REPUBLICANS IN CAUCUS

Senators Decide to Let Democrats Settle Their Own Differences.

CHOOSING A SUCCESSOR FOR VANCE

Democratic Steering Committee Meets and Selects White of California for the Vacancy on the Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- The republican menaturs held a caucus this afternoon to decide what course they should pursue in regard to filling the vacancy in the finance committee and on other business pending before the senate.

Before going into caucus there was great deal of discussion as to what course republicans should pursue. Among a number of them there was a disposition to enter the fight and name some other democrat in the place of Mr. White for membership on the financial committee. It was understood that Senator Murphy of New York was to be pushed by some of the conservative senators. Most of the free silver senators expressed themselves as against interfering with the democrats in making up committees, and also said they would not want to see an anti-silver man selected for the place, and would no doubt oppose Murphy for this reason. It is probable, however, that the republicans will take decided grounds against any further legislation at this time, and may try to prevent the fill-ing of the vacancy during this session. It is believed that before an important vote can be taken the quorum will have dis-

The caucus lasted until 3 o'clock, when It adjourned without having accomplished a great deal. Senator Aldrich brought up the question of republican interference with the selection of a democrat on the finance committee, when Senater Pettigrew stated that there was no need of discussing the question, as there were eight republicans who would not agree to it, as it would re-sult in breaking up all party discipline in the senate. That matter was then dropped. As to taking action on the filling of the vacancy, the general feeling was that no

cussed and it was decided that the republi-cans would support it in a modified form, which would not specify the tariff legislation but would state that in view of the fact the session was so near the end it is impracticable to attempt to pass any contested legis-lation during the remainder of the session, and that it is the duty of congress to adjourn as soon as possible. It is probable that if a vote can be had upon this resolution that it would secure enough démocratic votes to pass. The republicans claim that any separate bill to which there is an objection will quorum and that it is useless to make any attempt to secure the passage of any of those now before the senate. Some of the republican senators present expressed the opinion that in view of the position taken by Senator Hill on the appointment to fill the financial turn for the republican senators to support any resolution that he may offer to tham in regard to that appointment, thinking it probable that he might desire to secure the name of some senator for that of Mr. White

When Mr. Hill was apprised of this action he said that he should not attempt to sub-stitute some one else because he had no personal objection to Mr. White. Republican senators express the opinion that the Murphy resolution, amended as it is, will pass by a majority of ten to fifteen. The resolution all reference to Secretary Carlisle's letter and to put the reason for no further legislation on the ground that none is practicable, in stead of as the original resolution has it that none is desirable. Prominent conserva tive democratic senators were apprised after the caucus adjourned of its action and it is understood they acquiesce in the present mod-ification of the Murphy resolution.

The senate finance committee met at 10 o'clock to further consider the free sugar and other separate tariff bills referred to it vesterday. The republican members said at one they could not take the responsibility of re porting these bills and if the democrats de-sired to have them reported they must do it with their majority; that the republicans had four members of the finance committee here and as the democrats had but the same number the former did not propose to have the democracs' four counted as five. committee immediately adjourned and then a meeting of the democratic leaders was held the room of the appropriations committee to consider the filling of the vacancy on the finance committee.

AGREED ON WHITE.

Many democrats were of the opinion that having allowed the vacancy to exist so long it is bad policy to fill it for an emergency. Others claimed that a democratic caucus must fill the vacancy and it was said that when it was called it would be found that there were other questions besides that of free sugar to be considered, notably the silver issue, and that before a conclusion could be reached many diverse opinions would be

developed. The democratic steering committee met in Senator Cockrell's committee room immediately after the adjournment of the finance committee. They were not long in decid-ing upon Senator White of California to fil the vacancy and Senator Harris was in structed to present his name to the senate. While there was some opposition in t

steering committee to the election of Mr. White on the part of members who are op-posed to supplemental tariff bills a large majority was favorable to his selection. The conservative democrats who oppose the selection base their objection largely upon the time that is taken to make it and say that it should be allowed to go over until the choice can be made with deliberation and not to meet a temporary emergency. The other members of the committee insist, however, that the emergency is such that the vacancy must be filled now and that in view of the demand of the country for the passage of these bills and the attitude of the republican members of the finance committee it is essential that immediate action should be taken. They were not prepared for this demand on the part of the republicans and were inclined to complain some what of it and of the threat of the republ cans to join with the conservative democrats oppose the selection of a committeeman majority of the democratic party in

TALKING FOR FREE SILVER.

the Session of the Bimetallic League. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- The policy to be pursued in advancing the principles of bimetallism was outlined at today's session of the American Bimetallic league conference. Speeches were made by several congressmen and by delegates from various states. Mr. Biand characterized the silver question as purely a practical one and urged that the political battles of the future be fought on the proposition that any change of basis must be put in abeyance until the full restor-

ation of silver is accomplished. Representative Coffeen of Wyoming referred to the money question as the over-shadowing issue before the country and advocated more money as the only relief for the general distress and depression. Restoration of silver to all the rights and privileges it had at the mints before the demonstization act of 1873, he declared, was the first step

to be taken in all money reform. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska also made a short speech, advocating unity of action among bimetallists. A declaration was adopted recounting the repeal of the sliver purchase law and the establishment of the sligle gold standard, which has been followed by stead-

ily increasing depression; that gold has steadily increased in value; industries are everywhere paralyzed; labor is unsteady and precarious; business unimproved and debtors bankrupt. It is asserted that there is no hope of relief until the double standard of 16 to 1 is restored, and that the money quesion is the supreme issue before the country.
Others are urged to make this issue paramount to all other considerations in the election of state legislatures, congressmen and president. It is recommended that a convention be held at some central point in both the mining and agricultural states to perfect an organization to work for this end and that a committee of five be ap-

pointed to carry out the plan. At the afternoon session speeches were made by Senator Jones on "Bimetallism in the United States;" Congressman Warner on "The Consequence of the Legislation of and by Representatives Bell and Pence and Parsons of Texas.

HARRIS SCOLDS CHANDLER.

Disturbed Because New Hampshire Man Objects to Democratic Program.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- Today's developments in the tariff situation all hinged on the efforts of the democratic senators to fill the vacancy in the finance committee in order that speedy action might be obtained on the supplementary bills referred to that committee yesterday. Quite a spirited contest arose in the senate. The proposal to appoint Senator Whi'e was objected to by Senator Chandler, the republicans insisting that the motion must go over under the rules.

At the opening of the session of the senate a breeze occurred over the attempt of the democratic majority to fill the vacancy

on the finance committee.

As soon as the reading of the journal was completed Mr. Harris, democrat of Tennessee, on dehalf of the democratic steer-ing committee, moved that the s nator from California, Mr. White, be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Vance of North Carolina. Mr. Chandler, republican of New Hampshire, jumped to his feet and interposed an objection.

Mr. Harris made the point of order that his motion was privil ged because it looked to the organization of the senate. A long and lively debate followed on the point of order. Mr. Chandler contested the question with Mr. Harris. He remarked sarcastically that it was a little late to begin the organi-zation of the senate. The rule, he main-tained, was plain. He called attention to the fact that the vacancy on the finance com-mittee had existed for months, and that it was proposed now to fill it at the very close

Mr. Harris declared hotly that it was with the profoundest astonishment he had heard an objection from the other side. In the eighteen years he had be n a member of that body, no matter what party was in power, the majority had named, at will, the mem bers of the several committees of the senate and no voice was heard in objection. The course of Mr. Chandler he condemned as the most revolutionary of revolutionary

with such astonishment that he confessed he could hardly restrain himself. Mr. Manderson, republican of Nebraska, remarked good naturedly that the senator from Tennesses had not appeared to restrain

sugg stions, and it was received by hin

himself successfully.

Mr. Chandler declared that it came with ill grace from Mr. Harris to condemn a request made under the rules, of which he (Mr. Harris), was such a master. He resented Mr. Harris' imputation as uncalled the condemn and the condemn an for, and warned him that he would have to be o'der than he was now before he could override the rules he had help-d to frame.

WENT OVER A DAY. Then Mr. Hill got on the floor and plunged mmediately into a criticism of the legislation which the filling of the vacancy was de-signed to expedite. So far as the bills placing coal, iron ore and sugar on the free list were concerned, he had voted, he said, for them when they were legitimately be-fore the senate, and he was not trying to escape from his record.

Senator Hill said he stood ready to vote again to place them on the free list. Many of his democratic associates had opposed placing these articles on the free list the tariff bill was before the senate because they had been bound by a caucus agreement they had been bound by a caucus agreement, but if that agreement was now rent in twain he had certain amendments to offer. He wanted the income tax provision repealed. If the finance committee had been governed by liberty of judgment and conscience be fore, it would have reported adversely on the income tax, and now there was an attempt to pack the committee to secure an adverse report on this amendment. Heretofore in filling vacancies the steering committee first consulted in caucus with their demo-cratic colleagues. Why was a different course to be pursued now? He suggested that the resolution go over until the democrats conresolution go over until the democrats con-sult on this subject. There had been a series of blunders throughout the tariff controversy. When Mr. Wilson had delivered a ringing speech for free sugar the democratic sentiment of the country had accepted it as ex cathedra; had recognized in his voice the voice of the administration. "Democratic conventions," said Mr. Hill, "all over the country are adopting resolutions in favor of free sugar, and upon the heels of the al-most unanimous vote of the democrats of

the house came the letter of the secretary of the treasury saying that the placing of sugar on the free list would be suicidal."

If it was necessary to have the duty on sugar retained there ought to have consultation before an attempt was made to place it on the free list. In the spirit of harmony he would suggest a conference, and that this matter would be allowed to go over so that a democratic conference might he held to determine what was best to do. Senator Harris' motion for the appointment of Senator White to the vacancy on the finance committee was withdrawn. Senator Harris later put his motion in the form of a

resolution, and it will go over until tomor-Senator Murphy, democrat of New York offered a resolution to the effect that there should be no further legislation on the tariff this session in view of the Carlisle letter, He asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration, but it went over on an objection by Senator Cockrell, democrat of

Missouri. The conference report on the deficiency bill was then submitted to the senate and At 1:40 p. m. the senate adjourned until

tomorrow. PRINTING THE TARIFF BILL.

Government Printing Office Getting Out Copies for Customs Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- By direction of the secretary of the treasury 3,000 copies of the new tariff bill are now being printed at the treasury branch of the government printing office for imendiate distribution among customs efficials. In the printed parchment originally signed by the vice president and Speaker Crisp many of the errors in paragraphing and numbering left in the bill as it passed both houses have been corrected, and with the crasures eliminated the bill presents a very creditable appearance. Carsful comparisons with the criginal bill is being made, and the copy is sent to the printer as fast as possible. It is hoped to have the 3,000 copies ready for mailing tomorrow evening. In case this is accomplished it is expected copies will reach San Francisco and Portland, the farthest points, by the time the bill becomes a law. In that event all complications will be avoided and collectors will be enabled to assess duties as accurately as though

be furnished later. Personal Jealousy in the Way of Union. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- So far the United States ministers in Central America have not advised the State department of the movement for the combination of the five small Central American republics into one large nation. While such a consummation would be welcomed here, it is feared that it is scarcely practicable because of the personal jealousy of the many self-constituted leaders, which led to the downfall of the old confederation about a quarter of a century

MILLIONS READY FOR CHINA

European Capitalists Eager to Supply the Emperor with Sinews of War.

LOAN PROPOSAL IS EAGERLY TAKEN UP

London and Berlin Anxious to Lend Money -Fifteen Hundred Thousand in Gold Bonds to Be Issued in September -Silver Going Up.

LONDON, Aug. 17.-The financiers of this city, Berlin and other capitals of Europe are eagerly discussing the proposed Chinese loan. Inquiries made by a representative of the Associated press at the office of Jardine, Matheson & Co., London and China mer chants, and at the offices of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking company show that the loan which the great banking institutions of Berlin are said to be floating for China amounts to 10,000,000 taels, and not to £10,-000,000, as previously announced here and in Berlin. A tael is estimated to be worth about one ounce and one-third of silver, or, roughly speaking, 6 shillings sterling, or \$1.20, supposing that these amounts represent the value of silver of the weight of 1 tael.

It appears that about a month ago China inquired through the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank for the rate at which such a loan in silver could be effected. The bank at once offered to lean the Chinese government i1,-000,000 s erling, or \$5,000,000. Jardine. Matheson & Co., who had also been consulted in regard to the proposed Chinese loan, offered to lend China another £1,000,000 or as much more as the government should require, but Viceroy Li Hung Chang declined both offers at that time, saying that there was no immediate need for the money, as China had plenty to go on with. Later, however, it became known that in view of the repayment of the last portions of the present 7 and 6 per cent gold bonds due at the Hong Kong and Shanghal bank in January, 1895, and in view also of the war needs, China desired to increase the amount of her available cash. A syndicate of German bankers was at once formed in Berlin and their agents at Tien Tsin were ins ructed to ask Viceroy Li Hung Chang for an option of the loan. Dozens of London and other promoters followed the example of German bankers and Li Hung Chang and the Chinese minister here were beseiged with offers from responsi-ble parties anxious to have a share of some description in the Chinese loan. As a result it is probable that over £10,000,000 have been offered to China and this produced the result that China was not willing to pay over 4 per cent for their loan. There is no doubt that a £1,500,000 gold loan will be issued here early in September. The loan will probably consist of 4 per cent thirty-year bonds and at least two-thirds of this loan will be payable o China in silver. For this lean there I no special security like the customs receipts but only general faith in China. It is not believed that Berlin will have any

controlling hand in the issue of the new loan, although probably Berlin will be allowed to take a portion of the loan on "ground floor" There is a great scramble among financiers

on the inside of the operation and there is no doubt that the loan is obtainable in London twenty times over.

The negotiations for the loan have already affected the price of silver and there is no question that silver will go higher. Some financiers predict that it will go as high as 32d per ounce. The hardness of the silver market is most pronounced and it has sym-

including London brokers of all ranks, to get

MAIL ADVICES FROM JAPAN.

Chinese Soldiers on Board Responsible for

the Sinking of the Kow Shing. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 17.-The steamer Empress of Japan arrived this morning from the Orient, having left Yokohama August 5. War was formally declared August 3. the proclamation being received with every token of rejoicing throughout Japan, offers of men and means coming from all corners of the empire. Owing to the enactment of iew press regulations on August 1. Japanese papers give only meager details, strongly colored for Japanese readers, of war happenings, the new laws decreeing that editors publishing anything about the war without its first being formally corrected and approved by govern-ment officers appointed for the purpose are liable to imprisonment, with hard labor, for a term of months and to a fine as well.

Details of the engagements which resulted in the sinking of the British steamer Kow Shing, furnished by the Japanese, substantiate the contention that the owners of the vessel should look to China for reparation, asserting that the catastrophe was brought about solely by reason of the Chinese troops aboard refusing to allow Captain Galworthy to carry out instructions given him by the Japanese, he and his officers being forced to jump into the sea to escape being shot by the Chinese who were his passingers. Japan insists that the Kow Shing was sunk on account of the piratical conduct of the Chinese troops on board toward the British captain. News is also given in the English papers of Yokohama of numerous engage nents in which Japanese ships were vic torious. Names of the vessels engaged are for the most part left in blank, which makes the intelligence of their achievements of little consequence. The Chinese officers and nen of the dispatch boat accompanying the Kow Shing are credited with having, when the vessel grounded, fired her and themselves wam to shore. Forty succeeded in evading

The Empress of Japan did not call at Kobs or Nagasaki this trip, nor will any trans-Pacific liners till the conflict is over. Li Hung Chang has been memorialized by the lasan to withdraw his forces at that point, as Japanese are too strong to be success fully opposed.

Famine is menacing the Chinese forces at that point, owing to difficulty in securing supplies. China proposes that the forces should be withdrawn entirely and a comb na-tion made with the troops marching over-land to constitute material for a new campaign. The report that a large force of Chinese troops are being marched overland and that they are now almost on the bor-ders of Corea appears to be authenticated by later advices. When Yun left Seoul he gave instructions to the head of the powerful Ming family that he would return to Corea with a large army. Not only were all demands of the Japanese to be refused, but of-ficials belonging to the independent party suspected of Japanese inclinations should be ned and the ringleaders punished with death.

An engagement occurred at Seikwan in July 30. The Chinese were driven back with heavy loss, and the Japanese troops continued toward Asan.

Pandits Surrounded and Stain. CHILPANCINGO, Mex., Aug. 17 .-- In a fight between Rurales and bandits near the town of Tiacoachislahuaca, in this state, three notorious outlaws named Crescensio Juarez, Pedro Francisco and Juan Romero were killed. The fight was a desperate one. The robbers were discovered by the government scouts with four stolen horses in their pessession and before they could make their escape or make defence were surrounded and put at bay. The bandits opened fire,

LONDON, Aug. 17 .- A dispatch from Paris says that Prince Emmanuel of Orleans war arrested in Bordeaux today while on his way to visit the emp ror of Austria.

the imperial foreign secretary, has forbid-den a projected congress at Leimberg of Poles who have suffered Siberian exile be-

cause of a fear that the gathering would make a good impression at St. Petersburg. MEN AND MONEY FOR THE WAR.

Japanese on This Side of the Water Are Waking Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 .- The Japanese Patriotic society is the name of a new organization which has already branch estabishments in Portland, Sacramento and Los Angeles. The object of the society is to collect funds from willing Japanese contribufors, to be used in the war now in progress between China and Japan. The society of this city and Oakland has a committee of thirty members and its president and treasurer is Nao Nabrek, manager of the Yoke hama specie bank. Mr. Nabrek said: "Th Japanese feel that we should do what we can to help our country in this war with China, and so we called a meeting and formed a society. The committee having the collec-tion of funds in hand is composed of Japanese in all positions of life. These gentlemen will collect the funds, accepting anything from \$1 up from Japanese only. The money will be sent to me and by me remitted to the central government. We do not propose to specify the purpose to which the mon y shall be put. We believe the government will know how best to spend whatever we send. I have already received about \$700, though regular blanks and receipts will not be ready before tomorrow morning.

"We have received subscriptions from American merchants, but have declined to devote them to war purposes. While we aporeciste this kindly feeling, we deem it wiser to decline such offers. We agree, however, if the contributors wish to send the money to the Red Cross society, that is to say, the ambulance corps, we will accept such contri-

In the steerage of the steamer City of Peking, which sailed for Japan and China, were two young Japanese, who were going home to become petty officers in the Japanese havy. They were well dressed and togged out in cheap thery, and made quite an impression among a number of their coutrymen who were at the boat to see them off.

In conversation with a reporter, one of them, named Isay Waku, said: "We don't know whether we will got the appointments, but why not? Our government is looking out for officers among foreigners. I have seen three years service, and so has my friend. I have been on a cruise from Sar Francisco, and have picked up a great deal of experience. I know all about the white squadron, and have pictures of the entire fleet. I have studied everything about the squadron, and know all about the guns. I can give the Japanese government a few

pointers."
The City of Peking took away a large cargo of freight, among which was considerable flour for China. There were 16,938 barrels of flour, 4,497 pounds of ginseng, sixtyfive cases of canned fruit, 178 cases of canned meats, 11,250 pounds of pearl barley, seventyfive packages of provisions and sixty-nine

packages of groceries.
For Japan there were 1,412 barrels of flour, fifteen rolls of leather, 55,175 pounds of com-pressed cotton, 500 barrels of corned beef and 474 cases of canned meats.

BOERS KILLED IN COLD BLOOD.

Dutch Farmers in South Africa Fleeing from the Kathr Rebels-Severe Fighting.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 17 .- The rebellion of the Kaffirs is assuming alarming proportions, and the efforts of the authorities of the republic to suppress them have up to the present time proved unavailing. The Transvaal mounted police detachment which has been attempting to relieve the garrison of Agatha, which has been beseiged by the Kaffirs for some days, has been repulsed with, it is feared, serious less. Em-boldened by their success the Kaffirs pursued the retreating troopers and made an attack upon the main column of the Boer forces, the Kaffirs were driven back, but the ad-

From the Boer settlements along the Letaba river come reports of severe fighting between isolated parties of retreating B ers and the Kaffirs, who are burning Boer homesteads all along the river. The Boers are fleeing efore the Kaffir advance, taking with them all their portable property, but large quantities of provisions and cattle have necessarily fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs. The latter have murdered a number of Boers and their wives and children, and the fiercest feelings of the Boers have been aroused

against the rebellious natives In the Zoutpansberg district devilish cutrages have been committed and large numbers of women and children have been killed, and a large amount of property destroyed. In all of the disturbed districts the mail and passenger conches have been stopped, passengers killed and the coaches looted and

destroyed and the mules stolen.

The Murchison road is entirely closed. The Kaffirs are reported to have erected a strong barricade across it at a point where it passes between two hills, and they are said to have prepared to defend this point The government is reinforcing its column

with troops as rapidly as possible, and it is expected an advance in force will be made on the Kaffirs today or tomorrow.

BOMB PREPARED FOR DUPUY.

Vigilance of the Detectives Saves the of the Premier.

PARIS, Aug. 17.-According to Le Journal a plot to assassinate Premier Dupuy has been discovered and probably frustrated. The premier is in the Vernet-les-Bains, not far from the Spanish border. He is accompanied by three detectives, who are supposed to have discovered the plot throughh the presence of several Milan anarchists in the neighborhood of Vernet.

The anarchists, says the Journal, had been warned of their danger the night before the police expected to arrest them, and are now safe in Spain.

The main plot, it is alleged, was hatched Barcelona by Spanish and French anarchists. Three men were designated by lot to execute it. They were to cross the border about the middle of August and were to assassinate the premier during his abence from Paris.

The bomb which was to be used was made in Spain, although it is not known that the Barcelona anarchists did the work. The police in Barcelons deny that there is an anarchist laboratory in that city and say that the bomb must have been secured else-

The plot was discovered after the three anarchist agent had statted for France, RAISING MEN SECRETLY.

Representative of the Japanese Government at Work in Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17.-The Herald

says: A effort is being made in this city by a man who is said to represent the Japanese government to secure the services of 1,000 men to go to the domain of the mikado and help the Japanes; in their truggle with the Chinese. The sum of \$25 er month, besides transportation to and from Japan, and necessary rations are promised those who will enlist. Because of the extreme penalty attached to an en-deavor of this kind under the laws gove ning the treaty with foreign countries he agent has made himself known to out a few people. The men he will secure are estensibly employed to engage in railroad construction. But the real object is to go construction. But the real object is to go into an active war against Japanese en mics. is contended that a regiment of 1,000 on would furnish material from which officers could be secured to lead a nation of

Beath from Cholera in London LONDON, Aug. 17 .- A death from cholera has occurred at Baltersea, a portion of this city on the Surrey side of the Thames.

Girl Jalled for House Stealing. SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 17 .- Miss Flora McCrassin, a young girl living in Cedar-VIENNA, Aug. 17 .- Count Von Kalneky, | ville eight miles south, is in jail for horse-

DOUGLAS COUNTY FOR M'COLL

Yesterday's Primaries Decide Enforchand Complexion of the Convention Today.

HOT CONTESTS IN MANY OF THE WARDS

Heavy Voting in a few Cases and Counting Not Completed Until After Midnight -South Omaha and Country

Precincts Fall in Line.

Republican primaries to elect delegates to ounty conventions which will choose delegates to the state convention and to the congressional convention were held in Douglas county yesterday aftrnoon. The result leaves it beyond any question that the support of the county in the state convention will be given solidly to MacColl for governor. Fourfifths, if not more, of the delegates from the city chosen at the primaries yesterday are unreservedly for MacColl. The South Omaha delegation is solid for him and his popularity outside seems to be equally well attested by the reports from the country precincts.

The county convention to select delegates to the congressional convention will open at Washington hall at 11 o'clock this forenoon. The convention to choose delegates to the state convention will be held in the same hall this afternoon, beginning at 2:30.

The republican congressional convention for the Second district will be held in Patterson hall, this city, next Monday afternoon. The republican state convention will be held in Omaha next Wednesday. The detailed result of yesterday's primaries

First Ward-State: Henry Bowman, John H. Butler, H. C. Cole, J. Edwards, S. I Gordon, W. H. Hanchett, Josiah Kont, R K. Paxton, John Rosicky, Congressional Charles Abney, W. F. Bates, Sam Burg-strom, M. Ford, J. W. Honza, W. A. Kelly John Mathieson, A. E. Walkup, Frank

Wooley. Second Ward—Hot fight made to defeat caucus nominees, and 496 votes cast. Count still in progress at 3 a.-m. Third Ward—The vote was unusually heavy, 488 ballots having been cast. In this ward there was no caucus held, all of the delegates going on the ticket by petition. The result was: State-R. S. Berlin, Nate Brown, L. Burmeister, A. H. Comstock, A. M. Lesser, Martin Olson, Charles Schlank,

Thomas Swobe, Frank Heacock, John Linn, ten delegates, the two latter having same number of votes. Congressional—C. M. Branch, John W. Cooper, C. P. Halligan, Charles Mentor, William Lewis, M. Logasa, A. Schlank, C. S. Spriggs, W. S. Balduff,
Fourth Ward — No opposition to caucus
tickets. Delegates: State—Gustave Anderson, W. F. Bechel, Ed Haney, G. H. Leslie,
B. H. Belier, F. Becher, B. Berney, B. B. Belier, Robison, E. Rosewater, Richard Smith, J. T. Wertz, D. H. Wheeler, Con-gressional-W. J. Broatch, R. D. Duncan, W. F. Gurley, C. J. Greine, R. H. Janness, A. Lockner, George S. Smith, T. K. Sudborough

C. R. Turney. Fifth Ward-The caucus ticket was elected without opposition. The list of delegates for both conventions is the same. The names are: J. W. Croft, C. W. Delameter, R. S. Ervin, L. D. Fowler, C. W. Johnson, J. Jenkins, C. O. Lobeck, A. Meyer, C. L. Saunders.
Sixth Ward-No opposition to the caucus
ticket. One hundred and fifty-three votes were cast, and the following delegates were elected: State—J. W. McDonald, M. L. Zook, J. W. Long, John McLearie, J. N. Westberg, H. M. Waring, J. L. Collins, Carr Axford, G. E. Wilson. Congressional—B.

C. Smith, E. D. Wirt, Gus Sedin, Carter Duncan, D. S. Lowrie, B. R. Hall, G. El-liott, H. T. Leavitt, G. E. Wilson. mparatively tame affair, there 125 ballots cast, eighteen of which went through without a scratch. Ben Baker was the only man on the caucus state ticket defeated. He received but forty-seven votes and was beaten out by J. B. Piper. The delegates to the state ticket, as certified to by the returning board, are: H. H. Bald-ridge, Carr Bjorkman, C. L. Chaffee, Sam Macleod, H. E. Palmer, W. E. Rhoades, Peter Schwenck, J. C. Thompson, J. B. Piper. The caucus delegates to the congressional convention were elected, the following being the list: Ben S. Baker, C. L. Chaffee, J. W. Eller, John Grant, L. Peterson, George

Sab'ne, J. B. Sedgwick, A. Stonedale, Lee Eighth Ward-The contest on state dele gates was decidedly warm, with severa tickets in the field. One was a straight Mac Coll ticket, one was unpledged, and George Bennett had one branded "For governor, Tom Majors or Jack MacColl." There were 514 votes polled. The delegates chosen, six of whom are pledged for MacColl, are: James Hendricksen, Frank Beeman, James Allen, J. D. Edling, Guy C. Barton, J. C. Pedersen, C. J. Westerdahl, J. W. Bishop, L. W. Fur-

nas. Congressional-Vote not counted at Ninth Ward-While the fight was conducted good naturedly on both sides, there were several wordy battles between henchmen of opposing sides, and at one time during the afternoon a fight was threatened, but the presence of a policeman quelled the disturbance. It was the real fight in the city, however, and throughout the afternoon attracted most attention from the politicians. While both caucus and petition candidates for places on the state delegation were pledged for MacColl for governor the good work done by the "petition" candidates told. State delegates: H. C. Akin, H. F. Cady, John L. Carr, J. H. Chapman, E. P. Davis, J. P. Finley, P. E. Flodman, E. B. Henderson, C. D. Hutchin-

son. Akin, Carr, Chapman and Davis were caucus nominees. There were 447 votes cast. C. E. Winter lacked three votes of being ted in place of Hutchinson. South Omaha-No opposition to nominations. Delegates: State—Dave An-derson, J. C. Troutman, C. C. Stanley, Henry C. Murphy, Samuel Christie, Jerry Howard, Bruce McCullough, T. J. O'Nefll, J. H. Van Dusen, A. H. Murdock, J. O. Eastman, John Condon, Fred Smith and A. L. Sutton. Congressional—T. F. Elliott, Dan McGuckin, P. H. Conroy, O. E. Bruce, W. J. Slate, F. E. Hart, Samuel Davis, A. J. McDougal, Martin Tighe, E. E. Darling, W. S. Cook, Nels Peterson, Mark Boukel and H. B. Fisher. Since delegates are unanimously for MacColl. East Omaha—Three of the state delegates are Messrs. James, Lazarus and Johnson. When the result of the election was known the whole delegation met and decided to sup-

port MacColl. Douglas-State delegates: H. Rosick, J. S. Platt, B. F. Ford, Paul Maddis, Charles W. Stevens. These delegates are for MacColl. Hunt, Fred Koch, Clems Mattis, William An-

Waterloo-State delegates: E. S. Stout, jr., J. C. Robinson, B. F. Beil, E. G. Walker, Charles Niel.
Millard-Same delegation to both conventions, instructed for MacColl. Delegates: J F. Weyback, John Lempke, John Munster, G. W. Field, John Arff.

Chicago-State: William Hopper, R. L. Livingston, J. P. Webb, George Witte, An-drew Mckleman; instructed for MacColl. William Hopper, ongressional: Ora Helister, Henry Rol. A. Nolte, Job B. bbitt, Samuel Haney. Ciontarf—State: George R. Hollinga-orth, W. A. Saussay, H. Starkens, Charles E. Sundberg, James L. Cooper, A Mac-Coll delegation Congressional: C. A. Sundberg, J. L. Cooper, Hans Starkens, J. A. Karling, W. A. Saussay.

Democratic Congressional Convention. The democratic congressional central committee held its session yesterday afternoon and fixed upon the time for holding the con vention. The gathering will be held in this city on September 1, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Patterson hall.

New York Republican Galns. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.-The regular republican organization of the city again threw be books open last night for enrollment.

Although no authentic reports of the enrallment will be received before Saturday, some of the republicans claimed the additions amounted to 2,000. The Mulhollandites declare the additions did not exceed 500.

INSTRUCTED FOR BRYAN.

Lancaster County Democrats in County Couvention Select State Delegates. LINCOLN, Aug. 17 .- (Special Telegram to

The Bee.)-The democratic county convention was called to order at 2:30 this afternoon in the large court room. Conspicuous among those present was a large number of prominent populists, and a fair sprinkling of the administration crew. The report of the committee on credentials was delayed quite awhile over a contesting delegation from South Pass precinct. There were two delegations asking to be recognized, one composed of Bryan men and the other of administration democrats, the latter claiming that the other delegation had been elected former was admitted. A recess was declared at 3:40 to allow the committees to get to

A resolution stating that it was the wish of the Lancaster county democrats that a full state ticket be put in the field at the Omaha convention was declared out of order, as it had not been referred to the committee. It was proposed by an administration man. The twenty-two delegates selected to attend the state convention were instructed to vote for W. J. Bryan for United States Dr. Edwards was unanimously elected chairman of the county central committee. All vacancies on the county ticket not filled at the convention were left to the central com-

For state senators, R. T. Chambers, who is on the populist ticket, and William Frohm were selected; for representatives, C. O. Jones, A. C. Herrick, Frank B. Edgar, three of the populist nominees, and C. S. Burion; for county attorney, P. J. Cosgrove county commissioner, J. E. Davey.

The candidates for county judge and one representative were left to mittee. Harmony prevailed generally after the attempt of a few administration men to put the resolution before the convention ask ing that a full ticket be put in the field Before adjournment the following resolution was adopted:

We recognize in President Cleveland an able statesman and we endorse his administration except where he disagrees with the majority of the democratic members of congress, and there we believe they are right and he is wrong.

A. W. SNYDER'S FRIENDS FRIGHTENED

Well Known Cozad Business Man Suddenly Disappears from Home.

COZAD, Neb., Aug. 17 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Considerable excitement exists here over the disappearance of A. W. Snyder, who for the past four years has been manager of the George A. Hoagland lumber yard at this place. Last Wednesday Snyder hired a livery team and started on a collecting trip, intending to be gone but a few hours. He has not yet returned, and so far nours. He has not yet returned, and so far no tidings have been received as to his whereabouts. His friends are very much concerned and fear foul play, as he was known to have had considerable money with him. Searching parties started in quest of him this afternoon. Mr. Palmer, auditor for has as yet found everything all right. One party, just returned, reports having traced Snyder to the hills near the Custer county line. The search is being continued.

Holiness Camp Meeting Closed. BENNETT, Neb., Aug. 17 .- (Special to The

The present outlook seems to indicate as to support a wife and two children. Essert of University Place was early on the grounds, looking after the many visite. The day was devoted to getting settled. song and praise service was held in th tabernacle this evening, followed by a ser mon. A large crowd from town attended. Among the prominent arrivals today were Superintendent T. A. Hall of Seward, Vice President H. D. Brown of Vista, Secretary Essert of University Place, Treasurer A. M. Davis of Lincoln and W. O. Service of Ash-

Elevator at Boelus Burned.

BOELUS, Neb., Aug. 17.-(Special Tele gram to the Bee.)-The P. P. Leach elevator burned at 10 o'clock tonight, with about 400 bushels of wheat. Nothing but the heroiefforts of the citizens saved the Union Pacific depot and the lumber yards. Origin of the ire is not known. The building was insured.

Close of the Tecumseh Reunion. TECUMSEH, Neb., Aug. 17 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Today closed the annual district Grand Army of the Republic reunion. breaking was the order of the day, and but a small prigram was carried out. The meeting was a success in every particular.

CUTTING OF THE SNAPS.

Petty Cases Against Illegal Liquor Schers for Fee Purposes 5at Down Upon. PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 17.-Judge Bell nger of the United States court has determined to put a stop to the abuse of ar resting white men for selling liquor to In dians. For many years deputy marshals in remote parts of the state have made a business of arresting and bringing to this court at heavy cost all the white men found giving liquor to Indians. The average expense to the government in each case was about \$200, while the fine imposed of defendant was seldem more than \$10. cently Judge Bellinger held that Indians holding lands in severalty were to sidered citizens and amenable to state laws An information was filed against two whit men, charging them with selling liquor t an Indian while a ward of the United States and under the charge of a duly authorized Indian agent. This is a new departure, so far as the charge usually made is con-corned, but the assistant district attorney was not successful in having it accepted was not successful in having it accepted Judge Bellinger refused to allow any sucl information to be filed in his court. He held that "If these cases were of sufficient importance, the district attorney must proceed with them by indictment. The business had become farcical. If the cases were of enough consequence to require section in the district court, there would have action in the district court, there would have to be such punishment to the offender as will have a deterrient effect on the commission of such crimes. The court does not feel authorized to impose such punishment except when there has been dictment by the grand jury. Such practice in the district of Was! Such is the Washington, ldaho and Nevada, and there is no reaswhy the same rule should not be observed

"If the cases are frivolous they require but small punishment. The state authorities can take care of them and the state law is

more drastic than the federal."

The city of Pendleton, adjoining the Umatilla Indian reservation, has been for many years the central point of operation among those engaged in the whisky business that produced large revenue for the manipulat-ors. So systematicily was it conducted that it became regarded as a regular industry, with its agents, stool pigeons and profes-sional witnesses, all well trained in their various parts. There were some getuine cases, and this very fact was excuse enough to extend the business until it assumed scan-dalous proportions. Judge Bellinger's deci-sion will cut off fees from deputy marshals, United States commissioners and other fed-

BRISTOL, Tenn., Aug. 17 .- David Hall of Jonesville, Va., seventy-five miles north of here, was met in the road by Tim Denny, an 18-year-old boy, who shot and killed him. Hall had indicted Denny for abusing his child and Denny took his revenge in the

eral officials.

manner stated,

OPINION OF A PROFESSOR

Instructor of Political Economy at the Chicago University Testifies.

URGED A NATIONAL ARBITRATION BOARD

Enthusiastic Bellamyite Before the lavestigating and Arbitrating Commission-How Wages Were Cut Down to. the Bone at Pullman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 .- The strike commision's investigation today developed an enthusiastic disciple of Edward Bellamy in the person of Ray M. Goodwin, a director of the American Railway unton. Goodwin, after a ong examination regarding the recent strike leclared that such troubles could be avoided by nationalizing railroads and all other exensive corporations and industries. He declared he was a "Bellamyite" and believed that the United States should be conducted after the manner laid down by the author of "Looking Backward."

Prof. E. W. Bemis, associate professor of political economy in the Chicago university, was also a witness. He advocated, as a strike preventative, a national and permanent board of arbitration. He cited the Massachusetts board of conciliation as an evidence of the good effect that such an organization would have, but said that a national arbitration board should have a wider scope and be endowed with greater powers han the Massachusetts board.

ailroad strike and its causes, and he was ery closely questioned by the commission-A number of railroad employes were ex-

Prof. Bemis said he had studied the great

amined, all of whom testified to having ap-plied for works in different parts of the ountry since the strike only to discover that they had been blacklisted because of the part they had taken in the boycott.

Miss Jenny Curtis, president of the girls' union at Pullman, testified that her father had been in the employ of the Pullman company for fifteen years until shortly before his death last year. He was delinquent in his rent \$60. The company compelled her to assume the debt and sign a contract to pay, it out of her waves at the rate of \$3 a week. hey had been blacklisted because of the part

t out of her wages at the rate of \$3 a week. Some weeks she had so little left from her wages that she could not pay board. In 1893 the company was paying its girls 22½ cents an hour for sewing and the poorest scamstress carned \$1.50 a day. Before the strike the best of them had got down to 70 or 80 cents a day, while the poorest needlewoman could make only 40 to 50 cents. Theodore Rhode, representing the painters'

department, followed Miss Curtis. He had worked for the company twelve years and and been gradually cut down until he could not make \$1.25 a day. The foremen abused the men and the management experimented with the materials until piece workers could make nothing. He had not applied for work since the strike, because the company compelled every man to surrender his sembership in the American Railway union him this afternoon. Mr. Palmer, auditor for Hoagland, is here examining the books, and has as yet found everything all right. One R. W. Combes of the freight car shops had been in the company's employ for ten years. Where men in that department were once able to earn \$2.25 per day, piece work, they were not able to make more than 68 cents a day in March of this year. Between 1888 BENNETT, Neb., Aug. 17.—(Special to The Bee.)—All day people have been arriving from various parts of this state and Iowa to be present at the opening session of the Nebraska penters. The witness said he had \$3.50 left opening session of the Nebraska from his February wages after he had paid his rent, and with the \$3.50 he was expected

BLACKLISTED MEN TESTIFY. Mr. F. R. Mills, a Baltimore & Ohio engineer of Garrett, Ind., was called and testi-fied that he was discharged in July, and was told that he was not to be employed again. Since then he s.nt a letter to W. G. Brinson, president of the Illinois Steel company, asking for employment. In a few days Mr. Brinson replied that if the application had been received a week before he would have been glad to employ Mills, but that now he had been informed of Mills' prominence in the A. R. U., and therefore could not employ

Charles Naylor, a fireman and engineer, and member of the A. R. U., came next. He was dismissed June 28 from the Pennsylvania ines and knew that he was blacklisted be-ause a general superintendent had told a friend of the witness that he could not get work. Mr. Naylor said the workingmen would have no confidence in a permanent board of arbitration, whether elected or ap-pointed. He though: a new board should be appointed for each case. "These officials get too far away from the people," said Mr.

Vice President Howard of the A. R. U. was recalled. Mr. Howard desired to call the commission's attention to two facts: That the United States government was now blacklisting or boycotting 3,000 ex-employer of the Union Pacific railroad because of their connection with the A. R. U. and that the railroads of the country were threatening boycott the Missourt, Kansas & Texas road nless it withdrew its present low rate to Washington.

settle their differences by beycott or any way they please it should keep its hands of the employes as well." A burst of applicase from the audience greeted this statement. The audience today was larger than at any previous ses-sion. It is probable that the question of the extent of the jurisdiction of the com-

We think that if the government can

keeps its hans off the railways and let them

mission will come up before the end of the investigation.

In the afternoon the principal witness In the afternoon the principal witness was W. H. Carwardine, pastor of the Methodist church at Pullman. His evidence consisted chiefly of a histry of the strike, which he declared would not have occurred had the Pullman company reduced rents when it reduced wages. The witness became indignant when asked if he was an anarchist, and denied it with emphasis.

There will be no afternoon assain tomorrow and the first witness Monday morning will be Eugene V. Daha.

ing will be Eugene V. Dabs. STILL TAKING EVIDENCE.

Preliminary Herring of Lindsey and Griss wold in Progress at Plattsmouth.

PLATTSMOUTH, Aug. 17 .- (Special Telegram to The Bec.)—The taking of testimony in the case of the state against Lindsey and Griswold, charged with being responsible for the death of Fletcher Robbins, the pugilist; was resumed before Justice Archer this morning, continuing during the entire day. A score or more of witnesses were examined, all being parties who were present at the fight. There is still some medical testimony to be introduced, and it is not likely that the examination will be concluded before tomorrow night. The feeling against the defendants is not so bitter as it was a couple of days ago. The examination con-tinues to draw a crowd, and this morning the court room was crowded to sufficiation, John Robbins, brother of the decrassed, and one of the seconds in the fight, was the principal witness this merning. He described the tragedy, and made a strong witness for the state. A long, tiresome legal battle was waged concerning the admissi-bility of evidence concerning the actions of the Omaha crowd of spectators. Judge Archer finally ruled the evidence out Gris-wold appeared to be more hopeful today, and is watching the proceedings closely and offering suggestions to his attorneys. His wife is here and is at his side constantly during the trial. Lindsey was extremely nervond during John Robbins' recital on the witness

The examination in the Fletcher Robbins murder case this afternoon developed nothing new. The presecution will pe bably get through their side by tomorrow evenip-