THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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KEPT THE STREETS CLEAR

No Resistance Offered to the State Troops at South Omaha.

SIX COMPANIES ON THE GROUND

Their Presence Generally Regarded with Favor—Yesterday Without Important Incidents — Saloon Keepers Protest at Being Closed Up—Quiet Prevails.

"By fours, right column, forward, march!" These were the somewhat startling words that resounded in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and N streets, South Omaha at 5:16 yesterday morning. The command was given by Captain Mulford of the Omaha guards, and a moment later one of Omaha's crack militia companies was marching down N street with the steady strides of veteran troops. Two moments later the Thurston Rifles, commanded by Captain Scharff, were following down the hill. Arriving at Twenty-seventh street the two companies deployed to the left and took up positions along the front of the switching yards, which separate the business portion of South Omaha from the great packing houses of the Cudahy, Hammond, Swift and Omaha companies.

The arrival of the state troops from Omaha was a complete surprise to the people of South Omaha. Not more than half a dozen had been apprised of the fact that Acting Governor Majors had finally ordered out the militia to preserve law and order in a city where the local authorities had admitted that they were powerless. Probably not a dozen men were on the streets when the blue coats arrived.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, before the workingmen began to gather for their day's work, Captain Mulford's company was divided into squads, and with a sergeant in charge, the men marched up each side of N street, dispersing the small crowds of loiterers which had already began to assemble. Captain Scharff's company patrolled Q street in a similar manner. Soldiers with fixed bayonets were stationed at every street corner, and no one who could not convince the sentries that he was entitled to be on the street was permitted to root himself to the spot. The small crowd that hung around the corners were ordered to move on.

In addition to the state troops the entire police force of the city was stationed at the foot of N street, while Sheriff Drexel's deputies to the number of twenty-five or thirty lined up along the switch yard.

The effects of the presence of the state troops were apparent at once. The men employed in the several packing houses went to work with broad smiles on their faces and they walked with the confidence of men who do not momentarily expect to feel the weight of a paving stone on the backs of their respective necks or hear the resounding thump of a club between their individual ribs.

Lieutenant and Acting Governor Majors arrived from Auburn on the Missouri Pacific train at 6 o'clock. After a brief consultation with Adjutant General Gage the latter ordered the chief of police to close every saloon in the city. The order was cheerfully obeyed and if a man can extract a drink from a South Omaha saloon now he must do it with the skill of a prestidigitator.

In effect, South Omaha is under martial law, although no formal order to that effect has been or will be issued. The widest possible latitude is allowed to every citizen and the usual channel of business will not be disturbed to the slightest degree.

Too much credit cannot be given to the soldiery bearing and unostentatious demeanor of the soldiers composing the Omaha guards and the Thurston rifles. The boys are doing their duty without unnecessary exhibitions of zeal. In fact, they are soldiers and the turbulent element which has for so many days overridden law and order in South Omaha already seem to realize the fact.

OTHER COMPANIES ARRIVE.

At 10 o'clock sharp a special composed of a day coach and a baggage car pulled into the Union Pacific depot, having on board company C of the First regiment from David City. The company at once marched to the "guard house," between the South Omaha National bank and the Exchange, where arms were stacked and the bluecoats given an opportunity to stretch the wrinkles out of their legs. The company is a fine looking body of men, all of them of stalwart proportions. It is commanded by Captain George R. Colton, First Lieutenant R. E. Piller and Second Lieutenant J. F. Zellinger. The company left David City at 7:10 yesterday morning.

The next special train arrived over the B. & M. and brought company D of Beatrice, and company E of York. The Beatrice company is officered by Captain O. H. Brainard, First Lieutenant Andrew Wadsworth and Second Lieutenant W. Z. McKeen. The company from York is commanded by Captain N. P. Lundeen, First Lieutenant W. W. Chapman and Second Lieutenant J. W. Purrington. Captain Lundeen states that the adjutant general's messages were all delayed and that he did not receive the orders to move until shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He had his company at the armory in three-quarters of an hour and at an early hour thirty-two men were on their way.

Adjutant General Gage assumed command of the troops until the arrival of Brigadier General Colby. One of the first acts of the adjutant general was to establish a line of communication from the Q street viaduct to the foot of N street, thence to the headquarters at the Stock Yards exchange. Signal men with flags are placed at each station, and by this means the detached portions of the troops are enabled to act in unison when occasion requires.

The troops were fed by companies at the exchange from 11:30 to 12:30. Arrangements were made to have all the troops given their supper by 4 o'clock. This is before the usual daily disturbances occur.

Brigadier General Colby arrived shortly after noon and at once held a somewhat lengthy conference with Acting Governor Majors and Adjutant General Gage. The general failed to don his regimentals, and, like the adjutant general, is conspicuous among the troops by citizens' clothing.

NOT IN PACKING BUSINESS.

Adjutant General Gage, who up to noon was as busy as Napoleon about the time the latter crossed the Alps, stated briefly to The Bee representative that he hoped it would be emphatically understood that the state troops now under his command are not in South Omaha for the purpose of operating the packing houses. The pork packers, he said, were abundantly able to operate their own plants without any assistance from the state. The troops are simply in South Omaha because law has been defied, men have been assaulted, their property threatened and the local civil authorities overridden. As soon as the local authorities feel confident that they can preserve order and enforce the law the state troops will be withdrawn.

Company B, from Fullerton, the last of the companies to arrive, marched to the Exchange at 4:30 in the afternoon. They were commanded by Captain J. T. Smith, First Lieutenant A. L. Gorden and Second Lieutenant L. Gleason. Captain Smith explained the delay in the arrival of his company by stating that although they were ready to move at 3:30 yesterday morning they did not start until 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Lieutenant Colonel Vischoff of the Second regiment also arrived shortly after 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon from Nebraska City. He is now the ranking officer under General Colby.

The notable feature of the presence of the state troops is the almost utter absence of the dress parade, spectacular ostentation usually accompanying the gathering together of the National Guards. General Colby is unknown to all but a few of the troops. When he appears on the street occasionally no one not personally acquainted with him recognizes him as a man entitled to wear a chapeau with a plume on it. His adjutant, Colonel Reed, wears a uniform that is hardly distinguishable from a citizen's suit, while Adjutant General Gage is already recognized by the battered straw hat that served him at the Superior reunion last week. Lieutenant Colonel Vischoff wore no uniform.

Nobody anticipated any trouble during the day, but not a few looked for it at and after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. For days at that hour in the afternoon N street from the railroad tracks east up the hill was packed with a mob. Everybody wondered if the mob would gather yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. Consequently a great many people gathered on the street to see the formation of a disorganized mob against disciplined troops.

One of General Colby's first orders made Captain Colton of the David City company officer of the guard. Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon General Colby, accompanied by Manager Foster of the Hammond Packing company, made a tour of all disaffected parts of the city.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

After returning to headquarters General Colby issued orders, making the final disposition of troops for the night:

Company G, Omaha Guards, Gatling section, at the intersection of N street and the railroad tracks; balance of company on Twenty-fourth north to L street.

Company E, Thirty-third and Q streets, with a detail at Thirty-third and L, to patrol the blocks north and south.

Company C, at the Q street viaduct, to patrol to Twenty-fourth street.

Company A, first platoon at L and Boulevard viaduct, to patrol both ways, second platoon at Shelby and Thirtieth streets and from Thirtieth to Q.

The Thurston Rifles and company B were held at headquarters in reserve, only to be called suddenly into action later in the evening, as subsequent events developed.

The troops began to move from headquarters soon after 4:30 o'clock, and before 5 every detachment occupied its assigned position.

When the 5 o'clock whistles sounded probably 2,000 people were on the hill looking down toward the railroad tracks; but N street was clear from curb to curb, and from the switch yards to the top of the hill. The side streets were densely packed, but the thoroughfare heretofore occupied by the big crowds was clear except for the boys in blue coats who paced the street on either side. At the foot of the hill, with its muzzle turned to the east, was the gatling gun. A great deal has been said about that gatling gun and its constant readiness to pour a deadly volley into the ranks of the strikers; but after all, the machine gun was there more as a symbol of the authority of the state of Nebraska than as a menace to strikers. It was simply there and ready for use. So were the National Guards; and just as the National Guards invoked law and order by their mere presence, just so did that gatling gun enforce respect to the government of Nebraska by the mere fact that it stood there.

There were numerous incidents bordering upon the sensational crowded into the hour between 5 and 6 o'clock. As the men employed in the packing houses walked homeward a few looked for an outbreak, but it did not come. Not a hand was uplifted, not a stone thrown, nor a club raised. The men who day before yesterday and the day before that ran the gauntlet to their homes last evening went undisturbed. Individual members of the crowd evinced a disposition to be ugly. They showed it by dodging through the lines and refusing to go back. Some of them swore and put up clubs or fists, but in each case the man went back and stayed back. It required three Omaha Guards to keep one plug ugly outside of the lines, but they kept him out.

Shortly after 5 o'clock a sergeant reported to Lieutenant Colonel Vischoff that the crowds at the head of N street were disposed to be ugly, and that the few guards along the street would not be sufficient to preserve order in the event of a more serious situation. The lieutenant colonel at once sent to headquarters, and a few moments later Lieutenant Foye of the Thurston Rifles reached the scene with a detachment of twenty men. He sent a file up either side of the street.

THOUGHT IT WAS SHOOTING.

At about 5:30 some genuine excitement was created for a moment by something that sounded like three musket shots in quick succession. The sounds came from near a group of ten or fifteen yardmen standing near the rear line of sentries. A moment later and something like a whole volley of musketry sounded. The sounds were produced by nothing more serious than signal torpedoes placed on the rails in advance of a switch engine. But the crowds several blocks up N street didn't know anything about torpedoes. They at once imagined a conflict between the troops and the strikers and several score of men made a rush down the hill. It happened that but one or two of the Omaha Guards were on the spot, but Bugler Werner, who was also doing guard duty, sounded the "assembly" and the crowd failed to get the width of the street before they were headed off by the men farther down the hill. This was the only element of excitement during the hour.

At 6 o'clock Captain Scharff appeared with forty rifles and took up a position north of the Gatling. Their presence was hardly necessary; but it was the policy of General Colby to bring up a reserve detachment at frequent intervals to convince the people up the hill that he was backed by ample assistance.

Before 6:30 the streets had resumed their normal appearance and South Omaha was itself again. There was but little use for the troops during the night, and it is believed that there will be less today. All of the troops were withdrawn from the streets by 9 o'clock and sent to their quarters. A few sentries paced lonely beats beneath the stars and peace hovered over South Omaha.

STRIKERS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The executive committee of sixteen of the strikers held a session from 10 to 12 o'clock. For the last two days the committee has been at work on a system to raise funds to carry on the strike. "You can say in The Bee that we are now in a financial condition to carry on the strike for a year if it is necessary," said Secretary Flood. When asked in what manner the funds are raised the secretary said that a portion was raised by assessment, but that considerable came in by donation.

"What effect will the arrival of state troops have on the men who are out?" was asked. "It is just what we want. The committee has been working for peace and quiet ever since the walk-out and now we will get it," answered Secretary Flood. "We are perfectly satisfied with the order. There are only a few of our men who have created any disturbance and now it will be stopped entirely. One thing is certain, the men can hold out as long as the packers can, and we propose to hold out until we win."

Several of the members of the executive committee expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied that the troops had been called out, but the men on the street did not take as kindly to it as the committee. They say that it was not necessary to bring in the soldiers, and they privately intimate that they will have revenge. "Just wait until these soldiers are sent home," said one of the men, "and we will see who comes out on top."

BUSINESS MEN TALK.

A number of business men along the street were asked for their opinion of the effect of the arrival of the troops and expressed themselves as follows:

Justice Levy—If Governor Crounse had been at home it is my opinion that the militia would not have been sent here at the present time. I have seen far worse riots in South Omaha than we have had during the recent trouble and we got along with our own police force. I don't consider that there is as yet any demand for state troops.

Jake Jaskalik—I haven't lost any soldiers or strikers either, and am not interested.

Henry Meyers—The troops should have been called before. The community has been in a state of terror for the last five days and I do not believe that anything short of the militia could have restored order.

John F. Ritchhart—The bringing in of state troops is a disgrace to the city and an insult to the laboring men of our town. Their services are not needed and I regret that they are here.

William Persons of Persons & Wilcox—We

(Continued on Third Page.)

WAITING ON THE SENATE

Tariff Conferees Held for a Vote on Senator Hill's Resolution.

PROSPECTS FOR THE BILL LOOK GLOOMY

Unless the Sugar Bounty Feature Remains it Cannot Muster Votes Enough to Pass — House Can Take the Senate Bill or Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A crisis in the tariff affairs was reached today both in the open senate and in the secret councils of the democratic tariff conferees. When the conferences closed tonight it was with the understanding that the meetings would be suspended for the present. No time was set for reassembling the conferees tomorrow or thereafter, and it was felt that no further sessions might be necessary in case the senate acted favorably on Senator Hill's resolution directing the conferees to report the situation of affairs. What was of more importance was the feeling expressed by the house conferees at the close of the conference that in case the Hill resolution passed—and they believed it would—the conference would practically be relieved of its work, and it would remain only for the house to accept the senate bill as a lesser evil, they believe, than the McKinley law. These conclusions were reached after a day of intense excitement among the tariff leaders. The day opened with the senate proposition for free sugar still pending before the conference. Chairman Wilson and his house associates were satisfied that the tender of free sugar was not made in good faith, and they had, therefore, requested the senate conferees to furnish a poll of the senate, showing that if the proposition were accepted it would be adopted by the senate and the bill passed. The poll was considered as soon as the conferees convened. It disclosed that in the event of the acceptance of the free sugar amendment the bill as a whole would be voted against by thirty-eight republicans and by Senators Kyle, Allen and Peffer, populists, and Caffery and Blanchard, democrats, a total of forty-three votes, or sufficient to defeat the bill. This poll was made on the best judgment of the senate conferees. The house accepted it as showing conclusively that the tender of the free sugar amendment, while made in good faith by the senate conferees, was a means adopted by the conservatives for the purpose of defeating tariff legislation and leaving the McKinley law in force.

WILL STAND FOR THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

The discussion brought out for the first time the statement that the defensive alliance between certain senators had proceeded further than mutual co-operation, and was now reduced to a signed agreement. While members of the conference do not claim to have seen the agreement, they stated as a fact that Senators Kyle, Allen, Peffer, Blanchard and Caffery had reduced their understanding to black and white and had signed it to the effect that they would vote against any bill which did not contain a bounty clause for sugar. As free sugar would eliminate the bounty provision, the signed agreement was regarded as showing that the five senators combined with the republicans would defeat the bill. It was while animated comments were being made on the foregoing conditions that word reached the conference of Senator Hill's coup d'etat in the open senate. The conference hastily adjourned, the senators going on the floor to take part in the debate.

Mr. Wilson was not disposed to attach much weight to Senator Hill's move at the outset, and said that it would be futile, as the senate could not act while the bill was in conference. This feeling was shared to a large extent early in the day by the house leaders, who characterized it as one of the "bluffs" which had been made of late to demoralize the house conferees and force them to yield. Later in the day, however, this feeling gave way to one of profound fear of the situation and the future of the bill.

At 2 o'clock the conference, or a part of it, again assembled with the Hill resolution and the exciting debate thereon as the main topic among them. Little or no attempt was made to take up items or schedules, the talk being on the sensational general phases developed and no progress was made up to 5 o'clock, when the conference separated without fixing a time for reassembling.

Senator Brice, speaking of the situation tonight, said that for the first time he had to admit that the chances for the bill are not good, but he believed that the parliamentary tangle would be straightened so that the senate bill could be passed. "Brushing aside all parliamentary cobwebs," he said, "and using common sense there is no reason why the house cannot at any time concur in the senate amendments and pass the bill. If the senate should now take some further action like indefinite postponement it might complicate affairs."

CAUSED LOTS OF COMMENT.

The unexpected turn of tariff affairs in the senate brought out much comment from members of the house, and with few exceptions it was favorable to the move urged by Senators Hill and Aldrich for getting the bill out of conference. Several leading members of the house said they would urge similar resolutions in the house if the rules would permit. They believed, however, that unanimous consent would be required, and this could not be hoped for. One of the house conferees said at the close of the exciting senate debate that if the members were anxious to kill the tariff bill they had chosen the right course in supporting the Hill resolution. This conferee expressed doubt whether the conference would reassemble today or pending the action of the senate on the Hill and Aldrich resolutions.

Some discussion occurred among the senators after the senate went into executive session and the opinion was expressed that tomorrow a disagreement would be reported. It was said that the senate conferees left the conference room today feeling that no other course but disagreement was possible.

In presenting his resolution calling for a report from the senate conferees on the tariff bill, Senator Hill did what has been in contemplation in one form or another for almost a week. It has been held back in deference to the wishes of the conferees themselves, who have been indisposed to have such a question precipitated as long as there was any hope of reaching an agreement. It cannot be definitely ascertained whether they gave their assent to the proceeding on the part of Mr. Hill today, but the best information obtainable ist hat while not desiring to evade the duty of informin gthe senate of the status of the conference, they did nothing to encourage the decision, and would have preferred that its presentation be deferred for the present.

The significant points in connection with today's proceedings were the votes of such senators as Allen, Blanchard, Gibson, Hill, Murphy, Palmer and Pugh in favor of the consideration of the Hill resolution, the statement of Senator Harris as to the points of difference in the bill and the promise of Senator Vest to give all the facts in detail, if the Hill resolution should pass.

Among the votes of the senators bhose names are given in detail, there is at least a large sprinkling of democrats, who have grown impatient at the delay in conference, and shows that there is a growing sentiment for a disposition of the question in some way at the earliest practicable time.

What effect the proceedings will have upon the house or the house conferees is a matter of speculation. There are those about the senate in a position to know all that is to be known, who predict a protracted continuance of conferences, but the temper of the senate is at present decidedly against any further great delay, and a disagreeing report within the next few days is freely predicted. The republicans claim that the bill is in a very critical situation nd most of them profess to believe that an indefinite postponement is in the near future.

Senator Hill expects his resolution to be adopted tomorrow by practically the same vote that was cast today against going into executive session.

NO BUILDING APPROPRIATIONS.

But One Act in Two Sessions Has Run the Gauntlet of the Two Houses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In comparison with its most recent predecessors, the Fifty-third congress bids fair to become noted for its abstinence from public building appropriations. Although two sessions have nearly passed, and although many bills, large and small, have been reported from the proper committees, but one solitary act has succeeded in passing the gauntlet of objectors in both houses and obtaining the president's signature.

After the experience of Wednesday, when the house committee on public buildings was given the day, and could not succeed in passing a single bill on the calendar because of the economical tendencies of several members from the south, those who had pinned their faith upon the success of sundry building projects for their districts have abandoned hope of securing anything which involves an appropriation. Particularly is this true of the Chicago members, who have waged an arduous and uphill campaign in order to bring to the attention of congress the needs of the postal service of their city for adequate housing. In the spring they worked for some time to get the committee to visit Chicago; after that visit, which convinced the committee of the necessity for a new postoffice, there was no trouble in securing a recommendation, but that having been obtained there was a struggle to bring the bill up on the floor. After Wednesday's setback they are greatly discouraged and hardly expect to be able to do anything.

Beside the demand from Chicago there has been a strong pressure brought to bear for the completion of the New York appraisers' warehouse. The bill for its completion was to have been called up after the Chicago building on Wednesday, but that ill-fated measure blocked the way. From many smaller cities come appeals for government buildings, but there is small chance for their bills this session, and the outlook for the next is not considered bright unless the economical objectors should be converted from their present tactics.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PROVISIONS.

Gigantic Boat Railway at The Dalles and Other Projects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The river and harbor appropriation bill which has been agreed to in both houses provides for three new projects which have long been sought by the senators who have the credit of securing their adoption. They are a boat railway to overcome the obstructions at The Dalles of the Columbia river in Oregon and Washington; another is for a canal to connect Lakes Union and Washington with Puget sound, and the third to begin the construction of a lock in the Mississippi river between St. Paul and Minneapolis to extend the head of navigation to the last named place.

The boat railway project contemplates a hydraulic lift to raise steamboats out of the water, placing them upon a large tramway car, running upon eight or more tracks, transporting them thirteen miles and returning them to the water. It is expected that this gigantic railway and the necessary machinery would be completed in four years. The cost is about $2,000,000.

The canal, which is to connect the waters of Puget sound with the fresh water of Lakes Union and Washington, it is expected, will be of great commercial benefit, because it will give ships an opportunity to anchor in fresh water after long voyages in the Pacific. Another benefit is to be gained by having several naval vessels, while not in commission, stationed in the fresh water.

The lock to be placed in the Mississippi river between St. Paul and Minneapolis contemplates a lock and dam in the rapids, midway between the two cities, which makes feasible the navigation of the Mississippi to Minneapolis. When the river and harbor bill passed the Fifty-first congress the entire Mississippi river was put under the continuing contract system. There remains quite a large unexpended balance set apart for the upper reach of the river and it is this appropriation that will be devoted to the construction of lock and dam.

HAS NO USE FOR THE STRIKERS.

General Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Declares Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The Examiner says General Superintendent Fillmore of the Southern Pacific was asked today whether the company is preventing members of the American Railway union who engaged in the strike from getting employment of any kind. Mr. Fillmore said: "We have no use for men who engaged in the recent strike and will not encourage them in any way."

"Suppose these strikers should obtain other employment, would your company go out of its way to have them discharged?" he was asked.

"Yes," answered Mr. Fillmore. "If I know that a man was not true to this company and if I find out that he has got a job anywhere I will pursue him and use my best efforts to get him discharged. These fellows who killed our engineers, destroyed our property and murdered our employes shall never earn bread and butter in California if I can help it. Against those men who did not take an active part in the strike I have nothing to say. I have no bitter feelings against them. When we need their help we will hire them again, for we do not consider they were altogether to blame, but for those who led the strikers we have no such consideration. We have no use for fellows of that kind and do not intend that they shall make a living as long as they are within my reach."

Pullman Company Will Evict the Strikers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Pullman company has practically decided to evict its tenants for non-payment of rent. Vice President Wickes of the company said today that the new employes must have houses, and as most of the Pullman dwellings are occupied by strikers, some sort of action will be taken at once.

The announcement created intense excitement among the strikers, as the men had believed that the company would not dare to take radical measures. As to when the evictions would begin, Mr. Wickes refused to say.

Window Glass Makers to Reduce Wages.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—The window glass manufacturers who have returned from the Chicago conference say that while they will not insist upon a 40 per cent reduction in the wage scale, they will expect the workmen to stand their share of any reduction in prices that may result from the operation of the proposed tariff bill.

JAPANESE FLEET REPULED.

Driven Off at One Point They Are Now Assailing Another.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10.—The following telegram has been received from Choo Foo dated August 10. A Japanese fleet attacked a Chinese fleet this morning off the harbor of Weihai Wei where the Chinese have a fort said to be impregnable. The Japanese ships were repulsed at one entrance to the harbor, and they are now attacking the other entrance.

Japs Marching on Seoul.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The correspondent of the Times telegraphs from Shanghai that 12,000 Japanese troops from Feusan and 8,000 from Yunson are marching towards Seoul, the capitol of Corea.

Movements of Sea-Going Vessels August 10.

At New York—Arrived—Columbia, from Hamburg; Germany, from Liverpool; Suevia, from Naples.

St. Johns, N. F.—Arrived—Carthaginian, from Glasgow.

GAGE COUNTY REPUBLICANS

Their Primaries Warmly Contested and Attract Much Attention.

STATE ISSUES IN NO WAY INVOLVED

County Attorneyship One of the Prizes that Caused a Number of Candidates to Do Some Hard Work.

BEATRICE, Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Gage county republicans held their primaries today and never before was there so red hot a fight in Beatrice. Each of the six wards had two tickets in the field, the fight being made mainly on the county attorneyship. G. A. Murphy carried the First, Third and Fifth; Robert Sabin the Sixth and W. C. Lehane the Fourth. C. G. Pearse, candidate for state superintendent, and W. S. Summers, candidate for attorney general, each had warm friends at the polling places, who were looking after their respective interests, as it is conceded that whoever secures the Gage county delegation will be entitled to recognition in the state convention. The indications are tonight that Pearse has from forty to forty-five out of the sixty-one city delegates. But few outside townships will be heard from tonight.

SILVERITES' SECRET SOCIETY.

Independents Running Under the Emblem of the Stars and Stripes.

DENVER, Aug. 10.—A special to the News from Los Angeles announces the formation of a new secret political order. The name of the order is the United Sons of America, and its emblem is the stars and stripes and the letters U. S. A. The organization is loyal, patriotic, political, national and nonsectarian. It is secret and has signs and passwords. Its constitution provides for complete city, county, state, congressional and national organization, and makes ample provision for funds necessary to carry out and maintain this plan of organization and for conducting its campaigns.

Its promoters are all strong silver men, and the order will make a hard fight for the free coinage of silver. It will indorse such candidates of all parties as are in full accord with its principles, and where these are lacking it will nominate candidates of its own. The principles of the order demand the enactment and enforcement of laws for the equal protection of labor and capital, and for the arbitration of all differences between employer and employe; declare against the importation of cheap foreign labor and against national banks of issue, and calls for the absolute control by the government of all railroads and telegraph lines. The order contains among its members the best business men and citizens of southern California.

W. M. Holt, who is "father" and president of the order, is an old newspaper man, and a dyed-in-the-wool republican, who has never sought and does not now seek office. Another of its officers is Lionel A. Sheldon of Pasadena, formerly governor of New Mexico and member of congress from Louisiana. The other offices are filled by men of equal prominence.

POLITICS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Entrance of M. L. Hayward in the Field Considerably Complicates Matters.

NEBRASKA CITY, Aug. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—The congressional convention for the First district, which meets in this city next Tuesday evening, is the all-absorbing topic. Tom Majors and his hickory shirt sinks into insignificance beside it. The way it stands now local politicians figure out that Lancaster will cast its fifty-one votes for Strode on the first ballot and stay with him to the end. Church Howe will get Nemaha, Johnson, Pawnee and a portion of Richardson. Cass county will go to Chapman, and Otoe will vote for John C. Watson. This will be about the size of the first ballot. After that no man knows how things will shape themselves.

There is a new development, however, in the possibility of Hon. M. L. Hayward becoming a candidate. The Otoe delegation is known to be favorable to him, and in case he cannot be nominated he might throw his strength to Judge Chapman. Should he do this and Chapman secure the nomination, it will necessitate the election of a new district udge. To repay Hayward, Chapman could easily see that Cass county helped to nominate Hayward for district judge, and thus square things.

MORE FUSION IN IOWA.

Tenth District Democrats Endorse a Populist Candidate for Congress.

BOONE, Ia., Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The democrats of the Tenth district met in congressional convention here this morning to nominate a candidate against Dolliver. Before the convention assembled a caucus was held, and it was voted not to run with the populists. The convention was called to order by Chairman Breen and L. Lange of Pocahontas was made temporary chairman, O. W. Hicks of Webster was made temporary secretary, and this organization was made permanent. J. C. Baker of Palo Alto, the populist nominee, was named for congress, as was Senator O. M. Olson of Webster. Upon a vote Senator Olson was almost unanimously nominated, but he absolutely refused to run, and then Baker was nominated, despite the caucus action against fusion with the populists. On the ballot he received 79 votes, Breen 11, R. F. Jordan 7 and Boone 16. John F. Duncombe was chairman of the resolution committee, which reported simply in favor of the regular national and state democratic platforms. An effort to introduce a resolution in favor of the free coinage of silver created great excitement, but was voted down.

POPULISTS NOT SATISFIED.

Democratic Victory in Alabama Said to Have Been Gained by Fraud.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10.—The populist state central committee has issued a lengthy statement to the people charging that the democrats had elected their ticket through the grossest frauds, and calling upon those who desire clean government to assemble on Thursday, August 23, at the county court houses and organize law and order leagues to uphold "the supremacy of the sovereign will of a free people."

It is announced that Kalb will come here and organize a dual state government.

School Politics in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Word was received here tonight from Muscotah, a small town in the western part of this county, that Prof. M. H. Wyckoff, ex-principal of the Muscotah public schools, and candidate for state superintendent of public instruction on the democratic ticket, had been brutally assaulted and beaten about the head and shoulders at a late hour last night by unknown parties at Muscotah. Wyckoff was defeated recently in the race for the principalship of the Muscotah school, and the fight that was waged against him was very bitter. It is supposed that the assault was the outcome of this election row, for the assaulted man was not robbed. He is in a precarious condition.

Populists of Johnson.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The populists of Johnson county held their convention in this city today. Wiley Saudusky was made chairman and D. R. Carpenter secretary. The chair appointed a committee on credentials, which reported delegations to the state, congressional and senatorial conventions. After considerable parley and discussion the naming of the county ticket was deferred until September 29. The convention adjourned until that date.

ORD POPULISTS MEET.

Express a Preference for Kem for the Congressional Nomination.

ORD, Neb., Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The populist county convention was held in the court house this afternoon. Hon. William Gray was chosen chairman.

The following were the nominations made: Representative, Henry F. Rhodes; county attorney, Charles A. Munn; delegate to the state convention, J. W. Gregory, F. W. Dworak, C. C. Schultz, Jorgen Moller, George M. Petty, J. L. Claflin, Hayden Streng, Dimmick H. Rathburn; delegates to congressional convention, John Wheeler, D. L. Clark, Herbert Green, William M. Gray, H. A. Goodrich, Henry F. Rhodes, Thomas Jones, A. V. Mensing.

On motion the delegates were by acclamation instructed to work for the nomination of O. M. Kem. Later a motion was made to reconsider, which, after a good deal of wrangling, carried, and a motion to the effect that the convention's preference is Kem and to endorse his actions in congress was substituted. Rumor has it that Gray and Rhodes are not adverse to filling Kem's shoes, which may account for the rescinding of the instructions.

The delegates to the state senatorial convention are: J. F. Rogers, Frank Hammill, R. C. Moore, Clinton Upham, John Bryan, Dougall MacCall, Stephen C. Brace, J. P. Borden, G. Scott. On motion the delegates were instructed to use all honorable means to nominate William M. Gray.

The delegates to the judicial convention are: John H. Jennings, H. D. Cass, Robert Johnson, G. W. Ward, William Moses, Clinton Upham, Elmer Perkins, Porter Dunlap and William H. Hunt.

BOYD COUNTY POPULISTS.

One Office for Which the Party Hon No Aspirant.

NAPER, Neb., Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Boyd county populists met in convention yesterday at Butte, every delegate entitled to a seat in the convention being present. William E. Leonard of Turtle was selected temporary chairman and J. D. Lee of Lynch secretary. After the various committees had reported the order of business was taken up. The temporary organization was made permanent and the efollobing delegates were chosen to represent the county at the state convention: Ed L. Whiting, George P. Garrison, S. C. Chicas, Charles Sprenkle and F. Jones.

The same delegates go to the congressional convention. Nine delegates to the representative convention at Niobrara on the 13th were chosen and nine to the senatorial convention at O'Neill on the 8th of September.

The nomination of county attorney was passed, the party having no aspirant for the nomination, and it was thought inadvisable to nominate any one but a populist. This action virtually elects George F. Kapp, (Bryan dem.), nominated Monday to the office.

Dr. Frank Lewis of Butte was nominated for coroner to fill a vacancy.

Ed Whitney was chosen as chairman and G. P. Garrison secretary of the central committee for the ensuing year.

After listening to several speakers on various issues the convention adjourned.

York Republican Primaries.

YORK, Neb., Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The republican primaries were held this afternoon for electing delegates to the county convention which meets tomorrow. The fight was on Keckley for representative, and the result shows the town against him. The Second ward with eight votes is for him, the other twenty-one against him. The entire vote of the city will go for Dr. J. B. Conway.

Pawnee City Primaries.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The regular republican caucus delegates for this precinct were elected at the primary today without opposition. The convention meets tomorrow. The Pawnee delegation is probably for Lindsay for the senate, Sutton for the house and divided between Berry and Dort for the house. They favor Church Howe and Tom Majors.

Otoe's Delegation Divided.

NEBRASKA CITY, Aug. 10.—(Special to The Bee.)—The state delegates selected at Wednesday's convention stand eight for Crounse, seven for Majors and one on the fence.

SUIT AGAINST PRESIDENT REINHART.

Woman Claims His False Representation Induced Her to Buy Atchison Stocks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Matilda Wallace has brought two suits in the superior court of the city against J. W. Reinhart as president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, one to recover $50,000 damages and the other to recover $5,300 damages.

The grounds for the action are that President Reinhart issued a statement on June 30, 1893, giving the Atchison surplus at $1,918,380, as above the operating expenses, and on September 23, 1893, made another statement showing the excellent condition of the company and the amount of securities held in its treasury.

Plaintiff further charges that on June 21, 1893, the defendant published in the New York World a statement showing the condition of the company's finances, which plaintiff claims was not a correct statement of the company's affairs, and sets forth that the statement in the complaint is confirmed by the report of Stephen Little, the expert accountant, who made the statement for the reorganization committee.

Plaintiff avers that on the representations made by President Reinhart she purchased 1,700 shares of Atchison stock, and that she is damaged thereby to the amount of the sums that she seeks to recover.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—President Reinhart has resigned his position as president of the Atchison road. The matter will be acted upon tomorrow at a meeting of the directors of that road in Boston.

TOPEKA, Aug. 10.—There are numerous rumors in railway circles of the probable changes in the west following the resignation of President Reinhart. The most common is that H. R. Nickerson will be invited to return to the road as general manager and that A. A. Robinson, now of the Mexican Central, will be tendered the presidency, with headquarters at Topeka.

PULLMAN RETURNS HOME.

Consults with His Lieutenant Concerning the Evictions at the Model Town.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—George M. Pullman is back from Castle Rest and Newport, but he declines to be interviewed on the events which have absorbed the public mind since he hied himself away last June. His home is still guarded by private watchmen, who lounge around the lawn and keep close watch on any one who stops to glance at the abiding place of the president of the $36,000,000 corporation.

Vice President Wickes, the trusted lieutenant of the marquis, and General Manager Browne of the Pullman works called at the Prairie avenue mansion. They were recognized by the watchmen and were soon inside in conference with their chief, and were for several hours discussing the situation at the shops and formulating plans for the future. It is presumed that some plan will be determined upon for evicting the strikers from the company's houses.

BOOGE & FRAZEE FAIL.

Sequel to the Bursting of the Hawkeye Commission Company in Omaha.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Board of Trade firm of Booge, Frazee & Co. has assigned. The fluctuations of the corn market and the failure of the Hawkeye Commission company of Omaha is believed to have caused the failure. Booge & Frazee were officers and heavy stockholders of the Hawkeye company. The firm's assets are estimated at $3,500 and liabilities at $35,000.

Ericsson Arrives at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—The United States torpedo boat Ericsson, enroute from Dubuque to New York, by way of the Mississippi river and the Atlantic, arrived here this afternoon and tied up for the night

MANY BURNT BODIES

List of the Dead from the Rock Island Express Wreck.

MORE VICTIMS THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED

Debris of the Train Yields Terrible Evidence of the Disaster.

MANY CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED AT PRESENT

Wreckers Held Responsible for the Awful Affair.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH THE CRIME

Said to Have Been Seen in the Vicinity of Where the Wreck Occurred Late Thursday — Police Declare He is the Guilty Man.

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Workmen were engaged all day in cleaning away the debris of the wreck of the Rock Island express, which went through the viaduct over the Union Pacific tracks five miles south of Lincoln last night. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the men at work on the ruins had reached the bottom of the charred heap, unearthing the remains of eleven bodies, which it is believed is the total list of the killed. There is little by which any of the remains can be identified, they for the most part consisting simply of charred pieces of bone, with the skull in most cases intact. They were picked up as carefully as possible, placed in sacks and boxes, and taken to Roberts' undertaking rooms, where an inquest will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH THE CRIME.

A colored man giving his name as George Washington Davis was arrested at 10 o'clock this evening on suspicion of wrecking the train. Detective Malone caught him at the residence of a farmer named Lawndell, living six and one-half miles south of the city. The officer claims that he has sufficient evidence to convict him. Two young fellows claim to have seen him last night about 8 o'clock in the vicinity of the wreck with a crowbar, and a farmer named Spelts says he saw a colored man, now supposed to be Davis, going away from the scene of the wreck immediately after its occurrence. There are several others who claim to have seen him acting suspiciously near the scene of the wreck last night. Davis claims he