THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1896. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

LI GOES TO SEE THE QUEEN

Chinese Statesman is Escorted by the Prince of Wales.

PRESENTS CREDENTIALS AT OSBORNE

Royal Hostess and Her Distinguished Visitor Lunch in Separate Apartments—British Fleet Does Honor to the Foreigner.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Li Hung Chang, with his suite, went by special train to Portsmouth today in order to cross the Solent to the Isle of Wight and visit the queen at Osborne. He was received at Portsmouth by a number of distinguished naval officers and others and a salute of nineteen guns was fired when he boarded the royal yacht, Albert, which was in waiting. Upon leaving Portsmouth the yacht made a detour and gave the distinguished traveler a view of the large fleet of war ships assembled in those waters and also permitted him to see about as large and attractive a fleet of pleasure craft as ever assembled in the Solent.

The Chinese statesman was saluted by the fleet and continued on his way to Trinity wharf, Cowes, where he was received by the prince of Wales, who escorted him to Osborne. The marquis of Salisbury, who presented Li Hung Chang to her majesty, had preceded the Chinese envoy to the Isle of Wight.

When the royal yacht Alberta arrived at Cowes, Li Hung Chang was received with national honors. He was driven from the landing to Osborne house in a royal carriage drawn by four horses and upon his arrival there was shown to the private apartments set aside for his use. He was then presented to the prince of Wales and the duke of York in the reception room. Li Hung Chang and his suite, Lord Salisbury and others took lunch together at Osborne house, while the queen and other royalties took lunch in a private apartment. Afterward the Chinese envoy was ushered into the presence of the queen, who was seated in a small gilded chair, dressed in black and surrounded by members of the royal family. Lord Salisbury presented Li Hung Chang, and in response the queen bowed to the nation's guest, but did not rise. Li Hung Chang then read a speech in the Chinese language, which his son, Viscount Li, translated. He said in substance that he had been commanded by his master, the emperor of China, to pay his respects to her majesty, and that he had traveled many miles to carry out this mandate. He then handed to the queen a large yellow silk envelope containing his credentials.

The queen, in reply, said that she was glad to see his excellence, and remarked that he had had a long journey. Her majesty also said that she reciprocated the good will of the Chinese emperor. The queen then, for the first time, arose and remained standing, when Li Hung Chang retired from her presence, bowing. Li Hung Chang afterward boarded the royal yacht Osborne, to be presented to the princess of Wales. After taking tea on board the Osborne, Li Hung Chang retired to the royal yacht Alberta, which then steamed back to Portsmouth, through the lines of the fleet. The sailors manned the ships as the yacht passed and Li Hung Chang did not conceal his admiration at the imposing spectacle, comprising some forty-seven vessels of the British navy, of which twenty-seven were battleships. This is the strongest British fleet assembled since the review in honor of the queen's jubilee.

ENLAND GIVES UP THE ISLAND.

Report that Great Britain Has Relinquished Trinidade to Brazil.

LISBON, Aug. 5.—It is stated in the newspapers that Great Britain has recognized the sovereignty of Brazil over the island of Trinidade, off the coast of Brazil. Similar statements were made in February last and have been repeated at intervals.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A telegram from Rio de Janeiro says that the Portuguese minister there, Senor Thomas A. Rebiero Ferriera, has informed the Brazilian government that Great Britain has agreed to recognize the Brazilian sovereignty over the island of Trinidade, which was taken possession of by Great Britain early in 1895 for use as a cable station on the ground that Brazilian sovereignty over the island had lapsed owing to non-occupation.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A Lisbon dispatch to the Times says: The Foreign office has communicated a note to the newspapers to the effect that Portugal, whose good offices were accepted by England and Brazil, has awarded the island of Trinidade to Brazil. All of the Lisbon newspapers praise England's nobility and promptness in accepting the award.

TURKEY IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Civil Officials Have Received No Salaries for Seven Months.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—The financial difficulties of the government are most acute. The officials of the civil list have not received their salaries for seven months and when some of them complained they were arrested. The sultan is paying some of the officials out of his private purse. Negotiations which were in progress with London bankers to capitalize the Cyprus tribune have been broken off owing to the excessive demands of the Turkish government, which counted upon getting from this source £450,000 with which to replenish its coffers.

Spanish Town Burned Down.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A special dispatch from Madrid says a great fire is raging at Rugia de Medina, a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, twenty-five miles southwest of Valabolid. Hundreds of buildings are said to have been destroyed and the inhabitants are reported to be in a state of panic. A large number of people have been rendered homeless by the fire, which is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Colombia Talks War.

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COLON, Columbia, Aug. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A government organ declares that if Nicaragua refuses to relinquish Islas Mangles, which she seized contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, the Colombia government will regard the refusal as a casus belli.

Indian Schools for South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Inspector McLaughlin of the Indian bureau was directed today to select the sites for the new Indian boarding schools to be located at or near Chamberlain and Rapid City, S. D., which will cost $25,000.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Aug. 5.

At New York—Arrived—Edam, from Amsterdam; Teutonic, from Liverpool; Werra, from Genoa; Havel, from Bremen. Sailed—Germanic, for Liverpool; Paris, for Southampton; Friesland, for Antwerp.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Caledonia, from Boston. Sailed—Belgenland, for Philadelphia; Britannic, for New York.

At Copenhagen—Arrived—Island, from New York.

At Baltimore—Arrived—Dresden, from Bremen.

At Southampton—Arrived—New York, from New York. Sailed—Trave, from Bremen for New York.

At Boulogne—Arrived—Spaarndam, from New York for Rotterdam.

At Hong Kong—Arrived—Empress of China, from Vancouver via Yokohama.

At Moville—Arrived—Circassia, from New York for Glasgow.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Colombia, returning from a cruise in Norwegian waters.

PATCHING UP A BROKEN DEAL.

Chicago Brokers Try to Settle Claims Against the Moore Brothers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Chicago Stock exchange is still closed and will remain closed until the Moore Bros.' failure has been settled. The action of the governing committee in closing the doors of the exchange is said by certain financiers who are in a position to know to have averted a little panic. "There is no telling where it would have ended," said a member of the Stock exchange today. "It might have resulted in the ruination of a dozen business houses and banks."

President J. M. Jamison of the exchange, in fulfillment of the resolutions adopted by the governing committee, appointed the following gentlemen to act with him as a committee to confer with the banks for the purpose of arranging a settlement of the affairs of the Moore Bros.: P. A. Valentine of Armour & Co.; A. M. Day of Counselman & Day and C. C. Yoe of Brewster & Co. The Moore brothers are preparing a statement of their affairs and of the Diamond Match and New York Biscuit companies.

The Stock exchange will be kept closed until all the facts are known and until a syndicate is formed to underwrite the deal at some price to be settled upon after all the information is furnished by the Moores, particularly as to the standing of the companies. The Diamond Match price will not be over 160, New York Biscuit not over 75. The Moores claim the companies are not at all involved. It is claimed 165 was yesterday bid for Diamond Match. J. H. Moore says: "Our troubles began Saturday. Sunday it looked blue. Monday morning I had a promise from my brother in the east. Monday afternoon the money gave out."

The Stock exchange brokers have informed their clients that under their rules they do not guarantee trades and that consequently short sellers must for tehir profits depend upon the solvency of the concern to whom the sales were made. Consequently those short on Diamond Match and New York Biscuit do not know yet whether they will get their immense paper profit or not and will not know until the Stock exchange reopens.

Friends of the Diamond Match company assert that President Barber stands entirely aloof from the Moore failure; that he was in no way interested in the speculative deal. Mr. Moore is authority for the statement that had not C. T. Yerkes come into the market as a borrower to the extent of nearly $1,000,000 the collapse would have been averted. Many banks threw out the Moore securities and substituted those of the North Chicago and West Chicago Street railway values. One house known to be short on Diamond Match and New York Biscuit is bidding 170 for the former and 75 for the latter. There is an unverified report that the Armour crowd will take all of the Moore holding at a certain figure and terminate the deal as purposed by the Monroe street lawyers.

President Barber of the Diamond Match company has sent the following telegram from Paris to Moore Bros. here: "Our presence here quite necessary; can do no good if there. Have some important trades here. Government denies statement made by Gould's agents."

The subcommittee of the governing committee of the Chicago Stock exchange held a consultation with Judge William H. Moore and James Hobart Moore at the office of the Moore Bros. this afternoon. All the members of the subcommittee were present, including Chairman Jamieson and Messrs. Yoe, Day and Valentine, the last named representing P. D. Armour, who is a member of the committee. Messrs. Moore made a verbal statement of the position of their trades, but no particulars were given out. The subcommittee will make its report to the governing committee of the Stock exchange at a meeting called for 12 o'clock tomorrow, having been adjourned for the purpose of giving the subcommittee further time.

HOT WAVE COMES FROM THE SOUTH

Mercury Close to the One Hundred Mark Over a Large Area.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Reports of maximum temperatures received by the weather bureau show that the present warm wave is very general, and is probably the most severe during the present summer. The officials say it is unusual for the temperature to reach such a high point in so many parts of the country at one time. The heat is due to an area of high barometer which has been prevailing over the southern portion of the country and low barometer in the northern part, which results in great waves of heat coming toward the north. In this city the heat during the past few days has been intense, and today the thermometer reached its maximum point, registering 96 degrees, according to the official readings.

Among the temperatures reported to the weather bureau today were: Albany, 94; Philadelphia, 94; Charlotte, N. C., 94; Jacksonville, 92; Pensacola, 96; Montgomery, Ala., 96; Vicksburg, Miss., 98; Little Rock, Ark., 102 (the highest in the country); New York, 90; Memphis, 100; Indianapolis, 94; Oswego, 96; Cleveland, 92; Chicago and Springfield, Ill., 96; St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., Fort Dodge, Ia., and Phoenix, Ariz., 98.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—This was the hottest day of the season so far. Yesterday at 4 p. m. the government thermometer marked 83½ degrees, the highest of the day. During the morning today the temperature ranged from 5 to 10 degrees higher than the corresponding hours yesterday. At 2 p. m. it marked 94, or two degrees higher than at 2 p. m. yesterday. At 3 p. m. the thermometer registered higher than it had been at any time for two years, 96 degrees. This figure has only been equalled twice since 1887, when it was 100 degrees in the shade and the rate of mortality was greater than the undertakers could handle.

The only death reported today was that of Joseph Lapham, shoe dealer, of 227 West Lake street, who dropped dead near the Chicago Beach hotel early this morning. Among the cases of prostration not attended with fatal results, the first case reported was James Brune, assistant professor at the Chicago university, picked up unconscious at 7 a. m. An unknown man, 38 years old, was brought to the Cook county hospital at noon by the police. He will recover.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Ninety-eight degrees in the shade, the highest point reached by the thermometer in St. Louis this season, was recorded by the local weather bureau at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was still hotter on the streets, thermometers in different sections of the city registering several degrees over 100. A strong breeze blew almost all day, but it was like the air from a furnace. There were many prostrations from the intense heat, city dispensary and hospital attaches being kept busy until a late hour, receiving and caring for them.

The prostrations numbered about twenty. August Herman, one of the victims, is dead and three others cannot live.

Reports from different towns and cities in southern Illinois indicate that today was the hottest on record for this season. Much suffering was caused by the intense heat, many prostrations resulted and business out of doors was suspended generally. The record is as follows: Fairbury, 100 in the shade; Nokomis, 104; Decatur, 95; Alhambra, 101; Vandalia, 102; Ramsey, 105; Clay City, 102; Litchfield, 102; Percy, 108; Mascoutah, 104.

BUTTE BOOMING THE EXPOSITION.

Will Have a Gold Statue of Lillian Russell at Omaha.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Omaha's city officials reached Butte at noon today and met a courteous reception. They were entertained by the city council and shown through the mines and smelters. They went down a mine 800 feet. Three hundred mines are in operation here with a monthly pay roll of $1,000,000. The population is 35,000, an average monthly circulation for each man, woman and child in Butte of $300. The streets are crowded with people. The Transmississippi Exposition goes here. They had a silver statue of Ada Rehan at the World's fair and will have a gold statue of Lillian Russell at the Transmississippi Exposition.

NATIONAL PARTY IN SESSION

First State Convention of the Bolting Prohibitionists in Nebraska.

FOURTEEN COUNTIES ARE REPRESENTED

Thirty Delegates Meet and Amicably Proceed to Nominate a Ticket, Adopt a Platform and Name State Committees.

Governor.................. RICHARD A. HAWLEY of Lancaster
Lieutenant Governor.................. OSCAR KENT of Adams
Secretary of State.................. J. E. DILLWORTH of Johnson
Auditor.......... E. A. GERRARD of Platte
Treasurer.. THOMAS M'CULLOCH of Otoe
State Superintendent.................. ANNA M. BUNTING of Butler
Attorney General.................. FRANK G. ODELL of Lancaster
Commissioner.................. J. PHIPPS ROE of Douglas
Judges of Supreme Court—
MARTIN L. BROWER of Nance.
F. P. WIGTON, of Madison.
Regent....THEODORE JOHNSON of Clay
Electors-at-Large—
JAMES K. LANE of Lancaster.
LEM J. SMITH of Lancaster.
District Electors—
A. P. SEYMOUR of Cass.
THOMAS W. MATTHEWS, Douglas.
A. LUTH of Platte.
E. H. AGEE of Saline.
J. S. MILLER of Harlan.
D. L. POND of Holt.

LINCOLN, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—The first state convention of the national party was called to order at 2:35 p. m. today in Grand Army of the Republic hall by Lem Smith of Lincoln. There were present at that hour some thirty delegates from various counties of the state, among whom appeared a sprinkling of women. Mr. Smith said, in calling the convention to order, that he had been named as provisional chairman, but, unlike the Pittsburg leaders, he did not propose to ignore the delegates by naming a temporary chairman and thrusting him on the convention willy-nilly. He then welcomed the delegates briefly, and expressed his pleasure in seeing so general a representation of the national party in attendance. He had received letters from all parts of the state, and was convinced that the people generally were less afflicted with Bryanphobia than was given out by Bryan managers. He referred to the cause leading to a split in the prohibition party at Pittsburg, and declared that honest voters had no other recourse than to organize a new party, which should stand not only for prohibition, but for woman suffrage, the issue of money by the government, antimonopoly and every other needed reform. A burst of applause followed his scathing arraignment of trusts and national banks, and when it had subsided, Mr. Smith asked what the convention's pleasure was with reference to a temporary chairman.

Mr. Hawley of Lancaster county was recognized and said he would present the name of a man well known to every man and woman of the convention; a man who has plowed the furrows through the fields of reform and was worthy of all honor—George W. Woodby of Omaha. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Pond, and Mr. Woodby (colored) was unanimously elected temporary chairman by a rising vote.

NEW PARTY A NECESSITY.

In taking the chair, Mr. Woodby said that a most unexpected honor had been conferred upon him, and he believed that the prohibitionists of the state had already honored him above his deserts. He had little to add to the splendid speech of the provisional state chairman, but would advance the statement that the republicans, democrats and populists will go to the polls discussing only the free silver issue; the prohibitionists cling to middle-of-the-road prohibition which leaves the national party standing alone on a broad reform platform. He believed that the new party was an absolute necessity at this time, for the nation's welfare, and declared that in the event of the election of Mr. Bryan with a free silver congress behind him, the money question will still be unsettled. In going over the field in this state and in Iowa he had observed a strong movement among the masses, toward affiliation with the national party of reform, and believed this was the time to effect a permanent reform party.

J. M. Dilworth of Crab Orchard was chosen secretary. The following delegates were named a committee on credentials: R. A. Hawley, Lancaster; E. A. Gerrard, Platte; R. Fouk, Holt; Mrs. Mary Roberts, Lancaster, and D. P. Haynes, Butler. While this committee conferred, the convention sang "America," to guitar accompaniment rendered by F. G. Odell of Lancaster. This was followed by a witty ballad with the refrain, "But the Taxpayers Pay all the Bills," sung by Mr. Odell.

The committee on credentials reported delegates present from fourteen counties and its recommendation that all men and women assembled, substantially agreed with the platform of the national party, should be received as delegates, was adopted.

Odell of Lancaster moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions, to consist of nine members, six to be chosen by congressional districts, and three appointed by the chair. A recess of five minutes was allowed in which the districts caucussed with the following result: First congressional district, S. D. Fitchie; Second, Mrs. Annie R. Woodby (colored); Third, Mrs. M. G. Brugger; Fourth, E. P. Haynes; Fifth, Theodore Johnson; Sixth, D. L. Pond, Holt county, editor of the Inman News; three appointed by the chair, Frank D. Odell, Lancaster, Christie George, Butler, and R. W. Maxwell, Lancaster.

SELECTS A STATE COMMITTEE.

The committee on resolutions retired and the convention proceeded to organize a state central committee. The utmost unanimity prevailed in the nominations, and the committee, upon motion, was organized with Lem J. Smith of Lancaster as chairman; R. A. Hawley of Lancaster, secretary; Theodore Johnson of Fairfield, treasurer. Members of committee by counties: Adams, Oscar Kent, Kenesaw; Butler, Christy George; Douglas, J. Phipps Roe, Omaha; Harlan, Mrs. Amanda M. Lafferty; Johnson, J. M. Dilworth, Crab Orchard; Lancaster, Ed Loder, Waverly; Nuckolls, J. I. Frederick, Superior; Otoe, J. N. Bunn, Dunbar; Pawnee, J. W. Whittaker, Pawnee City; Platte, R. G. Hurd, Columbus; Polk, Isaac Boostrum, Stromsburg; Red Willow, W. O. Norval, McCook; Saline, E. H. Agee, Friend; York, A. N. Davis, York; Clay, William Carr, Edgar.

The executive committee, on motion, was formed of the chairman, secretary and treasurer of the state committee, and the six members of the committee on resolutions, by congressional districts, as named above. On motion of Lem J. Smith, the following committee on finance and plan of work was appointed by the chair: Lem J. Smith, J. I. Frederick, Joseph Bunn.

The convention worked hard all afternoon, hoping to adjourn by 6 o'clock, but owing to the protracted session of the committee on resolutions, on which were women, it was after 5 before the report was submitted. In the interval, delegates gathered in little knots about the hall and visited informally.

PLATFORM AS REPORTED.

The report of the committee on resolutions was as follows:

The prohibitionists of Nebraska, conscious of their responsibility to God and their fellow men for a proper use of the ballot, reaffirm their adherence to the national prohibition party.

1. The suppression by law of the manufacture, sale and supply of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

2. The production and sale of alcoholic liquors for other purposes to be under the control of the government or subject to the same legislation as other poisons.

3. Woman should have the same means of protecting herself, her home and her children, her property and her happiness by ballot that man has. None but citizens of the United States should be allowed to vote and naturalized citizens should not vote until one year after naturalization papers have been issued.

4. The general government should protect every elector in the right to vote.

5. The money of the country should be issued by the general government only, through government banks of loan and deposit, directly to the people, upon adequate security and at a uniform rate of interest. It should be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, without exception in favor of contract stipulation.

We favor a money composed of legal tender treasury notes issued upon the credit of the nation, and the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, in which the bonded indebtedness of the country shall be paid.

6. Land is the common heritage of the people and should be preserved from monopoly and speculation. All unearned grants of land subject to forfeiture should be reclaimed by the government and no portion of the public domain should hereafter be granted except to actual settlers, continuous use being essential to tenure.

7. Railroads, telegraph and other monopolies should be owned and operated by the government, giving to the people the benefit of service and product therefrom at cost.

8. The national constitution should be so amended as to allow the national revenues to be raised by equitable adjustment of taxation on the properties and incomes of the people, and import duties should be levied only as a means of securing equitable commercial relations with other nations.

9. All property should be listed for taxation at actual value less any bona fide indebtedness thereon. All evidences of indebtedness, such as promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, should be taxed at their face value at the same rate as other property, and such obligations should be noncollectible unless listed for taxation and stamped by the assessor in the locality where the obligation is to be collected.

10. The contract convict labor system through which speculators are enriched at the expense of the state, should be abolished.

11. All men should be protected by law in their rights to one day of rest in seven.

12. We stand unequivocally for our public schools taught in the English language and are opposed to any appropriations of public money for sectarian purposes.

13. All official fees should be covered into the public treasury and officials paid reasonable salaries.

14. The president, vice president and United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people.

15. Believing that free expression of the popular will is essential in a representative government, we favor the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

GOT THROUGH EASILY.

Chairman Smith of the committee on finance and plan of work reported in part, speaking chiefly on the necessity of securing a large subscription to the campaign fund. He said that thus far the nationals had kept out of debt and were determined to do so in future.

Mr. Odell here called the attention of the convention to the fact that the so-called pension plank favored by the nationalists had been by an oversight omitted from the platform as adopted today. Upon his motion the adoption of the platform was reconsidered and the following pension plank added and the entire platform readopted:

Ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy, their widows and minor children, should receive liberal pensions graded on disability and term of service, not merely as a debt of gratitude, but for service rendered in the preservation of the union.

The following state ticket was then nominated by acclamation in every instance: Governor, Richard A. Hawley, Lancaster county; lieutenant governor, Oscar Kent, Kenesaw; secretary of state, J. E. Dillworth, Crab Orchard; auditor of state, E. A. Gerrard, Columbus; state treasurer, Thomas McCulloch, Nebraska City; superintendent of public instruction, Anna M. Bunting, David City; attorney general, Frank G. Odell, Lincoln; commissioner of public lands and buildings, J. Phipps Roe, Omaha; judges of supreme court, Martin L. Brower of Fullerton and Judge F. P. Wigton of Norfolk; regent, Theodore Johnson, Fairfield; electors-at-large, James K. Lane and Lem J. Smith, Lincoln. District electors: First, A. P. Seymour, Unadilla; Second, Thomas W. Matthews, Omaha; Third, A. Luth, Columbus; Fourth, E. H. Agee, Friend; Fifth, J. S. Miller, Republican City; Sixth, D. L. Pond, Inman.

For national committeemen of Nebraska Frank G. Odell of Lincoln and George W. Woodby of Omaha. The name of C. M. Griffith was substituted for that of Mrs. Brugger at her request in the state central committee. The finance committee reported $70 subscribed as a campaign fund.

At 6:30 the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock, having finished routine business, at which hour it reassembled to listen to Rev. C. E. Bentley, candidate for president of the United States.

AT THE EVENING SESSION.

A fair-sized audience gathered at Grand Army of the Republic hall tonight at 8:30 o'clock to listen to Candidate Bentley.

The convention reassembled shortly before the hour named for adjournment, and the congressional districts at once went into caucus to select nominees for members of congress. The First district reported that it had decided to hold a congressional convention later. Rev. George W. Woodby, chairman of the convention, was placed in nomination by the Second district, but his name was afterward withdrawn in order to consult the voters of the party in Douglas county and Omaha. The Third district placed C. M. Griffiths of Pender in nomination. The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts were not prepared to report, and a motion was put and carried to hold all deferred congressional conventions as soon as possible and as nearly together as possible. Chairman Woodby then introduced the speaker of the evening and Candidate Bentley began as follows: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: There are several reasons why you should not be long detained by me tonight—the excessive heat, the brooding storm, and the fact that you have been sitting here all the afternoon. You have accomplished good work and have placed in the field a ticket that the state of Nebraska may well be proud of.

"I recognize with you that the name of Richard A. Rowley is a credit to our state. I want to say to you tonight, that the nationalist party is not the result of revolution, but evolution. It is only the harvest of all the sowing that has been done by the prohibitionists for the past twenty-seven years. The prohibition party has held several conventions, in all of which, except that of 1896, the woman suffrage plank has figured in the platforms. To omit this plank, after a quarter of a century of hard work on it, would be, in the opinion of the nationalist party, to gravitate backward." In review of the party's platform, Candidate Bentley declared, that the plank to which the party attached primary importance is the prohibition plank. It is not, he admitted, the dominant question today in the political arena, but it is nevertheless the gravest question today, before the American people. He called attention to the fact that President Cleveland has admitted that the use of intoxicating liquors should be suppressed in Africa, and observed dryly that it should be borne in mind that Grover Cleveland's constituents reside in America and not in Africa.

Taking up the woman suffrage plank, the speaker compared the action of the republican party at its late national convention, in agreeing that woman should be permitted to enter all trades and professions equally with men and to go on working as she has done in the past, to the action of the wicked fairy with the wand which laid a temptingly spread table before Sancho Panza, only to touch the delicious viands with the magic wand and cause them to disappear before he could fall to and eat.

"The national party is not proposing to extend suffrage to women in order that the good women of the country may rescue the men from the ills their own fallicious legislation has inflicted upon them, but because it is their simple right."

SCORES THE BANKERS.

The "gold barons" were mercilessly scored and Mr. Bentley said it was time that the people of the United States learned that the aggregated financial wisdom of the country does not reside east of the Allegheny mountains. As to the public domain, it is time that the government applied the check rein to speculators and monopolists and opened its lands only to actual settlers. The people, who are the government, should also own and operate all natural monopolies, such as rail-

(Continued on Second Page.)

HASTINGS MAN FOR PRESIDENT

State League of Republican Clubs Settles the Omaha-Lincoln Rivalry.

FIGHT FOR THE PLACE GROWS WARM

Woods and Winter Well Supported by Their Followers, but Both Withdraw and Harmony is Finally Restored.

LINCOLN, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—When the convention of the State League of Republican Clubs was called to order at 2 p. m. today the preference of the delegates in the money line was shown by the floral decorations of the Lansing theater stage. Golden rod, and a good lot of it, constituted the entire display. Sprigs of golden rod glinted on the coat lapels of a large majority of the delegates. Mammoth portraits of McKinley and Hobart graced each side of the proscenium. The delegates were slow in filing in, fans were numerous and owing to the humidity of the weather the convention was of the "shirt sleeve" order.

In calling the convention to order President Collins announced that the York Glee club would take the initiative in attempting to secure order. It rather increased it by roasting Billy Bryan melodiously. President Collins said that the secretary had informed him that there were represented 159 clubs in the convention by 1,455 delegates.

He urged the league to adopt as its motto, "Eternal Vigilance." The republican party, he said, had always declined to sanction the debasement of the currency. It believed in the largest possible use of silver consistent with the preservation of all its dollars at a parity, and was the only genuine bimetallic party in the country. Free silver advocates were trying to resurrect the fiat money corpse, which good citizens fondly thought had been buried once and for all in 1879. He continued: "This is a poor time to patronize political rainmakers or trust to patent medicine prescriptions for prosperity. The Chicago candidate will need something more substantial than rhetorical rhapsody to bolster up his edifice of error. The truth is, the 'crown of thorns' had not pressed the brow of the Savior until the kiss of the traitor had been pressed thereon. Earth's noblest martyr never hung on the cross until Judas had yielded to the sinister influence of free silver arguments.

"The nation is at the mercy of a furious financial gang. The ship of state is pitching, plunging, staggering through the storm. It will not do to trust to either buccaneers or boys. The need of the hour is a pilot who is versed in all the vicissitudes of the voyage, who will guide the grand old ship of state over the tempestuous billows, past the threatening shoals and breakers, into the harbor of peace and safety, with old glory floating in the breeze. Such a pilot is our peerless presidential candidate, William McKinley of the United States."

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

President Collins announced that Hon. Roswell G. Horr, who was present at the birth of the republican league eight years ago at Omaha, would address the people at M Street park this evening, provided it did not rain. Should it be stormy the meeting would be held in the Lansing theater. Owing to the number of vacant chairs in the body of the house, about 100 delegates in the gallery were invited down to the main floor of the house. President Collins said that the order of business would be the election of delegates-at-large and district delegates to the national convention which meets at Milwaukee August 27, followed by the election of officers of the league.

William Hamilton of Lincoln placed in nomination Beeman L. Dawes of Lincoln. Alexander Graham of Gage county named Ted Ackerman of Stanton and Charles Unitt of Omaha nominated John L. Webster. Delegate McBrien of Orleans named Ed J. Mock of the Alma Record for delegate-at-large. On the announcement that but two delegates-at-large would be elected the names of Ted Ackerman and Ed J. Mock were withdrawn. Messrs. Beeman L. Dawes and John L. Webster were then declared elected by acclamation.

Mr. Webster was called for, but it was announced by a delegate in the balcony that he was not yet in the city. To a demand for Dawes, the gentleman rose in his seat and bowed graciously.

J. W. Adams of Curtis and Thomas A. Heeley of Milford were declared the unanimous choice of the convention for alternates-at-large.

On the call of congressional districts to name two candidates each for delegates to Milwaukee the First district named Fitz Westerman of Lincoln and E. A. Tucker of Humboldt; L. E. Hobbs and Paul Jessen, alternates. The Second district named T. K. Sudborough and George Helmrod of Omaha as delegates, and as alternates M. O. Ricketts and H. C. Timme of Omaha. The Third district named Ted Ackerman of Stanton and Dr. C. D. Little of Knox, with George Brown of Knox and D. C. Gifford of Cuming as alternates. John A. Forbes of Beatrice and G. N. Murphy of Crete were elected delegates from the Fourth district; W. Royer of Seward and W. B. Smith of Jefferson county were named as alternates. The Fifth district named A. W. Stevens of Hall county and James A. Cline of Minden as delegates, and W. H. Austin of Franklin county and A. H. Bennell of Harlan county as alternates. The Sixth district named John T. Mallalieu of Kearney and L. A. Dorrington of Chadron as delegates and T. M. Knight of Alliance and Matt Daugherty of Sidney as alternates.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

President Collins announced that under the rules the parties named were declared elected, and then G. M. Lambertson rose to nominate George J. Woods as president of the league. He said that Lancaster county was destined to be the storm center of the impending campaign and that it had been the cyclone center. The election of Mr. Woods, a Lancaster county man, was demanded by the exigencies of the hour. Richardson and Clay counties seconded Mr. Woods' nomination.

M. O. Ricketts of Omaha nominated Charles E. Winter and said that with him as president of the league the state of Nebraska would roll up a majority for McKinley that would be tremendous.

J. B. Cessna of Hastings nominated for the office of president of the league William P. McCreery of Adams county.

Seth P. Mobley of Grand Island seconded McCreery's nomination and Patrick Roddy of Otoe county seconded Woods'.

The president announced that the field was now full with three candidates for president and there were loud yells for the appearance on the platform of the candidates.

Mr. Woods responded first and amid great disorder requested that the other two gentlemen also appear. Mr. McCreery then advanced and seated himself beside Mr. Woods. Demands were made for speeches mixed with counter demands for a roll call. These were the most disorderly moments of the convention and President Collins proceeded to knock splinters from the small stand in front of him with a hammer which he utilized as a gavel. Fifteen minutes was consumed in opposition to speeches from any of the candidates, but finally McCreery obtained an opportunity to say that he did not propose to make a speech, and Mr. Woods followed suit. Then Mr. Winter said that he would make no speech save the bare announcement that he was a republican.

Rev. Luther P. Ludden proceeded amid great confusion to call the roll from the list of credentials handed in by the chairmen of the different delegations. As the roll call proceeded it was seen that the representatives of the Lincoln McKinley club largely exceeded all the others. Delegates all over the house protested and twenty men were on the floor at once demanding recognition. Omaha delegates challenged the right of the Lincoln McKinley club to cast sixty-eight votes for George J. Woods. W. Morton Smith was called to the platform to explain the large vote which was being cast for Woods. He said that the club contained over 4,000 members.

C. L. Richards of Hebron demanded that the convention either adjourn or quit disgracing itself.

M. A. Brown of Kearney moved that all rules be suspended and that John L. Webster be elected unanimously president of the league, but he was howled down.

Dr. Peter Schwenck of Omaha said, on a question of privilege, that if Lancaster county had been shrewd enough to pack the convention and get its credentials accepted by rule of the convention it would be no use to kick. Lancaster county had secured the advantage and was pretty sure to keep it.

WOODS AND WINTER WITHDRAW.

At this juncture the tension was very great. Appeals for harmony and denunciation of the course of Lancaster county were heard from a dozen delegates at once. Finally George Woods obtained recognition and it was thought he intended to withdraw his name. But he said he was willing to let the sixty-eight votes of the Lincoln McKinley club remain uncounted for any one. As it was evident, however, that he had enough votes without them this proposition was derisively howled down. Finally both Woods and Winter withdrew their names. Six or seven delegates voiced what was subsequently proven to be the sense of the convention and moved to elect Mr. McCreery of Hastings by acclamation. The various motions were lumped together, the question put and carried amidst great confusion.

The hour was late and on motion the rules were suspended and the remainder of the officers elected by acclamation as follows: Vice president, John R. Hays, Norfolk; secretary, Ed J. Mock, Alma, editor of the Record of that place; treasurer, Patrick Hall, Memphis, Saunders county. The convention then adjourned.

DAWES INDIAN COMMISSION BUSY.

Expects to Complete Its Labors Some Time Next December.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Dawes Indian commission is steadily at work in the Indian Territory and is expected to complete its labors by December. The Indians are still filing applications for membership in the tribes and have until September 10 for doing this. General Frank C. Armstrong, ex-assistant commissioner of Indian affairs and a member of the commission, is in Washington for a few days. He says the prospects for an early and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations with the Indians for a reorganization of their government, through a division of their lands in severalty and other measures, were never more favorable than now. The Indians, he says, are beginning to understand to some extent that it is to their interest to allow the reformatory measures to be carried out and many of those who will not concede this contend that congress intends to take prompt action if the commission is not successful in closing the long pending matter.

The Indians believe they will fare better at the hands of the commission than by acts of congress. With this growing sentiment General Armstrong expresses the belief that at the coming sessions of the tribal councils some definite steps will be taken. Other Indian officials, however, regard this view as too sanguine. They say that the Indians cannot be convinced that a change will better their condition, and while hoping in the redmen's interest for an agreement, regard it as likely that nothing will be done until congress acts.

Meanwhile the commission is weeding out from the mass of applicants for a share of tribal rights those not entitled to them. The courts, however, have superior jurisdiction and in many cases appeals probably will be taken to them from adverse rulings of the commission. All of these cases doubtless can be passed on within a couple of months and the report of the commission, if unsuccessful in its chief aim, making strong recommendations for immediate action by congress, will be ready to be submitted at the opening of the session of that body.

CONDITION OF OMAHA'S BANKS.

Report of the Comptroller of Currency Very Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Acting Comptroller of the Currency Coffin today gave out an abstract of reports of the condition on July 14 last of the eight national banks in Omaha. The principle items as compared with the last statement made May 7, was as follows: Loans and discounts decreased from $8,696,787 to $8,263,762; reserve in banks and deposited with reserve agents, increased from $3,534,791 to $3,640,070; of this gold holdings increased from $1,263,880 to $1,328,787; and total specie decreased from $1,721,907 to $1,549,830; total resources increased from $17,123,364 to $18,098,025; the deposits increased from $8,170,944 to $8,224,362; and the average reserve from 33.26 per cent to 34.01 per cent.

First Lieutenant Samuel Reber, signal corps, is detailed to instruct officers at Fort Leavenworth in photography.

Leaves of absence: Major Wells Willard, commissary, two months; Major Henry H. Humphrey, Twelfth infantry, one month; First Lieutenant Eli A. Helmyer, Tenth infantry, four months from date of relief from duty at Hillsdale college, Mich.; Captain Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Second artillery, forty-five days.

Frederick W. Brown of Iowa has been appointed to a $1,000 clerkship in the office of chief of engineer of the War department.

CASH FOR THE OMAHA INDIANS.

Captain Beck Receives Instructions to Supplant the Usual Annuities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning has instructed Captain Beck, agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, to make a cash payment of $10 per capita to the Indians in lieu of the usual issue of annuity goods. This is the first time the annuities have been supplanted in this way at the agency and the action is allowed in case of expediency by congressional enactment.

Civil Service Examinations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The United States Civil Service commission will hold an examination commencing on August 20 to establish a register of eligibles for the position of superintendent of construction from which vacancies may be filled. A vacancy now exists at South Bend, Ind., the compensation for which is at the rate of $5 per diem, Sundays excepted. The subjects of the examination will be letter writing, practical arithmetic, including calculations and practical questions on materials and construction. Applicants may be examined at points nearest to their home where the commission has competent boards of examiners.

Refrigeration of Butter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Consul MacBride at Edinburgh, Scotland, has forwarded to the Department of State a pamphlet issued by the Danish government regarding the effects of refrigeration of butter in the Leith steamers Rona and Thorsa. These vessels were supplied with refrigerating apparatus in their holds and tests recently made during the voyage from Copenhagen to Leith showed that the temperature of the butter stowed there fell during the entire trip and it arrived at Leith in excellent condition.

Li Hung's Secretary Arrives.

SEATTLE, Aug. 5.—Won On Poung, first secretary of the Chinese chancellor, Li Hung Chang, accompanied by an interpreter and servant, arrived in this city last night from Victoria, enroute to San Francisco, thence to Washington. Won On Poung is a very handsome man, standing nearly six feet tall and weighing about 200 pounds. He declined to state the object of his visit to this country, as it is against the rules of the imperial government and the wishes of the chancellor.

HOLCOMB IS TO LEAD

Populists Renominate the Governor by Acclamation with a Cheer.

HARRIS OF NEMAHA FOR SECOND PLACE

Given Second Place on the Ticket Without Shadow of Opposition.

FUSION WITH DEMOCRATS IS DROPPED

Uncertainty of the Situation is Solved by Chairman Smyth's Action.

RELEASES POPS FROM ALL ENGAGEMENTS

Conferences Between Steering Committees Result in the Withdrawal of All Negotiations for a Coalition on State Tickets.

Governor.................. SILAS A. HOLCOMB
Lieutenant Governor.... JOHN E. HARRIS
Secretary of State.................. W. F. PORTER of Merrick
Auditor.................. JOHN F. CORNELL of Richardson
Treasurer.................. J. N. MESERVE of Red Willow

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Conditions were decidedly unsettled when the populist state convention met in Kerr's opera house this morning. There was an absolute lack of organization among the delegates, and it would require a wise prophet to forecast the result of the day. Notwithstanding the limitless galaxy of candidates, it was every man for himself, with the conditions favorable to a muddle of conflicting ambitions that might prolong the session indefinitely. The middle-of-the-road boys, who were expected to furnish the pyrotechnics for the occasion, seemed to have dropped out of sight. They are in the insignificant minority and the difference of opinion in the majority as to the amount of recognition to be tendered to the democrats gives them an opportunity to throw their strength where it may have some effect.

It is not likely that the renomination of Governor Holcomb will encounter any serious opposition, but the radical pops may be able to assist in preventing the democrats from getting the two places on the state ticket that they covet. The only thing that promises to precipitate a fight along that line is a quiet effort that is being made to get two Sewall electors on the ticket. If this is attempted in the convention there will be music in the air. The middle-of-the-road people assert that if this is done they will bolt the convention and declare for McKinley and Hobart.

The main ante-convention contest centered on the treasurership fight in which C. W. Hunt of Douglas county and J. B. Meserve of Red Willow are the most active factors. Meserve has a big following in the western counties, but Hunt claims the support of several of the largest eastern counties whose votes are counted in double figures. If Douglas county were united Hunt could easily be made; but as their ammunition is divided among a dozen candidates they are scarcely likely to make their votes count for their full value.

LATE GETTING TOGETHER.

The convention was nearly an hour late in assembling and in the interval the Hastings Military band rendered a brief program in a very creditable manner. A big portrait of W. J. Bryan adorned the back of the stage. It bore the legend, "No Crown of Thorns, No Cross of Gold." The proscenium arch was flanked by huge bundles of Adams county corn, the stalks of which were nine feet high.

Chairman J. H. Edmiston of the state central committee called the convention to order at 11 o'clock and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Isham of Hastings. The committee had been on a still hunt all the morning for a clergyman of the right political faith, but it was useless and it had to be satisfied with a republican. Mayor G. J. Evans briefly welcomed the convention and evoked tremendous applause by his reference to the administration of Governor Holcomb. This was appropriately answered by W. A. Poynter of Boone county, who then proceeded to discuss populism in general. He made the prediction that populist success would inaugurate a period of unprecedented prosperity. A mention of Bryan's name was followed by prolonged applause, in which the middle-of-the-road delegates failed to participate.

The convention then proceeded to business. The secretary read the call and ex-Mayor A. H. Weir of Lincoln was unanimously named as temporary chairman, and Leonard of Lancaster county, Kelly of Douglas and Meikle of Thayer escorted him to the chair. In accepting the position Mr. Weir said that the populists had been called as bad as anarchists, but in looking over the convention he failed to see the mark of Cain on any brow. Many of the delegates had assisted to preserve the union and they loved their country as well today as then. In the principles of this party was to be found the salvation of this country.

Frank E. Eager of Lancaster, H. A. Edwards of Hall, W. H. Waldron of Adams and N. R. Greenfield of Dawson were made secretaries, and in the absence of contests the list of delegates as prepared by the secretary was declared seated.

A committee on rules was appointed, consisting of Barry of Greeley, Poynter of Boone, Wrighteon of Hamilton, Wagner of Douglas and Parker of Howard. The committee on permanent organization was composed of Webb of Saunders, Miller of Lancaster, Jenkins of Madison, Porter of Merrick and Kelly of Fremont.

On motion of Senator Allen the convention adjourned until 1 o'clock.

Nothing was accomplished during the noon recess toward reaching an understanding as to the representation to be accorded the democrats on the ticket. There is some talk of forcing another adjournment to afford an opportunity for further conference, but this is violently opposed by a majority of the delegates, who are anxious to finish today. There is a strong disposition to complete the ticket today. Although the democratic steering committee insists that the places intended for them shall be left vacant, it is among the possibilities that the convention will nominate a straight populist ticket before it adjourns.

TALKED TO BY A GIRL.

The delegates were late in arriving and Bessie Carpenter, a 16-year-old girl from Webster county, was introduced for a ten-minute speech. Her effort was very creditable to her years and the energy with which she portrayed the catastrophe toward which the country was hastening appeared satisfactory to the populists, possibly because she could not be heard below the stage. There was a general call for Senator Allen, who urbanely inquired what was wanted of him. He expressed his gratification that the populists of Nebraska could turn out such a representative body of men as he saw before him. The duty before them was momentous. It was one of the most important conventions that has ever met in Nebraska. There was a candidate in Nebraska who, if they were conservative in their action, would be inaugurated president of the United States. He asserted that the gold power of Wall street and Lombard street stood ready to debauch the American voters and the contest would be a desperate one. That power had been at work at Chicago and St. Louis and their paid agents were now in Hastings to induce them to put up eight populist electors. They could not carry Nebraska alone. Mr. Bryan's party could not carry it alone. They must unite all the reform forces as the allies rallied against Napoleon at Waterloo. He