THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TRAIN LOST AND IS FOUND

General Weyler Rejoices at the Return of His Military Escort.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP BY THE INSURGENTS

Rails Removed Before and Behind the Cars—Three Hours Heavy Firing from Ambush—Six Soldiers Killed.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—The mystery of the missing military passenger train has been solved and it furnishes another instance of the audacity of the insurgents and of the troubled state of affairs existing in the province of Pinar del Rio.

On Sunday last a train having on board a number of civilian passengers and a strong escort of troops, consisting of regular cars and armored cars for the military escort, left Consolacion del Sur, Pinar del Rio, for this city and should have arrived here the same day. But the train did not appear, the railroad authorities became alarmed and the military authorities were notified. Apparently, however, the latter were very slow in taking action in the matter. In any case, throughout Monday the military authorities professed absolute ignorance about the disappearance of the train, although it was understood that inquiries of some description had been sent along the line, but without any definite result. This failure to obtain direct information caused the railroad people to renew their representations to military headquarters and eventually on Tuesday several exploring parties were sent out to search for the train. Two of those parties, consisting of cavalry scouts, reported having heard heavy firing yesterday between Bacunagua and Taco. The latter town is about one-third of the distance between Consolacion del Sur and Havana and not far from the important town of San Cristobal. Consolacion del Sur is only a short distance from Pinar del Rio, capital of the province of that name.

Later the scouts reported that the engine and passenger coach, together with the military cars, had been derailed between Bacunagua and Taco and it appeared that severe fighting had taken place between the escort of the train and the insurgents who attacked them. This stirred up the military authorities and they sent relief trains loaded with troops toward the scene of the engagement. These forces, consisting of the Arapiles and Basbestro battalions, under the command of Colonel Arjona, have just returned with the story of the delay in the arrival of the military passenger train from Consolacion.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The troops brought with them passengers who are over forty-eight hours late and the survivors and wounded of the military escort of the train. The latter, it appears, were running between Bacunagua and Taco when near the point known as Kilometre 113, the train was compelled to slow up on account of an obstruction across the line and as it did so a smart rifle fire was opened upon the train from both sides of the road while a party of insurgents was seen to dash out of concealment behind the train and place heavy obstructions across the road. Other insurgents occupied themselves actively in removing the rails behind the obstruction, thereby catching the military train in a trap from which it could neither advance nor retreat. The troops promptly returned the fire of the insurgents, who kept well under cover and whose bullets splintered the cars and flattened themselves upon the sides of the armored wagons. The firing lasted three hours, according to the official statement, at the end of which time the insurgents are said to have been repulsed. It is added that the military escort, upon the arrival of the relief train, joined the military passenger train and returned to this city with the Basbestro and Arapiles battalions.

Unofficial versions of the affray, however, say that the train was derailed and subsequently burned by the insurgents and that the escort of the military train was rescued just in time to save them from being exterminated by the enemy. As it was six soldiers of the escort are admitted to have been killed and one lieutenant and twenty-one soldiers were brought here wounded. The lieutenant is expected to die.

Later details confirm the statement that the train was derailed by the insurgents who dynamited it and afterwards destroyed the cars completely. The defense made by the escort is said to have lasted practically three days, although it is not claimed that the firing continued all that time. The insurgents who attacked the military train were in strong force and it developed later today that they also tried to dynamite the relief train, but without effect. Colonel Arjona reports that in retiring with the rescued escort of the train he was attacked by Antonio Maceo and a force of 5,000 insurgents. Artillery fire, however, was opened upon the enemy and the latter retreated. The insurgent loss is not known. The Spaniards say that the insurgents did not burn the military train until after the relieving column of troops had retired.

EACH WAITS FOR THE OTHER.

The general situation in Cuba is about the same as it has been for months past. Each side seems confident of tiring the other out and little or no progress is being made by either the insurgents or the government forces. The threats of Captain General Weyler to take the field in person against Antonio Maceo have turned out to be nothing more than a rumor. Maceo practically holds Pinar del Rio while Maximo Gomez appears to be doing as he pleases in the eastern part of the island.

Advices from San Jose de Los Ramos, province of Matanzas, say that a guerrilla force, commanded by a lieutenant, which left the Guerroro plantation where the men had been stationed in order to protect the laborers at work, without permission, have been surprised by the insurgents, but the latter were beaten off with a loss of one officer and two men killed and fifteen men wounded.

The statement published in the United States that Pelo Garcia has captured the city of Holguin, province of Santiago de Cuba, is pronounced by the authorities here to be utterly false and they also deny that there is any truth in the statement that the Otesa's filibustering expedition has landed in Cuba.

NANSEN WILL TRY SLEDGES NEXT.

Proposes to Make a Dash for the Pole from Franz Josef Land.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 19.—The Aftenposten today announces that Dr. Nansen will not again attempt to reach the north pole in a ship built upon the lines of the Fram. Dr. Nansen, however, says that he will perhaps conduct a sledging party, which will attempt to make a dash from Franz Josef land north in the direction of the pole. In the light of his recent discoveries and observations in the Arctic circle, Dr. Nansen is of the opinion that it would not be difficult, certainly not impossible, to reach the north pole in this fashion.

Dr. Gallagher's Release Uncertain.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Inquiries made at the United States embassy here show that the officials do not know when Dr. Gallagher of New York, the Irish-American political prisoner will be released. They have communicated with the doctor's friends in the United States, but the latter have not yet replied. The officials of the home office refuse to state whether Dr. Gallagher is insane or not, the Parnellites claiming that he has lost his reason. A representative of the Associated press learned from an official source that it was Dr. Gallagher himself who requested that the United States embassy be notified of his approaching release. The home office informed the embassy that Dr. Gallagher, while in bad health, is able to be moved.

JURY LAYS BLAME ON NO ONE.

Yachting Disaster in the English Channel Due to Pure Accident.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 19.—An inquest was opened this morning upon the remains of Baron Mortiz Cort von Zedwitz, the German yachtsman, who was killed yesterday as the result of the collision between the German emperor's Meteor and Zedwitz's yacht Isolde, in the regatta of the Royal Albert Yacht club off South Sea. Baron von Zedwitz was formerly German minister to Mexico, and was at one time attached to the German ministry at Washington.

The captains of the Isolde and Britannia were among those who testified. The commander of the prince of Wales' yacht expressed the opinion that the Meteor ought to have given the Isolde a wider berth, and added that he thought there had been an error of judgment.

Captain Gomez of the Meteor also testified. He denied having infringed on the rules, and said there would have been plenty of room to pass had not the Saint struck Isolde and slowed the latter out of her course and across that of Meteor. A collision with Isolde, he continued, could not then be avoided, except by colliding with Britannia, which, he explained, would have resulted in a far more serious smashup.

Captain Miles of the Isolde described the mixup of the yachts. He said that Britannia and Meteor were both under his lee when the Saint lifted up from under his lee trying to wind him. But the Saint could not clear Isolde's boom and struck it. In consequence Isolde swerved and her bow was driven toward Meteor. When the witness noticed Meteor she was coming into him and was only about six feet away. Therefore he did not have time to alter his course, Meteor's bowsprit went through Isolde's main sail and all her gear fell on deck. Witness jumped overboard and thus escaped injury.

Continuing, Captain Miles said that when Baron von Zedwitz saw the danger the yacht was in he ran forward and when witness regained Isolde's deck, after the collision, he found two of the crew trying to rescue the baron from a mass of wreckage overboard in which he was tangled. He succeeded in hauling the baron up on deck, but he was unconscious and died soon after being taken on board a steam yacht for transportation to the hospital at Ryde. Captain Miles could not say whether Meteor had or did not have time to alter her course. Mr. Dawson of New York, who was on board Mr. Ogden Goelet's steam yacht White Ladye, went to the assistance of Baron von Zedwitz when the latter was taken from the water, but the baron was dead, as the result of internal injuries, when the doctor reached his side.

The jury returned a verdict that nobody was to blame for the accident.

The body of Baron von Zedwitz has been embalmed and will be taken to Dresden for burial.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS.

Manitoba School Question Said to Be Nearing a Settlement.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 19.—There was a large crowd at the opening of Parliament today, when not only was the crowd of spectators larger than in any past year, but the attendance of members and senators was also greater. There was no excitement, and everything passed off quietly. Premier Laurier, in a short speech, proposed Hon. J. D. Egard as speaker, and while Sir Charles Tupper regretted that a Frenchman had not been selected, he made no other objection. Mr. Edgar replied first in English and afterwards in French, amidst the cheers of the French-Canadian members, thaking the house for the honor conferred on him.

The speech from the throne tomorrow will contain nothing of importance in the way of legislation. Reference will be made to the calling of the session at this inconvenient season of the year, the reason being the necessity to provide for the public service. Neither the public accounts nor any of the department reports for the past year can be presented to Parliament, and reference will also be made to this. The only measure which will be submitted will be the supply bill. A paragraph will be placed in the speech stating that an inquiry will be made during the recess into the tariff, with a view of introducing a measure, which, while not doing injustice to existing interests will materially lighten the burden of the people. The only other paragraph will state that immediate steps will be taken to effect a settlement of the Manitoba school question, so that when Parliament next meets this important controversy will be finally disposed of.

It has been ascertained on good authority that the Manitoba school question is as good as settled, and there will not be any necessity for remedial legislation. This decision has been arrived at after numerous interviews between members of the provincial government of Manitoba and the Dominion government. Sifton, Cameron and Watson of Maitoba have been here for the past few days, and they leave for home, perfectly satisfied that the basis of settlement will meet the views of all parties. A caucus of conservatives today adjourned, without doing any business, owing to the small attendance. There will be no opposition to the election of a liberal speaker.

FRENCH GUNNERS POOR MARKSMEN.

Missed the Target and Gave the Admiral a Close Call for Life.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—During the artillery practice of the French Mediterranean squadron yesterday off Toulon, says a dispatch from that city, Admiral Gervais and his staff had a narrow escape. Instead of aiming at a target which was being towed 500 yards behind the flagship Brennus, a battleship of 11,000 tons displacement, the cruiser Vantour turned her quick-fire guns on the flagship for some time. The shots rained around Admiral Gervais and his staff and their escape was a miracle. The glass in the admiral's conning tower was riddled and a sailor was wounded. There is much mystery as to how the mistake occurred, as it is thought impossible that the gunners could have missed the mark by 500 yards.

HURT DIVORCE SUIT SENSATIONS.

Wife Given Custody of the Three Children.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The trial of divorce suits brought by ex-Senator Hurt and wife of Casper, which have been before the district court for the past week behind closed doors, ended today. Both husband and wife asked for divorce on the grounds of adultery and Mrs. Hurt asked for one-half her husband's property. The decision in the case was reserved.

In the meantime Judge Scott directed that Mrs. Hurt should have charge of the three youngest children, all girls, and should take them to Rawlins, where they should attend school and where Mr. Hurt should have the privilege of visiting them.

A sensation was created in court this morning when it was discovered that the three little girls had been started for Casper on an early train in charge of a colored nurse employed by Mrs. Hurt. Judge Scott directed Sheriff Fredendall to notify the sheriff of Converse county to meet the train and send the children back tonight. It was represented to the court that Attorney Walker, one of Mrs. Hurt's counsel, had taken the children to the train and was therefore guilty of contempt of court. Mr. Walker, who disclaims any intention of violating the order of the court, will be given an opportunity to be heard in the matter.

News of a Fight Was False.

DENVER, Aug. 19.—A special from Tucson, Ariz., says: The News' correspondent has just come from the place where the action was said to have taken place between the Yaquis and Troop E, Seventh cavalry. He found the report of the fight to be without foundation. The soldier who represented himself to be a courier was a man from Captain Hare's troop, Seventh cavalry, on sick leave, and not from that of Colonel Bullock. The soldier is under arrest.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Convention of Leading Lights of the Law Opens at Saratoga.

DISTINGUISHED JURISTS IN ATTENDANCE

President Storey's Annual Address Treats of Reform in the Legal Reorganization of Bankrupt Railroad Corporations.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—There was a large attendance in the convention hall at the opening of the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Bar association today. When Lord Russell, Sir Frank Lockwood and Montague Crackenthorpe, together with their ladies, entered the hall they were greeted with hearty applause. Judge George S. Batchellor escorted them to seats at the front and near the platform. The president of the association, Moorfield Storey, conducted Lord Russell, Sir Frank Lockwood and Montague Crackenthorpe to seats on the platform. Among others honored with seats on the platform were J. Randolph Tucker, Edward J. Phelps, William Allen Butler, Henry Hitchcock, Austin G. Fox, Charles Claflin Allen, Francis Rawle and James C. Carter.

President Storey called the association to order and delivered his address. The address of the president was upon "The Most Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law on Points of General Interest Made in the Several States by Congress During the Preceding Year," as required by the constitution. He pointed out that the legislation in different states, though widely separated and representing both the oldest and newest civilizations, strongly showed the essential unity of this country in dealing with the same problems that confront all the states. He pointed out that while the past year has been marked by much discontent among the people that the laws show only profound peace and general prosperity. Discontent does not affect legislation.

Another noticeable point is the rapid growth of a disposition to assert the general interests of the community at the expense of individual freedom. The underlying principle of socialism, that everything that a man owns he holds for the state, is asserted more and more frequently. The statutes of every state contain laws that would seem unwarrantable invasions of private rights not many years ago. Such legislation is the collateral inheritance tax, the graduated income tax, the graduated tax on the estates of deceased persons when adopted, and the character and number of the uses for which money is now raised by taxation.

RAILWAY REORGANIZATION.

The most important and longest part of the address was devoted to railway reorganization; it was based upon a statute of Kentucky, which for the first time attempts to deal with this subject and which the address considered as a step in the right direction, as it enables the courts to protect the interests of investors by making every reorganization of a railway the subject of judicial investigation and securing for every interest a hearing. The address pointed out that the great railway systems of this country have been built up and equipped with borrowed capital. Many of the securities represent investments of more than their face value. Capital stock has been frequently issued without payment, often as a bonus to go with the bonds. In this way the money of creditors has been invested and the control of the property retained by the debtor—the railway company. The failure of a railway company finds the managers united and fully prepared for the emergency which they inevitably have foreseen, while it finds the creditors scattered, ignorant and frightened and entirely unready to act. What has happened in practice? We have seen the managers, while stoutly denying up to the last moment that any such step was contemplated or that the property was in any way embarrassed, secretly prepare a bill in equity and without notice to any one interested file it in a court of the United States, asking for receivers. As a matter of fact, in every case the proceedings have been collusive. The managers of the insolvent company have controlled both sides of the litigation. The selection of receivers is a matter of the deepest concern to a great many persons. There should be no undue haste in the choice of such officers. A restraining order will hold everything until after notice and hearing, leaving the property meanwhile to be managed by its officers as before. Every bankrupt or insolvent law that we have known has left the choice of assignees to the creditors, and no reason exists for not applying this rule to railway receiverships.

The former officers are interested in maintaining the system which they have brought together, they hold lucrative positions which they do not wish to lose, they are deeply interested parties. Such men, of all others, should be disqualified to hold the scales between conflicting interests, nor is there any practical reason for their selection. The receiver can employ them as the corporation employed them, and thus get the benefit of their skill and experience. Yet with scarcely an exception, whenever a great railway has passed into the control of the court, the creditors have first learned the fact through the newspapers.

CREDITORS ALWAYS SUFFER.

After a long and expensive contest the self-constituted committee appears and bondholders are offered their choice between a contest, conducted at great disadvantage and expense, and the acceptance of such terms as may be offered. While in theory they need not accept, in fact they do not dare to refuse. The expense of the reorganization has been, in many cases, enormous, and in fixing it there is no one to audit the accounts, no one to represent the creditors, who suffer while their trustees profit.

Proceedings like this are a very evil example. Many a man sees the savings of a lifetime swept away by the mismanagement of a corporation, and sees the managers continue in charge in spite of all opposition that creditors can make. To the reckless use of power by the managers of great corporations and by those who profit in their downfall, we must attribute much of the discontent, the hatred of capital and capitalists, of corporations and their officers which underlies the movement which now excites our alarm.

It is to the courts that we must look for protection. Their authority rests peculiarly on the respect of the people for their absolute impartiality, and in the long run they cannot preserve that respect unless they observe the well settled rules of judicial procedure and unless they respect and enforce every legal claim. Parties must be left to determine for themselves whether their interests will or will not be served by the assertion of their rights. The moment that the courts undertake to vary their contracts or deny their rights. The moment confidence of the community receives a shock and no man knows upon what he can rely. If the courts had always refused to entertain these applications for receivers when made by the debtor corporation, or even if they had selected impartial receivers and facilitated the enforcement of every agreement, railroads would have been reorganized more promptly and on a more enduring basis than is now possible, while the confidence of the community in the efficiency of the law and the sanctity of contracts would have been far greater. Judicial action which impairs the obligation of contracts is more dangerous than any statute which aims at the same result. When the court through its officers undertakes to manage a railroad for years and that chiefly without hearing the questions which arise in its operation; when it appoints these officers and in so doing grants the final relief sought without notice, it violates the fundamental rule of our constitutional system.

After President Storey had concluded his address the executive committee reported the nominations for membership, and eighty-eight new members were elected. The aggregate membership of the association is 1,542. The treasurer's report showed a balance of $4,133.58.

The following general council was elected: Alabama, J. J. Willett; Arkansas, M. M. Cohn; California, J. A. Gibson; Colorado, C. E. Herrington; Connecticut, J. S. Curtis; Delaware, I. C. Grubb; District of Columbia, S. R. Bound; Florida, R. W. Williams; Georgia, P. W. Meldrim; Idaho, U. S. Gregory; Illinois, E. B. Sherman; Indiana, S. O. Pickens; Iowa, A. J. McCreary; Kansas, J. D. Millikens; Kentucky, E. J. McDermott; Louisville, W. W. Howe; Maine, C. F. Libby; Maryland, J. T. Mason; Massachusetts, A. Jones; Michigan, G. P. Wantz; Minnesota, R. Whelan; Mississippi, R. H. Thompson; Missouri, James Hagerman; Montana, W. F. Saunders; Nebraska, J. M. Woolworth; New Hampshire, J. W. Fellows; New Jersey, R. W. Parker; New York, W. H. Robertson; North Carolina, J. L. Bridges; North Dakota, B. S. Corbett; Ohio, M. D. Follett; Oregon, J. J. Hall; Pennsylvania, W. G. Smith; Rhode Island, A. M. Eaton; South Carolina, C. S. Nettles; South Dakota, J. W. Wright; Tennessee, J. M. Dickinson; Texas, J. T. H. Scott; Vermont, E. B. Taft; Virginia, J. Lyons; Washington, C. E. Shepard; West Virginia, B. Sommerville; Wisconsin, A. L. Terry; Wyoming, C. N. Votter; Arizona, E. E. Ellenwood; Indian Territory, J. W. McCloud; Oklahoma, H. E. Ash; Utah, R. B. Shepard.

HAS TO LEARN LAW.

The association met this afternoon as the section of legal education. The chairman of the section, Chancellor E. M. McClain of the State university of Iowa, delivered a lengthy address on "The Law Curriculum: Subjects to Be Included and Order of Presentation." With every preposession in favor of college training, Mr. McClain could not close his eyes to the fact that in many students it tended to foster quickness rather than thoroughness and that the final result depended still, to a great extent, on the individual capacity of the student. He contended that the law instruction given as a part of a college course was of little advantage if not a positive deterriment to the proper study and comprehension of law as law. He thought some of the old-fashioned lawyers' books remained the best text books for students on their particular subjects. For it must be borne in mind, he said, that what the student needed was not an easy book, which will give him a few definitions and superficial rules such as to enable him to pass examinations, but thoroughly planned discussions of the fundamentals of the subject and their applications. The rock upon which the whole fabric of the law as a harmonious structure was in danger of going to pelces was the lack of real knowledge on the part of the practitioners in regard to the practical subjects of pleading, evidence and practice. The real difficulty was the efforts on the part of those who have not been well grounded in the principles of law to practice it by some mere rule of art.

Prof. Charles M. Campbell of the University of Colorado was unable to be present, but his voluminous paper was read by Prof. Isaac N. Russel, dean of the law faculty of the University of the City of New York, the title being "The Necessity and Importance of the Study of Common Law Procedure in Legal Education." "As common law pleading is a model of logical exactness, if properly taught," he argued, "it cultivates logical expression and adds soonest of any study to the legal vocabulary and to the use of legal language. The value of special pleading is not limited to any special system of procedure and the newer systems simply proceed upon the old principles in substance. The student who has mastered the rules of common law pleading and also learned thoroughly that part of the law which creates, defines and regulates rights will, with this liberal education, be better able to defend the old system of pleading, as well as to better grasp the new. And whether as a lawyer or as a teacher, he will, with his knowledge of law as a science, be better qualified with the aid of others to point out the existing imperfections of our written law."

Prof. Blewitt Lee of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., read a lengthy paper on the "Teaching Practice in Law Schools."

Following the reading of the papers, a discussion ensued on the subjects presented.

George P. Wanty of Grand Rapids rather resented the reference in one of the papers to "the Michigan law school" and cited in its behalf that where formerly 43 per cent of all the cases that went up to the supreme court in Michigan were reversed on questions of practice, the merits not being gone into, now only 1 per cent were decided for that cause. He thought other law schools might in view of this result profitably follow the example set by this school in the teaching of correct practice. The great length of the papers, however, had consumed so much time that but comparatively little opportunity was offered for extended discussion.

This evening the session of the association was a comparatively brief one. Hon. James M. Woolworth of Omaha read a paper on "The Development of the Law of Contracts."

A paper was also read by Hon. Joseph D. Warren of Boston. At the close of the evening session all proceeded to the residence of Judge George S. Batchellor, where a reception was given in honor of Lord Russell. It was continued until midnight.

OVERMAN GIRL ADMITS HER GUILT.

Another Chapter in the San Francisco Church Scandal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Mattie Overman, who figured so conspicuously and unenviably in the Brown church scandal, has made a confession in which she declares that she is a perjurer and that Dr. Brown is as his enemies reported him to be. This startling admission of Miss Overman is made after months of silence, and after Dr. Brown has taken up a new home in a new field and has reopened the entire case.

The woman's confession has been fully considered by the ministers and laymen that formed the trial court. Mrs. Tunnell has gone before the members of the ecclesiastical court and has corroborated all that Miss Overman confessed. The members of the council could listen to the startling story, but as a council they could do nothing. Miss Overman's confession was placed in the custody of the secretary of the Bay conference. A resolution asking the Bay conference to take action in the matter was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Bay conference will meet immediately. Rev. C. O. Brown will be notified of the new turn of affairs, and will be asked to appear in person or by representative to show cause why the judgment of suspension for an indefinite period from the ministry shall not be made an absolute and permanent expulsion. Dr. Brown must answer to the Bay conference or be expelled.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Rev. C. O. Brown has been boarding at 423 South Leavitt street since he arrived in Chicago, but could not be found there today. The landlady said he left a few days ago to visit some relatives, but would return as soon as Dr. Blanchard, his cousin, returned from Detroit. Telegraphic inquiries elicit the information that Dr. Brown is neither at Kalamazoo nor Dubuque.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Aug. 19.

At New York—Arrived—Majestic, from Liverpool; Spree, from Bremen. Sailed—St. Paul, for Southampton; Munchen, for Bremen; Westerniand, for Antwerp; Britannic, for Liverpool; Antonio Zambrano, for Sanchez; Bremerhaven, for Antwerp; Hevelius, for Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, etc.; Feurst Bismarck, for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Bergen, for Kingston.

At Southampton—Arrived—St. Louis, from New York; she was saluted with twenty-one guns by the United States flagship Minneapolis, as Secretary Herbert was on board; Admiral Selfridge and Captain Hunker, in full uniform, met Mr. Herbert as he landed. Sailed—Lahn, for New York; Ohio, for New York.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Amsterdam, for New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Scotia, from Baltimore. Sailed—Scandia, for New York.

At Genoa—Arrived—Werra, from New York.

At Bremerhaven — Arrived — Karlsruhe, from New York.

At Copenhagen—Arrived—Georgia, from New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Germanic, for New York; India, for Philadelphia.

At Baltimore—Sailed—Crefeld, for Bremen.

GREEN OF BUFFALO IS CHOSEN

Sixth District Populists Pick the Judge as Their Congressional Candidate.

TWENTY-SEVEN BALLOTS WERE TAKEN

Candidates Numerous and Adherents Pertinacious, So that a Deadlock of Four Hours Followed the First Effort to Nominate.

CRAWFORD, Neb., Aug. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—At 12:00 midnight W. L. Green of Kearney, Buffalo county was nominated for congress by the populists of the Sixth congressional district, after a struggle lasting five hours. Twenty-seven ballots were taken, the vote on the last one being Green, 74½; Stewart, 27; Gaunt, 43½. Several efforts to stampede the convention to Harrington, Westover and other dark horses failed.

Upwards of 100 delegates, representing 145 votes, presented themselves at the populist Sixth district congressional convention yesterday morning. They were met at the different trains by the Alliance Artisan band, a citizens' committee and a fife and drum band, composed of leading republicans. The convention did not convene as such until 2 o'clock p. m. The forenoon was occupied in speechmaking and lobbying.

Judge Hamer of Kearney, a republican, was called upon, and he ably defended the republican cause, without talking direct politics. The convention was called to order by Chairman Stockham, and was opened by an impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. Glassner of Crawford, followed by an address of welcome from Mayor Hobson, which was responded to by Judge Westover of Rushville, in behalf of the delegates. Senator J. H. Darner of Dawson county and Inspector Clark of Dawes were made temporary chairman and clerk respectively. This organization was afterwards made permanent.

Senator Darner gave a lengthy address, finding particular fault with the mode of administering justice in the United States, instancing the fact that the poor fellow who stole a pickled pig's foot in Chicago to appease his hunger was put in the penitentiary, while the man whom he stole it from had been stealing thousands of dollars' worth of water from the city and never will be arrested or prosecuted. He blamed the republican party for this, and was cheered lustily.

After the election of congressional committeemen for the different counties it was decided to permit the delegates from each county, as the counties were called, to simply name its candidate for congress, if any, without any speech, and that the candidate named should address the convention for twenty minutes. The following candidates were then named and paraded before the delegates: W. L. Green of Buffalo county, J. L. Knight of Custer county, H. L. Stewart of Dawes, J. H. Darner of Dawson, Judge Meetz of Keya Paha, J. T. Gaunt of Lincoln, Ed L. Heath of Sheridan, I. N. Harbaugh of Dawes and H. F. Rhodes of Valley.

Each made a short address. Balloting commenced at 8 o'clock and for four hours there was a deadlock; the first ballot stood: Greene, 51½; Stewart, 17; Darner, 10½; Meetz, 13; Gaunt, 14; Heath, 9; Harbaugh, 9; Rhodes, 30. Knight withdrew.

On the fifteenth ballot the vote was: Greene, 52½; Stewart, 41; Gaunt, 25.

A recess was then taken for fifteen minutes, which was used to good advantage by Greene's forces, for afterward, on the sixteenth ballot, M. F. Harrington of O'Neill was rung in with a vote of 26½, mostly from Stewart's former votes. On the twenty-fourth ballot the Holt county delegation announced that Mr. Harrington was not present and that his name was not used with his consent, and that he would not accept the nomination if tendered him. Holt county had been giving its vote generally for Stewart until Harrington's name was sprung, when it voted for him. After the twenty-fourth ballot it voted for Gaunt and on the twenty-seventh jumped to Green, giving him the nomination. The twenty-sixth ballot stood: Green, 61½; Stewart, 24; Gaunt, 41½. The twenty-seventh and last ballot stood: Greene, 74½; Stewart, 27; Gaunt, 43½, and was taken ten minutes before the departure of the B. & M. train, at 12:10 a. m.

The nomination of Judge Green was made unanimous, and after a few minutes' speech, the convention adjourned and the delegates hurried to the train.

ARGENTINE BANK'S DOORS SHUT.

Pioneer Institution of Kansas Closed by the State Examiner.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19.—The Argentine bank, a pioneer institution of Argentine, Kan., was closed today by Myron A. Waterman, deputy state bank examiner of Kansas. He placed a notice announcing that the bank was insolvent and that he would ask for the appointment of a receiver. The bank, he says, has some bad loans and could not make sufficient collections to tide it over. The liabilities are placed at about $193,000, of which $122,500 is due to depositors. The assets are principally in loans and discounts, which the officer says are secured by gilt-edged paper, but which they cannot realize on at this time.

The bank owes other banks $2,380. It has cash amounting to $7,800 on hand. G. A. Taylor, cashier of the bank, said today that a meeting of the stockholders had been called and that an effort would be made to reorganize. He was sure that they would be successful and that the concern would pay out in full. Mr. Waterman, however, was not so confident, and he said he was afraid the bank would never be able to pay out. The officers and directors of the Argentine bank are principally Argentine men and the depositors are business men, laboring men and farmers. The closing of the bank created much excitement. Workmen left their work in the smelter and Santa Fe railroad yards and gathered around the bank hoping that it might open. The Argentine bank had been considered one of the most solid financial concerns in the state. During the panic of 1893 it met all demands and although there was a heavy demand for cash, it was one of the few banks to remain solvent. The bank was one of the three depositories for the public funds of Wyandotte county and the county is probably the largest creditor, the amount probably reaching $30,000. The bank was the city depository also, but the city did not have more than $1,000 on deposit.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Aug. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Shannon Bros., druggists, were closed today on chattel mortgage; liabilities $3,000, assets $1,000.

TRAMPS MEET A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Ground to Pieces Beneath the Wreckage of a Stock Train.

TOPEKA, Aug. 19.—Six cars of stock in a Rock Island stock train were derailed five miles west of here this morning and four white men riding in the cellar or feed box underneath one of the cars were crushed to death. The head and limbs were completely torn from one of the bodies and the other three horribly crushed. In the clothing remaining on the one dismembered trunk nothing was found to indentify the person. Papers found on the clothing on the other bodies identified them as E. H. Mendenhall, Summerville, Mich.; B. H. Miles, Onyx, Okl.; and George T. Caufield, Jacksonville, or Kansas City Mo.

Sheriff Under Arrest for Murder.

PERRY, Okl., Aug. 19.—Sheriff Landy Folsom has been arrested by a deputy United States marshal on a charge of having murdered a wealthy cattle man, named Long, some nine years ago. Folsom was suspected at the time of the murder, but was not prosecuted.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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Cloudy; Probable Showers; Warmer.

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TALK OF IMPORTATIONS OF GOLD.

Bankers' Syndicate Estimates an Influx of Twenty Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Wall street was agitated today by the news of actual preparations for the early importation of $2,000,000 in gold and by statements that this action would foreshadow an inflow of the yellow metal on an extensive scale, the estimates ranging from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. It became known that certain leading bank presidents, including Messrs. J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National and F. D. Tappen of the Gallatin National, had been in conference regarding the measures providing for gold importation, but no definite information was obtained as to the outcome of the discussion. The developments referred to followed a further sharp break in the sterling exchange to the basis of 85 for demand bills and a similar reduction in posted quotations by a leading drawer to $4.85 and $4.86½. A small lot of demand sold at $4.85 as compared with $4.86 yesterday and a large remittance operation took place at $4.85¼. It is variously estimated that there is a profit in the transaction proposed by Lazard-Freres of ¼ to 2-4 per cent, but members of the firm were indisposed to enter into details. It is said that the engagement entered into is independent of any combination, but further individual imports are expected. The growing expectation of early imports of gold had been previously reported. The rapid break in exchange, extending to 2¼ per cent since the close of the previous week, is almost entirely due to the operations of the so-called exchange syndicate. Uptown importers being unable, owing to the continued tightness of time money, to secure discounts are unable to buy exchange and this fact accounts for the limited demand. This condition enables the exchange syndicate to depress exchange to a point that renders practicable imports of gold. Large amounts of sterling loans have also been made and in addition there are increased offerings of grain and cotton futures, chiefly the latter. The effect of the developments noted on the stock market was decidedly beneficial, although minimized to a certain extent by the prevailing speculative apathy and the fact that for some time past commission houses have in many instances refused to accept orders except for cash. A favorable feature in today's stock market was a decline in call money at the close to 2 per cent, as against an early high figure of 4 per cent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Acting Secretary Curtis today received a telegram from the assistant treasurer at New York stating that arrangements had been made there to import $6,000,000 in gold coin from Europe. While foreign exchange is slightly above the importing point it is said that should it decline during the next few days as rapidly as during the last week, gold importations from Europe would yield a good profit. The officials are hopeful that the tide has turned and that from now on the reserve will be rapidly increased.

The treasury today lost $153,600 in gold coin and $13,600 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $104,361,051.

SILVER REACHES LOWEST POINT.

Commercial Bars Are Quoted in New York at Sixty-Five Cents.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Silver reached the lowest figure in several years when today commercial bars sold at 65 cents. Later they rallied and sold at 65 3-4 cents at the close. Mexican silver dollars also declined, reaching 51 cents from 53 cents. Silver bullion in London slumped 3-16, to 30 3-8d per ounce. The decreased demand in London for Indian exchange and the falling off here of the demand for China exchange have affected the local market and depressed the price of silver. Talk of gold imports is believed to have also tended to depress silver. Bullion brokers have made special inquiries in London in the matter of future delivery of silver in bars and learned that in the last three weeks, contracts registered for the future delivery of silver have amounted to only about 60 per cent of what they were at the corresponding time last year.

WILL GIVE ONE DOLLAR FOR TWO.

Plan for Putting the Argentine Republic on a Specie Basis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Reports have reached here from Buenos Ayres to the effect that an American syndicate offered the Argentine Republic $150,000,000 in silver in exchange for $100,000,000 in bonds payable in gold at 4 per cent interest with a half per cent added as a sinking fund. The offer of the Americans is said to be a part of the general plan by which Argentine is seeking to go from a paper to a specie basis. The plan contemplates that each of the new silver dollars shall take up two of the paper dollars. It is said that the market value of the Argentine 4 per cent gold bond is such that the transaction would prove a profitable one for the Americans, while its incidental effect would be to dispose of a considerable supply of the surplus silver of the United States.

NEBRASKA EDITOR FATALLY SHOT.

S. R. Razee of the Curtis Courier the Victim.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Word was received here this afternoon of a fatal shooting affair at Curtis, Neb., in which a farmer named Carry shot S. R. Razee, editor of the Curtis Courier. The men quarreled over the ownership of some land. Mr. Razee is the step-father of Mrs. Holliday, wife of the Burlington agent at this place. She was notified that her step-father's injuries were fatal.

Supreme Court Decisions.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The supreme court today handed down decisions in the following cases: By Corson: Norman D. Gillivray against Addella McGillivray et al, Lake county, reversed; Richard Trebilcock against Big Missouri Mining company, Lawrence county, reversed; Jerome T. Parrott against City of Hot Springs, Fall River county, reversed. By Haney: Andrew C. Cornwall against Charles E. McKinney, Minnehaha county, affirmed; H. C. Bright, administrator, against O. Eckert and Susie Law, Minnehaha county, reversed.

Bert Graham Killed at Edgemont.

EDGEMONT, S. D., Aug. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Bert Graham, yardmaster of the B. & M. here, was making up a train at 5 o'clock this morning. The engineer was waiting for his signal to stop, when he saw a foot sticking out on the west side of the rail, under the cars. Stopping his engine he rushed to the spot and found Graham had been run over and killed. It is supposed he caught his foot in the frog of the switch. His body was shipped to Alliance to be embalmed, and will then be sent to his father's home at Downers Grove, Ill.

WELCOME TO OMAHA

First Session of the Christian Union Convention Opens Auspiciously.

VISITORS ARE MADE TO FEEL AT HOME

Greetings in Behalf of the State, City and Christian Organizations.

APPROPRIATE RESPONSE FOR DELEGATES

Creighton Theater Too Small to Accommodate the Crowd.

OVERFLOW MEETING HELD IN THE HALL

Large Audience Admirably Handled and No Confusion Resulted—Boxes Occupied by Distinguished Churchmen.

Seldom has an Omaha theater contained such an aud