentysecond infantry, recruiting officer.

Major James H. Lord, quartermaster, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of ability incident to the service, is retired from active service.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the service of the service of the service of the service. the completion of his duties in this city, is granted Major David L. Huntington,

The leave, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major John C. Mallory, corps of engineers, is extended three months n surgeon's certificate of disability Leave for two months, to take effect from August 25, is granted Lieutenant Colonel

Charles R. Greenleaf, deputy surgeon general.

The leave granted First Lieutenant Benjamin H. Randolph, Third artillery, is exendea sixteen days. Leave for one month, to take effect Sep tember 20, is granted Captain Jerauld A. Olmsted, Ninth cavalry, recruiting officer. Leave for six months, to take effect Oc-ober 12, with permission to go beyond sea.

s granted Second Lieutenant Herman Hall Fourth infantry, aide-de-camp. Leave for ten days is granted First Lieutenant Reuben B. Turner, Sixth infantry, cting assistant quartermaster.

Department of the Platte. Captains Charles H. Green and James M. Burns, First Lieutenant Edward Chynoweth and Second Lieutenant Henry G. Lyons Seventeenth infantry, are detailed as additional members of the general court martial

convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
The following named enlisted men will be granted furloughs by their respective pos commanders to the dates designated after their respective names. Upon the expiration of their furloughs, and on their own ap-plication, the enlisted men named will be lischarged from the service of the United tates: Sergeant Edward W. Davis, Troop Sixth cavalry, Fort Niobrara, Neb., from September 14 to December 13, 1893; Private John C. F. Arnold, Company C. Seventeenth infantry, Fort D. A. Rassell, Wyo., from September 14 to December 13, 1893; Private September 20 to December 19, 1893.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about October 12, 1893, is granted

Captain Augustus W. Corliss, Eighth infan-try, Fort Robinson, Neb. CATHOLIC CONGRESS

Dr. Egan's Address Causes Something of Sensation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 .- A number of the strongest men, intellectually, in the Catholic church in America discussed the subject of education today from a Catholic standpoint before a Catholic congress. The principal address was defivered by Bishop Keane of Washington, rector of the Catholic University of America, his topic being "Catholic Higher Education."

Higher Education."

Dr. Egan's address caused something of a sensation. He said a crisis had come in higher Catholic American education. It must eventually go backwards under the present conditions, Catholic colleges needed a firm insistence on some system which would make men rather than exotics. He condemned the study hall and dormitory arrangements for boys over the age of 16 as detrimental to the mental advancement of the student and his self-respect.

There was also a gap between the Catholic college and the higher parochial or public

college and the higher parochial or public school which ought without delay to be filled by the establishment of scholarships, which wo lid bring to the colleges the most studious and worthy classes of young men who were now attracted by scholarships to Harvard. Yaie and Cornell, The Catholic colleges needed endowment, but, more than all that, they needed scholarships. Lay professors of character and of nequirements were needed too. No college which was entirely manned by ecclesiastics could thoroughly do its work or obtain its proper effect on society in America.

CHICAGO, Sept 8.-Richard M. Hooley, the reteran theatrical manager, died this aftertoon. Death resulted from a disorder of the liver, which a severe surgical operation failed to relieve. "Uncle Dick," as he was

failed to relieve. "Uncle Dick," as he was familiarly known, was born in Dallina. County Mayo. Ireland, in 1822. It is said that Mr. Hooley built and managed more theaters than any man now living.

Viston, Ia., Sept. 8.—Hon. Joseph Dysart of Dysart, Ia., died this morning. He was lieutenant governor of this state from 1874 to 1878. He was a pioneer of this state, settling in Vinton in 1835. He was very prominent in public affairs up to within a few years ago and was about 75 years of age.

DECISIVE VOTE AGAINST THE MEASURE

There Were 419 Votes Against the Bill and Only Forty-One Cast in Its Favor -The Speeches that Were

Made.

London, Sept. 8 -A significant feature of the home rule discussion in the House of Lords was the fact that a special police force stood on guard in the Palace-yard in front of the House of Parliament in order to be ready for immediate action in case of a hostile demonstration against the lords, after division on the home rule bill. The House of Lords was crowded when the earl of Cranbrook, conservative, resumed the debate on the home rule bill. The lord high chancellor, Lord Herschell, during the course of his able plea for the bill, asked if things were left alone would there be no danger from the American sympathizers with the cause of Ireland.

Lord Herscheil admitted the difficulty of framing a home rule measure which would not be open to objection, but reminded his nearers they must not forget that a small number of men of English blood framed the number of men of English blood framed the United States constitution, which stood the test of 100 years and which had been the admiration of the world, "Surely," he continued, "we are not reduced to such a state of impotency as to be unable to improve the relations existing between the Irish and the English."

Presented a Brilliant Spectacle. The House of Lords presented a brilliant

and almost unprecedented spectacle when at 10 p. m. Lord Salisbury rose to deliver the last speech in opposition to the home rule bill. The house was filed in every part with people anxious to hear the decision of with people anxious to hear the decision of the lorus upon the measure which had been so long debated in and out of parliament. Not only was the house itself filled with peers but all the corridors and approaches thereto were realest. thereto were packed with people,

be in at the death." Prominent among the crowd were Rt. Hon.
Joseph Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Arthur
James Balfour, late chief sceretary for Ireland, and a host of minor lights of the
British political world. The United States
minister, Thomas F. Bayard, was also present
and received much flattering at the control of the contro and received much flattering attention from many of the prominent parliamentarians present. The side galleries were filled with the duchesses and countesses, their daughters and other ladies lucky enough to obtain admission. The peers were all in evening dress and fairly blazing with jewels.

In the diplomatic gallery could be retired. In the diplomatic gallery could be noticed the German, Austrian and Tuskish ambas-

sadors. The clergy of Great Britain was well represented no less than seventy bishops including the primate of all England (the archbishop of Canterbury), awaited the di-

Lord Salisbury was long and loudly cheered when he stood up to make the closing speech, and it was some time before he was allowed

to proceed.

Salisbury's Remarks. "No reason has been given by the government," said he, during the course of his remarks, "for introducing the bill. Every speaker on the government's side has displayed the greatest ingenuity in avoiding a discussion of the merits of the The proposed retention of the Irish members in the House of Commons is an outrage, so enormous and grotesque that I am surprised that any responsible government has dared to suggest it. [Cheers.] All the arguments of the government showed that its policy was one of despair. It had no right to take a step which endangered the existence, happiness and prosperity of the Irish people. [Cheers.] The men who would govern Ireland, should the bill bass.

are those who have been found guilty of criminal conspiracies. [Applause.]
"Should we not be in an infinitely worse position than at present if we entrusted Ireand to such men in the event of tro with the United States or any other foreign power. [Loud cheers.]
"If you allow this atrocious, treacherous

bill to pass you would be untrue to the duty which has descended to you from a splendid which has descended to you from a splendid ancestry." [Prolonged cheers.] The earl of Kimberly (liberal), twice sec-retary of state for the colonies, lord president of the council, followed the marquis of Salis-bury, and spoke for the bill on behalf of the

government. The earl's remarks failed to make any de cided impression upon his hearers. At the close of his speech the division was taken. The latter proceeding lasted over half ar iour and resulted in a vote of 419 againt the bill and 41 in favor of it.

ENGLISH RIOTS INCREASING.

Troops Sent to Suppress the Outbreak Among the Coal Miners. LONDON, Sept. S .- Riots in the coal mining districts are increasing and very serious trouble is anticipated. At Nottingham the strikers saturated three coal cars with tar, parafine and coal oil and sent them ablaze lown the incline toward the pit entrance They severely stoned the police who endeav ored to prevent the outrage. They were dispersed only after a desperate struggle In view of the serious outlook a detachment of northern regiments has been dispatched to the Midlands, and a Suffolk regiment and force of cavalry has been held in readiness to go at a moment's notice.

Lord Masham's colliery near Pontefract is badly wrecked. The colliery works were burned, and the total damage is very great. The rioting there yesterday evening the most serious description. A mob of 8,000 men attacked the place, and were met by the local authorities, headed by a magis trate and supported by twenty-five soldiers.

The magistrate read the riot act, but the mob continued pressing on. The officer in command warned them to disperse. The miners then stoned the troops and pressed onward until the soldiers were ordered to fire. A deadly volley followed and the rioters were driven backward, leaving eight wounded men, two of whom have since died, and they fled in disorder. This event has caused the greatest commotion in the district and thousands of angry men, wild with rage, are gathering about the spot where the shootin took place, threatening all kinds of incen diary vengeance.

Keeping Up the Work of Destruction. A dispatch received from Dewsbury. York shire, says that the miners are wrecking the

offices of a colliery near that place A force of cavalry, a number of police and a magistrate have been sent to the scene of the Birstall disturbances.

Great excitement and panic still prevail in the North Notts district, where the military

is on guard,
Disputches from Sheffield to the Asso ciated press announce that a large reinforce-ment of troops have arrived there and coal is being loaded under strong guards of police and soldiery.

Dispatches from Nottingham say that the attitude of the men there continues threat

The mine owners in the Wakefield dis-trict are panic stricken. Many of their pits have been wrecked. Thousands of pounds of damage has already been done, and the work of destruction continues. The local magistrates appear to be helpless. Several of the magistrates held a conference today and sent an urgent request for help to the war office, stating that a force of

at least 600 additional men was needed to

preserve order. Reports received here this evening from the districts announce that fur-the districts announce that fur-ther outrages have occurred in all parts of the districts. Crops have been destroyed, shops are pillaged, saloons are gooted and offices have been wrecked.

A dispatch from Pont says that part of the a attempted to set fire t and overthrow the tall cooliery. The soldiers a e coal wagons slice dispersed the rioters. When the d the rioters were threate to set fire to the residence of the colliery manager. The total authorities called for reinforcements, and a squadron of dragoons was sent to the

Riots are reported this evening at the Glass-Houghton, Frystone and Charleston

collieries.
The North Staffordshire miners have The North Stafforishire miners have agreed to resume work at the old wages.

There is great distress among the miners of Derbyshire. The men there are literally starving. One man died from starvation.

RIO DE JANIERO IS SPARED.

Revolted Navy Steams Away Without Bom-

barding the Brazilian Capital. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 8 - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-The Herald's correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that dispatches received there indicate that all is quiet in Rio de Janiero, Frazii. No bombardment of the capital by the rebellious naval squadron is now feared, because the war ships of other nations at present in the harbor have decided that they will not allow it. This act, no doubt, led the rebels to take their ships out of the bay yesterday, as I have already reported, without giving the artitlerymen in the fortress of Santa Cruz a chance to fire upon them.

The rebellious squadron is now at sea sailing for ports unknown, and what they will do next is causing President Peixoto lively apprehension. They may reappear in the harbor of Santos, in which city there is reported to be a lively and widespread feeling of disaffection toward the federal government, which Peixoto has caused to be unpopular with many.

Will Become Water Guerillas. It is believed the insurgents are planning

o carry on a sort of guerilla warfare by water along the coast and are proceeding south with the idea of combining forces with the Rio Grande do Sul insurgents. The general impression here, however, is

that the revolt will collapse through lack of any co-operation from land forces. The loyalty of Rio seems fully assured, moreover, and even a body of railroad employes, who tore up a portion of the track before the rebel ship left the harbor in order to prevent the prompt arrival of troops from Shuhable, have abandoned the idea of aiding the revolters and perfect quietude reigns in that city.

The Brazilian minister to Uruguay, who has just returned from the frontier after settling the international troubles there has had a long telegraphic conference with President Peixoto. Reports published in Buenos Ayres of a federal victory in Rio are untrustworthy. Telegraphic communication is still cut off.

Peace on the Border,

Reports from the Uruguayan frontier say that the Brazilian minister has taken strong measures to prevent further outrages by his countrymen upon Uruguayan citizens. The officers accused of responsibility for the murder of Lieutenant Cardoza have been arrested and will be court martialed. Cotonel Casto takes the place of General Fsidoro as chief of the garrison of Santa Anna and order has been re-established by the Brazilian minister and the chief of the army with the Uruguayan forces. By these steps communication between frontier towns has been reopened and

quiet prevails in them all. Word is sent by the Heraid's correspondent in Rivera that a battle has been fought with the Castilhistan revolutionists near San Gabriel in which 150 of the combatants were killed.

CHOLERA'S PROGRESS

England Has Been Invaded by the Dread Disease. LONDON, Sept. 8 -- Sir Walter Foster, parliamentary secretary of the local government board, replying to a question regarding the death of the House of Commonsochar woman, said in the House today that the case was a most suspicious one. He added, however, that there was no likelihood of an

Dr. Klein of the local government board reports that the preliminary examination of the remains of the charwoman employed in the House of Commons, who died yesterday, does not show that the disease was distin

guishable as Asiatic cholera.

At Grimsby there have been further deaths from cholera, among them being a son of the election agent of Sir William Vernor Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer. The young man was only ill for a few hours. The British medical journals, dis-cussing the outbreak of cholera, conclude that the disease was brought to Grimsby and Hull from Antwerp. It is announced that there have been n

cases at Hull since Wednesday, but it adds that there are thousands of cases of cholerale diarrhoea there.
Today it was announced there was one death from cholera at Grimsby yesterday and thirteen new cases, including some said to be cholerate diarrhoea, making a total of

fifty cases. At the Cleethorp hospital there are two cases of cholera. The suspicious cases at Islington, which at first were supposed to be cholera, are now pronounced not to be Asiatic cholera. A fatal case of cholera is reported

Morton, Gainsborough.

Rome, Sept. 8.—At Casino today five new cases and one death from cholera were re-At Naples there were two deaths, and at Palmero five new cases and five deaths from cholera.

Hambung, Sept. 8.—The British

Galena, from Rotterdam, has arrived with six cases of suspected cholera on board. One I the cases is already known to be Asiatic holera. ROTTERDAM, Sept. 8. - Three new cases and death from cholera were announced

here today. PEACE OF EUROPE THREATENED.

Frouble Between France and Slam Assumes a Most Serious Aspect.

Paris, Sept. 8 .- Inquiries at the British mbassy show that fresh complications, involving the peace of Europe, as well as serious disturbances in the east, have arisen between France and Siam-so serious, indeed, that Ambassador Dufferin has given up his intended trip to Switzerland.

[Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett,] BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE |-King Leopold has handed to the ministers, to be deposited in the archives with the new constitution, a sealed letter to be opened after his death. There are many conjectures as to its contents. One is that the king disapproves of the new constitution and declines to take the responsibility; or else bequeaths his advice as to future changes, for expresses his regret at the failure to provide for refer-

endum. Taperancie Choir Wint.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-The Mormon Tabernacle choir from Sait Lake was awarded the \$1,000 prize for which it competed here in the On the other hand ninety Welsh miners | choral contest at the World's fair.

DODGE COUNTY'S CANDIDATE

Lawyer Frick Has Received the Endorsement of the Snap Delegates.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

His Success Was Assured Before the Assembling of the Delegates-A Cut and bried Program Was

Carried Out. FREMONT, Sept. 8 .- [Special to THE BER.] The county convention to elect delegates to the republican state convention was held in this city this afternoon. A Frick delegation was elected and duly instructed for the

Elkhorn candidate, the railroad crowd hav-

ing captured three-fifths of the members of

the convention.
Chairman Ross L Hammond called the convention to order and read the published call from the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Tribune.
L. D. Richards nominated C. D. Marr for

emporary chairman, and he was elected without opposition.
W. J. Courtright was elected temporary

W. J. Courtright was elected temporary secretary.

The chair named the following as a committee on credentials: C. W. Hyatt, A. L. Briggs, R. J. Stimpson, M. C. Mitchell, George Marshall.

No credentials were submitted from Union, Elkhorn or Ridgeley precincts, full lists being presented from the other wards and precincts, showing 109 delegates on hand.

The report of the committee was accepted and the committee discharged. and the committee discharged.

The temporary organization was made per-

Frank Dolezal moved the selection of dele-Frank Dolezal moved the selection of delegrates to the state convention by call of the wards, and read a list that he had prepared with the assistance of L. D. Richards. The motion was seconded by Rondmaster Crocks of the Elkhorn.

Objection was made to the wording of the resolution, as the Maxwell men were not disposed to allow a ridge on the greater and disposed to allow a rider on the motion, and it was moved to elect one delegate at a time. The matter was discussed at some length,

The matter was discussed at some length, the Frick contingent arguing in favor of railroading the original motion, and the Maxwell men protesting against the adoption of a cut-and-dried program and the election of a cut-and-dried ticket. Richards Declares Himself.

Mr. Richards finally concluded that it was time to declare himself. He said that it was simply a question of Frick or Maxwell. He admitted that the slate named was in favor of Frick, and declared that all talk was a useless waste of time, 'as we have canvassed the situation and all know what the vote will be."

the vote will be."

The vote was taken by roll call on the amendment to elect one at a time, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 43; nays, 66.

This was a fair representation of the respective strength of the opposing factions. tions.

The vote was then taken on the original motion and it carried by the following vote:

Yeas, 69; nays, 40.

The Maxwell men moved a recess of five minutes to allow them to prepare a ticket, as they had not came to to the convention with a cut-and-dried slate. The Frick men voted against it on a viva

The Maxwell men pleaded for fair play, and the recess was finally ordered, after Hammond had secured the adoption of a motion calling for the adoption of a committee on resolutions. On reconvening the two lists of proposed delegates were read. J. J. King found his

house when demanded.

name on each and withdrew from both, as he was certain he could not serve two gods or candidates. The roll call resulted in the election of the Frick delegates by a vote of 70 to 39, and when it was announced the anti-Maxwell crowd indulged in a joyful demonstration.

On motion of Cleland the endorsement was made unanimous. Mr. Frick was called out and thanked the convention, promising that if elected he would serve all the people well and faithfully. He declared that neither success nor defeat would make any difference with his republi-canism, and that he had become a candidate on the broad principles of American citizen-ship. He wanted no more political asper-sions cast, as he had no desire to be elected on the ruin of friend or foe. He did not want his friends to cast any more personal reflections on his political foes, and only

asked of the delegates that they act well their parts.

Resolutions Submitted. Chairman Hammond of the committee on resolutions submitted the following report: resolutions submitted the following report:
Resolved, That the delegates to the republican state convention be requested to present the name of Hon. J. E. Frick as Dodge county's candidate for the position of justice of the supreme court, and that they use all honorable means to secure his nomination. The republicans of this county recognize in him a citizen of the most upright character, a thorough republican and a lawyer of undisputed and recognized ability, and who will bring to the beach high legal acumen and judical capacity and integrity. In presenting his name, it is done with no sense of disrespect for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, who has served faithfully for twenty years and who will retire from the beach with the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Postmaster Wolcott moved the addition of

Postmaster Wolcott moved the addition of the following paragraph: Resolved, That it is the sense of this conven-tion that if at any time during the republican state convention it shall become apparent that Mr. Frick cannot secure the nomination for justice of the supreme court, and that the vote of Dodge county would probably secure such nomination to Hon. Samuel Maxwell, the delegates from this county should give the solid vote of the county in favor of the nomi-nation of Judge Maxwell.

Scared the Frick Men.

This scared the Frick men half to death. and a dozen of them jumped to their feet to protest against it. Hammond insisted that Dodge county had but one candidate and that was Mr. Frick, first, last and all the time. He said; that the convention nad no business to anticipate contingencies that might arise in the state convention, but he said that if such a condition should arise as had been spoken of, he "would do the proper thing." He though his local pride would prompt him to do that. He knew that it would be bad policy to adopt the amendment, as it would handicap the delegation, even if it did not defeat the very purpose for which the dele-

The Maxwell men did not seem to take much stock in Hammond's idea of the "proper thing," and expressed a desire to have it put in black and white. Wolcott said the purpose of the amend-ment was not to defeat Frick, but to secure the nomination of Maxwell in case Frick

gates had been elected

was unable to get it.

The amendment was defeated on roll call, and a moment later the report of the committee was adopted.

A motion to adjourn met with general favor, and at 6:30 the members went

The delegates who will represent Dodge The delegates who will represent Dodge county at the state convention are: L. D. Richards, Ross L. Hammond, T. L. Matthews, E. D. Percy, Fred A. Burrill, N. J. Johnson, A. H. Briggs, Howard Van Dusen, Edward Feather, Thomas Fowler, W. H. Mead, S. W. Boyd, Andrew Linn, H. H. Meyer and E. W. Hooker. In the Hands of a Receiver.

tered in the past few days against the Rapid Transit and Power company, and as a conse-quence application was made for a receiver late this afternoon. Carl W. Haback of Omaha was appointed to fill the position.

BEATRICE, Sept. 8 .- [Special Telegram to

THE BEE |- Numerous suits have been en-

Burglars Make a Good Haul. AKRON, O., Sept. 8 .- Adams' Expres office was burglarized last night, evidently by persons familiar with the office. The reported amount stolen is over \$7,000. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.