THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1893. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

PENA'S WAR IS OVER

Argentina Revolutionists Are Surrendering Unconditionally on Every Hand.

REVOLT IN THE NAVY QUICKLY QUELLED

Leaders of the Movement Captured Almost at the Very Outset.

WILL COLONIZE THE RABID RADICALS

Opponents of the Government to Be Sent to Tierra del Fuego.

TROUBLE IN BRAZIL SPREADING FAST

Uprising Against Peixoto Becoming Popular in the Country Outside of Rio—Mello's Cause Gaining Many Influential Accessions.

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BUENOS AYRES, Argentina (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 3.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The government is rapidly gaining the mastery of the insurgents, who are being suppressed at the different points where, until recently, their movements were conducted with formidable vigor. The revolutionists in Rosario have made an unconditional surrender of the city to the government, and reports give information that the insurgents are being suppressed throughout Santa Fe. These gains on the part of the government have not been effected without fighting. There have been several hard fights, in which the revolutionists have been defeated. The torpedo boats Murature and No. 7, with their crews, revolted and thought they would be followed by the entire squadron.

Where Espina Was Taken.

The Nueve de Julio, the new cruiser which participated in the New York naval review, opened fire on the Murature, slightly damaging the boat and wounding several of the crew. The Murature was then surrendered. Torpedo boat No. 7 ran away to Colonia, where the crew abandoned her.

Colonel Espina and twenty members of the radical party were on the Murature when she was captured by the Nueve de Julio, and they were held as prisoners aboard the cruiser. The sentence of death pronounced on Colonel Espina by a court martial has been told in the Herald. Chiefs Irigoyen and Peregra of the radicals fled to Montevideo. The leaders of the revolution in Tucuman have been thrown into prison and their soldiers are also in jail.

The executive asked the senate for power to put Senator Alem in jail. This authority was granted and the man has been placed behind the bars. He was arrested yesterday in Rosario by General Roca.

Carlos Pellegrini will be sent to Rosario to inquire into the details of Alem's capture, and the government will then decide where his trial shall be held. The gunboat Maipu has arived here with the chief revolters against the junta in Santa Fe.

Gunboat Quickly Recaptured.

The gunboat Andes at Barco Chica joined the revolutionists and started for Rosario. The torpedo boat Espara was sent up the river with orders to sink or take the first named vessel, but when the Andes arrived near Rosario she was attacked by the Espara Independencia, and in the fight many of the crew of the gunboat were killed, while the vessel was also damaged by the shots from the Espara Independencia. The captain of the Andes and her crew fled to the shore, abandoning their craft.

Federal troops are engaged in disarming the insurgents in several states and are meeting with little resistance.

The government has suppressed a German newspaper here.

A plan is under consideration by the government to transport all the radical prisoners to the island of Terra del Fuego to form a colony there.

Peruvian Politics.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 3.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The ex-ministers of finance, who are accused of complicity in the frauds which it is alleged have been practiced in the public offices, have been summoned to appear before the commission appointed by congress to invegtigate the matter.

Deputy Ramos Pacheca has revived the accusation formerly brought against ex-President Canceres.

A bill has been submitted by the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the banks to issue notes payable in gold, retaining on deposit a sum equal to 50 per cent of their capital, of which 40 per cent must be gold, 20 per cent in silver and 40 per cent in bonds of the internal revenue debt.

SWELLED BY THE MASSES.

Revolt Against Peixoto Becoming Popular in Eastern and Southern Brazil.

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MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 3.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—News has reached this city that the state of Parana, in Brazil, has declared against President Peixoto, whose assumption of the powers of a dictator has aroused opposition throughout the country as well as in Rio de Janeiro, where an uprising of the people has been imminent for some time.

Congress has closed its sittings in Rio de Janeiro, where the situation is hourly becoming more critical, with Mello's rebel fleet in the harbor, a marauding force of troops under Peixoto in the city, and growing discontent among the inhabitants, who resent the arbitrary course of the president. The warships Republica and Pallas hold the Port of Desterro in Santa Catarina, toward which place after a brief bombardment of Santos five of the rebel vessels sailed to establish Mello's headquarters. The entire state of Santa Catarina has declared in favor of the revolutionists. This action, combined with the recent victories along the Rio Grande do Sul frontier, has given increased animation to the revolutionary movement.

No active part in affairs has been taken by the Brazilian squadron in the upper Uruguay river, and it still remains neutral.

Barbosa for Provisional President.

It is probable that Senator Ruy Barbosa, who is now in this city, will be called to Desterro to assume the post of president of the provisional government, which will be upheld by the constantly growing element that is hostile to Peixoto.

The Brazilian cruiser Bahia passed here yesterday afternoon on its way north to join Mello's squadron, of which it will form a part.

Peixoto has issued a manifesto declaring he will not resign, but will retain the office of president and continue to fight it out as long as he can control the 5,000 troops now under his command.

The cities of Itaquia and Guashi in Rio Grande do Sul are in the power of the revolutionists, who are conducting active operations from these points. Bage, Yaguara and other frontier towns have been abandoned by Castilho's troops, which have been concentrated to defend Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

The Brazilian consul in this city refuses to dispatch any vessels from here to any ports in Brazil.

Bismarck's Condition Critical.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A telegram from Breslau says a report has reached there from Kissengen that Prince Bismarck's condition is such that it is doubtful if he ever will leave there alive.

FIGHT THE HILL INTERESTS.

Interesting Legal Complications Over the Sioux City & Northern.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The application for a receiver for the Sioux City & Northern road came up in the United States court today. Gatch, Connor & Weaver of Des Moines appeared for the Manhattan Loan and Trust company, which applied for the receiver, and Judge Hough of St. Louis and J. C. Coombs of Boston for the creditors. Mr. Coombs in his argument openly charged that Kennedy, Todd & Co. and the Great Northern and J. J. Hill interests had conspired together to wreck the company and throw the property to the Northern. He stated that $45,000 of interest came due on the $1,500,000 loan of Kennedy, Todd & Co. July 19; that he secured an extension of time to September 26 and then tendered the interest but that Todd refused to take it and informed him that he was a stockholder in Hill's road, the Great Northern, and that the Northern held $500,000 of the loan. Cashier Stoddart of the Third National of St. Louis, secretary of the creditors' organization and who represents $800,000 of the claims against the company, held in St. Louis, substantiated what Mr. Coombs said. The creditors said they thought it best to have a receiver, in view of the fact that the road is now in the hands of the Great Northern, to protect them against the conspiracy, and intervened only to prevent Kennedy, Todd & Co., the Manhattan Trust company or the Great Northern from naming the receiver, hoping that an impartial receiver will be named. Judge Shiras took the matter under advisement.

Declared Unconstitutional.

DES MOINES, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The last session of the legislature passed a law authorizing the creation of boards of park commissioners in cities of the first class. Pursuant to that law the voters of Des Moines, at the regular city election in April, 1892, elected such a board. The board was organized and proceeded to certify a tax of 1 mill on the dollar to pay the interest on $300,000 of city park bonds, which it proposed to sell for the purpose of purchasing a number of parks. The parks were selected, but their purchase was enjoined on a suit by J. M. Orvis to restrain the commissioners on the ground that their acts were unconstitutional.

The supreme court of the state today filed a decision reversing the decision of the lower court and holding that the creation of a park district for the purpose does not warrant the issuance of bonds, being an invasion of the constitutional provision limiting indebtedness. The court says: "There is no phase of the case upon which all can sustain the conclusion that there is a new municipal corporation by virtue of which the bonds and indebtedness, in excess of the constitutional limit, upon the city of Des Moines are valid. A decree should be entered restraining the sale of the bonds or the levy of a tax for the payment of interest thereon."

Hunting O'Brien's Murderer.

MASON CITY, Ia., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Neither of the three men now under arrest, suspected of the murder of Policeman O'Brien, is the party wanted. The chief of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road and two special detectives from Chicago arrived this morning and the case has been given over to them. The murderer was about six feet tall, slim, dark mustache, with beard about two weeks old. He wore a light, short overcoat and slouch hat.

Death of an Iowa Veteran.

MALVERN, Ia., Oct. 3.—[Special to THE BEE]—William B. Wilson died at his home in this city last evening, aged 74 years. He has lived in the northeast part of this (Mills) county for forty years, and was everywhere known as "Uncle Billy." He owned over 1,200 acres of the unrivaled soil of Mills county and had moved to Malvern only a month ago to give his younger children better school advantages.

Iowa Hotel Burned.

ONAWA, Ia., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Hotel Iowa, better known as the Walton house, situated on Middle Broadway near the depot, burned at 1 o'clock this morning. The fire was under full headway when discovered and the landlord and guests were obliged to get out the second story windows in order to save themselves. The loss is about $2,500.

Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Supreme court decisions: State against Joshua Burk, appellant, Davis district, affirmed; State, appellant, against Elizabeth B. Gagner and John Gagner, Mahaska district, affirmed; State against Richard Leathan, appellant, Cass district, reversed; State against Charles McGlassen, appellant, Mahaska district, reversed.

Murdered by Highwaymen.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John Rohrer, an old resident and engineer at the electric street car power house, was shot and killed at 9 o'clock tonight at the corner of Sixth and Water streets by highwaymen. He resisted in their attempt to hold him up. There is no clew to the identity of the murderers.

Small Hot Springs Blaze.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Fire yesterday destroyed three frame buildings on Chicago avenue, occupied by Rymer's confectionery store and Chausse & Kimble's saloon. Good work of the firemen saved adjoining buildings. Loss will aggregate about $2,500, with no insurance except $250 on Rymer's stock in Traders union of Chicago.

Demise of a Former Nebraskan.

OELRICHS, S. D., Oct. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—William McDonald, aged 65, who moved from Sutton, Neb., to a farm near this place about two years ago, died Sunday night from the effects of a broken leg, which was caused a week ago by a gun recoiling when accidentally discharged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers October 3.

At Southampton—Arrived—Havel, from New York.

At Moville—Arrived—Furnesia, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Teutonia, from New York.

New York Exchange Quotations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago slow at 75c premium; Boston, 17@15c discount per $1,000; St. Louis, 75c premium.

English Miners' Strike Collapsing.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—It is estimated 25,000 of the coal miners who have been on a strike have now gone to work.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF AGE

Senator Palmer Does Not Like the Tactics of the Silver Senators.

ARE MAKING IT A TEST OF ENDURANCE

Unkind Methods Used by the Opponents of Repeal to Defeat the Passage of that Measure—Yesterday's Debate—House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A novel amendment to the bill repealing the purchasing act of 1890, was submitted in the senate today by Senator Morgan of Alabama. It proposes the re-enactment of the free coinage act of 1837, and the remission of 20 per cent of tariff duties to the countries which receive American standard dollars (of the present weight and fineness) at par as legal tender money.

The debate on the repeal bill was continued by Senators Dolph of Oregon and Palmer of Illinois in advocacy of the bill, by Mr. Power of Montana against the bill.

When the fall of the vice president's gavel announced the senate to have met this morning there were only a few republicans in the chamber and not a democrat visible. The lack of a quorum was called to the attention of the chair and after a delay of fifteen minutes a quorum was obtained and the regular business was continued. The vice president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury giving a detailed statement of the exports of silver for the months of July and August. Mr. Dubois introduced a bill enabling the states of California, Colorado, Montana and Idaho to support state schools of mines.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to the house bill No. 1, the Wilson bill, declaring the act of January 18, 1837, to be in force.

The bill to repeal the Sherman law was then laid before the senate and Mr. White of California said he had examined carefully the Bankers' Magazine of August, 1873, and found the statements made by Mr. Sherman yesterday concerning a certain article in that magazine to be correct, and that his quotation from the publication was erroneous. Mr. White also read from the Congressional Record to show that the statement as he had given it was made as early as 1878.

Dolph Talks for Repeal.

Mr. Dolph took the floor and continued his speech in support of the repeal bill. He quoted from the message of President Cleveland of 1885 urging the discountenancing of the purchase and coinage of silver. The Bland-Allison act Mr. Dolph characterized as as strong an argument against the use of silver as he was able to offer, and said he had read it for the purpose of showing that democrats who advocated the retention of the Sherman act are not in accord with their party leaders. He declared that the success of the democratic party with such a candidate and such a platform was abundant evidence of the fact that the people did not desire to continue the coinage of silver under the existing conditions.

Mr. Teller interrupted Mr. Dolph to ask him what chance he thought there was of securing any recognition of silver under the administration of a president who holds the views expressed by Mr. Cleveland. To this Mr. Dolph replied that he did not expect there would be any legislation concerning silver under the present administration with the conditions remaining as at present. He did not know of any single utterance of Mr. Cleveland that implied he had changed in his opposition to the further purchase of silver and coinage of silver dollars. He did not expect to secure any legislation without international agreement. Mr. Dolph quoted the statement that minorities are radical and majorities conservative, which, he said, illustrates the change of the democratic party since it had come into power. When the democratic party was in the minority it could afford to favor free coinage, but now that it had a majority, it had become conservative on this subject.

Cleveland's Views.

Mr. Teller asked Mr. Dolph if he had any reason to suppose that the president had taken any steps looking to secure the help of other nations in the interest of silver. Mr. Dolph replied he was not acquainted with the plans of the administration, but he had no reason to suppose that the president was not now, as formerly, friendly to the project for an international agreement. He could not doubt Mr. Cleveland's good faith when he states that he desires such an arrangement. Many believe the repeal of the Sherman act would hasten an agreement with other nations and it was possible Mr. Cleveland might entertain this view.

Mr. Palmer took the same view, and while disclaiming any authority to represent the president, he had no doubt that the president regarded it as essential that the United States should determine its own policy with reference to silver before inviting other nations to confer upon the matter.

The Brussels monetary conference was brought into the discussion, and Mr. Allison, republican, of Iowa who was one of the delegates to that conference, said that while nearly all the delegates favored the utilization of gold and silver, they were not ready to adopt the coinage of silver in their own countries. He denied that the conference adjourned without action. It adjourned for the reasons which he had stated in his remarks some days since, and European countries now expected that the conference would reconvene. Mr. Allison said that the conference had been postponed from the 30th of May until November for reasons which he had not understood. Instead of European governments not being interested in the question, there is not a European government which is not watching every step, every movement taken in this country. Those countries were hoping this government would get them out of their dilemma without this country losing its gold and taking the whole burden of silver upon itself.

Power Opposes the Bill.

Mr. Power, republican, of Montana, then addressed the senate in opposition to the bill. Mr. Power said the tenet of the silver faith to which its advocates clung was "free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1," or at least such legislation on that basis as would restore silver to its former place with gold as the money of the constitution. That was the shibboleth of the friends of silver and on that they "put themselves upon the country."

Mr. Palmer, democrat, of Illinois, then addressed the senate. Congress had been in session eight weeks, he said, and it had become a very interesting inquiry whether the senate would at any time dispose of the question now before it. There was great anxiety in the country that the debate should end some time, and that the senate should dispose of the important legislation before it. A careful examination of the rules of the senate failed to disclose any means by which the senate could govern itself. And, on the other hand, there was an intimation from the opponents of repeal that they would like to see somebody test the question of the rights which they claim. Such a contest he did not contemplate with pleasure. A contest of physical endurance made no allowance for age or helplessness. In such a contest, when his ancient friend from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) and himself, almost as ancient, [laughter] encountered the juvenile senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) [laughter] Mr. Palmer hoped they would be allowed to hire champions to sit in their seats and starve in their stead. [Laughter.]

Cannot See the End.

Mr. Palmer said he could see no end to the discussion and knew of no method by which it could be terminated. The senate ought to act and it ought to vote," said Mr. Palmer, and then he proceeded with an argument in favor of repeal.

Continuing, he asked: "Why should the senate not be allowed to act? If the senate has no power to govern itself, no power to register its decision when it has reached a conclusion; if it be a mere impotent body, it is an abortion. The time will come when the country will insist that the senate shall, in the interest of law and right and in the exercise of its great power, declare in some way or another that it will govern itself; that when the judgment of the majority is matured that majority shall be permitted to register its determination."

Mr. Teller, republican, of Colorado inquired whether the senate had not been able to make all necessary laws up to the present time.

Mr. Palmer thought perhaps it had, but he confessed standing in the presence of the senate that he was astonished to find that it was impotent.

Mr. Dubois, republican, of Idaho thought that whenever there was a strong sentiment in the country in favor of any measures the senate would respond, but the senator from Illinois knew as well as he did that the senate did not want to pass the unconditional repeal bill. "I honestly believe," said Mr. Dubois, "there are not ten senators here who are desirous of passing the unconditional repeal bill. If there was a strong sentiment here they would pass it. There is a manufactured sentiment on the outside, but it does not exist here."

Just Want a Chance to Vote.

"If the senator from Idaho and those whom he represents," said Mr. Voorhees, earnestly, "will give us a chance to vote we will answer the question whether there are ten, or four or five times ten senators, who will vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act."

"I will say to the senator from Indiana," replied Mr. Dubois, defiantly, "that you have power to resort to any end you see fit, but the minute you undertake to resort to unusual measures it will but demonstrate how futile it is to endeavor to pass the unconditional repeal bill."

"I only wish I had the power to resort to measures to compel a vote," said Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. Palmer said if the people of Illinois had been as wise as those of Idaho, instead of electing a man pretty well worn out they would have chosen some vigorous, athletic young man, who would starve the senator from Idaho to death. [Laughter.]

Mr. Palmer regarded the declaration of Mr. Dubois as an appeal to the barbarism of the senate. "Is it true, as a matter of constitutional law," Mr. Palmer asked, "or is it consistent with the nature of this body that the only ultimate means of securing a vote is that we shall quietly announce that we are engaged in the great business of sitting each other out? Are we to have beds and food brought in, with an occasional bit of refreshment of some other name and character? [Ha ha!] Is that to be the termination of a great intellectual struggle?"

"Seriously," continued Mr. Palmer, "it is a very serious thing, and I protest that the time will come, and it is very near, when the sensible men of the country will say that the senate must adopt some law by which it can govern itself."

After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Another Day's Debate on the Federal Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The debate on the elections bill today only showed one flash of interest—when Murray, the South Carolina negro representative, interrogated Kyle of Mississippi. Boutelle of Maine supported the colored man and between them they forced the Mississippian to appeal to the speaker to prevent further interruptions.

The royal feature of the session occurred just before adjournment when the attendance had dwindled down to a handful of members. Mr. Dunphy asked unanimous consent to consider the New York and New Jersey bill.

Mr. Dewitt Warner, although he refrained from objecting, made a vicious speech against the bill. It is the bill which Senator Hill tried to pass in the senate after midnight on the night of the last session of congress. Mr. Warner questioned the good faith of the corporation to which the charter was to be granted, even going so far as to intimate that it was to be given a monopoly for ten years in order to permit it to blackmail some company that honestly desired to erect a bridge. When the vote was taken he made the point of no quorum and the attempt to railroad the bill through a deserted house was frustrated.

Mormon Church Property.

Before the debate on the elections bill was resumed this morning, Mr. Bailey of the judiciary committee reported favorably Mr. Rawlins' bill providing for the disposition of the property in the hands of the receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, valued at $450,000, and allowing its application to the charitable purposes of said church.

Mr. Northway, who represents the old Garfield district in Ohio, opened the debate on the opposition to the measure. He declared that he always had sympathy for the under dog in the fight. In this connection the church was the under dog.

Addressing himself to the federal elections bill, Mr. Northway proceeded to inveigh against the poisonous doctrine of "state rights," which, he said, stood like a specter behind the bill. He maintained that whenever congress and the states had equal power to act it was the duty of congress to speak and its voice should be paramount.

Referring to Mr. Patterson's frank avowal a few days ago, Northway said it reminded him of the murderer who had appealed for leniency on the ground that he had not anticipated the terrible punishment. "Why did you not consider the consequences before you brought on that awful war?" asked Mr. Northway, addressing the democrats. "The republican party could not shirk its duty. It was bound to protect the slaves whom it had freed by four years of strife."

They Bothered Mr. Kyle.

Mr. Kyle of Mississippi followed in advocacy of the bill. He said Mississippi was the first state to adopt the Australian voting system, and reviewed the election laws of Ohio and Nebraska and other northern states.

Mr. Murray wanted to know whether Mr. Kyle did not believe in a republican form of government. "Manhood," he said, "should be the test of suffrage, as the ballot is the only weapon a poor man has."

Mr. Boutelle shouldered his way into the arena, saying, "I trust the gentleman will answer."

The colored man stated his question again.

"I answered," said Mr. Kyle, "without knowing exactly what you meant by manhood."

"A man 21 years of age." [Laughter.]

"My answer then," retorted Mr. Kyle, striking his desk with his fist, "is contained in the constitution of my Mississippi, which I have sworn to support."

"How about the constitution of the United States?" shouted Mr. Boutelle. "You also took an oath to support that."

"I'll support that too, but what has that got to do with it?"

"Everything, when members of congress are to be elected," replied Mr. Boutelle.

Appealed for Protection.

At this Mr. Kyle appealed to the speaker to prevent further interruption, and Mr. Boutelle reluctantly retired from the combat.

Mr. Bowers of California followed in opposition.

Mr. DeForest of Connecticut advocated the passage of the bill.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Dunphy of New York asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the New York and New England bridge bill. The bill was about to go through with only twenty-eight present, when Dewitt Warner made the point of no quorum, after denouncing the bill as a blackmailing scheme.

Foreign Built Ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—There was a hearing before the committee on merchant marine and fisheries this morning on the

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

FOUR MORE BIG COUNTIES

Cuming, Merrick, Colfax and Butler Instruct for Judge Maxwell.

SOME RED HOT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Sentiments of the People Expressed in Plainly Worded Sentences—How the "Uninstructed" Dodge is Working—State Political Happenings.

BEEMER, Neb., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the republican county convention held here today the following nominations were made: Treasurer, A. A. Peterson; county clerk, G. H. Ransom; sheriff, J. H. Gallen; judge, L. Dewald; coroner, L. Riley; superintendent of public instruction, G. G. Mullin; surveyor, E. Averill; representative, E. G. Kellerer.

Delegates to the state convention: Uriah Bruner, W. H. Laughton, D. W. Burke, William Stuefer, C. C. McNish, C. Rupp, A. H. Beemer, M. McLaughlin and J. W. Watson.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has become generally known that the political agents of railroads and other corporations, assisted by certain state officers whose mismanagement of public affairs has not been entirely overlooked by the people, have been making strenuous efforts by fair or foul means to defeat, against the popular will of the voters of this state, the nomination of Judge Maxwell.

Resolved, That the delegates to the state convention elected here this afternoon be and are hereby instructed to use all honorable means in the interest of Judge Maxwell to secure his nomination as justice of the supreme court.

No Mistake in Merrick.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican county convention was held here today. William Whitley was nominated for treasurer; George D. Bockes, clerk; J. W. Porter, sheriff; W. H. C. Rice, judge; Ansen Holmes, superintendent; A. F. Jewell, surveyor; R. T. Wetherell, coroner.

Delegates to the state convention: Dr. Robinson, A. Scudder, T. L. Hanson, M. L. Rossitter, Charles Wooster, Samuel Batty, Robert Campbell, C. D. Chapman, W. H. Cretes.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our delegation to the state convention be, and is hereby instructed to vote for Judge Maxwell for justice of the supreme court first, last and all the time, and to resort to all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That in selecting delegates to the state convention no nomination shall be entertained by the chair unless the candidate will first declare to the convention that he is heartily in favor of the nomination of Judge Maxwell.

Colfax Favors Maxwell.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the republican county convention today the following nominations were made for county officers: M. F. Bednar, county treasurer; Allen Cameron, clerk; W. J. Panek, sheriff; W. I. Walling, judge; E. E. Greenman, surveyor; J. H. Crabbs, coroner; M. L. Weaver, commissioner district No. 2.

Delegates to the state convention: C. O. Sabin, I. W. Whitman, P. M. Higgins, E. T. Hodsdon, P. J. Murphy, W. I. Howard and Edward Howard, whose preference for supreme judge, if they vote in accordance with the almost unanimous consent of the convention, will be for Judge Maxwell.

Butler County All Right.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican county convention today elected the following delegates to the state convention: A. J. Evans, J. L. McKnight, D. R. Laird, H. Ladd, G. W. Lord, F. F. Loomis, J. S. Hill, William Husenetter, C. H. Sargent, A. D. McDonald, C. H. Aldrich, J. B. Mellinsger. They were instructed to vote for Judge Maxwell for supreme judge.

Otoe County's Ticket.

SYRACUSE, Neb., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican county convention met here today and a more harmonious meeting never was held in this place. The delegation to the state convention is solid for Judge Hayward of Nebraska City for associate judge of the supreme court. The convention placed in nomination the following names for county officers: Treasurer, Dr. Loper of Palmyra; sheriff, C. W. Hoge of Nebraska City; judge, S. J. Stevenson; coroner, Nick Carstens; state senator, to fill vacancy, Judge Mapes of Syracuse; John Watson was chairman of the convention. The ticket is particularly strong.

WIRED TO DEWEESE.

How the Burlington Bureau Keeps Track of "Uninstructed" Delegates.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is ample proof at hand to support THE BEE's statement that the uninstructed delegates to the republican state convention would be used to down Maxwell.

THE BEE made the statement last Sunday that it was the plan of the corporation managers to secure as many uninstructed delegates as possible, knowing that it would be impossible to secure delegations instructed against him. A canvass of the returns from the county conventions held last Saturday and Monday will bear out this statement. If more proof is needed of the scheme of the corporation managers it may be found in a telegram that passed through here. This telegram calls to mind the Dorsey telegram of 1890. It was sent to the head manager of the Burlington political bureau at Lincoln, and was accidently overheard by an ex-operator, who had been let out because he was an "order" man.

This telegram in brief stated that the scheme had worked well in a certain county and that the delegation was "uninstructed," but was anti-Maxwell to a man. Then it closed by requesting transportation for the delegation and several outsiders. The request was not in so many words, but the meaning was plain. The telegram was dated at the county seat of a county in the western part of the state and was signed by a well known attorney.

It is probable that the political bureau at Lincoln has received a large number of telegrams similar to the one mentioned above, and by this time passes are out for the delegates and strikers. There is ample proof near at hand to support the statement made in regard to this telegram.

Speaker Gaffin's Statement.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I notice in L. D. Richards' attempt to skin the editor of THE BEE that he charges that "It is a well known fact that he (Judge Maxwell) was the confidential adviser of the populist end of the legislature during its session last winter." Now, as a matter of justice to Judge Maxwell, and also to the populist members of the legislature, I wish to say that that charge is false, and wholly without foundation. At no time and upon no occasion did we ask his advice or counsel or mode of procedure in the impeachment proceedings or investigations, or any other work done by the legislature. We followed the constitution and laws of the state in those matters, and did not ask the advice of a co-ordinate branch of the state government. Very respectfully,

J. N. GAFFIN.

Hall County Independents.

GRAND ISLAND, Oct. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The independents of Hall county met in convention yesterday and placed in nomination a full ticket, endorsing none of the candidates put up by the democrats a week ago with the expectation that the populists would endorse their men and put up the ticket. D. Mathiessen was nominated for clerk, Ed Searson for treasurer, John O'Neill for sheriff, J. H. Randell for judge, Joseph Thompson for superintendent of public instruction, Dr. L. H. Engelkeny for coroner and William Ensign for surveyor.

A mass convention of the populists was held at the opera house last night. E. C. Rewick of Lincoln, who took such an active part in exposing the state house ring, was present and arraigned the negligent members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings in a manner that carried conviction with it. Mr. Devine of Schuyler addressed the meeting on the independent party's position as to the tariff, and was very attentively listened to.

NOT CREATING A FURORE.

Democratic Delegates at Lincoln Are Scarce and Undecided.

LINCOLN, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Although the democratic state convention meets in this city tomorrow, with nearly 600 delegates, scarcely a hundred have arrived.

In some respects the situation here tonight takes on a ridiculous aspect. Primarily the convention has been called to nominate a candidate for judge of the supreme court, but singularly enough the able jurists of the democratic persuasion who are usually willing and anxious to sacrifice themselves upon the political altar are conspicuously absent. When any of the delegates now here are approached upon the subject they look puzzled. None of them seem to know who the candidates are. In fact, there are no candidates. The question of candidates is neither discussed nor considered. Everything is overshadowed by the prospective fight between Congressman Bryan and the friends of the administration. Incidentally it may be stated that Judge Tuttle of Lincoln, Judge Tibbetts, also of this city, Judge Munger of Fremont and Judge Tibbetts of Hastings, a brother of the Lincoln jurist of the same name, are mentioned as candidates in a perfunctory sort of way. Any one who will hazard a guess says that Judge Tuttle is in the lead.

The state central committee held an informal session this evening at the Hotel Lincoln and adjourned without accomplishing definite results. The question of the contests from Gage and Saline counties came up and the committee discreetly decided to refer them to the convention without recommendation. The committee adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, with the understanding that a temporary chairman would be selected and recommended to the convention tomorrow afternoon.

Preparing for a Warm Fight.

All factions concede the fact that tomorrow's convention will witness a bitter fight between the administration forces and the followers of Congressman Bryan. Mr. Bryan arrived from St. Louis this afternoon and has engaged quarters at the Capitol hotel, where he enjoys comparative quiet, as compared to the pushing throng of administration followers who congregate in the corridors of the Hotel Lincoln. Tobias Castor is at the latter hostelry and is by all means the busiest man in the city. The views of the different factions are best expressed by the personal statements of some of the men most active in the fight. Warren Switzler of Omaha is here as a friend of the administration, and he is not at all backward about saying so. To THE BEE he said that a resolution had already been drawn up by one of the Omaha delegates endorsing the administration.

"If Mr. Bryan persists in forcing the free silver issue," said Mr. Switzler, "the convention will unquestionably accept the gage of battle, and adopt a resolution endorsing the financial policy of the administration and commending Cleveland's efforts to secure the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act."

Albert Watkins, who is suspected of designs upon the Lincoln postoffice is heartily with the administration forces.

"There will be a cleanly cut, decisive fight made against Mr. Bryan" said Mr. Watkins, "and he will be beaten. He deserves to be beaten, because he was elected as a democrat and is fighting the administration."

The views of the Bryan forces are admirably expressed by J. D. Calhoun of this city who is one of the young congressman's warmest supporters and defenders.

"There has never been a more disgraceful fight in the history of Nebraska politics than the one which the crowd of office seekers are making on Bryan. Every man who wants a postoffice will throw principle to the wind and shout for the administration."

So it goes. The feeling is growing intensely bitter and the outlook for harmony is decidedly unfavorable. As the matter looks tonight Bryan will lose the fight. Personally he does not give it up, but his friends concede his defeat.

Tuttle Has the Lead.

Later in the evening the discussion of the candidacy of the several aspirants for the place on the supreme bench grows more animated. Many delegates seem to be just finding out that a candidate is to be nominated. Singularly enough, as soon as they discover the fact that a candidate must be selected they learn that Tuttle of Lancaster county is the coming man. If Lancaster county can agree on Tuttle he will be the strongest man in the field. If they unite on Tibbetts he will take the lead. It seems to be generally conceded that the candidate shall come out of Lancaster if Lancaster wants the place.

It is barely possible that the convention may nominate candidates for regents of the state University, but up to a late hour this evening no man who desires to promote the cause of higher education in Nebraska has suggested himself for any one of the three available positions.

ADMINISTRATION IN ADAMS.

Morton Democrats Run the Convention Despite the Opposition.

HASTINGS, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Adams county democrats met in convention here this afternoon and organized a little circus of their own. The Second warders, under Stevens, who were knocked out in caucus last night, came in with a contesting delegation, and opened by moving that Sam Brass of Juniata be made temporary chairman. R. A. Batty of Hastings was nominated, and Batty asked Stevens if he was a delegate. Stevens rejoined that he was, and then a heated debate followed as to whether the delegates accredited or the contestants were to be entitled to votes on temporary organization. It was finally decided that the contestants were not entitled to take part in the organization of the convention, and Batty was made temporary chairman.

Three strong administration men were placed on the committee on credentials and a half hour spent in allowing the two sides to state their claims to the committee. The Cambellites were seated by the committee, but on motion contestants and contestees were allowed to state their sides to the convention. The Stevens men stated that they expected that the accredited delegates would be seated, but that they wanted it understood that they were beaten by a combine worked up by a number of office hunters who wished to go on record at Lincoln as favoring a single standard currency. After hearing both sides the Morton men were seated.

As a delegation to the state convention Dr. Stivers, H. B. Huckfelt, P. H. Thrashers, R. B. Wahlquist, R. A. Batty and A. S. Campbell were named by a select committee. The three latter are the ones to whom the Stevens men referred in their statement to the convention.

After the usual platform was adopted a resolution was presented providing that the convention nominate recorder, judge and surveyor and adjourn without making further nominations. The question of fusion having been brought before the convention, a heated debate followed, several delegates making speeches which could almost be construed as being in favor of fusion and opposed to it at the same time. An amendment for a straight ticket was voted down, 55 to 35. Bedford Brown was nominated for judge, Robert A. Pickens for recorder and C. G. H. Ellsworth for surveyor.

The independent convention meets Saturday, but there is no assurance that fusion will be adopted. A committee of five was appointed to try to make connections.

Warm Time in Dodge County.

FREMONT, Oct. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The democratic convention for Dodge county this morning was called to order by Chairman Hileen of the county committee.

George L. Loomis was elected temporary

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

STORMS IN THE SOUTH

Wails of Woe from Wind-Wrecked, Wave-Washed Shores.

MANY PLACES LEFT COMPLETE RUINS

Backed Up by the Gale the Waters Add Their Strength to the Work of Ruin.

NEW ORLEANS HAS A HARD EXPERIENCE

That City and the Surrounding Country Severely Suffer.

VESSELS WERE SUNK AND LIVES LOST

Towns Along the Florida Coast Feel the Full Effects of the Hurricane's Fury—Desolation and Destruction Reported from Everywhere.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The storm has passed and though the wires are still down news is trickling into the city from the surrounding country, but it is not yet possible to give a fairly accurate estimate of the damage wrought by the fury of the elements on Sunday night and Monday morning. The damage done in the city and harbor will run considerably over $100,000. The extremes of conservative estimates and exaggerated opinions are so wide apart that it is difficult to approximate the loss in the country, the major portion of which is confined to the parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemines, and more particularly the latter. The upper limit of the storm was not more than a dozen miles above the city. In the city the storm was not as severe as that of 1888. Here this year the principal sufferers were the shipping interests. The losses include the ferry boat Jerome Hanley, the steam launches Shannon and Grace Pitt, a steamboat and half a dozen loaded coal barges belonging to Pittsburg firms, all of which went down. Electric light poles were keeled over, sheds were torn down and most of the telephone wires and the wires of the fire alarm were completely destroyed.

At the west end the levee and railroad tracks were damaged. Point a la Hache, Bohemia and Prescott and small towns in Plaquemines parish felt the brunt of the storm.

Houses Blown Down.

Several houses were blown down and there was much terror felt by the residents until the storm had spent its fury. The loss in these places will be heavy. Mrs. La France of Bohemia and her babe were both killed in trying to escape from their home, which was shivered by the storm.

At the Empire mill, near Point a la Hache, a young mulatto woman was killed by falling timbers. Many persons were bruised, but the death list is confined, as far as known, to the three places mentioned.

Most of the plantation houses, barns, shed and fences suffered and many thousands of dollars will have to be spent in repairs to them. The orange crop of Plaquemines runs from 200,000 to 400,000 boxes; a conservative estimate puts the crop this year at 300,000. That was before the storm. It is feared that these figures will be cut down 50 per cent, making a money loss of $250,000.

From Poydras plantation, south of the city, most of the cane was blown down. No plantation escaped. What the loss is depends on future conditions. If there is a period of favorable weather and a late freeze the cane will have time to recover and the loss will be comparatively small.

Rice Plantations Suffer.

Rice in Plaquemines has suffered a great deal, much of it having been blown away and much injured. The Louisville & Nashville railroad is tied up. A mile of its track at English Lookout has been washed out. The pier head of the Pearl river bridge was badly injured and the roadbed generally washed out, the wind having blown the water of Lake Borgne across the land in great volume and velocity.

No trains have arrived since Sunday. Wrecking trains are at work at the scene of the trouble. The company posted a bulletin this morning saying it would have no trains today. Efforts are being made, however, to transfer the government mail by boat. It will be two or three days before trains can come in, and a week or more before the road will be in fair running order and a month before the track and roadbed can be made as sound as before the storm. The Shell Beach and the Grand Isle roads expect to resume the running of trains tomorrow. The Queen & Crescent road suffered but little.

Spent a Night of Terror.

Many prominent residents of the city were caught in the storm at the fishing camp at English Lookout and spent a night of terror. There was no loss of life. Those who could not get home owing to the washout on the Louisville & Nashville were brought to town this morning on a tug. On the way over the tug encountered a schooner bottom up and two dismasted and wrecked. It was impossible to learn if there had been any loss of life, but it is feared that there was.

A large number of people of the city are virtually quarantined at the resorts on the Mississippi sound. They are unable to get to town owing to the damaged bridges and washouts.

News reached here this evening from Port Eads that the wind blew eighty miles an hour at the mouth of the river. John Caset, the night watchman of the jetty company, was drowned while attempting to cross the pass.

SWEPT THE FLORIDA COAST.

Pensacola and Other Points Damaged by a Heavy Gale.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 3.—The most destructive storm that Pensacola has experienced in twenty years began at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and raged with increased fury until a late hour yesterday evening. The nearest approach to yesterday's gale was the storm of 1881. The storm had been brewing since Saturday. Hard rains fell Saturday afternoon and Sunday, but a storm of such great intensity was not expected by any one.

At 4 a. m. yesterday the wind freshened and the rain increased in force. By 5 a. m. a terrific southeast gale was blowing, which continued at the rate of fifty miles an hour until noon, when the wind shifted to the southwest, and at 2:45 p. m. the storm had reached its climax, the wind at this time having reached a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour. The rain fell in torrents and was swept in blinding sheets through the streets.

Watched the Work of Destruction.

At the bay front people stood in the drenching rain, watching the mighty elements in their work of destruction. No loss of life has been reported, but upon every