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DOUBLED TEAMS ON CHINA

Japanese and Coreans Enter Into a Treaty of Alliance.

MOVE TO SECURE COREAN INDEPENDENCE

Japan Will Furnish the Soldiers and Corea Will Furnish the Subsistence in the Effort to Drive the Celestials from the Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A telegram was received at the Japanese legation this morning to the effect that an important treaty has been negotiated between Corea and Japan which authoritatively defines the relations of the two countries toward each other and toward China. The object of the treaty is stated in the preamble to be the mutual desire on the part of the emperor of Japan and the king of Corea to definitely fix and determine the attitude of each country toward the other with a view to clearly elucidating the existing relations between Japan and Corea, which has been created by the request which the Corean government has made to the Japanese government to compel China to evacuate Corea. To secure concerted action for the more effective accomplishment of this object, the treaty of alliance between the two countries was signed at Seoul on the 26th of August, by Mr. Otero, the envoy of Japan, and the Corean minister of foreign affairs.

The treaty consists of three articles. Article 1 defines the object of the alliance to be the strengthening and perpetuation of the independence of Corea as an autonomous state and the promotion of the mutual interest of Japan and Corea by compelling the Chinese forces to withdraw from Corea and by obliging China to abandon her claim of the right to dominate the affairs of that country.

Article 2 binds the Japanese government to carry on warlike operations against China, both offensive and defensive; the Corean government is bound by the article to afford the Japanese forces every possible facility in their movements, and to furnish them with supplies of provisions at a fair remuneration, so far as such supplies may be needed.

By article 3 it is provided that the treaty shall terminate so soon as the treaty of peace shall have been concluded by Japan with China.

Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister, talked to an Associated press reporter today regarding the new treaty between Japan and Corea.

"We have nothing but the announcement of the treaty," said he, "but my inference from its terms is that it will prove highly advantageous to Corea. There has existed there, under Chinese auspices, the most corrupt system of government known. The constant intrigues of China there have been a threat to the peace of the east. The Japanese government has desired the settlement of this question only for the peace of the east. It has been entirely without expectation of territorial aggrandizement or exercise of suzerainty of Corea.

"With the assurance of autonomy to Corea, which is the design of this treaty, there will be opportunity for great improvements in her system of government, internal administration and other affairs. Already she has advanced from the condition of the rule of an individual influenced by China, and has a cabinet of six members and a prime minister to whom the ruler looks for advice and guidance. This change was made under the advice of the Japanese representative at Seoul."

Mr. Kurino said he did not think the treaty could be called a step toward a peaceful settlement with China, as China was tenacious on sentimental grounds of her claim of suzerainty. China might, he said, to have put an end to difficulties before now by consenting to some improvements in Corean affairs. The improvement in government institutions in Corea, it would be admitted, require foreign advisors and counselors, and these might be Japanese or might be other foreigners. He did not admit the termination of the present treaty by making peace with China could open the way for a revival of Japan's old claim of suzerainty, which he said Japan had expressly relinquished and would put herself in as bad a position as China by renewing it.

"Corea, under the inadequate government that China gives her," he says, "is weak and other governments, such as Russia, are constantly threatening to come in and seize a portion of her territory and thus cause war in the east. A guarantee of her autonomy will guard against this. All the great powers will be interested together in protecting her from outside attack.

COREAN PORTS BLOCKADED.

Japan is Maintaining a State of Siege on the Seaboard.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Times from Wei-Hai-Wei today says that a commission composed of foreigners after examining the incidents of the naval fight of July 26 declares that the Japanese were the aggressors. The Chinese, the commission adds, were careful to avoid the appearance of provocation, but the Japs waylaid the Chinese, selecting a good position. The Chinese senior ship escaped, making a running fight, greatly to the damage of her pursuer. The second Chinese ship fought until her ammunition was exhausted and two other guns were destroyed. The same morning, it appears, the Japanese arrived from Seoul and attack the Chinese at Yashan. These operations were evidently well concerted.

The Chinese fleet, according to the Times dispatch, is now collected at Wei-Hai-Wei and is in perfect fighting trim. The Chin-Yuen has been repaired and is recruiting seamen freely. An excellent esprit de corps exists among the Chinese sailors and they are awaiting orders to enable them to assert the supremacy of China in Corean waters.

Continuing, the Times correspondent cables that both the Chinese and Japanese armies in Corea are seemingly inactive. The Japanese have ordered the Coreans to cut their hair as a token of subjection. The Coreans refused to do so, preferring to fight for their liberty.

GERMANS ROUT THE NATIVES.

Two Thousand Attack the Governor's House at Kilwa and Are Repulsed.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 11.—Mr. Firminger and Mr. Beasley, who reached Dar-Es-Salaam in German East Africa in a dhow from Kilwa island off that coast, on September 9, have arrived here and report that the governor's house at Kilwa was attacked by 2,000 natives, armed with flintlock rifles, on the morning of September 7. The fight lasted two hours, and the natives were repulsed with a loss of 100 killed. The Germans lost one Soudanese soldier killed and one German soldier wounded. When Messrs. Beasley and Firminger left the island, a renewal of the attack was expected.

Samples of Tobacco Admitted to the Post.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A. S. Arnold Morley, the postmaster general, has abolished the post-office bill prohibiting the importation of unmanufactured tobacco by sample post. Samples of manufactured tobacco of not over four ounces in weight will be delivered by the postman direct on the payment of the customs charge of 9d.

She Only Wanted to Transfer Mail.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 11.—While her majesty's steamship, Hyacinthe, was on the way to Hawaii and the mail steamer Mariposa was on her way here the vessels met and mail was transferred from the Hyacinthe for San Francisco. It appears that in order to attract the Mariposa the Hyacinthe sent up a rocket. Failing in her object she fired two blank cartridges. This has been magnified to the extent that it is said the Hyacinthe fired across the Mariposa's bow. The commander of the Hyacinthe supposed the Mariposa to be an English vessel. The Honolulu Advertiser says if the original story was true it might be serious, but it is not, and gives Captain May's reason as above, to silence the story of an outrage on an American steamer.

NATIVES FIGHTING THE DUTCH.

War in the Island of Lombok is One of Serious Proportions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—D. N. Tinon, a graduate of Cambridge, England, who has been traveling for the past nine months, arrived here from Bavaria, Java, in company with several friends. He says there is a violent insurrection of the natives on the island of Lombok against the Dutch. The native island king has joined forces with the natives, and unitedly they are doing all they can to throw off the Dutch yoke.

War is in actual progress. How many have been killed on both sides is not known, but at the last engagement the Dutch forces were repelled. In Batavia there was great excitement. "Everybody expected," said Mr. Tinon, "that the revolution would spread, and it was thought the war might be long and bloody. A month ago, when I was there, communication was entirely cut off. The reason for this was that the Dutch government has seized all the steamers and sailing vessels and pressed them into service. There was a single French steamer running, and on this I managed to get away. The Dutch were then collecting all their forces and forwarding them to the islands as fast as possible. Up to the time I left Batavia they had sent 1,000 from there. The island is large and contains large tin mines. It also produces much coffee, indigo, fruits and other crops. It is very thickly populated."

CRISPI AND LEO ARE FRIENDLY.

Reconciliation Between Vatican and Quirinal Nearing Completion.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Under the caption of "Pons Pontificis" the Pall Mall Gazette prints an article with the object of showing that Premier Crispi is rapidly approaching a reconciliation between the king and the pope. Last Thursday, the article says, Signor Crispi's private secretary had a long interview with Cardinal Rampolla, the former being the first Italian official who has visited the Vatican since 1870. The visit, the Gazette says, began a series of negotiations, the results of which are shown in the pope's prompt establishment of an apostolic prefecture in Massowah, immediately following which King Humbert gave his assent to the office of patriarch of Venice, concerning which appointment there has been a prolonged disagreement between the vatican and the quirinal.

The most significant incident of all, however, is the act of Signor Crispi going out of his way in his speech at Naples yesterday to compliment Cardinal Sanfelice, the archbishop of Naples, and to summon the church and the state to join their forces against the common enemy. The presence of Cardinal Sanfelice on the platform, says the Gazette, betokened the willingness of the pope.

War Correspondents Closely Watched.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 11.—The mikado and several of the ministers will, on Thursday next, go to Hiroschina, the embarking place of the Japanese troops sent to Corea. The headquarters of the mikado will be transferred to Hiroschina after that date.

Authentic news of the war cannot be obtained. The native press is subject to vigorous censorship, and the representatives of foreign newspapers are not allowed to approach the seat of war. It is also impossible to transmit private advices in regard to the warlike operations, as the telegraph lines and mail routes are controlled by the government.

In Mourning for the Comte de Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A special issue of the Gazette has been published ordering the court to go into mourning today and to remain in mourning until September 21 as a token of respect to the memory of the comte de Paris, who was a cousin of the queen.

Colombia Will Have Something to Say.

COLON, Sept. 11.—A correspondent in Bogota sends word that Colombia will protest against Nicaragua's annexation of the Mosquito territory.

Prominent German Banker Dead.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Genoa announces the death of Baron Erlanger, the well known German banker.

MISSISSIPPI OFFICIALS ARRAIGNED.

Released on Their Own Recognizance to Appear for Trial.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 11.—Governor Stone and State Treasurer J. J. Evans appeared before United States Commissioner Mosely this morning to answer to the charge of counterfeiting, preferred against them by Special Agent W. J. Burns of the secret service, for printing $200,000 in state warrants in imitation of United States currency. Governor Stone and Treasurer Evans waived examination and were released on their own recognizance to appear in the district court. District Attorney Lee, in compliance with instructions from Attorney General Olney, called on Governor Stone and requested him to turn over to him the plate from which the warrants were printed, for use as evidence against the Western Bank Note company, who made the plates. The request was complied with and a receipt was taken for the plates, with the understanding that they are to be returned to the treasurer of Mississippi at the close of the trial.

Shot by a Divorced Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Evening Bulletin today says: Clarence W. Clark, one of the four worthy foremen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and next in rank to Chief Arthur, is lying at the point of death from a pistol wound inflicted by his divorced wife. Clark was about to start from New York for San Francisco to look after the troubles on the Southern Pacific. His wife met him at the Grand Central station and made threats. To elude her he went to Jersey City to take a train, but the woman had followed him and got on the same train. As the train was stopping at Newark the woman entered the car, shot Clark and then jumped off and disappeared. Clark was carried on to Philadelphia and the bullet extracted from his left lung, but he is in a very critical condition.

Grand Jury Investigating the Corbett Fight.

NEWARK, Sept. 11.—Judge Dupue, in opening the Essex county court today, charged the grand jury in regard to the Corbett-Courtney fight in the Edison laboratory at Orange. The judge said the grand jury should carefully look into the case and if they found the published reports in the newspapers to be true, the two men were liable to indictment on the charge of prize fighting.

Keelevites Delayed by Water.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 11.—There were only about 300 delegates present when the national convention of Keeley leagues was called to order, and an adjournment was immediately taken until 12 m. Several hundred delegates enroute from the east have been detained by railroad washouts in Kansas. The convention adjourned until 2 p. m. without transacting any business.

Stage Robbery in Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 11.—Word has reached here that a stage was held up seven miles south of Congress late last night by two masked highwaymen. Six passengers were in the coach. They were relieved of all their valuables. The bandits secured $500 in coin. Officers are in pursuit of the robbers.

Foot Ball Player Married.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Miss Estelle Robertson and Prof. Alonzo Stagg, the Yale athlete, now of the University of Chicago, were married here last night.

LAST WAS THE GREATEST

Parade of the Veterans at Pittsburg Outdid Its Predecessors.

WITNESSED BY HALF A MILLION PEOPLE

Crutches and Canes Took the Place of Rifles and Bayonets, but Stirring War Tunes Made Patriotism Shine from Their Cheeks as of Yore.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—Forty thousand men who fought to save the union marched through the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny today. The old familiar war tunes to which they and their comrades rushed to victory or to death filled the air and echoed back from the surrounding hills. The music made their hearts beat as in the stirring times of thirty years ago, and brought the flush of patriotism and courage to their cheeks.

But while they stepped out boldly and bravely they could not straighten their bent forms nor conceal their gray hairs and furrowed cheeks. They carried no heavy rifle with glittering bayonet, but aided their aged limbs with walking canes, while here and there in the line of blue was some comrade on crutches. They marched no more beneath the yawning muzzles of frowning cannon, but past battery after battery of bright eyes, while the fair enemy waved white handkerchiefs and applauded with shrill, sweet voices. On every street corner and vacant lot rose tier after tier of human faces, and as the veterans passed cheer after cheer greeted them. Every window along the route, with fire escapes and roof tops, was crowded, while the street walks were packed solidly from the building line to the wire ropes stretched along the curb to prevent interference with the free movement of the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At 10:30 o'clock the parade started from the historic Monongahela house on the banks of the river from which it takes its name.

ORDER OF THE PARADE.

First came company A, second battalion naval reserves, National guards, guard of honor to Commander-in-Chief Adams. Then followed the departments of the Grand Army of the Republic in the following order: Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, California, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia and North Carolina, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado and Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington and Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

It was 1:30 before the Pennsylvania department swung into line and closed up the rear of one of the grandest Grand Army of the Republic parades ever held in the country. At 3 o'clock the end of the column reached the Associated press office, the parade having been four hours and fifteen minutes passing down Fourth avenue. Then the divisions broke into posts and marched into their quarters in different parts of the two cities.

The weather was perfect. The sky put on its deepest blue tint, relieved here and there by white, fleecy clouds without the suggestion of a storm; the sun shone brilliantly, but its rays were tempered by a cool and bracing breeze. It was an ideal day for a parade, both for the men in line and the spectators.

The decorations of the two cities were most lavish. It was stated by men who attended many previous encampments that while individual displays may have been excelled in other cities, they had never seen decorations on such a gorgeous and general scale. Hardly a dwelling, no matter how poor or how far from the route of parade, but at least had a flag, and usually a display of bunting as well, while the business houses in every part of the cities made a gorgeous showing.

This was not the only manner in which the gratitude, pride and patriotism of the citizens was displayed. They gave more certain evidence by the manner in which they turned out to greet the old soldiers. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the spectators. Every available inch along the route was packed, every side street was jammed full of people for a hundred yards back, and the house tops for blocks away were hidden by masses of enthusiastic applauders.

HALF A MILLION SAW IT.

A rough estimate is that between 500,000 and 600,000 people saw the parade. Of this number 300,000 to 350,000 came over the railroads, 100,000 arriving this morning. The almost innumerable lines of electric roads running to thickly settled suburbs within a radius of fifteen miles, brought as many more.

The old soldiers appreciated the honor done them, and turned out in force, but few being seen out of line while the parade was moving. But this was not their only reason for determining to make the parade one to be long remembered. This was probaly the last time the veterans will turn out in such force, as it is seriously contemplated by the Grand Army of the Republic officials, in view of the advancing age and infirmities of the members, to abandon this most attractive feature of the national encampment. Therefore they proposed to make the last parade a success, and tramped over the two miles of route with the same determination that characterized them when they marched against the southern armies.

Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, with his staff and a number of notable men and women from all parts of the country, occupied the reviewing stand in Allegheny park, and saluted each division as it swung around and passed in review.

The arrangements for the comfort of the marchers were excellent. At short distances apart were stationed emergency hospitals with the red cross fluttering before the door, while all along the route were men with cool water and lemonade for the veterans.

The National Association of Naval Veterans met again this morning and elected the following officers: Commodore, Will E. Atkins, Cincinnati; captain and shipmate, George C. Ireland, Brooklyn; commander, G. W. Shaw, Zanesville, O.; lieutenant commander, J. J. Gillman, Boston.

Henry Paul, a member of a West Virginia post, was struck by a Birmingham car and seriously hurt.

Governor McKinley and staff are at the Monongahela hotel.

The National Association of Army and Navy Chaplains met in the Young Men's Christian association rooms and elected Rev. T. S. Haggerty, chaplain of the Ninety-third Illinois, president and Chaplain C. C. McCabe of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, secretary. A resolution was adopted expressing the interest which the chaplains still feel in the soldiers to whom they administered in the war.

The Kentucky delegation, in recognition of his courtesies to them, has made a handsomely designed gold-mounted gavel, which will be presented to General Adams in behalf of the delegation. The gavel is in one piece and was cut from a large tree on the Lincoln homestead in Larue county, Ky. Engraved upon a plate of gold affixed upon the face of the gavel is a portrait of Lincoln. Upon the other side is a fac simile of the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic. The handle is also covered with a beautiful design in gold. Several notable camp fires were held this evening, at which addresses were made by Governor Pattison, Henry Watterson, Senator Manderson, General Butterfield, Governor McKinley and ex-Governor Rich, Congressman Stone, General Alger, Church Howe of Nebraska, William A. Ketcham of Indiana, Judge Hicks of Minnesota, J. D. Woodworth of Ohio, Admiral Osborne, Joseph B. Cheadle of Indiana, General Trowbridge of Michigan and others.

Attempt to Wreck a Short Line Train.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 11.—An attempt was made tonight to wreck the westbound train on the Oregon Short line at Owyo bridge, twenty miles east of Nampa. A rail was loosened on the bridge, which is forty-five feet high. It was discovered by the section foreman just before the train arrived and he flagged the train. An armed man, mounted, was observed on the hill near by making signals. This man afterwards appeared and fired twice at the foreman. A deputy United States marshal and posse are in pursuit.

ONLY A FAMILY ROW.

Suit Over the Mexican Irrigation Scheme a Quarrel Between Cousins.

DENVER, Sept. 11.—The Associated press dispatches from New York concerning the charges of fraud made against John C. Beatty and others in a Sonora, Mex., land deal has created some excitement in this city, where some of the defendants reside. James H. Brown, one of the defendants, said in reference to the company that a long while ago he saw the impracticability of the scheme advanced by Beatty and sent in his resignation as one of the directors, as he did not care to have his name used in connection with it.

"I attended but one meeting of the board of directors, and that was immediately after the company was formed," said Mr. Brown, "I have learned recently that Beatty and Miller went east and I heard that they disposed of some of the stock to eastern parties, although I never heard whether or not they ever did any thing towards making the scheme a success."

T. J. O'Donnel said: "I have been attorney for the Colorado River Irrigation company since its organization. From what I know of the affairs of the company I should say that the suit commenced by James H. Beatty against John C. Beatty and the company in New York is a family quarrel. The two men are cousins.

"The Colorado men mentioned have had practically nothing to do with its management since the first year of its existence. They had sold most of their stock to James H. Beatty, but in the controversy between James H. Beatty and John C. Beatty they sided with the latter and cast the deciding vote in his favor. This irritated James H. Beatty, and he has undoubtedly named them as parties defendant in the suit largely out of spite. Mr. Samuel N. Wood, who is named as a defendant, has not been a director of the company or had anything to do with it for some two years or more, and, so far as I know, does not and has not for that length of time owned a share in it. The company owns valuable franchises in California, secured by location and acts of congress, and has the absolute title to between 800,000 and 900,000 acres of land in Sonora, Mex., much of it immediately on the American border. The land is said by parties who have seen it to be valuable. The company has been in embarrassed circumstances since the financial panic of 1893, and this suit is undoubtedly the culmination of an attempt to freeze J. C. Beatty and the other stockholders out and obtain the franchises and property of the company themselves."

PROGRESS OF THE EZETA TRIAL.

Counsel for San Salvador Began His Opening Argument Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The fate of Antonio Ezeta and three other San Salvadorean refugees who are detained here will not be decided, in all probability, until some time next week. Their cases were recalled in the United States court today after Judge Morrow had sustained a formal demurrer to the defendant's plea of lack of jurisdiction. Argument was begun by the counsel for the government of San Salvador. The opening argument will not be concluded before tomorrow noon and it is not probable that the case will be submitted to the court before next week. General Ezeta proves to have a fascinating influence over sentimental women of certain classes. For several days past he has been deluged with tender missives and flowers which have been sent to his hotel by these admirers. Several women who make no attempt to conceal their admiration of the fierce looking Spanish-American have been constant attendants on the proceedings in the court. One handsome Spanish girl, who has been more persistent than others of her rivals, has regularly waited at the entrance of the hotel in which Ezeta and his comrades are held as prisoners, in order to catch a glimpse of her hero and follow after him to the court room. Ezeta's conduct has been manly. To all appearances these flattering attentions have been unnoticed. The great legal battle, which means to him life or death, claims his whole attention. General Ezeta has received a remittance of $5,000 from his brother, Carlos, the deposed president, and is now able to provide for all his wants. He confidently expects to be released, and his friends openly assert that within six months he will be at the head of another revolution against the existing government in San Salvador. Colonel Colocho, the refugee whom Judge Morrow liberated, has reached Mexico.

LAST MEXICAN GOVERNOR DEAD.

California's Last Ruler Under Mexican Authority Passes Away.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 11.—Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California, died this morning. He was 94 years old. Until within a few weeks he was in good health, though feeble. Pio Pico was born at San Gabriel in 1801, and on the death of his father in 1819 moved to San Diego, where he opened a store. He prospered there, became prominent in a political way and secured the title to one of the large Mexican grants which he subsequently sold to the Americans. His political prominence frequently placed him on the wrong side and he several times suffered imprisonment. But on the whole, this tendency was upwards. He was president of the Junta in 1845, at the time of Michael Toreda's downfall, and became temporary governor February 22. His office was confirmed in Mexico and on April 18, 1846, he took the oath as constitutional governor, holding the position until Mexico lost possession of the country. On the approach of the American forces he fled to Mexico, but returned to California in 1848, settling in Santa Margarita. In 1866 he moved to Los Angeles, where he remained until the time of his death. He was an extensive land owner, among his possessions being the ranch Santa Margarita, embracing thousands of acres.

DR. FRAKER MYSTERY.

Another Story Which Tends to Show He May Not Be Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 11.—The statement inadvertently made in court by J. N. Courtney of Salt Lake about Dr. Fraker, upon whose life the insurance companies were carrying large policies and refuse to believe was drowned, as circumstantial evidence would indicate, was corroborated today by John Foley of Excelsior Springs, who gave this interview to a Star reporter:

"One day Fraker was more than usually tender toward me. Putting his arm around my neck he told me that he was a woman. He said he had a plan by which we both could be made very happy, that he would shave off his beard, dress like a woman, disappear and afterward join me in Europe, where we would go into business. He told me not to bother about the money—he would have plenty of it. In Europe he proposed we should live as man and wife.

"I thought the man was making game of me and laughed at what I thought was his little joke. But he was serious and said he meant all he said. I still did not believe him, and for two weeks nothing further was said. At the end of that time Fraker convinced me that he could put on a female dress and to all appearances be a woman."

Until today, Foley, who was known as a personal friend of Dr. Fraker, persistently declined to make a statement.

Auditor and Attorney General at War.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11.—The state auditor has decided to bring a mandamus suit against the attorney general, compelling him to bring suit against the insolvent Illinois Building and Loan association of Bloomington, which the attorney general refuses to prosecute. It will be a warm fight between the auditor and attorney general.

THOUSANDS HEAR HOLCOMB

Populist Candidate for Governor Enthusiastically Received in Omaha Last Night.

EXPOSITION HALL PACKED WITH VOTERS

State Must Be Redeemed from Corrupt Ring Headed by Tom Majors—Protection Promised for All Interests—Other Candidates Speak.

Fully 2,500 citizens of Omaha gathered at Exposition hall last evening to listen to Judge Holcomb, the people's party candidate for governor. The meeting was the opening one of the state campaign for the independents, and if the size and enthusiasm of the audience is any criterion, the opening was auspicious to a high degree. The big hall was packed to the doors on the ground floor, while there was a large overflow into the galleries. Judge Holcomb created a favorable impression from the start.

The meeting was opened without any formality. Dr. Bell of South Omaha presided and introduced first D. B. Carey of Fremont, the independent candidate for attorney general. Mr. Carey spoke upon issues of the day and discussed the silver question and the government ownership of railroads.

He was followed by Judge Wilson of Keith county, candidate for auditor. Judge Wilson spoke but a few moments, giving way to Judge Holcomb, who addressed his audience for about an hour. The substance of his address is as follows:

"I desire to thank this splendid audience for the reception it has accorded me. It seems to argue well for the success of our ticket in November. The chairman of the evening presented me to you as the next governor of Nebraska. It is better, perhaps, that such a declaration should come from him and from the citizens of Douglas county, rather than from me. I do not know that I am particularly noted for modesty, but at the same time I desire to say that I am not egotist enough to stand up before an intelligent audience and declare that I am going to be elected by 25,000 majority. (Applause.) I am too modest for that. I shall be satisfied with 10,000 (applause), but with nothing less, and with the kindly expressions of feeling which you have made tonight I hope we can swell the majority to 20,000.

"Politics is one of the uncertainties of life. I am no prophet. But I can gauge to some extent the sentiment of the people I come in contact with in my trips over the state. I am somewhat acquainted with the people of Nebraska, and it is my firm conviction that if the election should be held in a short time, as indeed it will be, the election would register a majority of at least 20,000 in favor of a change.

WHY HE ACCEPTED.

"I do not know but that in one respect at least I am like my illustrious opponent. We are both occasionally candidates for office. But I draw the line right there. I disclaim receiving a nomination in a manner in which the nomination was tendered my opponent in this city but a few weeks ago. When I went to Grand Island to attend the independent state convention I did so with no expectation of becoming a candidate for governor. But there I met conservative people from all over the state, from Omaha and Lincoln, from many of the smaller towns and from the rural districts. These men were conservative, patriotic. They came there to serve the people and to demand good government, honesty in the administration of the state's affairs. They came without selfishness of motive, and they asked me to be a candidate for governor. Such a demand I could not refuse. So I came to you as a candidate, not as a man with a desire to thrust myself into an office. I was already occupying a position satisfactory to myself, a position in which I was giving reasonable satisfaction to my constituents, and a position which to my mind was equally as honorable as the one to which I am now an aspirant. I come before the people at this time believing that there is a demand by a large majority of the citizens of Nebraska for a reform in state government.

"The state of Nebraska is now twenty-seven years old. It is a young state in the galaxy of states, a state that we are all proud of, a state that has grown in wealth and population almost beyond expectation. I have seen the state of which we are all so proud grow for sixteen years. I have taken a deep interest in its growth, but not more, perhaps, than thousands of others who have worked for its material and intellectual advancement. I have seen Omaha grow from a mere spot on the map to one of the leading cities of this great west. When I first came to Nebraska Omaha was but a small city. Now its name is known and its place is recognized among the leading cities all over the civilized world. I have seen South Omaha grow into an important city in a few years, and it seems to me that her growth is marked by interests almost if not fully important as those of Omaha itself. And, having seen these things, I want to say that there is not an interest in Nebraska, in Omaha or South Omaha that cannot be safely entrusted to the hands of an independent administration as safely as in the hands that have controlled the state for the sixteen years that I have lived in the state. I can see no reason why the business interests of Omaha, South Omaha, Lincoln, Beatrice, Fremont, Hastings or Grand Island can be particularly benefited by the election of any one particular candidate or set of candidates. I take it that the affairs of government if rightly administered are broad enough to care for the interests of every individual and every city and every part of the state. I do not believe that the business interests of Omaha are opposed to the interests of the state, consequently I fail to understand why it should be said, as I understand it has already been said, that I should or could not interpret the laws or administer the affairs of the state without endangering the business interests of Omaha or of any part of the state. We all agree that the sacredness of property and of property rights must be protected, that contracts must not be broken, but must be lived up to. Fair dealing between man and man is held just as high in my esteem as those who are claiming that the business interests of the state are to be affected by the election of any one particular candidate.

"I do not care to discuss this evening the differences that exist between national parties. We have already had a little too much of fruitless tariff discussion. I am not going to talk of the silver question. I am more interested in taking care of the silver we have already accumulated. I am more interested in seeing it honestly spent. I am more interested in seeing that when the money we already have is taken from the pockets of the taxpayer it is expended honestly and judiciously.

CHANGE IS DEMANDED.

"In my humble judgment, the business interests of the state of Nebraska demand that the class of men which has for the past twenty-five years controlled the state affairs to the disadvantage of the people and of the taxpayer shall step down and out. I know political parties are like human nature generally. The masses of the people are honest. But there are, unfortunately, men who are honest personally, but who, for the purpose of holding the affairs of state in their grasp, are politically as dishonest as any man the state has ever produced. They look upon public office as legitimate prey, and they use office for the purpose of feathering their own nests. I am not alone in this belief. The last legislature, by a vote of a majority of republicans, as well as independents, drew up an indictment against the officers who had managed the state's affairs in the interests of the rings. The investigation before the supreme court, as you all know, disclosed a mass of corruption, of mismanagement and of malfeasance almost surpassing belief. While the indicted officials escaped on a technicality, there is still a widespread feeling that they were recreant to the trust imposed upon them by the people of the state. The investigation set people to thinking. And they are now asking, What have our public servants done for us? Have they done their duty?

"Under the past reign of misrule, fraudulent contracts have been awarded; there has been flagrant disregard of the interests of the people; taxes have been growing heavier; the floating indebtedness of the state has been increasing. Nearly $300,000 of the state's money has been lost in the failure of the Capital National bank. The sum of $40,000 has been expended at the state penitentiary for a cell house that is absolutely worthless for the purposes for which it was built. The appropriations for numerous institutions have been squandered.

"Why do I remark upon these things? Because I believe that the same element that has controlled the state is still endeavoring to retain that control; because I believe that the same element is now attempting to dictate the men who are expected to cover up rottenness that may still be undiscovered. Every taxpayer should look into this matter and say for himself whether the past state of affairs shall continue. I do not say that any candidate on the republican ticket is personally dishonest, but I do say that every candidate on that ticket was nominated and is controlled by the same class of men that for years past has dominated our state government. It seems to me that the time has come when the people of Nebraska should make a careful investigation and then say whether the interests of the state, its integrity, its credit shall longer be controlled by men whose actions have been so iniquitous as to be almost a stench in the nostrils of the people.

"In conclusion I do not care to say that I will be the best governor Nebraska has ever had. I do say, however, that when I am elected I propose to discharge my duty to the best of my ability. I will do everything that can be done to bring about a safe, economical and conservative administration of affairs in our state government, and see to it that the faith and credit of the state is kept as high or higher than it has been up to the present time."

Judge Holcomb was heartily applauded at every one of his telling points.

EMETIC FOR REPUBLICANS.

W. L. Green of Kearney awakened enthusiasm by making a brief speech in his own enthusiastic manner. He said that the nomination of Tom Majors had acted as a powerful emetic upon the republican stomach; that he would be spewed out in November. He said that although a great deal had been said in the past about Edward Rosewater, there were 10,000 Edward Rosewater republicans in Nebraska who would spew out the republican candidate for governor. He compared the republican attitude to Rosewater to the colored man who had captured a rabbit. As the colored man carried the rabbit home he chuckled over his good fortune. "Yer good fer stew. Yer good fer fry. Yer good fer bake. Yer good fer everything that dis darkey wants." At this point in the apostrophe the rabbit made its escape and the disappointed darkey shouted after it: "Go it, yer rawboned, slab sided, dry meat, good for nothing. I ain't got any use fer yer anyhow." As long as Edward Rosewater was with the ticket, he was all right, but as soon as he refused to support the republican candidate for governor he was of no use anyhow.

REPUBLICANS SWEEP EVERYTHING.

Nothing in Maine They Wanted Which They Did Not Get.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—The republicans regard the result of yesterday's elections as the biggest victory they have ever achieved in this state.

The vote for governor, which two years ago was 130,000, is reduced 15,000 to 20,000, but even with this, it is alleged that Cleaves has received 70,000 votes. In every one of the sixteen counties of the state the democracy has been defeated.

Every city in the state has probably gone republican, which is something phenomenal. The returns show nothing but republican gains. The returns so far indicate that Johnson, democrat, did not get over 35,000 votes, to 55,000 cast for him two years ago, and this may be reduced by later returns.

All four of the republican congressmen are elected by largely increased majorities. The republicans have carried both branches of the legislature, electing a solid senate, which two years ago stood thirty republicans and one democrat. In the house of representatives, which consists of 151 members, and which two years ago stood 107 republicans and forty-four democrats, the republicans, it is believed, have elected 110 members, while the remainder have been elected by the democrats and populists.

The late returns indicate that the democrats will have but fourteen in the house of representatives, against 137 republicans.

NOT ALLOWED TO SHOOT.

Owens and Breckinridge Men Come to Blows in a Lexington Restaurant.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 11.—County Attorney John R. Allen, a leading Breckinridge campaign orator, and Prof. Charles M. Alberti, an Owens speaker, who have been exchanging uncomplimentary remarks upon the raging stump in the Ashland district for the past week, came together in a restaurant today and but for timely interference there would have been bloodshed. Alberti made a fierce speech at a meeting last night which Allen read in the paper. Allen started out to find Alberti and was told he was in the restaurant. Allen entered and walking up to Alberti struck him in the face with his open hand. One story is that Allen drew a pistol and Alberti called out that he was unarmed and dared the former to shoot him down in cold blood. Another story is that both men drew pistols and prepared for action, when Proprietor Davis separated them. Davis, Allen and Alberti refuse to make any statement. The report of this meeting has created intense excitement.

Pennsylvania Democrats Fill Two Vacancies.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.—The democratic state convention met here today to consider the vacancies on the state ticket caused by the death of Hannibal K. Sloane and the withdrawal of ex-Judge Bucher of Union, the nominees for congressman-at-large. There was a small representation of delegates and the work of the convention was gone through without any unnecessary delay.

Thomas Collins of Bellefont and Henry Myers of Allegheny were unanimously chosen to fill the vacancies.

Resolutions endorsing President Cleveland and Governor Pattison and reaffirming the platform and principles of the democratic party were adopted and the convention adjourned.

Mills County for Fusion.

MALVERN, Ia., Sept. 11.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The democrats of Mills county consummated the bargain made with the populists at their county convention at Glenwood today when they endorsed two of the pops—Ferguson for clerk and Q. W. Irry for attorney. The democrats nominated Andy Russell for auditor and Barnett for recorder for the populists to endorse. The convention is said to have been one of the largest in attendance in the history of the county. As usual, Lew Genung was on hand with a speech. The candidate for supervisor of the Third district is Clay Delashmet.

Was a Populist Love Feast.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Sept. 11.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The harvest home picnic held at Lakin's grove near this city today was attended by 1,800 people. After the morning races and amusements the picnic developed into a populist meeting. It went the way nearly all the farmers' picnics in this section of the state are going. L. A. Vigness, president of the Jewell Lutheran college, delivered the address of the day. He touched the financial question and all the leading issues of the hour.

Republicans Refuse to Fuse.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 11.—The state executive committee of the reform republican party of Texas, commonly known as the "Lily-whites," was in secret session here. The proposition to fuse with the populists was rejected almost unanimously.

STATE REPUBLICANS RATIFY

Lincoln the Scene of a Large Gathering for the Occasion.

MAJORS PREDICTS CERTAIN SUCCESS

Fair Visitors Swell the Attendance—City Beautifully Decorated on All Sides—Several Thousand People in the Parade.

LINCOLN, Sept. 11.—(Special to The Bee.)—Lincoln is all ablaze in glory tonight. All the business blocks had been decorated in the national colors, enterprising merchants had arranged the displays in this windows to catch the public eye, and throngs of visitors to the state fair crowd the streets to such an extent that walking unimpeded is an impossibility. The announcement that the greatest parade of the season would be held tonight did not fail to bring out all the visitors and citizens of the city on the streets, and the attraction was sufficient to draw even the hardest shell democrat to the scene of glorification.

The great parade formed as per program at the corner of Ninth and Q streets. E. R. Sizer was chief marshal, while C. M. Parker had charge of the first division. This consisted of the veteran clubs, speakers, guests, state officials and city officers. The second division was looked after by S. M. Melick. This portion was composed of the state central committee, and the clubs of Pawnee, Hebron, David City, Dewitt, Crete, Nebraska City, Beatrice, Falls City, Ashland, Hastings, Tecumseh and York. The third division followed in charge of Frank Graham. This contained the county committee and the clubs of Firth, Yankee Hill, Waverly, Davy, Bennett, University Place, Hawthorne, College View, Grandview, Bethany and Havelock. Dick Townley was chief of the fourth division, which consisted of the various clubs of the city.

The parade came off at 8 o'clock in the evening with a blaze of torches, red lights and roman candles. Long before the streets