Chinese Defeated in a Battle Fought in the Province of Manchooria.

ANCIENT TARTAR CAPITAL IN DANGER

If They Succeed in Capturing This the Way Will He Open for an Advance on Peking - Emperor Dissatistied with the Course of Events.

LONDON, Sept. 28.-A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported that the Japanese have succeeded in entering the Chinese province of Manchooria and they are advancing upon the city of Mookden. It is also said that fighting has taken place between the invaders and Chinese at a town between the city of Mookden and the Corean frontier. The engagement is said to have ended in a decisive victory for the Japanese, who, it is added, established themselves in the position previously occupied by the Chinese troops. No details of this reported battle are given and the Chinese at Shanghat discredit the report.

Mockden is a walled town of 140,000 people. It is the capital of the province of Leac Teng and was the last residence of the Manchoo sovereigns before their conquest of China in the seventeenth century. Here it is that the early emperors of the reigning dynasty in China, the descendants of the conquering Manchoorian leader, are buried. It now the seat of several superior tribunals and of a Chinese viceroy. It is between 100 and 200 hundred miles west of the northern boundary of Corea and about 380 miles north-east of Peking, the capital of China. If the Japanese should capture this city and from there march on to Peking the history of the victorious march of the Manchoos two and a half centuries ago will be repeated in

a manner altogether ominous.

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai reports that the Japanese have been repulsed at both Anju and Wiju.

A dispatch from Simla to the Times says

that the English papers there are u ging the rush of treops to Hong Kong and the treaty ports of China, as letters have been received reporting a dangerous anti-fereign feeling in

RUSSIA'S FEELING TOWARD CHINA. A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company says its correspondent there learns on the best authority that in July last a provisional agreement was effected between Russia and China in regard to the future action of Russia in the Pamirs. It is agreed by the two countries that the forces neither power should pass the Sarrikul

This agreement re-established friendly relations between Russia and China and has an important bearing upon the fortunes of

China in the present struggle. Russia, however, the dispatch says, is not likely to maintain a friendly attitude toward China without substantial returns.
A dispatch from Shanghal says the emperor
is dissatisfied with the course events are taking and that affairs are gradually working toward a coup d'etat. The Chinese war ship Kwang Chan is report d to have been

lost while running from the fight off the mouth of the Yalu river. JAPS CREDITED THE STORY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—At the Japanese legation today no official confirmation of the reported Japanese invasion of Manchooria and the reported decisive victory of the Japanese near Mookden, the capital of the Chinese province, could be obtained, but the reports were credited. It was pointed out by the Japanese that an invasion at Manby the Japanese that an elegation would be a direct result of the Japanese victory at Ping Yang, and the officials at the legation were willing to credit the news of a repetition of the triumph of the soldiers of the Mikado in the new territory. The report from Paris of a provisional agreement between Russia and China, said to have been effected in July, which Russia agreed not to cross th Sarrikul range, was regarded as if no probable at the Japanese legation, al though the fact of its having being kept no long secret was believed to militate against its authority. It was pointed out, however, that such an agreement made just as the trouble China and Japan was being precipitated had no bearing on that struggle and was probably simply a provisional settlement of the Pamirian question which has long been a bone of contention for the diplomats of the Chinese emperor and the ezar. The Pamirian tableland, inhabited by Tartars, lies on the northwestern frontier China, separating that country from

# THEIR DESTINATION A SECRET.

Japanese Will Give Out so News Concerning the Army Which Recently Sailed.

LONDON, Sept. 28 .- A dispatch to the Times from Yokohama says the destination of the second Japanese army of 30,000 men is kept secret. The Japanese army in Cores is rapidly advancing northward. No resistance to its progress is expected on this side of the Chinese frontier. There is no truth in the rumor of an armistice.

A dispatch from Shanghai, dated Friday says: It is believed the emperor contemplate a change of advisers and the dismissal of al the mandarins and others who have been concerned in the conduct of the war. Affairs at Pekin are tending toward an im perial coup d'état involving the overthrow of Li Hung Chang and other statesmen. It is expected the captain of the Chinese ship Kwang-Kai will also be beheaded for cowardice and for stranding the vessel in an attempt to escape during the action off the Yalu river. The evidence against him is

# LI HUNG CHANG TAKES COMMAND.

Request of the Viceroy.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28.-It is reported th emperor has granted Li Hung Chang's request to be allowed to take the field in person, and that Li Hung Chang will make his headquarters at Lu-Tai, near Kat-Ping, the present headquarters of the provincial commander-in-chief of Chih-Li. It is also reported the Chinese troops have evacu-ated Corea and are now massed at Chiu-Lien-Ching, thirty miles westward of the

desertions from the Chinese army of late because of the faulty condition of the arms and ammunition supplied to the troops. Another lunk that was sailing through the north channel, in order to evade the guard beats struck a torpedo and was to pieces. Several men were

# FEARS OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

Defeat Likely to Cause Riotous Scenes in

the Treaty Ports. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-Mail advices re ceived here from China from sources esperighly credited, of a date early in August, are almost prophetic of what has already occurred there since that date, and if the predictions for the future hold good, Secretary Herbert's action in largely reinforcing the United States warships in Chinese waters will be proved to have been a very wise move. The advices describe the measures which have been adopted by the Chinese to block the navigation of their rivers and the resulting effect upon commerce. For one thing in the Ningpo district the Sasatus rock buouy, the Sean-Yu split buouy and the Nemen's rock and Tiger's tail beacons have been temperarily removed. Lights have also been removed and obstructions placed at the mouth of the river Peike. Although the discontinuance of the lights, the presence of a floating boom and the laying of torpedoes are obviously hindrances to the coming and New York.

ADVANCING UPON MOOKDEN soing of vessels, nevertheless with the exception of of the Chinese lines, shipping is being carried on as usual and there are no indications that merchants are withholding their cargoes. Trade to ensue, however, is being adversely affected, as cipher telegrams are no longer accepted, although they can be sent from Shanghai. A feeling of timidity as to the safety of the business ventures with Tien-Tsin is naturally pervading the business world. The Chinese themselves will not block the port, but the Japanese are likely to do so at any time. An effort was being made to secure immunity from capture of Japanese and Chinese vessels plying respectively between their own ports and in common to neutral ports, but the consent of

the Japanese had not at the date of the adrice been received.

There was, however, a great menace to trade from another quarter, and it was this that led to the appeals of foreign merchants for the presence of home warships in the treaty ports of China. It was generally exected by them that should the Chinese be happened yesterday, according to cable re-ports, the Chinese soldiers would be de-moralized and fall to scouring the country in every direction, committing outrages. In that event, the slender thread which sustains the obsdience of the masses to the vicercy would be snapped and pandemonium would reign supreme. The Chinese naturally hate the well-ordered management of a foreign community, and, with disorder and confusion everywhere, the peaceable and well-regulated composure of a foreign comsoldiers inflamed by passion, of whom con-trol has been lost. The great treaty port of Tien-Tsin is believed to specially be threatened. One prophetic statement in the mail advices is as follows:

In proportion to the disasters of war that will surely overtake China will the influence of the viceroy wane, and should the defeat of the Chinese be a crushing one he will be absolutely incapable of maintaining order Li Hung Ching has been a severe disciplin-arian, and, with reverses, the mass s will turn upon him with the pent-up hatred of

As these defeats are coming to pass and the prophecy has already been verified as to Li's degradation, it will be a matter of serious interest to know how far the remainder of this prediction shall be justified by the events of the future.

## WAR IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

Pacific Mail and Canadian Pacific (at the Bate on Canned Meats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.-The war between China and Japan has resulted in a spirited competition between the Canadian line of steamers and the Pacific Mail. With the commencement of hostilities in the Orient, the big packing companies throughout the country began shipping canned goods to Yokohama in large quantities, as canned goods are an important item in the list of army supplies and always find a ready market. The Canadian line of steamers reduced the rate on canned goods at the outset and has recently been handling heavy shipments from the packing houses in Omaha and Chicago. To divert this traffic to San Pran-cisco, the Pacific Mall has announced a cut in the tariff on canned meats from \$12 to \$5 per ton. The new rate has already gone into effect, and it is expected that the next steamer to sail will be the Rio de Janeiro, and she will carry one of the largest ship-ments of cannel goods ever taken to Japan on a Pacific Mail steamer. The effect of the cut rate will be felt in San Francisco for some time. Local dealers are making up large orders of canned meats for shipment to Yokohama, and it is believed that canned goods will form the principal part of each outbound steamer's cargo for the next several months. Local dealers who have been expecting to reap a rich harvest out of the war are being benefited by the cut rate, but they have a grievance. They say that the steamship company is making a rate for the packers in Omaha and Chicago which per-mits them to get their goods to Japan as however, is denied by the officers of the Pacific Mail.

# BOR BOW MAN'S PAL ARRESTED.

Richard Davis, Partner of the Iowa Crook

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.-Richard Davis, rook known all over the country, and now wanted particularly in Cincinnati, is in custody. In company with two pals named Bob Bowman and Charley Becker Davis went over the country passing bogus drafts In April Day's went into the North Lafayette In A, ril Day's went into the North Latayette bank in Cincinnati and presented a draft to the paying teller for \$1,200. It was drawn to the order of James Camp and algaed by A. Senior & Son of Cincinnati. On the back was an endorsement walving identification. The money was paid and some days inter it was found that the \$1,200 had been raised from \$12. The police of every city in the United States were placed every city in the United States were placed on the case. He was identified by his n the case. He was identified by deture held by the Cincinnati police. police here knew that the man while in New York frequented a house in Wes Forty-eighth street, and there caught. Davis was arrested in this city in 1883 for forging a check of \$500 on the Prost & Harris company. For this he Frost & Harris company. served six years. Bowman, one of Davis pariners, is now under arrest in Atlantic, Ia

# TO BE WEDDED AT SALT LAKE.

John E. O'Bearne and Miss Moltie McGuir of Cheyenne Will Marry.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 28 .- (Special Tele gram.)-John E. O'Hearne and Miss Mollie McGuire of Cheyenne will be married in the Catholic cathedral at 10 o'clock tomor row by the Rev. Father Mahoney. Mr. O'Hearne is an old-time ex-employe of the Union Pacific, having served as shop fore-man and master mechanic at different points and as superintendent of the Cheyenn shops. The bride is the daughter o "Shandy" McGuire, and old-time engineer but now working master at Sheyenne. The bride and groom are well known in this city, Cheyenne and Omaha.

Killed His Wife and Two Children

Foreign Land and Skipped. VICTORIA, Mex., Sept. 28 .- An American family, consisting of a husband, wife and three children, from Georgia, took up their residence on a plantation about forty miles from this city. The man's name was Frank Holman. Word has been received here that while crazy from the effects of Mexican intoxicants, he killed his wife and two of his children. After committing the deed he made his escape from that section. The crime was witnessed by the youngest child, who reported it to the authorities. Holman is said to have left Georgia on account of ome crime which he committed there.

ROME, Sept. 28 .- The pope has summoned Mgr. Hulst, the spiritual adviser of the late count of Paris, to the Vatican for the purpose of imparting to him instructions in regard to royalists. In clerical circles this action is believed to be a fatal blow to the pretensions of the monarchists. In view of the fact that the Austro-Hungarian legations have raised the question of the exclusive right, anciently belonging to the sovereigns of Spain, France and Austria, to object to the election of any cardinal as pope, a special clause will be added by the pope as to the secret instructions to be given at the coming onclave in order to frustrate any attempt to

revive the right. Movements of Scagolng Vessels, Sept. 28. At Philadelphia Arrived-Teutonic, from

At Laverpoool-Arrived-Campania, from At NewYork-Arrived-Lucania, from Livrpool. At Napics-Arrived-Wieland, from New At London Arrived-Lord Lansdowne, At London Arrived-Borderer, from Bos-

Preparing the Last Great Tract of Unsold Pine Timber for Market.

INDIANS ANXIOUS FOR THEIR MONLY

Secretary of the Interior Having a New Estimate Made of the Amount of Timber on the Land-Commission to Complete Its Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- A complete reexamination of the pine lands of the Chippewa reservation in Minnesota is now being conducted by the Interior department, and the returns received show many discrepancies which occurred in the first examination. More than five years ago a law was passed for the disposition of the last great body of pine land in Minnesota. All of the other great tracts in that state and in Michigan and Wisconsin as well, have passed into the hands of private individuals or lumbering corporations. In northern Minnesota there was a large tract of pine owned by the Chippewa Indians. A bill was passed to sell the lands, and it provided for the examination of the lands by appraisers who were to estimate the amount pine on each tract. Con siderable time has been consumed in surveying the land. Since then an examination was ordered. Charges were made that the first examination was not accurate. Secretary Smith discharged the old examiners and the new examination is prospering, showing that the examiners vary con siderably in their judgment as to the amount of pine on the various tracts. After the second examination is completed there will still be a large amount of timber to be estimated. The law provides that all this preliminary work must be done before any of the pine can be sold. The money resulting from the sale of the land is to draw interest for the benefit of the Chippewas. But at the rate of progress now being made it will be five years before the sale can be commenced. An effort has been made to have the lands already examined and appraised, sold, and bills have been introduced in congress for that purpose. It is probable that the effort will not be pressed now until the burned pine n the northwest is disposed of, as that will have a tendency to overstock the market and result in a small price for the tand. Yet the officials of the Interior department ognize that the final disposition of the land may be long delayed and that it may be necessary to sell some of the lands soon. There is a commission operating among the Chippewas endeavoring to concentrate them. As the entire expense that is being incurred in examination, re-examination and the commission comes out of the proceeds to be de rived from the sale of the lands, the more intelligent Indians are becoming impatient and alarmed and feel that their money i no benefit from the sale of lands made five

years ago.

There has been protests of this kind made to the Interior department, and the officials Already Secretary Smith has given orders to the commission to close its business with the least possible delay, as the impression is that it can accomplish nothing more. No method has been devised for the disposition of examiners or hurrying the work. The attempt to sell the land meets with some opposition because the grant in Minnesota for school lands has not yet been satisfied, and the state is entitled to indemnity of two sections in each township for all lands included in the reservation.

# ASKING DRUMMOND TO EXPLAIN.

No Record in Secret Service Files of the

Howgate Case. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- Now that Mr Drummond, who was chief of the secret serv ice under the last administration, has ef fected the capture of Captain Howgate, he will be called upon by the Treasury department to make some explanation in regard to Howgate case. It is understood that Mr. Drummond will be called upon to explain why it was that he left no record in the files of the bureau about the Howgate case when he severed his connection with the secret service. It is said at the Treasury department that Mr. Drummond claimed to be working on the Howgate case in June 1893. At that time the Cleveland administration, having been in power over three months, it was determined to displace Mr. Drummond, who was a republican, and give his place to Mr. Hazen, a democrat. Mr. Drummond, it is alleged, represented to Sections. retary Carlisle that he was then engaged i to displace him at that juncture would in-terfere with the apprehension of the fugi-tive. Upon this assurance Secretary Cariisle deferred action, but after the lapse of eight months, with still no news of Howgate, the heretary concluded that he would make a change. Mr. Drummond's resignation was

Soon after taking charge of the office Mr Hazen had occasion to look up the Howgate case, but it is said he could find no trace in the files of the department of anyth cerning the history of the efforts of the de-

partment to capture Howgate. The first impulse of the Treasury depart ment officials was to call upon Mr. Drum-mend to give an account of his stewardship in this matter, but for certain reasons it was concluded not to mention the matter to him at that time. In the early part of this month the secret service bureau received informa-tion that Howgate was in New York and that he was haunting a certain locality. The bureau went to work upon this track, but ha not found Captain Howgate at the time that Drummond flushed his game. Now that the whole thing has come to light it is under atood that the Treasury department will call upon Mr. Drummond to tell what he may know of any papers or data upon the Howgate case which may have been in the bureau at the time he resigned.

A legal demand of this kind can be made for there is a statute regulating the disposi tion of public papers and documents.

Bids for Wheat Come Down. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-General Arm strong, acting commissioner of Indian af fairs, today received a telegram in reference to furnishing wheat for the Crow Indians in South Dakota. This is the place where no bids for furnishing wheat were less than \$1 per bushel and were rejected. The of-fer now made is 70 cents per bushel. General Armstrong says that if the wheat i cepted. The agents have been instructe to inform the Indians that hereafter whea must be raised by the Indians or the govern ment will buy flour for their supplies and the Indian mills will not be operated.

Tr uble Between Mexico and Gautemata. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-There are pre monitions of trouble between Mexico and Guatemala, growing out of a dispute over the boundary between the two countries. Guate mala has undertaken to assert sovereignty over a considerable piece of territory lying within the borders of a Mexican state, according to the latter's reports. President Diaz has made a very strong representation of the case to the Mexican congress, and has indicated his intention of vigorously uphold-ing Mexico's claim of jurisdiction, but still expresses a hope that the matter may be peaceably settled.

Customs Appraisers Will Meet WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- By direction

the secretary and under the provisions of an order of August, 1894, a conference of local appraisers of merchandise at United States custom houses will be held at the appraiser's office in New York on the second Tuerday of January, 1895. The attendance of the of January, 1895. The attendance of the ships Naide, Neully and Rigault de Genoully appraisers at Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, have arrived here from Quebec.

St. Leuis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Bal-timore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleve-land and Portland, Me., has been ordered.

## THREE COUNTRIES SATISFIED,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- The representa-

tives of three of the republics, Venezuela,

Venezuela. Colombia and Hayti Come Out from Under the Tariff Ban.

Colombia and Hayti, take considerable satisfaction out of the fact that while the new tariff law in this country abrogates the reciprocity treaties between this country and Brazil, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and other countries, it has the revers effect as to them, as it does away with the retaliatory pelicy which Harrison announced by proclamation against Colombia, Venezuela and Hayti. This proclamation was issued March 15, 1892, because the three countries had not up to that time entered into reciprocity ar rangements. It suspended the free list on sugar, coffee, hides and molasses, and established a duty of 3 cents per pound on coffee, 1% cents to 2 cents per pound on gar, 4 cents per gallon on molasses, and 11/2 cents per pound on hides. These rates have since applied to only those have three southern republics, while their neigh-boring republics enjoyed free entrance to this country on these goods. It had the effect of cuiting them off from the United States, but it did not force them to yield to a reciprocity agreement. The Haytien sales to this country reached \$2,200,000 before the retaliation, but afterward fell to \$17,900. The Colombian exports fell from \$2,000,000 to \$1,300,000. The Venzuela exports fell from \$10,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The practically cut off these countries from shipping coffee, sugar and hides to this country. es they could not pay the duties and com-pate successfully with their neighbors, who paid no duties. This discrimination is now removed, and Colombia. Venezuela and Hayti are restored to the same position occupied by other southern republics. It promites to revive the former extensive trade these countries had with the United States, and it also terminates the relations that have arisen out of the retaliation and the unsuccessful efforts to negotiate reciprocity

## VETERANS AFTER SCALPS.

Ex-Soldiers in the Government Employ Meet and Express Their Opinions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- The Soldiers and Sailors and the Sons of Veterans Protective association, made up of ex-employes of the government, tonight unanimously adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That the designation of the rec-

ords of the late war as a pension division, to cover the detail of a medical officer to duties outside the sphere for which he was com-missioned, is an insuit to be remembered by the ex-union soldiers and sailors. That it is the sense of this association that the cuckoos of the various departments of the government who, in trying desperately to save their own heads, misrepresented the sentiment of the ex-union soldiers at the encampment, should sever their connection with the Grand Army of the Republic during the time they remain is government employ.

Resolved, That we will use our influence with each and every mindidate for congress from our respective districts to force the Waugh bill for the repeal of the act which made the adventurer from Vermont a colonel in the army and placed him in charge of the records of the late war, of which he knew absolutely nothing, as he only entered the service in a subordinate capacity from civil life as late as 1874. That we call individually and collectively upon each and every fair-minded comrade through at the United States to assist in our just, and righteous effort to get square with those who have dared at this late date to tamper with the rights of the soldiers and sailers of the late war.

## MRS. PEARY DENIES SOME CHARGES. All Members of the Company Had the Same Kind of Food.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-Mrs. Peary wife of the explorer, today made an indignant denial of the charges made by W. T Swain, one of the members of the expedition, against Lieutenant Peary's conduct and regarding the meager quantity and quality of food furnished during the last two As to the charges of ungentlemanly conduct, Mrs. Peary sald her husband was overscrupulous in his treatment of the men. Mrs. Pear yadded: "As to the fare, he gave them the very best it was possible to ob-tain. Mr. Peary ate at the table with the men and shared with them in every way I could not, of course, go to the table with them on account of my baby. I had to hold the little one in my arms, and it made i very inconvenient to eat there. A number of my friends sent me some canned things and Mr. Peary made me keep them for my-self. He would never touch any of these things himself, however, saying he preferred to share in every particular with the men." Were the men sent on long trips fo

food without any preparation, as Swain alleges?" was asked. "Well, I don't exactly know what is meant by preparations," replied Mrs. Peary, "About all the preparations they had to make was to hitch up the dogs and put on their furs. As to Mr. Swain's lameness, he had what is termed infantile paralysis, He was lame on that account and no other."

# REINSTATING THE BOATSWAINS.

Naval Officers Find They Cannot Dispense with These Positions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-When the neavy came into being the ships generally having little or no sail power and rigging, it was supposed the old fashioned boatswain could generally be dispensed with. In fact the number of these warrant officers was considerably reduced, their duties being trans ferred to the executive officers and boat swain's mate, Now it has been found this plan has worked badly. In the first place, there is much work remaining for a boat-swain in connection with the boats, ground tackle, rigging, care of sails and other things. and the executive officers are already an overworked class of men on our complex modern ships and unable to carry other responsibilities than those properly belonging to their office. In the second place, the change had a most discouraging effect upon th sailors all the way down to the apprentices, who were thereby deprived of the inducement held out by a possible promotion. Consequently, the best men began to drop out untilow it is difficult to get them to re-enlist when their terms expire. So Secretary Her-bert has determined to again change the policy of the department and to increase the

## STATEMENT OF PENSION PAYMENTS. Total Expenditure and Amount Each Class

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28,-The report of the third auditor of the treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, shows the total disbursements at pension agencies on account of pensions for that year to have been \$137,636,981. The amounts paid to pensloners under the general laws were as follows: Invalids, \$58,682.119; widows, \$13,412,-021; minors, \$1,010, 204; dependant relatives, \$3,681,961. The amounts paid under the ac of June 27, 1890 were as follows: Invalids \$43,666,991; widows, \$9,856,892; minors, \$697 004; dependant relatives, \$1,709,819; helpless children, \$8,065. To pensioners of the war of 1812 the following amounts were paid: Survivors, \$5,312; widows, \$645,297. Under the Mexican war act the survivors were paid \$1,383,761, and widows, 2808,345. In-dian war claims paid amount to \$377,883 to survivors, and \$455,652 to widows. Army nurses received \$65,682. About \$650,000 was paid to pension examining surgeons, and the balance of the total disbursements were for expenses of pension agencies.

French War Ships at New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.-The French war

# FOR HONESTY IN OFFICE

Mr. Rosewater Appeals to Linco'n Republicans to Aid in Uprosting Boddlerism.

REAT TURNOUT TO HEAR THE ADDRESS

Lansing Theater Packed by People Who Appland the Speaker's Points-Dishonest Officials and Tattooed Tom Held Up to Scorn.

LINCOLN, Sept. 28 .- (Special Telegram.)-The Lansing theater was filled to overflow ing tonight by the audience which gathered to listen to Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, discuss the issues of the state campaign. It was one of the finest audiences that has ever filled the handsome and commodious theater. More than 2,000 people were present and hundreds were onable to gain admittance. Hon. E. E. Brown of Lincoln presided and introduced Mr. Rosewater to the audience. Mr. Brown said that the time was closely approaching when the electors would be called upon to select the men who should administer the affairs of government in Nebraska for another term.

"One of the fundamental principles of the republican party," he said, "was that it guaranteed to every man his right to free speech. The truth was always welcome to the friends of good government. We, as citizens, feel that we must search for the causes of business depression and mismanagement in our state affairs and to endeavor to find the remedy. There may be a divergence of opinion as to the proper remedy. but we are all free to admit that the cause is there. We have with us tonight a resident of this commonwealth, who is well known to all. His vocation is such that from very necessity he has been compelled to study the needs and necessities of the state. He has been a bold and fearless advocate of honesty in men and measures in Nebraska. You all know him, and I take pleasure in presenting Mr. Rosewater to you.

Mr. Rosewater was greeted by applause as he stepped to the front of the stage. He expressed his appreciation of the large audience and said that he took it that the people of Lincoln had a lively interest in the cause of

good government. WHEN BUTLER WAS IMPEACHED. He said that the location of the state capitol at Lincoln had brought upon the state officers certain te-ponsibilities as well as opportunities for enriching themselves at the expense of the people. In the first three years of the history of Nebraska rank corruption and boodlerism became so flag-rant and notorious that the legislature was compelled to purge the state house and re-move from his office the first governor of the state. The impeachment of Governor David Butler disclosed the gravest derelic-tion of official duty. Money belonging to the schools of the state had been diverted to private use, contractors had been black-ma'led and corrupt agreements had been made with other state officials. During the impeachment trial the asylum for the in-sune near Lincoln was fired by an incendiary to cover up the frauds in the con-struction, and helpless and unfortunate in-mates were burned to a shocking death in order that boodlerism at the state hous-night be covered. A wholesale delivery of convicts at the pententiary was a part of the conspiracy, and worse than that, when the woman, the mistress of one of the liberated convicts, who, to secure the freedom of her lover fired the asylum, was traced to St. Louis by the officers of the law, she

was found murdered in her room on the eve of the day she was to be brought back to Nebraska for trial. Mr. Rosewater declared that he was not the enemy of the city of Lincoln, as had been charged. He had advocated the loca-tion of all the state institutions at Lincoln but the penitentiary, and had opposed the idea of scattering them over the state. The penitentiary, he said, had been a positive detriment to Lincoln, as it had met free

abor, convict competition and deterred nanufacturers from locating at the state CAPITAL NATIONAL CONSPIRACY. Coming on down in his review of rascality and ring rule at the state capitol, Mr. Rose water referred to that greatest of all swin dles, the Capital National bank failure, and showed that that failure was the result of a deep-seated conspiracy on the part of the strument for controlling the politics and the efforts of J. D. MacFarland and D. E. Thompson to cover up the bank's fraudulen

operations.

as a contingent congressman, reading copious extracts from the Congressional Record to establish the charge of forgery brought by the house committee on judiciary, of which Tom Reed of Maine was chairman. He proved all the charges he had made against Majors in connection with the abduction of Taylor and the fraudulent voucher by which Walt Seely was enabled to pocket the bal-ance of Taylor's uncarned salary. He quoted from the records to prove that Majors had been aware of the plot to spirit away Taylor, showing that in the forenoon of the day Taylor was run out of the state that Taylor had been paired with Sena or Brown of Wash ington county, and had been excused by Majors as presiding efficer of the senate, but that in the afternoon, after Taylor had been taken away, Majors in the open senate nied that Taylor had been excused. If Majors had told the truth the famous deadlock would never have taken place.

MAJORS AS A REPUDIATOR.

Mr. Rosewater then read the bill permit ting the partial repudiation of county, pre-cinct, or school district debts, under the provisions of which two townships in Nemahi ounty were enabled and did repudiate third of \$100,000 worth of bonds that had been issued and sold. This bill was offered in the legislature by Majors, and a bill em-He asked the audience to say whether o not the presence of such a law on Nebraska's statute books was calculated to convince eastern capitalists that Nebraska was a good field for investment.

Mr. Rosewater next turned to the off-re-peated assertion that the success of Judge Holcomb would impair the credit of Nebrasks, ruin her finances, prevent the vestment of eastern capital and increase the rate of interest. He quoted figures and statements which he had personally obtained from leading bankers and at Topeka and Leavenworth proving the absolute faisity of the assertion. money has been loaned on farm mortgages in Kansas under popul'st rule than in Nebraska under republican; that rates are equally low; that banks are embarrassed by a surplus of money which they are anxious to loan, and that the average bank clearings of Topeka, with 35,000 population, are from 25 to 40 per cent greater than for the city of Lincoln with its population of 50,000.

The insimuation recently made by a Lincoln newspaper to the effect that there were outstanding notes which Mr. Rosewater had given to J. C. McBride, when the latter was state treasurer, was taken up and argued so effectually that the immense audience cheered with enthusiasm. Mr. Rosewater read telegrams and letters from McBride in which the intter pronounced the whole story as rot qualified with a big D. CHEERED TO THE ECHO.

In closing, Mr. Rosewater appealed to the republicans of Lincoln to unite with men of all parties in a final effort to overthrow corporate domination in Nebraska and per-nicious railroad interference in Nebraska pol-itics. A large ma willy of the audience ap-plauded his appeal to the echo, while the Malors men present testified of their displauded his appeal to the echo, while the ley is to make a brief speech here while on Majors men present testified of their dis- his route to Lincoln.

approval of any reference to good govern-ment by hissing.

The address was ended at 10 o'clock. As

the audience started to leave the Majors fol-lowers gave three cheers for their candi-date, and the friends of Holcomb, not to be outdone, gave three just as rousing. The the theater. Every seat was occupied, from footlights to dome, and hundreds stood up in every available space on the floor, in the balcony and in the galleries, for the whole two hours and a haif. There were many ladies present, and the audience was repre-sentative of the intelligence of the city of Lincoln. Mr. Rosewater was interrupted but a few times by the slight manifestations of the Majors following, and these manifestations, while clearly hostile, were good natured, and only such as might be expected from any mixed political audience.

## FIXING UP A CROOKED DEAL.

Euclid Martin Tries to Correct the Blunder

by the Knmp Conventio LINCOLN, Sept. 28.-(Special Telegram)among the first arrivals in the city this norning were Euclid Martin, S. M. Smyser and W. D. McHugh, who hunted up Justice McCandless and took him with them to the office of the secretary of state. There a new certificate of nomination by the rump democratic gathering was filed, giving the dates of the convention as the 26th and 27th, and appended thereto is the following:

appended thereto is the following:

The certificates of nominations to which this is appended is presented and filed to correct an informality existing in a certificate filed on September 27, 1891, nominating the same persons for the same offices, as is shown by the certificate to which this is attached.

S. M. SMYSER, Secretary.

The law governing the case where objection is made to the filing of certificates of

tion is made to the filing of certificates of cominations is as follows:
"All certificates of nomination which are n apparent conformity with the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be valid unless objections thereto shall be only made in writing within three days after the filing of the same. In case such objection is made notices thereof shall forthwith be malled to all cand dates who may be af-fected thereby, addressed to them at their respective places of residence as given in the certificate of nomination. The officer with whom the original certificate was filed shall in the first instance pass upon the validity of such objection, and his decision shall be final unless an order shall be made in the matter by a county court or by a judge of the district court, or by a justice of the supreme court at chambers on or before the Wednesday preceding the election. Such order may be made summarly upon application of any party interested, and upon such notice as the court and judge

### may require." AMITATING PARKBURST.

Rev. James Packer of Jersey City Forming

an Anti-Vice League of his Own. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.-Rev. J. Scudde: is not going to be the only imitator of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst in Jersey City. The latest clergyman to pose as a moral crusader in that town is Rev. James Parker of the Second United Presbyterian church on Hancock avenue. This gentleman proposes to start a society which is to be modeled somewhat after the famous Parkhurst society in New York. It is to be organized in a few

Rev. Mr. Parker, in speaking of the com-ing crusade, said; "The society will be nonsectarian and nonpartisan and under circumstances will it enter politics. main object will be to see that the laws in Hudson county and especially those provid-ing for a proper observance of the Sabbath are observed. The authorities are daily in-duced by powerful influences to close their eyes to certain things. We will open their eyes and give them backbone. When the When the whose are dally brought to hear t is natural that he should be swayed and give way to them. Nearly all the ministers in the county favor the society and will join it. All laymen who are interested in this movement will be welcomed. Our novement may develop into one as grand as hat of which Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is the

## head." GEAR OPENS THE CAMPAIGN. "Old Business" Delights an Iowa Andience

MALVERN, Ia., Sept. 28.—(Special Telegram.)- Senator Gear (Old Business) opened the republican campaign this afternoon at the opera house. The room was crowded o the door by a most attentive and apreciative audience of gentlemen and ladies There were representatives present from Glenwood, Hillsdale, Strahan, Hastings and the county generally. Mr. Gear's speech abounded in bold, convincing facts, and showed up the inconsistencies and fallacies of the populist and democratic pretensions especially in regard to the tariff and flat noney schemes. The senator was frequently and enthusiastically applicated, and in clos-ing his speech he predicted that when the polls closed November 6 it would be found that that noble young republican, A. L.

and the great state of Iowa would be re-publican by 50,000. The applause was terrific. At the close ladies and gentlemen alike crowded around the speaker to shake him by the hand. Mills county can be depended upon to roll up a rousing majority for Hager and the

Hager would be elected by 5,000 majority

Strange Situation in Kentucky. MIDDLESHORO, Ky., Sept. 28.-Excite ment is still intense over the order of Judge Jones restraining the election officers from holding republican primary elections tomor-row. There are seventeen counties in the Eleventh district. Colson controls the party machinery in eight and Adams and White in nine. In the eight counties controlled by Colson the order of Judge Jones will be defied and an election held. In countie controlled by Adams and White no election

# Republican Rally at Iowa City.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 28,- Special Tele gram.)-Preparations for opening the repub lican campaign in the Second congressional district tomorrow are completed, and a very large concourse of people will be present judging from excursion trains. Senator Cul-lom, Hon. A. B. Cummins, Governor Jack-son, and the republican candidate for congress will speak. A most determined fight is being made to defeat Iowa's lone democratic congressman, the wily Judge Hayes,

NEBRASKA CITY, Sept. 28.—(Special Telegram.)-John Sinclair was nominated for float representative for Cass and Othe coun ties by the democrats today. He is a strong Morton democrat and won distinction in the last legislature as one of the "Big Five." Cass county sent only three delegates, and they were without credentials, so Otos had it all her own way. The Bryan members of the delegation kicked on Sinciair's nomina tion, but were not in it.

# TECUMSEH, Neb., Sept. 28 .- (Special Telegram.)-The democratic float Second dis-

trict senatorial and Fifth district representative convention was held in this city today. The districts comprise Nemaha and Johnson countles. Hon, Austin W. Buffman of Johnson was nominated for senator and John L. Overturf of Nemaha, the populist nomined was endorsed for representative.

### Fairbury's Republican Club. FAIRBURY, Neb., Sept. 28. (Special.) -- A

republican club of 300 members was organized here last night, with Colonel C. J. Bills president, Jay B. McDowell secretary, and G. W. Hansen treasurer. The uniforms will be capes and cape, and the club will have its first parade October 4, when Governor McKin-

# PRIMARIES WERE LIVELY

Friends of Republicans Cand dates Entitled to Gain Coveted Advantages.

RE:ULT GENERALLY WAS NOT DECISIVE

For Mr. Thurstan Alone Was Marked Prefe erence Expressed-Charley Bruner and Jim Kyner Served to a Banquet on Crow-In the Wards.

Douglas county republicans will meet at

Washington hall at 2:30 this afternoon to nominate county officers and a legislative ticket. The primaries for the election of delegates were held yesterday afternoon. The interest shown was unusual. The voting places in many of the wards were surrounded by crowds all the afternoon and in many of the wards more than 600 votes were polled. Perhaps the chief cause of all this zeal was that Douglas county was two candidates who are looking toward the seat in the United States senate now occupied by Charles F. Manderson. Both of these gentlemen have enthusiastic particans and every voter was urged to go to the polls. As between Mr. Thurston and Mr. Webster, however, the contest in the city proved to be one-sided. the sentiment in favor of the former being overwhelming, the delegates from at least six wards being instructed to promote his election. The chief contests in this particular were in the Fourth and Ninth. In the Fourth the home of both, the Thurston licket was successful. In the Ninth the petition or avowed Thurston licket was de-feated, but it is claimed that several of those on the caucus ticket are his friends The activity of the friends of aspirants for county offices and for seats in the legislature also contributed to swell this vote. The main battleground between Kaley and Brome for county attorney was in the Sixth, and Kaley won, though preferences in all other wards, so far as expressed, were for other wards, so far as expressed, were for other candidates. Charley Bruner, who aspires to a seat in the legislature, was hit squarely on the point of the jaw in his own ward, the Eighth, while Jim Kyner, backing Meyers for the legislature, in the Fifth, was knocked clear over the ropes in emphatic fashion. The result by wards was:

fashion. The result by wards was: First Ward-The primaries were qu'et, t is at all times a democratic ward, and to this was added the fact that there was no contest. Only the caucus ticket was in the field, and this was elected straight. The only fight was on Hensel, who was scratched on many tickets. He received only seventy-six voies, while H. Bartson, who was running against him, got almost as many. E. Stuht received 124 and the rest from 141 to 147. There were 160 votes cast. The following comprise the delegation: Charles Abney, P. M. Back, K. W. Bartos, George Cathree, A. R. Hensel, Ed Milligan, E. Stuht, A. E. Waikup, Frank Wooley. The delegation is solidly for Thursion. For state representative it stands for Singleton. For state senator it is decidedly doubtful. Not one of the delegates knows or seems to know whom he will support. A meeting will be held today to decide the quest on. The delegation its solidly and emphatically from top to bottom consists of the second co

tom opposed to Etaphere. IT IS ALWAYS CLOSE THERE. Second "ard-In the Second ward the fight was hot, but good natured, 551 ballots were cast. The delegates: H. B. Boyles. were cast. The delegates: H. B. I John Clary, Frank Franci, John G. John Clary, Frank Franci, John G. Honi, Gus Johnson, Charles Kessler, Frank Koze, J. G. Kuho, J. Swanson, For representative, A. C. Harte. The delegation is solid for Stenberg for county communissioner, except Franci, who is unpledged. Harte is for

Thurston for United tSates senator. Third Ward-The struggle was very close and exciting. The fight was not so much for preferred candidates as it was between fac-tions for the supremacy. There were two tickets in the field. One was the regular caucus ticket and the other was put up by the faction which was downed at the caucus. The total vote was 531, and the count progressed with exasperating slowness. But the ticket headed by Nate Brown came out a winner. It was a Thurston victory, for the winning delegates were pledged to that gentleman. The ward has no preferred candidates for legislative bonors. That is to say, the delegates were not elected as promoters of any booms for Third ward statesmen. It was stated some time ago that R. S. Berlin had his eye on a seat in the senate, but Mr. Berlin denied the report before the polis were opened. The ticket he headed was defeated by a close margin. J. Casey was the preference for excessor. The delegates elected are: Nate Brown, Louis Burmester, Seth T. Cole. Frank Hencock, J. Lewis, Leon Levy Martin Glasn Cal Springs Sol Prince. of any booms for Third ward statesmen. It Levy, Martin Oisen, Cal Spriggs, Sol Prince, Fourth Ward—The fight was all one-sided and the Thurston men distanced the Webster men. The total vote cast was 620, and a surprising feature of the fight was the rapidity with which the vote was counted. The last vote was counted at 10:30, but the result was known long before that hour. Fourth has two candidates for legislative nonors, Richard Smith, who seeks a seat in the senate, and R. H. Jenness, who would be pleased to sit in the lower house. The ticket elected will support these candidates in the convention, and will stand by Thurston from start to finish. The delegation is composed of the following gentlemen: J. W. Batten, E. C. Brownies, E. W. Burroughs, Thomas A. Creigh, K. S. Fisher, Moritz Meyer, F. C. O'Hollaren, Frank Planck, Al-

tonso Wilson. JIM KYNER'S WATERLOO. Fifth Ward-Jim Kyner and his crowd, with their petition ticket, were completely knocked out, the last man on the caucus ticket receiving fifty votes more than the first man on the Kyner ticket. Total number of votes east, 687. The delegates are for Thurston for United States senator, Benedict for the legislature and Franklin for assessor.
They are: Dr. J. W. Blythin, Henry Bolin,
D. N. Brown, Dr. W. H. Christie, W. H.
Mailory, H. G. Rockfellow, Charles Rylander,
Fred J. Sackett and M. F. Sears.

Sixth Ward—There was no contest in the Sixth ward on delegates, the fight being between J. L. Kaley and Harry Brown for county attorney. Kaley won by a majority of eighteen votes. J. W. Johnston had the preference over Albin Johnson for the legislature. The delegation is solidly for Thurston. There were 556 votes could. ton. There were 696 votes policd. The dele-gates are: F. C. Craig, S. G. Ernest, O. P. Hansen, M. D. Houck, A. W. Johnson, H. T. Leavitt, Christian Specht, R. A. Williams and

F. E. Winning. Seventh Ward—Thomas Carey J. W. Eller, J. Grant, F. L. Johnson, Graham Park, J. S. Pierce, J. B. Sedgwick, Charles P. Strom-berg and Lee Yates. These were the caucus delegates and no other ticket was in the field. About 300 votes were east and the only contest was for the nomination for assessor between F. J. Crawford, Fred Nelson, George Steel and Lyman Waterman. Waterman re-ceived a majority of the votes and secured the nomination. This delegation is unin-structed as to United States senator, but seven of them are for Thurston and two for Webster. This delegation was selected by the candidates from the Seventh ward, of whom there are six, and they are pledged to work for the nominations of Clinton N. Pow-ell, George W. Covell and Thomas D. Crane for the state senate; George Day for the house of representatives; H. H. Baldridge for county attorney, and George Sabine for

ounty commissioner. Eighth Ward-Delegates: G. A. Bennett, F. L. Boyd, H. L. Burkett, R. P. Dalman, A. J. Love, W. A. Smith, John Wallace, J. W. West, C. H. Youngers, These delagates are not instructed for United States senator. They are for Brome for county attorney, and decidedly against Charley, lituner for the legislature. Number of votes

Ninth Ward-The Ninth ward witnessed a repetition of the same old fight between rival factions for supremacy. This was about the only issue, although the regular cancus ticket was piedged for Ninth ward condi-