THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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LITTLE HEADWAY IN SENATE

Morning Session Taken Up with Stewart's Resolution Concerning Senators' Honesty.

PROPOSAL TO FIX A DATE FOR THE VOTE

This Suggestion Meets with Some Opposition and No Compromise is Reached—Interesting Proceedings in the House—Cleveland Proposes Delay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—When the senate convened this morning Mr. Mills of Texas gave notice that he would address the senate tomorrow. Senator Stewart's resolution for a committee to ascertain whether some of the senators were interested in national banks, came up. Mr. Stewart addressed the senate in advocacy of it, but after a few moments he diverged into a general discussion of the silver question.

Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, favored the adoption of the resolution. He said there were hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people in the country who believed that much of the legislation of congress was influenced by the personal interests of senators and members. If they were mistaken it was due to senators and members that the people should be enlightened on the subject. Alluding to the democratic party, Mr. Allen said that when, for the first time in thirty years, it had an opportunity to enact remedial legislation for the people it had fallen. Democrats confessed that their platform was a fraud and a false pretense, and that the party had thus secured the votes of the people. Democratic senators, he said, must abandon their party and join the ranks of the populists, who were going to triumph in 1896.

Resolved on Repeal.

At 2 o'clock the repeal bill was taken up. Senator Voorhees asked that one week from today the general debate should close, with the understanding that amendments after that time be discussed under the five-minute rule until Saturday at 2 o'clock, when the vote should be taken. Mr. Voorhees said he did this in the utmost good faith and respect for every senator and the senate itself. If a majority of the senate was against repeal the fact should be known. If it was in favor of amending it that should be known. But as fair dealing men, let the senators come to some understanding when the vote might be expected to end their labors.

Mr. Dubois, republican, of Idaho, while appreciating the courtesy with which the senator from Indiana was conducting the debate, said the matter was too serious for undue haste, and the silver senators were eager to have a fair discussion. He therefore objected to the request of Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. Voorhees said nothing was further from his purpose than to interfere with legitimate and wholesome debate. He (Voorhees) was a better friend of silver today than any man who resorted to obstructive methods to keep this miserable law on the statute book. He could not allow anybody to say that he would be in haste to destroy silver money. He expected, when the Sherman act was repealed, to engage in bringing about a proper system of coinage, as he had in the past. As objection was made, his request to fix the time to take the vote would be renewed.

Mr. Shoup, republican, of Idaho then addressed the senate in opposition to the bill.

Senator Dolph, republican, of Oregon, followed Shoup, and did not believe that with free coinage at 16 to 1, or 20 to 1, or any other ratio, the concurrent circulation of gold and silver could be secured. Could the United States ignore the action of the great commercial countries of the world in regard to silver?

On the motion of Senator Voorhees the senate went into executive session and shortly thereafter adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Discussion on the Printing and Publishing of Government Documents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The house today, after a practical suspension of business since last Saturday when the rules were adopted, took off its coat and went to work.

Mr. Talbert of South Carolina took advantage of what promised to be another day of enforced idleness and, for the reason, as he expressed it, that "the people were crying for relief," presented for immediate consideration a resolution instructing the banking committee to report a bill for the issue of $150,000,000 in treasury notes for distribution among the people. Of course the house simply guffawed at this proposition. A hundred resolutions brushed it aside and the house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill providing for the printing and distribution of government documents. The rest of the afternoon was spent in general debate upon this measure.

Economy in Public Printing.

The bill contains 102 sections, covers sixty-two pages, and consumed in its reading one hour and forty minutes. It deals with the entire question of the printing and distribution of public documents, and substitutes for the old plan a system proposed by a joint committee of the house and senate at the last session. It aims at economy by the appointment of a bureau through which all documents shall be sent out, thus reducing largely the number of employes by concentration; prevents the extensive duplication that now results from the existence of the many different sources from which public documents are distributed. The bill was read to empty benches, but when Chairman Richardson of the printing committee arose at the conclusion of the reading to explain its provisions the loungers strolled in from the lobbies and hung over the railings. As Mr. Richardson proceeded more interest was manifested and he was soon going ahead under a running fire, which indicated considerable latent opposition to the scheme of the bill.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa objected to the section permitting the public printer to sell duplicate stereotype or electrotype plates from which any government publication was printed at a price which will give the government 10 per cent profit. He declared that in the case of publication of scientific and other valuable works this provision opened the door to favoritism toward certain papers and was radically wrong in principle.

Pleading for Public Pap.

Mr. Richardson expressed a willingness to modify this section. He referred in detail to some of the economies of the bill and corrected some of the erroneous impressions prevalent as to its provisions. He said that the passage of the bill would correct one of the most faulty and extravagant branches of the government and save at least $250,000 per year.

At the conclusion of two hours weary general debate the bill was considered by sections under the five-minute rule. A wrangle immediately ensued over the section of the bill providing for advertisements for paper proposals in one republican and one democratic newspaper in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Several members thought the newspapers in their particular cities ought to have a share of this public pap. Mr. Hayes of Iowa tried to secure an amendment to include newspapers in all cities of over 250,000 inhabitants, but failed, and then Asbury Carruth of Kentucky, in a grandiloquent speech, presented a plea for adding Louisville to the list. He spurned the suggestion that the people of Louisville read the St. Louis or Cincinnati papers, declaring that Louisville had the greatest paper of the south (the Courier-Journal), edited by the author of the "Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform," and protesting against excluding it from the privileges.

Mr. Mercer of Nebraska followed with an eloquent plea for Omaha, and so much strength was developed in favor of these amendments that Mr. Richardson, who has charge of the bill, concluded to adjourn the house as the only means of defeating them.

MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

Course Suggested by the White House for the Representatives to Pursue.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The administration has altered its determination with reference to the Everett bill extending the time limit allowed under the Geary act for the Chinese to register to September 1, 1894. Last night at a conference held at the residence of Secretary Carlisle, at which, in addition to the secretary of the treasury, there were present Secretary Gresham, Attorney General Olney and Representative Geary of California, members of the administration expressed the opinion that the bill ought to be pushed through both houses at once, and the intention was manifested of insisting upon going ahead with the bill today in the house. Geary, however, pointed out radical defects in the bill, which would render its effect nugatory. He also declared the extension of the time for registering should be reduced to six months; that the term "Chinese labor" should be specifically defined, and the imprisonment clauses should be modified. He also wanted a provision inserted for photographing all Chinese who registered.

It was finally decided to agree to these modifications, and accordingly today the bill was referred by the foreign affairs committee to a subcommittee which will meet tomorrow night.

Today it developed that Mr. Cleveland himself is not anxious to press the bill, for fear it will complicate matters in the senate, in fact, he is in favor of the house folding its hands and doing nothing until the senate acts on the Sherman repeal bill. This has been apparent for several days with reference to the Tucker bill repealing the existing federal election laws. While the house leaders have no desire to embarrass the president in his fight in the senate, they will not agree to the policy advanced by the white house. The Tucker bill will not reach the stage of debate this week, but early next week, if the present policy controlling the destinies of the house is adhered to, the Tucker bill will go into the arena of debate. In the meantime the Everett bill will be calmly modified in committee, and possibly next week the amended bill will be pressed in the house.

ARGUED BOTH WAYS.

Manufacturers Before the Ways and Means Committee Do Not Agree.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—When Chairman Wilson called the ways and means committee to order this morning there were but seven members present. The National Manufacturers association was represented by T. A. Austrian of Chicago, F. Mohr of New York and Joseph G. Seister of Cincinnati, who urged the committee to give them free raw materials.

The plate glass industry was represented by E. A. Hitchcock, president of the Crystal Plate Glass company of St. Louis; Edward Ford, president of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, and A. G. Howard, president of the Howard Plate Glass company, Pittsburg. Mr. Hitchcock asked that the committee should not disturb the existing rates of duty on plate glass.

The reports from the collar and cuff and shirt industry in this country were heard. Mr. Morris of the firm of Van Horne & Griffin of New York appeared in the interest of importers of window glass and recommended a reduction of duties.

The next speaker was Mr. Lovering of Boston of the Arkwright club, who explained that the club was composed of cotton manufacturers of New England who represented a capital of $70,000,000. He argued for a continuation of the protective system.

F. H. Wright of Warren, Pa., objected to the tax imposed on the importation of cattle, and said is the tax was high it operated as a prohibitive tariff.

WESTERN UNION BURNED OUT.

Telegraphic Service From Washington Interfered With by Burning Wires.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A fire in the cupola through which all the wires of the Western Union Telegraph company in this city pass totally destroyed the service of that company tonight. The fire broke out at 6 o'clock and was discovered by pedestrians on the street. The building had neither fire escapes nor standpipes, and the firemen had great difficulty in reaching the flames. The heat quickly began to melt the wires and they fell in an entangled mass across the street, and, as they came in contact with the electric wires, they made quite an electric display. The loss will be felt especially on account of the obstruction of business. The fire is supposed to have originated in the crossing of an electric light wire. The loss of the Western Union wires greatly interfered with the circulation of news from the capital, though the Postal company did splendid work.

Miss Melton's Assailants Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Gresham has received a report from the United States minister at Constantinople regarding the outrageous assault on Miss Melton, a Presbyterian missionary from Iowa. The report says the Turks suspected of being concerned in the outrage have been arrested and taken to the capital of the province for trial. The impression that the population of Mosul, the capital, is largely Mohammedan and therefore bitterly opposed to the missionary element, is erroneous. Nearly all the people of the province are Greek Christians.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Assistant Secretary of the interior Reynolds has rendered a decision holding that the widow of a deceased pensioner has no right under the law to make and prosecute an original claim for a rerating of her husband's invalid pension. This overrules a decision rendered in the last administration.

The senate confirmed the nomination of Albert S. Willis of Kentucky, minister to the Hawaiian Islands.

Russia Shuts Down on Silver.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Russia has ordered the stoppage of the coinage of silver bars or abrated silver coin for individuals and the importation of foreign silver coin, except Chinese lamb. The order is not of great significance, as the silver circulation of Russia is small.

Identifying the Train Robbers.

OSAGE, Kan., Sept. 13.—The suspected train robbers, Curry and Reuhl, now in jail in this city, have in part been identified by the engineer, fireman, conductor and brakeman of the pilaged train, who came in today and immediately proceeded to the jail for the purpose of identification. The McDuffie brothers have not so far been identified, but it is thought that either Baggageman William Lightkine or some of the robbed passengers will, when they arrive, be able to identify one of them as the tall man who robbed the passengers. Joe Reynolds, who was arrested at Arkansas City yesterday as the fifth man connected with the robbery, has been released, having proved an alibi.

Latest of the Train Robbery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The amount secured by the Lake Shore train robbers is now put at $10,000. The chief detectives of Chicago put little credence in the story that Bill Dalton, the notorious southwestern train robber, had anything to do with the robbery. According to the best information the gang consisted of seven men, of whom two were colored.

SUFFERING FROM SUNSTROKE

Heat on the Borders of Cherokee Strip Laying Out Many Thousands.

EXCITEMENT WITH THUGS AND SHARPERS

Gamblers Shot Three Members of a Vigilance Committee and Threw Their Bodies in a Well—Booths to Remain Open All Night.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 13.—Heat that was registered on the thermometer at 100° in the shade, the air filled with a suffocating dust and one of Kansas' noted hot winds blowing across the prairies as if straight from the mouth of a seven-times heated furnace, were the severe conditions that the boomers along the Cherokee line were forced to endure today.

Some could not endure them and succumbed. Some rallied, but others died. At this place over fifty were overcome by the heat, most of them being among those who were standing in line before the registration booths. Of those stricken, six have died, while others are in a dangerous condition. At Caldwell there were twenty cases of sunstroke, two resulting in deaths. At Orlando twenty-two sunstrokes were reported and two deaths, and at Hennessey eighteen, with one death. The sun went down in a clear sky tonight and the indications are that tomorrow will be a repetition of today.

Will Register Day or Night.

The crush at the registration booths here has become so great that from now on they will be kept open twenty-four hours, with day and night forces of clerks at work. During the three days ending tonight 4,230 certificates were issued. If the same proportion is maintained for the three succeeding days the number of homeseekers who will make the race for homes at noon Saturday will be in the neighborhood of 15,000.

The total number of certificates does not indicate the number of homeseekers, for most of the boomers take out certificates for both homesteads and town lots.

Going for the Gamblers.

Sergeant Morgan brings word from Orlando of a terrible tragedy that occurred there yesterday. Owing to the numerous thefts and depredations occurring there the Strippers last night formed a vigilance committee. They arrested John Ferris, a shell worker, forced him to refund the money secured from the victims, gave him thirty lashes on the bare back and drove him from the camp. Richard Martin, John Seabold and David Winters, three prominent members of the vigilance committee, went to a gamblers' tent near the Arlington hotel for the purpose of making an arrest. The crowd of gamblers and thugs who were gathered from Oklahoma and Texas, and some who were driven out of Arkansas City, gathered about them with knives and pistols, and in a moment's time there were three bodies bleeding on the floor of the tent. The gamblers and their friends picked up the bodies and carrying them to a public well near by cast them in. It was but a few moments until the angry Strippers gathered around the well, when the bodies were taken out. Some man giving information as to where the deed was committed, a rush was made for the tent, only to find that the gamblers had all escaped. The tent was demolished and searching parties are scouring the country in every direction.

From Whisky Bottle to Revolver.

At 3 o'clock this morning a serious fight took place near the booths here. A gambler drove out in a carriage with two women to see the sights. A couple of drunken soldiers took after the women and their companion attempted to defend them. He took a bottle of whisky out of his pocket and proceeded to beat one of the soldiers over the head with it. The soldier tried to get at his revolver, but his attempt was not successful and the other soldier got it and commenced to shoot wildly. He created a panic among the boomers, who fled in all directions. The sheriff coming up at this time on a horse got in line of the bullets and his horse was killed. The officer and other troopers, however, made a dash forward and secured the drunken soldiers.

The Santa Fe brought in sixty-five carloads of homeseeking excursionists today, some of them to take up homesteads, but the big majority came simply to see the fun and will return after it is all over.

The "sooner" is trying to get in his work again. At Orlando today the soldiers brought fifty-three "sooners" into camp and more are reported to be concealed along the streams in the forbidden land.

The men who were captured yesterday protest that they crossed the border in good faith. They all bear certificates of registration and they claim that they thought the certificates entitled them to enter the Strip and take up homesteads. Their story was not credited and they were deprived of their certificates and will not be permitted to take up land.

Genuine Homeseekers Only.

The boomers at Orlando, in order to get rid of speculators, will not permit any one in the line to sell his place. In consequence the line thinned out materially today and is now composed of bona fide homeseekers. Two of the twenty persons who were overcome by the heat today have died, one of them being Kate Sayles of McPherson, Kan. The name of the other is not known. This has been the hottest day of the season and the suffering among the boomers is intense.

Reports from Stillwater are that hundreds are arriving there every hour and it is said that since Monday the crowd has been almost as large as here. A band of Texans left there today and came to Orlando, hoping to register more quickly, but they were disappointed and in the afternoon they put their horses on cars and went to Arkansas City.

Excursionists Come in Crowds.

The Rock Island took forty-three carloads of people into Caldwell today and added at least 3,000 people to the 20,000 now there. Only a small number of these were homeseekers, the majority being excursionists who have come to look on. The heat there today was dreadful and thirty-two sunstrokes are reported, with two fatalities. Most of the people overcome were those waiting in line before the registration booths. The two men who died were both old and weak. Their bodies were taken to their camps by their friends, and the cases have not been reported to the coroner.

At Hennessy, just south of Caldwell, in Oklahoma, the prostrations from heat numbered eighteen. James Gordon, one of the victims, died. The suffering by reason of the heat did not diminish the ardor of the homeseekers and the line before the registration booth maintained its old size.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has undertaken to relieve the suffering here caused by lack of water. The suggestion was made by the Leavenworth society, which pledged a sum of money to pay the expense of hauling water from Arkansas City to the booths south of here. The societies here adopted the plan with enthusiasm and three water carts full of free water were put into service today.

Correspondents File a Kick.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 13.—Protests against the present conduct of registration and the injustice to the homeseekers in compelling them to stand for days in the sun and dust almost without hope of finally getting registered has aroused the newspaper correspondents here to the necessity of putting the matter squarely before the secretary of the interior, and they sent him the following telegram:

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 13, 1893.—Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.: In the name of the papers we represent we respectfully ask that you take immediate steps to alleviate the suffering of the homeseekers who are seeking registration at booth No. 9 in this city. The booth is situated on a dusty road four miles away from water and shelter. The weather is extremely hot and hot winds are blowing a gale. The suffering is great, and a large number of home seekers have been stricken down and some have died. Registration is progressing slowly, and thousands of men are compelled to stand in line for days exposed to the sun, dust and thirst. Can you not cause the booth to be removed to this city and put on a larger force of clerks or abandon registration at once? For the honor and welfare of the administration we beg you to take immediate action. Humanity demands it."

Hottest of the Summer.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13.—This was the hottest day of the season. At 3:30 the thermometer at the bureau of the weather office registered 102°, a rise of 25° since 8 o'clock. The next warmest day was July 14, when the thermometer went up to 97°.

A hot wind prevailed in Kansas all day, and it is feared that corn and other vegetation, which have suffered badly from the drouth, have been further materially damaged.

WICHITA, Sept. 13.—The government thermometer here reached 104° today. Such warm weather was never known here at this time of the year.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 13.—Today was the hottest day of the season. The thermometer registered 100° in this city.

At Abilene, Tex., the mercury reached 104°.

TOPEKA, Sept. 13.—This was the hottest day of the season. The mercury stood at 100° in the shade for six hours and the wind from the south was scorching and cut short the late corn.

IN FEAR OF YELLOW FEVER.

Numbers of People Fleeing from Brunswick, Ga., to Escape the Disease.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Sept. 13.—W. Killian, a German shoemaker, died this morning of yellow fever.

Another suspicious death was reported at the city hospital, the person being a Norwegian who was being treated for consumption. He has been sick for time. Dr. Guiteras, after holding an autopsy pronounced it a case of yellow fever. This evening late a report was heard that one of Cox's children was sick. This is the same family that caused so much excitement in the previous panic by picking up a sick child and running away with it to escape the government's doctors. The boy who is now sick is said to have been wading a pond of stagnant water all day Sunday. Dr. Guiteras was seen tonight and positively refuses to make any statement. It is supposed that he will have his assistants here at once.

A number of people left on today's train. There are a great many people who have returned and a great many did not leave before who have no means to go on, but all seem to take the matter calmly though everything is as gloomy as can be. A large number of the old refugees express a determination to remain here. The railroads schedule a rate made in accordance with the circumstances.

Telegraphic Communication.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—At the office of the Brazilian consul general it was stated that no news had been received from Rio since the trouble began.

Contradicting dispatches were posted on the bulletin board of the coffee exchange today concerning the raising of the embargo on telegraphic communication with Brazil by the government of that country. The first dispatch was from Secretary of State Gresham, and read as follows:

President of the Coffee Exchange, New York City: Following telegram just received from minister at Brazil says: Telegrams may be transmitted written in the language, vised by the minister of the marine.

Later Superintendent A. St. G. Walker of the exchange telegraphed as follows to the Commercial Telegram bureau in London:

We have new cipher for Rio market through private advices. We do not understand why you do not telegraph. Cables may be sent if vised by the minister of marine.

He received this reply:

We have sent telegrams direct to the minister of marine, but the Eastern Cable company has cancelled the telegrams owing to dispatches just received saying that the president has forbidden the further transmission of dispatches.

Fearing a Raid on the Banks.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 13.—The little city of Aurora is under arms. On August 7 Charles and George McCune and G. L. Brown, now under arrest on the charge of holding up the 'Frisco train at Mound Valley, registered at an Aurora hotel. Several other suspicious characters called to see them and then disappeared. All the gang hung around the banks and seemed to be closely watching them. The other day a man went through the city answering the description of one of the robbers and our officers started out to arrest him. A pitched battle ensued and eventually the man escaped, though it is thought he was wounded. The people of Aurora believe a gang of robbers has headquarters near there somewhere and the business men, fearing a raid on the banks, have reinforced themselves with Winchesters.

Couldn't Fight without Food.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 13.—The convicts who refused to work in the Lone Rock mine at Tracy City yesterday came out of the mine this morning. The supply of food became exhausted and they concluded to surrender.

The guards who entered the mines captured the weapons which the mutinous convicts had prepared for use. They were a gas pipe loaded with spikes and nails, with dynamite caps; a mortar, made of powder cans, loaded with spikes, nails and chains, and a second gas pipe loaded with iron. There were fifteen kegs of powder scattered along the entry, with fuse in them, all ready to touch off.

Two of the guards, through mistake, fired upon a party sent to relieve them, and two men were slightly injured.

Notorious Horse Thieves Captured.

LEBANON, Ky., Sept. 13.—William Davis and Miss Gusta Cooley, members of the most dangerous and notorious gang of horse thieves that has ever operated in this state, have been captured at Riley, Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and placed in jail at Livingston, Tenn. Efforts are being made to get the governor of Tennessee to consent to his being sent to this county for trial.

The woman is very communicative and regards the matter as being very romantic. It is thought she will betray the entire gang through fear of a mob that is threatening to hang both unless they make a full confession.

Trusts Cannot Agree.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—After a hot discussion lasting three hours the conference between the whisky trust and the American Distillery company a recess was taken without reaching an agreement. The trust distributes its products through the company east of Pittsburg. The company wants an explicit agreement with the trust to secure the continuance of this arrangement. The recent move of the trust to establish its own agencies brought about a meeting. Eastern men are threatening to establish a distillery of their own in case they cannot get favorable terms.

Swedish Methodist Conference.

GALESBURG, Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The northwest Swedish Methodist conference today decided on a division into three smaller conferences, as follows: Central Illinois, Indiana, Ohio; the western parts of New York and Pennsylvania and Racine, Wis.; western Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, northern Minnesota, Wisconsin (except Racine), northern part of Michigan and the Dakotas.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—The big lumber firm of Bell, Cartwright & Co. went into the hands of a receiver today after judgments on notes aggregating $40,000 had been obtained.

RIO BOMBARDED BY REBELS

Reports of an Assault on the Brazilian Capital Come from Europe.

INSURGENT NAVY FIRES UPON THE CITY

Representatives of Foreign Powers Notified in Time to Withdraw All the Vessels from the Harbor—Fate of the City in Doubt.

ROME, Sept. 13.—The Italian government has received a dispatch from Rio Janeiro dated yesterday saying that Admiral Demallos informed the representatives of the foreign powers at Rio that the vessels of the insurgent squadron would open fire on the city's defenses at 9 o'clock this morning. The forts in the bay will be first attacked separately, it is believed, and upon the result of this bombardment the future movements of the rebels will be decided. In consequence of this announcement arrangements were made to send foreign warships and merchant vessels at Rio to positions outside the line of fire. A British gunboat was to leave the bay early this morning to warn all incoming vessels to stay off the coast until the result of the bombardment was learned. Much anxiety is felt at Rio as to the fate of the city in event of the success of the rebels, for in spite of the dispatches sent by the government there are doubts as to the loyalty of the forts in the bay. It is asserted that the garrisons will exchange shots, haul down their colors, and join the rebels. The government, however, seems confident of the garrisons' loyalty and that of the troops in the city, even if the forts surrender.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Advices to the Associated press from London and Paris confirm the reports from Rome that the rebel warships propose to bombard Rio this morning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Another telegram received by Secretary Gresham from Rio de Janeiro indicates a relaxation of the censorship over the telegraph communication with Brazil, saying that communication with the country had been restored. Nothing was said in the dispatch concerning the bombardment of the city, which was reported to have taken place today.

TROUBLE WITH THE YOUNG CZECHS.

Several Articles of the Constitution Suspended by the Emperor.

PRAGUE, Sept. 13.—News from Vienna states that Emperor Franz Josef has sanctioned the decree of the ministry suspending articles of the constitution bearing on citizens' rights and suspending trial by jury for one year in this city and the surrounding districts of Weinberge, Karolinenthal and Smichow owing to the agitation in favor of home rule for Bohemia. The clauses suspended include the freedom of the press and the right of holding public meetings. The leaders of the young czechs are making menacing speeches. Serious riots are anticipated. The military are confined to the barracks and public buildings are strongly guarded.

Tonight there is much disorder in the streets. The police are breaking up all the young Czechs' meetings and banquets and several important arrests are contemplated or have already been made. Revolutionary cries and speeches, songs and literature are to be heard or found in all parts of the city and the disturbed districts. Any moment may bring about a conflict which will drive the people to madness.

The streets of this city are being patrolled by squads of police and detachments of cavalry. Ammunition has been served out to the troops and reinforcements are held in readiness to be sent into the agitated districts and to this city at short notice.

The Prager Zeitung, the official paper of the city, says that the populace has been violently stirred up by the ruthless faction; that the latter has scared the ordinary forces of the government and they are no longer adequate.

Restrictions, it adds, which the law permits are necessary in order that more drastic measures may be adopted.

Four Czech newspapers and all the Czech clubs in the city have been suppressed.

Action of Argentina's Senate.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 13.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that the senate has approved the boundary treaty between Argentina and Chili. He also reports that the executive has resolved in the case of subsequent revolutions in any of the provinces, to order the intervention of federal troops whether it is asked for or not.

France Declines British Demands.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Figaro says the French government will decline the British demands for the creation of a buffer state in Siam, but will revert to the first idea of forming a kingdom at Luang Prabang. France would thus create a realm as big as Cambodia.

DUTY BEFORE DRINKS.

Chief Arthur Sustains U. P. Officials on the Catskill Decision.

Yesterday the Union Pacific won a victory right in the camp of its employes.

Some months ago five men, while working on the Catskill branch of the Union Pacific, were reported as drinking while on duty. The men were suspended pending investigation and after a careful hearing were dismissed from the service. General Manager Dickinson reviewed the case but found no ground for changing the verdict.

The men then brought the facts before the grievance committees of the orders represented, and these men had a conference, in fact several conferences, with Mr. Dickinson. The latter finally agreed to refer the matter to Grand Chief Arthur and Grand Conductor Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors. Mr. Dickinson refused to give the evidence in his possession to the local committee on the ground that it would involve men who ought to be protected.

Grand Chief Arthur and A. B. Garretson, assistant grand conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, arrived Tuesday and, accompanied by Mr. Vroman of the grievance committee, they held a conference with General Manager Dickinson at which time the evidence in the possession of the company was submitted. It was taken under advisement and yesterday afternoon the committee again called upon Mr. Dickinson to give him its decision in the Hammond case. In the absence of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Clark met the chiefs of organized labor. The latter stated that from the conclusive evidence submitted to them the company was perfectly justified in discharging the men.

After a brief chat with the president and later with the general manager, Messrs. Arthur and Garretson left for their homes in the east, and Mr. Vroman returned to North Platte.

Bore the Mark of the Asylum.

TOPEKA, Sept. 13.—Having secured evidence that something was crooked about the Topeka Asylum for the insane, officers were sent to the farm of Isaac Lane, adjoining the asylum, and a search was made today. One thousand feet of lumber, 60,000 of shingles, all kinds of tools, including axes, saws, etc., all bearing the asylum mark, were found concealed in the house, barn and outbuildings. Canned goods which have also been taken from the wareroom [illegible]

Treasurer Warte of the Board of Charities is here investigating the matter, and has telegraphed the other members to be here tomorrow. Warrants for the arrest of Lane and a half dozen subordinates will be sworn out by the county attorney.

GENERAL DODGE PRESIDENT.

Army of the Tennessee Further Honors Connecticut Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The annual banquet of the Army of the Tennessee was held at the Palmer house tonight. The banquet was somewhat less formal than on former occasions and not over 200 members of the society were present. The prominent speakers of the evening were: Father Thomas Sherman, Colonel Cornelius Cable, General James A. Williamson and Governor McKinley of Ohio. The memory of the old commanders of the army who have passed away was drank standing and in silence, but for the most part the banquet was one of unrestrained pleasure and hilarity. Governor McKinley responded to the toast, "The Volunteers."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, General G. M. Dodge; vice presidents, Colonel E. C. Dawes, Captain John Y. Stone, Colonel D. C. Coleman, General R. W. Healy, Captain John M. McAuley, Captain P. M. Collender, Captain John R. Gamiolfo, Captain Charles O. Patico, Captain A. Law, Major A. Willison, Lieutenant Clark, Colonel Fred Welker; corresponding secretary, General Andrew Hickenlooper; recording secretary, Colonel Cabel; treasurer, General G. M. Force.

KIDNAPED BY HIS FATHER.

Parents Fight for Possession of Their Little Four-Year-Old Boy.

When little Adolphus Page reaches the years of manhood he will have several remembrances of having been a bone of contention and a thorn in the side of his parents during his young and tender existence. He will also have some remembrances of having been habeas corpused through half a dozen courts and then stolen a few times.

Adolphus is but 4 years of age, but he has been a familiar figure in the courts of this county, having been forced before the judges simply because his parents could not agree as to which one should buy him the shoes and stockings.

The elder Pages, E. M. and Fannie, husband and wife, do not live together, and Adolphus is evidence of a wedding that was consummated some six or seven years ago. When they divided the household furniture, little Adolphus fell to the wife, and for a time she had charge of his education and welfare, but as time rolled along E. M., who feeds the furnaces over at the Range block, coveted the child, and one pleasant afternoon, a few weeks ago, while he was walking along one of the streets of the city, he discovered the boy, and picking him up in his arms he took him away with him.

Then it was that the mother rushed into the probate court, where she secured a habeas corpus, which, aided by an officer, located the hiding place of father and son. The case was tried and the finding of the court was that the mother was entitled to the custody of the infant. On the day of the issuance of the order the baby was turned over to Mrs. Page and since then she has had him with her until yesterday morning. But he is with her no longer, as he has gone with the father and has passed beyond the jurisdiction of the courts of Douglas county.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mrs. Page and little Adolphus were walking south on Seventeenth street and as they neared Capitol avenue Page popped from his hiding place in the shade of a clump of trees. Seizing Adolphus and smothering his cries he carried him to a buggy that was in waiting and jumping into the vehicle he gave the driver some hurried instructions and a moment later father and son were whirling away toward the other side of the river.

WANTS CLEVELAND KILLED.

Pension Attorney Urges Veterans to Annihilate the President and Others.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—A pension attorney whose name the pension officials refuse to divulge has been writing letters to the suspended pensioners of this district advising them to kill President Cleveland, Secretary Hoke Smith, Commissioner Lochren and all others connected with the recent rulings of the department suspending the payment of certain pensions. A copy of the letters has been forwarded to the interior department. It is probable the attorney will be arrested for treason. It is said he is a Grand Army man and pensioner.

EMBEZZLING CITY TREASURER.

Seattle Robbed of Cash to the Amount of About Three Hundred Thousand.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 13.—The Post Intelligencer offered editorially last night to give $500 to any worthy charity if City Treasurer Adolph Kinz could produce $300,000, which, according to the last statement of the comptroller, should be in the treasury. The finance committee of the council immediately investigated and found only $70,000 in the treasury. It is believed Kinz is in British Columbia.

Five Hundred Perished.

TUNIS, Sept. 13.—Of 900 pilgrims who went to Mecca May 4, 500 perished of cholera and other diseases.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Fire at Washington Cuts Off the Bureau's Service for the Time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The weather bureau has no wires to Washington and has informed the Associated press that there will not be a weather report tonight.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Sept. 13.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of past four years:

	1893	1892	1891	1890
Maximum temperature	93°	86°	80°	66°
Minimum temperature	65°	49°	47°	36°
Average temperature	80°	57°	63°	51°
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.00

Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1893:

Normal temperature	66°
Excess for the day	14°
Deficiency since March 1	161°
Normal precipitation	.11 inch
Deficiency for the day	.11 inch
Deficiency since March 1	2.01 inches

Reports from Other Points at 8 p. m.

STATIONS	Temperature	Highest temperature	Lowest temperature	Precipitation	Weather
Omaha	70	92	60	.00	Clear
North Platte	72	94	60	.00	Clear
Kearney	68	94	54	.00	Clear
Chicago	76	84	64	.00	Clear
St. Louis	82	90	68	.00	Clear
St. Paul	70	84	60	.00	Clear
Davenport	76	86	66	.00	Clear
Kansas City	78	102	56	.00	Clear
Denver	76	78	56	.00	Clear
Salt Lake City	82	94	66	.00	Clear
Rapid City	66	74	52	.00	Cloudy
Huron	62	74	46	.00	Cloudy
Bismarck	70	78	50	.00	Clear
Valentine	74	84	56	.00	Clear
St. Vincent	64	74	46	.00	Clear
City of Mexico	70	72	46	.00	Part cloudy
Miles City	64	70	46	.00	Part cloudy
Galveston	82	86	80	.00	Clear

GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.

MAKING A DESPERATE FIGHT

Pollock's Alleged Assailant on Trial at Logan, Ia.

STRONG TESTIMONY OF THE STATE

Efforts of the Prisoner's Friends to Discredit the Statements of Those Who Witnessed the Attack of the Robber.

LOGAN, Ia., Sept. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—All but two of the jury empaneled for the trial of Frank Shircliff, alias "Kid" McCoy, accused of the Pollock robbery are farmers from different parts of this county. Attorneys King and Roadifer appear for the state, while the defendant is cared for by S. H. Cochran. Much interest is manifested. The court house is crowded. Many strangers are here either as witnesses or spectators. Superintendent Murray of the Chicago agency is present representing the Pinkertons.

The prosecution, after introducing the testimony of the victim and the conductor of the train, brought forward Mr. Shaw of Omaha, who talked with a person on the train between Omaha and Blair on the night of the robbery. He positively identified the defendant as that man. A traveling man by the name of Lucas gave the most damaging testimony yet given, so far as identification is concerned. He was a passenger on the train and saw most of the robbery scene, although he retired temporarily from the car. He had four distinct views of the robber's face, and to the best of his knowledge and belief the prisoner is that man. This closed the direct testimony for the state.

The defendant has been adducing testimony tending to discredit the evidence of Pollock and Ashmore, the conductor, Messrs. Frank and Sonnenberg of Omaha both testified that the prisoner was not in their store when Pollock was there and that they never saw him before this trial. Another witness, O'Conner, testified to the same. Numerous passengers on the train have been called, and so far none have corroborated the testimony of Pollock and Ashmore. Most of them have given descriptions of the robber entirely unlike the prisoner.

One witness saw a man in the timber a few miles north of the scene of the robbery the next morning and has been to see Bruce, at present a prisoner in Terre Haute, Ind., and positively identified Bruce as the man he saw. Fleming, another witness, gave the Pinkerton agency a hard reputation through their dealings with him and especially their efforts to coach his testimony. In the main his evidence was very favorable to the prisoner. About twenty-five witnesses are present to testify.

Looking for a Leader.

DES MOINES, Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Following close upon the refusal of Hon. L. S. Coffin to accept the nomination for governor offered by the citizens' state temperance convention held here September 5, the state central committee of that party is called to meet in Des Moines next Saturday for the purpose of selecting a candidate for governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by Coffin's declination.

General Weaver on the Stump.

LOGAN, Ia., Sept. 13.—[