THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

VOTE COMES TODAY

Senate Agrees to Settle the Fate of the Pending Tariff Bill.

END OF THE EXTRA SESSION IN SIGHT

Opposition to the Passage of the Revenue Measure Falls Off.

TILLMAN GETS A CRUSHING DEFEAT

His Efforts to Reopen the Sugar Debate Fail Signally.

SENATORS SEEM BENT ON DOING BUSINESS

Allen and Foraker Have a Lively Controversy Over Ohio's Vote in the Recent Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The senate agreed to vote on the tariff bill tomorrow (Saturday) at 3 p. m., and at 6:35 took a recess until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The final vote on the tariff conference will be taken in the senate at 3 p. m. tomorrow. An unanimous agreement to that effect was reached in the senate this afternoon after an exciting and dramatic debate. The proposition for a vote came unexpectedly from democratic sources, Senator Morgan presenting it. It was greeted with shouts of "good, good," from senators on the republican side, who for the first time saw the path clear for the final enactment of the tariff bill. Mr. Morgan's proposition was coupled with one that the senate meet at 10 a. m. tomorrow in order that speeches may be heard before the vote was taken. This was accepted as a whole and the agreement was finally announced. Mr. Morgan announced profound reluctance in submitting the proposition, but said he recognized the right of the majority to register their will. The agreement was preceded by the most heated personal colloquy that has occurred during the consideration of the tariff bill. Senators Foraker of Ohio and Allen of Nebraska joined issue over Mr. Allen's charges of fraud in the Ohio elections of last year. It led to such epithets as "balderdash" and to pointed references to the methods of court "pettifoggers."

Congress will probably adjourn its extra session tomorrow night. Speaker Reed will announce his committees tomorrow. With the tariff bill disposed of shortly after 3 p. m., an adjournment could follow within the next two hours.

SESSION OPENS.

There was no outward evidence when the senate met today that the session was fast drawing to a close, although senators gathered in groups and discussed the prospects of getting away.

The house bill was passed authorizing the president to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce. Mr. Allison then moved to proceed with the tariff conference report, but Mr. Tillman contested this with a motion to take up his resolution, adversely reported yesterday, for an investigation of alleged senatorial speculation in sugar stock. Mr. Tillman was about to begin a speech when Mr. Allison made the point of order that debate was not in order and the presiding officer sustained the point. Mr. Tillman thereupon asked for a yea and nay vote, on which his motion was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 35. Those who voted for the motion were: Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Harris, Kenney, Mills, Roach, Tillman, Turley, Turner and Walthall.

The consideration of the tariff conference report was then resumed and Mr. Teller of Colorado took the floor for a general speech. He said he did not favor the pending bill and did not believe it would accomplish the purpose of its friends. Its passage, however, would dispose of the question and enable congress to devote its attention to other subjects. He regarded the money question as the paramount one. The last campaign was not, in his judgment, an endorsement of the gold standard. A great many people who voted for the republican candidate did not believe in the gold standard, but felt that the tariff question was more important than that affecting finance.

Mr. Teller turned his attention to the political methods of the last campaign. It was the most remarkable contest in our history, he said, remarkable for the agencies set at work and the methods employed for the first time. A system of terrorism, of deception, of fraud, the like of which had never before been seen, was put in operation. And having been successful in this the senator expressed the fear that such methods had become a permanent part of our political system until the people were aroused and repudiated them. If any one challenged these statements, then Mr. Teller said he would go into details.

Senator Teller continued at great length in the same vein, denouncing the bill and saying he had no desire to return to the republican party.

Senator White followed in an attack on the bill, being particularly severe on the silk schedule.

Senator Mantle of Montana opposed the bill, but said he would vote for it, as opposition was useless.

Mr. Pettus of Alabama spoke, antagonizing the action of the conference committee on cotton ties, cotton bagging, etc.

ALLEN SPEAKS.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska spoke of what he called the remarkable things of this extraordinary session. He referred to the inaction of the house of representatives, its meeting only twice a week, due, he declared, to the course of the speaker of the house in managing affairs as "suckers" were strung on a string. M. Allen spoke of the large campaign fund raised last fall, and the influence it had in corrupting the vote of Ohio, Illinois and other states.

Mr. Foraker of Ohio, who sat across the aisle, said: "The vote of Ohio was an honest one, and I never until this moment heard it insinuated that it was not an honest vote."

"Then the senator hears it now," responded Mr. Allen.

"On what ground does the senator make such an assertion?" asked Mr. Foraker.

"On the ground," Mr. Allen replied, "that if the vote of Ohio in 1896 was a fair and honest one there is a vote for every two and a half or three of the population, and in the city of Cleveland almost the whole population were voters. The honest people of the United States believe it was a fraud and I believe it was produced by money and other corrupting influences."

Mr. Allen said the same was true of Illinois, where the vote of Chicago was swollen over 200,000. The senator commented on the effects of the bill in its provisions on white pine and articles of household use, the homeseekers and housekeepers of the west. These were barefaced, cowardly surrenders of the interests of the people to a few men who controlled the white pine and other necessities of life.

At 5:15 p. m. a motion by Mr. Pettus to go into executive session was lost.

FORAKER REPLIES.

Mr. Allen had resumed his tariff speech when Mr. Foraker came forward with census figures for the purpose of disproving Mr. Allen's charge as to the swollen vote in Ohio. He said Mr. Allen must have spoken in ignorance of the facts. Hurriedly reading from statistics Mr. Foraker said the vote of Ohio in 1896 was 1,002,726, while the population was about 4,000,000, or about one vote for every four persons. In Cleveland the statistics showed about one vote for every four persons. That ratio was about the average on a full vote.

"Did not Mr. Bryan have a larger vote in 1896 than Mr. Harrison had in 1892?" asked Mr. Allen.

"Yes," answered Mr. Foraker, "because neither of the candidates in 1892 was calculated to bring out the full party strength, and in my judgment there was not a full vote for either Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cleveland. On the other hand, the campaign of 1896 was unusually energetic and an exceptionally full vote was polled. Not since 1885 has a question of fraud arisen in Ohio, and then Governor Hoadley, a democrat, exposed and denounced the frauds that had been practiced. Since then neither democrats nor republicans have insinuated fraud, and today the Nebraska senator makes the first insinuation of that character. He bases it on the total population, and I have shown that his ratios are incorrect. I ask the senator to confess he was in ignorance and to withdraw his charge."

DOES NOT WITHDRAW.

But Mr. Allen made no withdrawal and Mr. Teller caused a temporary diversion by citing the fact that the Ohio vote in 1892 was only 850,000 and in 1896 had increased to 1,014,297.

Again Mr. Foraker insisted that the vote in 1892 was exceptionally small. "I do not doubt," he said, "that 200,000 voters did not go to the polls to vote for either Grover Cleveland or Benjamin Harrison."

Having explained his own party vote Mr. Foraker turned to Mr. Allen and said: "And now how do you explain the increase of your vote in Ohio by 75,000?"

"Because a good many of the people of Ohio had come to their senses," answered Mr. Allen.

"No," proceeded Mr. Foraker, "you got your increase just as we did, because it was a great contest and a full vote was cast." Then Mr. Foraker added, with a tinge of sarcasm: "I was mainly desirous of knowing whether the senator wanted to slander his native state by such charges."

"Oh, that's all balderdash," retorted Mr. Allen contemptuously.

He was about to go on but Mr. Foraker insisted on interrupting. "I do not allow the senator, even when I enjoy the courtesy of his yielding the floor to me to dismiss this as 'balderdash.' It is not 'balderdash.' You make serious charges against your native state, against the great state of Ohio, a state where honest elections are held. I have shown the facts by figures and I ask whether you accept the facts."

"The senator is getting warm," answered Mr. Allen deprecatingly. "He is becoming irascible. He will cool off by morning."

"Not at all," responded Mr. Foraker, calmly. "We usually understand that the man who indulges in epithets and talks of 'balderdash' is the one who begins to feel uncomfortable. I was never more composed in my life."

Mr. Allen said he would dismiss the matter, for everyone knew the ballot boxes in Ohio had been used by repeaters in the last election.

"I challenge that statement," replied Mr. Foraker. "I challenge the senator to show a single instance."

"Why, he should not get indignant," Mr. Allen interposed.

"I am not indignant except as a man is naturally indignant when such a charge is made. I say the senator cannot name an instance, and if he did I would disprove it."

ALLEN GROWS IRRITABLE.

Mr. Allen was beginning to show signs of irritation at the rapid crossfire. "Without wishing to be offensive," said he warmly, "I must say this is suggestive of the pettifogger, who, when a charge is made says: 'It's not so.'"

"It is more like the pettifogger who says 'it is so' and declines to furnish proof," came back from Mr. Foraker.

Mr. Allen stepped from his seat on the democratic side into the front area, crossed it toward Mr. Foraker and there was a momentary hush through the packed chamber. "When I see an apple fall from a tree I know that it falls from gravitation," said he, "and when I see evidences of fraud all through Ohio I know there has been fraud there."

Mr. Foraker met this with an answer that brought a storm of applause. "The senator ought at least to be able to tell where the orchard is. Will he do it?"

When the mingled laughter and applause was checked by a lively pounding of the gavel, Mr. Allen answered: "Yes, Cleveland was one orchard and Cincinnati was another."

"I have shown the ratio to be 1 to 4 there," said Mr. Foraker, "and not a reputable democrat or populist in either city will support your statement."

"I do not care a baubee for that," replied Mr. Allen.

"No, I do not suppose you do," replied Mr. Foraker, contemptuously.

"I will meet the senator at any time and will attempt to convince any unprejudiced man that there was fraud in Ohio," was Mr. Allen's parting shot.

Then he yielded to Mr. Pettus for another motion to go into executive session. This was lost by a vote of 13 to 17 and Mr. Allen resumed his speech. There was much conferring among senators. Mr. Gorman approached Mr. Allen and after a hurried conversation between the two Mr. Allen announced that he had been informed that the opposition to the bill were "about ready to capitulate," and that he would yield to Mr. Morgan.

When Mr. Morgan addressed the chair he was surrounded by a majority of the senators in the chamber who had congregated in the vicinity in anticipation of what he was to say.

VOTE TODAY.

The Alabama senator proposed a final vote on the conference report tomorrow at 3 o'clock. He said he resented the method that had been pursued in securing the passage of the bill. "We have," he said, "been under coercion from the house from the beginning of this session." Nevertheless, he said he recognized the propriety of allowing the majority of the senate to have its will registered. He then suggested an unanimous agreement for a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow and a vote at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Good, good," exclaimed many of the senators.

He was willing, he said, to remain all summer if other senators would stand with him "in the fight upon the iniquitous duties upon lumber and cotton ties," but he appeared to be confronted by a situation rather than a theory. He found himself practically alone and he did not care to have the batteries of the press gallery concentrated entirely upon himself. The chair asked whether there was objection to the agreement for a vote tomorrow and none was raised. It appeared afterward that Mr. Butler had not understood the case. He stated that he would have objected unless there would be coupled with the proposition an understanding that there would also be a vote on the Union Pacific amendment. At 6:35 the senate adjourned until 10 a. m.

SETTLES NEBRASKA'S BOUNDARY.

House Adopts the Resolution Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The house today passed the bill passed by the senate yesterday to ratify the compact entered into between the states of South Dakota and Nebraska relative to the disputed boundary line.

Mr. Hull, republican of Iowa, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to transfer $50,000 from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the pay of the army for 1896 to the appropriation for 1897. He explained that if this deficiency was not provided for the West Point cadets just graduated and some of the private soldiers would have to do without pay until December. Mr. Gaines, democrat of Tennessee, objected.

Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, asked consent for the consideration of a resolution giving to the chairmen of committees when appointed authority to employ clerks during the recess. Mr. Meekison, democrat of Ohio, objected.

Mr. Dingley, the leader of the majority.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

AGREE ON FRONTIER LINE

Turkish Authorities Finally Decide to Submit to Inevitable.

PRESSURE FROM POWERS IS EFFECTIVE

Located with Some Minor Changes Just Where They Indicated—Turkish Troops Evacuating Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—The ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha have agreed upon the frontier clause in the peace treaty. The line drawn by the military attaches and insisted upon from the first by the powers has been accepted by the sultan with slight technical modifications.

The report that the Turkish forces have begun to evacuate Thessaly are confirmed.

Djevad Pasha has started on a special mission to Crete. He left last evening. The palace party contend that his experience especially qualifies him to bring about an understanding between the admirals of the international fleet and the Musselman Cretans with reference to autonomy.

In consequence of the recent raids by Albanians into Servian territory the Servian foreign minister has informed the Porte that if further incursions take place the Servian troops will be ordered to pursue the raiders into Ottoman territory and that they are now held in readiness at Prokuplye, prepared to start for the frontier immediately. The Servian minister adds that in the event of another raid the Servian government will decline all responsibility for the consequences.

LONDON, July 23.—A special dispatch from Vienna reiterates the statement that the Turkish government is preparing to send thirty-two battalions of troops to Crete.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The Novoe Vremya urges the powers most interested in the settlement of the eastern question to pay immediately on behalf of Greece the whole of the war indemnity as the only means of forcing Turkey to evacuate Thessaly, which is indispensable if the tranquillity of European politics to be restored.

ATHENS, July 23.—The Turkish military authorities have ordered the surrender of the Volo-Larissa railway to the Greek railway officials within eight days. It is stated that the evacuation of Thessaly has already commenced. Eight regiments of Turkish troops from Domoko passed through Thessaly today enroute for Elassona. Several have started for Salonica. Edhem Pasha commander-in-chief of the Turkish troops in Thessaly, is expected to arrive in Volo shortly to superintend the evacuation.

STARTS TONGUES TO WAGGING.

Reid's Dinner to the Prince Gives Rise to Scandals.

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LONDON, July 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Much comment has been caused here by two incidents of the dinner given by Whitelaw Reid to the prince of Wales last night, and London gossip is busy, especially with one—the absence of the princess of Wales. This was easily explained by the presence of the countess of Warwick, who has been spoken of as a strong rival for the prince's affections, so lavishly bestowed in quarters outside of the royal domestic hearth. Why the prince should so publicly slight the princess is not so easily explained, but it is safe to say that, judging from past occurrences, Albert Edward's popularity will in no wise be lessened with the great mass of Englishmen, who look upon the heir to the British crown as privileged to do many things denied to gentlemen. As the prince always scans the lists of the invited guests to affairs he delights to honor, and those lists are always made with a due regard to pleasing him, the presence of Lady Warwick was practically on his invitation.

The other occurrence chiefly affected the American colony. It was the absence of Ambassador Hay from the dinner, though he later appeared at the reception as cabled yesterday. The action of the ambassador in this regard would seem to gauge Mr. Reid's growing unpopularity with the McKinley administration.

DENIAL OF CARRIER PIGEON STORY.

Report Which Says No Bird Was Captured North of Norway.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says that the report of the capture of a carrier pigeon in the vicinity of Tromsoe island, near the north point of Norway, stamped with the words and figures "north pole passed 15," is not true.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Hamburgische Correspondent says that 1,000 birds belonging to various pigeon-flying societies were released on the 13th inst. at a place about 280 kilometers northwest of Heligoland. Each pigeon had an aluminum ring on its leg, inscribed with a number or a letter to indicate the year of its acquisition. It is believed, says the Hamburgische Correspondent, that the pigeon found in the neighborhood of Soevde, in Rifylke, with a silver ring on one of its feet, and its wings stamped with "North pole 142 W 47 .62" was one of these.

TROMSOE, July 23.—Andree's pigeons were marked under their wings, "Andree" and "Aftonbladet," respectively. They were all numbered. Thirty of his birds escaped while he was wintering here.

FOREIGN GRAIN CAN COME IN.

Prohibition Would Be a Violation of Existing Treaties.

BERLIN, July 23.—In the lower house of the Diet today Dr. Miquel, on behalf of the government, said no decision had yet been reached as to the proposal that a decree be issued temporarily excluding foreign grain in accordance with the petition of the Farmers' alliance, but he believed that Prince Hohenlohe would be compelled to regard such a decree as inconsistent with existing treaties and therefore impracticable. Nevertheless, he added, he must decline to stigmatize the proposal as mischievous, as requested by Dr. Rickert, as he intended to follow a policy of concentration and do nothing to accentuate party differences.

Raising the Hawaiian Question.

LONDON, July 23.—James Francis Logan, anti-Parnellite member for Middle Tipperary, has given notice that on Monday next he will ask Hon. George N. Curzon, under secretary for the foreign office, whether the provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the effect that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall annex Hawaii is still recognized by both powers as of binding force.

Condition of French Wheat Crop.

PARIS, July 23.—The official report of the conditions of crops in France, as compiled up to July 15, shows: Wheat is good in twenty-seven departments, fair in thirty-seven, passable in twelve and middling in eight. Spring wheat is very good in two departments, good in six, fair in twenty-four, passable in seven and middling in one.

Czar Makes a Significant Present.

VIENNA, July 23.—A special dispatch received here says that Emperor Nicholas has presented King Alexander of Servia with 40,000 Berdan rifles and 25,000,000 cartridges.

Six Workmen Drowned.

HAMBURG, July 23.—A boat containing forty-five employes of the Hamburg Engine works capsized in the River Elbe today. Six persons were drowned.

Implicates Several Deputies.

PARIS, July 23.—The Gaulois says the forthcoming report of M. Potevin, the examining magistrate of the Panama scandal, recommends the prosecution of former Deputies Hurard, Sarlet, Plenteau, Saint Martin, Gaillard, Richard and Rigaud, with Deputies Antide Boyer, Alfred Naquet and Henry Maret and Senor Levret.

Crew of Portuguese Gunboat Killed.

LISBON, July 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the colonial minister, Senor Candido, announced that the crew of a Portuguese gunboat had been massacred near Chinde, on the Zambesi river. He said the government had instructed the local commandant to punish the rebellious natives.

NO LIVES ARE LOST IN THE FLOOD.

Storm at Youngstown Proves Disastrous to Property, However.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 23.—The storm which struck this city and vicinity at 7 o'clock last night was very disastrous in its results. Carl Henry Mayer was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while his sweetheart, who stood near, was badly shocked. The Mahoning river rose two feet in an hour and washed away several bridges. Crab creek, an insignificant stream, rose fifteen feet in an incredibly short space of time, doing great damage in the lower part of the city. Houses were washed from their foundations and men, women and children were rescued from second story windows, a bath tub being used for a boat in lieu of better craft. Squaw Creek park, a pleasure resort near the city, was practically wiped out of existence. Trains are beginning to move after twelve hours' delay. It is estimated that the loss in this city alone will approach $100,000. The storm was local, in many respects resembling a cloudburst, the people being given little warning.

A great loss of life was narrowly averted at the Spring common foot bridge. Men, women and children insisted upon remaining to watch the angry waters below, in spite of the fact that the structure was unsafe. Finally two policemen with drawn clubs cleared the bridge, and none too soon, for a few seconds later the bridge was swept away. Reports from the rural districts show that the farmers suffered greatly. In Trumbull county fifteen barns were struck by lightning and burned. Crops were destroyed and buildings badly damaged, but no loss of life is yet reported.

EXPLOSION ON A STEAMSHIP.

Four Men Are Killed and Several Others Injured.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 23.—At 6:30 o'clock this evening an explosion occurred on the steamer Nutmeg State of the Bridgeport steamship line, while it was lying at its slip at the foot of Fourth street, and as a result four men are dead, three others are thought to be fatally wounded and a number more are in a serious condition. The steamer was damaged about $1,000. The dead are:

PATRICK MORAN, killed instantly.

JERRY CONNORS, died while being taken to the hospital.

JERRY O'CONNELL, died at hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, found dead in hold.

Injured:

Michael Reardon, burned about face and neck, internal injuries; not expected to live.

Patrick Glennan, deck hand; thought to be fatally burned.

Michael McGuire, badly burned.

Edward Lynch, badly burned about face and head.

John Hartwell, seriously burned on chest and arms and limbs.

John Connolly, burned about face and chest.

The men were all connected with the boat.

PINGREE DENOUNCES TARIFF BILL.

Objects Particularly to Hide, Lumber and Sugar Schedules.

DETROIT, July 23.—The Evening News publishes an interview with Governor Pingree, in which the governor denounces the pending tariff bill. He says the duty on hides means an average increase of 25 cents a pair on men's shoes. He asserts that Armour, Swift, Morris and the Libbys control the hide market and will coin millions out of it. As to sugar, Governor Pingree said: "I wish somebody would tell me how a sugar duty that makes people pay more is going to benefit them or how a higher price for sugar is going to bring prosperity. It seems to me the trust is going to reap all the benefits.

"The lumber schedule hits people of moderate means the hardest. It increases the price $2 per thousand. Not much lumber is used these days in business blocks and fine city residences, and of course it is the farmer and workingmen who have to use lumber, as they cannot afford brick and stone.

"I don't recall that the Dingley bill imposes any additional duty on paintings or diamonds. It is the necessary commodities that are to bear the increased taxes. The promoters of this bill ought to be proud of it. I predict a reckoning for them yet with the people."

LONE STAR IN THE TRADE TO STAY.

Its Officials Declare Competitors Were First to Cut Rates.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 23.—Daniel Ripley, general agent of the Lone Star line, in commenting on the New York meeting, says his company entered the field to do a reasonable, legitimate business and is here to stay. The declaration of the Mallory and Morgan lines that rates will not be restored unless the Lone Star abandons the field is ridiculous and impertinent, Ripley declares. The Lone Star people did not attend the New York conference, he explains, because on the first day it was announced the meeting was confined to members of the Southwestern Traffic association. The Lone Star line, Mr. Ripley says, was not the aggressor in this rate war. The Mallory line started the cutting and the Lone Star followed suit. He thinks it is incumbent on the Southwestern Traffic association to discipline its unruly member, the Mallory line, for violating the association pledge.

Rate Cutting is Charged.

CHICAGO, July 23.—There is trouble with the passenger rates in nearly all parts of the territory of the Western Passenger association and if the trouble keeps on the increase it will be necessary for Chairman Caldwell to hasten home from San Francisco, for the rate situation will be worse in this part of the territory of the association than on the coast. The general trouble is not confined to any part of the territory but the complaint is general that rates are being cut, illegal commissions are being paid and various other inducements are being made to secure traffic. The trouble seems to be that the executive committee of the association is holding no sessions these days. Nearly all of its members are out of the city and with the chairman away there is nobody to keep a tight hand over the roads which are likely to disregard the provisions of the agreement.

Illinois Central Dividend.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The directors of the Illinois Central have declared the regular 2½ per cent dividend payable September 1. The transfer books of the company will close on August 5.

Factories Forced to Close.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—On account of the coal famine electric lights at Alton, Ill., will be extinguished at midnight until the strike is settled and coal is more plentiful. The Illinois Glass company has also closed down factory No. 7. By special arrangement with the Glass Workers' union this factory was to have been run all summer to make fruit jars in competition with non-union factories. However, the scarcity of coal has prevented this and no attempt will be made to further operate. The coal strike so far has thrown 700 hands out of employment in Alton.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, July 23.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Catalonia, for Boston.

At New York—Arrived—Paris, from Southampton.

CANDIDATES ON ALL SIDES

Iowa Republicans Have Plenty of Timber Suitable for Governor.

DRAKE'S WITHDRAWAL OPENS THE GATES

Aspirants Who Were Not Openly Out for the Place Begin to Canvass for Support in the Convention.

DES MOINES, July 23.—(Special Telegram.)—The state convention less than four weeks ahead, the republicans of Iowa are thrown into the midst of a campaign for the gubernatorial nomination by the withdrawal of Governor F. M. Drake. The situation is not yet far enough developed to make intelligent estimates possible. The south and southeast part of the state is so deeply interested in the fight for the supreme judgeship that it seems certain that the section will not develop a strong candidate for governor, but will devote itself to solving the judgeship riddle. Judge Waterman of Davenport has the Second district solid and much of the Fifth; Leggett of Fairfield has the First and Eighth and some of the Ninth; Ryan and McCoy divide the Sixth, and each has some strength in the Seventh. This leaves the north, northeast and northwest as apparently the fighting ground for gubernatorial candidates, with the possibility that the central part of the state may present a candidate in the person of Captain J. A. T. Hull, congressman from the Seventh. Captain Hull today, in response to a telegram, wires the Daily Capital as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 23.—I do not know enough about the situation to say. If nominated I would accept, but would not make a canvass for it.

This is considered as bringing Captain Hull into the race, provided he has friends who want to push him. At present, however, it is conceded that Senator Funk of Spirit Lake and Lieutenant Governor Parrott of Waterloo are far in the lead of others, and of these Funk is ahead. Politicians calculate that he will come with the Tenth and Eleventh districts solid for him; that he will be strong in the Ninth and that he has at least two-thirds of the Polk county delegation and other strength in the Seventh district; besides which, his supporters are coming forward in all quarters of the state with strong claims for him. His friends here say he is far ahead and will be the nominee.

SOME ADDITIONAL ASPIRANTS.

A Keokuk dispatch announces that Lee county will present John N. Irwin as its candidate. Matt Parrott formally announces himself in the field and Silas Wilson of Atlantic declares he is not in it. Speaker H. W. Byers of the house of representatives, from the Ninth district, is in town. His name has been brought forward, and he says he is not a candidate, and if he is supported it will be because of the wishes of his friends to push him into the race. W. H. Torbett of Dubuque announced in a telegram that he is not an active candidate, and will not make a canvass for the nomination, but if nominated he will run.

It is generally believed before the middle of next week there will be half a dozen more candidates in the field, representing all sections of the state. The canvass preliminary to the convention promises to be a very lively one. Governor Drake's withdrawal opens the field to all aspirants, and there will be no hesitation hereafter on the part of people who heretofore have simply been in the passive position of willingness that lightning should strike them, but who were not willing to make a fight against Drake. They are expected to begin announcing themselves as candidates without more delay.

CEDAR RAPIDS, July 23.—(Special Telegram.)—The announcement that Governor Drake will not again be a candidate for governor will probably result in the republicans of the Fifth congressional district presenting as a candidate Hon. James H. Rothrock of this city. Judge Rothrock is one of the foremost citizens of Iowa. For twenty-two years he occupied a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state. Last January he retired of his own motion, but he is yet in the prime of life. He has a splendid record as a soldier, having been colonel of the Thirty-fifth Iowa infantry. He is known and honored throughout the state.

LEADERS OF THREE PARTIES MEET.

Campaign of the Fusionists Will Be Opened on August 19.

DES MOINES, July 23.—(Special Telegram.)—The candidates and leaders of the triple alliance held a conference here today to discuss plans for the campaign. Chairman Walsh and Secretary Carr of the democratic committee, Chairman Bellanger of the populists, and Chairman Cliff and Secretary Wilson of the silver republicans; Judge Kinne, candidate for supreme judge; B. A. Plummer, for lieutenant governor, and G. F. Rinehart, for superintendent of schools, were present. It was determined to open the campaign with a meeting in each congressional district August 19, the day after the republican state convention. White will be at Fort Dodge, Boies at Cedar Rapids and other appointments will be made in the other districts.

Allan W. Ricker of Iowa City, member of the populist state committee, today sent his resignation to Chairman Bellanger. He says the party, by entering the alliance, will lose its identity as a party, and that he will support the middle-of-the-road movement. He also says that five or six other members of the committee will resign, and that the middle-of-the-road element will name a state ticket that will poll 20,000 to 30,000 votes. The populist bolt is causing serious worry to the fusion management.

SUES FOR TEN YEARS' WAGES.

Sioux City Woman Brings a Claim Against a Dead Man's Estate.

SIOUX CITY, July 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Lizzie W. Roscoe makes a remarkable claim against the estate of the late F. C. Thompson of this city. She presents a bill for $9,600, based upon attendance and furnishing for the deceased for a period of ten years. She declares that about ten years ago Thompson, who was an unmarried man and quite wealthy, came to her and asked her to prepare food for him and she did so, and later he lived with Mrs. Roscoe and her husband, who occupied a house belonging to Mr. Thompson. She claims pay as a nurse at $15 a week since that time, also extras for his care when he was sick at various times and for mending his clothes and boarding him a part of the time. She declares that Thompson never paid her anything for any of these services, but always said he would do so. Thompson had no relatives here and for many years before his death was in ill health.

SUES FOR LOSS OF HIS STEAMER.

Owner of the Benton Asks the Bridge Company to Foot the Bill.

SIOUX CITY, July 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Captain Boland, owner of the steamer Benton, which was wrecked last week by coming in contact with the draw of the combination bridge across the Missouri river here, will sue the bridge company for the value of the boat, which he places at about $7,500 and may bring action to test whether the bridge is an obstruction to commerce in the river. The bridge is still under control of the Missouri river commission and it has never been reported to the government as free from offering obstruction to the river traffic. There have been four accidents at the bridge this year. The bridge company claims that Boland brought the boat up from St. Louis for the purpose of wrecking it and to effect a sale in that manner and that he did not expect to engage in traffic.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Local Showers; Possibly Cooler.

1. Senate to Vote on the Tariff Today.
Turkish Frontier Line Agreed Upon.
Plenty of Candidates in Iowa.
Tramps and the Trains at Tekamah.
2. Starvation Waits Miners at Klondyke.
Arbitration and the Coal Strike.
Arguments in Stock Yards Case.
3. Louisville Defeats the Bostonians.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Figures on the State's Valuation.
Mining Notes from the Black Hills.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
7. Commercial and Financial News.
8. Battle Between Cowboys and Rustlers.
9. Better Buildings for the Exposition.
Footpads Hold Carnival in Omaha.
Bids on Work for the City.
No Fear of a Local Coal Famine.
10. Bits of Feminine Gossip.
Along the Banana Belt.
11. Some Queer Pranks of Lightning.
Game of Poker That Was Poker.
On the Passing of a Prospector.
12. "Strange Experience of Alkali Dick."

HUGGING THE HIGH WATER MARK.

One Degree Shy of the Summer's Maximum.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	76	1 p. m.	94
6 a. m.	74	2 p. m.	96
7 a. m.	77	3 p. m.	96
8 a. m.	77	4 p. m.	98
9 a. m.	78	5 p. m.	97
10 a. m.	84	6 p. m.	95
11 a. m.	85	7 p. m.	94
12 m.	92	8 p. m.	91
		9 p. m.	89

The thermometer yesterday just lacked one degree of reaching the high mark for the summer. Two weeks ago yesterday, the day of the big rain, 99 degrees were recorded, while the maximum yesterday was 98. About 9 o'clock in the morning there was a light shower of rain, but it evidently was not general over the city for no trace of it was recorded at the weather office. It had no effect on the heat, however. It was somewhat cloudy all day, and there were evidences of approaching rain last evening. The heated portion of the west was confined to Nebraska and Missouri, with the highest temperature recorded in Omaha.

THURSTONS GET FIRST BLOOD.

Win First and Second Prizes in the Individual Competition.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 23.—(Special Telegram.)—The Thurstons scored the first victory of the interstate drill in the individual competition today, when Private Joel Stebbins won first prize and Sergeant Charles L. Richards won second, from a field of forty competitors. Each company is entitled to three entries in this drill, and all companies participating in the interstate drill were represented. It was a signal victory, and proves the test of excellent individual instruction. This contest was a repetition of the Thurston's Memphis victory, when out of sixty competitors, two of the Rifles were standing and won first and second money. The Rifles hope this is a happy omen, and that their Memphis victory will be repeated all through.

A formal protest has been filed against the Morton Cadets of Washington by company D of St. Paul, Minn., in which the Mortons are charged with having violated the rules governing interstate competitions by viewing the drill of other competing companies and jotting down memoranda of the same. They have been drilling this program since the Thurston Rifles' drill on Monday. They are grand favorites, but experts think they will be scored heavily. The Morton Cadets are favorites today in betting, with the Sealy Rifles of Galveston second, the Thurston Rifles in third place. This is all conjecture, however, and many surprises may be looked for. The Thurstons gave an exhibition drill today by request.

This was German day at the interstate drill and a large crowd attended. The Washington Guards of Galveston drilled in class A, but went to pieces and made a poor showing. Several state companies drilled in class B and the San Antonio Zouaves drilled for the zouave prize, putting up a good drill and ranking close along the champion Neeleys.

A board of inspection met today to consider the protest made by Captain Bean of Company D, St. Paul, against the Norton cadets. It is charged that Captain Schilling watched the drill of other class A companies from his tent and by the use of a field glass noted the execution of the program, which was taken down by a stenographer; also that two members of the company occupied seats in the grand stand and made notes of the drill of other companies. Captain Bean, Captain Schilling and several other witnesses gave their testimony.

MANY INJURED IN A PANIC.

Disastrous Results of Fire in a Summer Theater.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 23.—The Casino summer theatre at Ramona park was burned tonight at 10 o'clock. A performance was being given to about 600 people when the fire broke out from a fireworks display on the stage. The audience was panic-stricken. Probably over a hundred persons were injured by being burned or trampled. Several of the actors were painfully burned. It is reported that three or four children perished in the flames. Colonel Reuben Rowland and his wife were seriously injured in the stampede. Manager Bourne of the theatrical company is seriously burned.

PEORIA, Ill., July 23.—The main building of the Peoria Grape Sugar company was completely destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is $500,000, the total insurance carried being $460,000, of which nearly $300,000 was on the burned building and contents.

CHAPPEL, Neb., July 23.—(Special.)—The roof of Charles Foster's residence caught fire today but the speedy assistance of the bucket brigade saved the main part of the house. Loss about $25.

BICYCLE MAKERS GOING ABROAD.

Said to Be After Foreign Patents on Bicycle Improvements.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Three prominent bicycle manufacturers have left for Europe on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck and it is said that their mission abroad has to do with the style of next year's wheel, which, it is alleged, will revolutionize the present make. The men are Colonel M. L. Pope, A. M. Bridgeman and W. L. Spaulding. They were accompanied by W. A. Redding, a patent attorney. It is said that when the men return they will bring back a patent for a chainless wheel which will be the characteristic feature of the make of 1898. There are several new designs and one in particular which has given rise to the old-time "mile-a-minute speculation" which is causing a sensation in London. It is known as the Barker gearing and is of the compound crank and sun and planet style of gear.

Accidentally Shoots a Child.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Frank DeLash, in taking a small rifle from some little boys this morning accidentally discharged the weapon. The ball struck George Rogers, a 4-year-old boy, just above the eye, the bullet entering the brain. The boy cannot live.

Avenges His Daughter's Wrongs.

PALMYRA, Mo., July 23.—Last Friday night Daniel Rose found Dr. J. W. Norris in the bedroom of his daughter. Just before 9 o'clock this forenoon Rose met Norris on the street in front of the postoffice and fatally shot him with a revolver. After Norris fell he drew a revolver and fired two shots at Rose, but did not hit him.

ARREST TWENTY-ONE

United States Officers Take Hold of the Tramp Obstructionists.

DESCEND UPON THEM VERY UNEXPECTEDLY

Prepare Warrants for Them Charging Interference with the Mails.

LIVELY CHASE AND FIGHT WITH HOBOES

H. Wade Gillis, an Attorney at Tekamah, is Also Arrested.

URGES THE TRAMPS TO LAWLESS ACTION

Gang of Men Take Possession of a Train and Upon Refusal to Abandon it Are Placed Under Arrest.

For obstructing and retarding the passage of the mails on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway officers of the United States now have under arrest twenty-one prisoners who are lodged in the jail of Douglas county and who will be tried before United States Commissioner Gustave Anderson on Monday morning. H. Wade Gillis, an attorney of Tekamah, was also arrested for conspiring with the other offenders to violate the laws of the United States, for aiding and abetting that offense and for resisting officers of the government. The leader of the gang has escaped, his coat being left in the hands of a United States deputy marshal, as he wormed his way out of it and made his escape.

This in brief is the result of the holding up of a freight train by a gang of sixty tramps at a point about a mile and a half north of Tekamah yesterday noon. The arrests were made only after a long chase and a hard fight in a cornfield. The officers of the government and of the railway company think that they have finally broken up the hobo gang that has infested the Omaha road between here and Sioux City throughout the summer.

Since the commencement of the week idle men have swarmed into the little town of Tekamah. The majority came by foot from the town of Blair, seventeen miles nearer this city, after having been ordered out of there by Mayor Jones. On Tuesday there were about thirty-five tramps in Tekamah, on Wednesday there were fifty, on Thursday there were nearer 100, and by yesterday morning the number had fallen off to about sixty. They loafed about the town until the hour approached for the arrival of way freight train No. 16, and then they all swarmed down toward the depot. Train No. 16 left here at 7:05 o'clock yesterday morning, and it was close to 11 o'clock when it pulled into Tekamah. As soon as four cars, loaded with freight consigned to that point, had been set out on the switch the hoboes made a wild rush for the cars that were to go northward. They clambered up the sides like sailors up a ship's rigging and defied the train crew to put them off. As their number was sixty they were very bold.

More tramps climbed on the train, until a point about a mile and a half north of the station was reached, when the train was doing considerable more passenger than it was freight business. The train crew made a gallant but useless effort to rid the cars of their surplus and undesirable traffic. The tramp leader announced that he and his men were there and were there to stay.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS.

The train was coming around the bend, however, that would bid the tramps good-bye from their chosen seats. It was the mixed train that left here for Sioux City yesterday morning at 8:50 o'clock. Attached to the train was a special coach occupied by Gustave Anderson, United States commissioner; S. R. Rush, assistant United States district attorney; James Allan, George F. Palmer and Charles W. Pearsall, United States deputy marshals; W. H. Liddiard, special deputy; George G. Dennis, local freight agent of the Omaha road and Samuel Corey, special agent of the same road. This train, No. 4, carried a mail car, and the obstruction of this gave the government officers the desired opportunity to make arrests of the tramps.

Assistant District Attorney Rush, finding that the railroad was blocked because the tramps had taken veritable possession of the freight train ahead, advised the train crews to go forward and attempt to secure the dismount of the tramps peaceably. The trainmen did as directed, but their efforts were as unsuccessful as the ones previously made. Thereupon the officers of the government left their train and walked up toward the freight train. Their appearance was a signal for a general disembarking of the hoboes. The movement was directed toward the elegant cornfield of Mr. Harrington. The more lithe members of the gang cleared the wire fence that separated the cornfield from the roadbed at one bound; others climbed over, and a few who were slow of locomotion climbed under the fence.

ALLAN READS A WARRANT.

The government officers were right upon their heels. Deputy Allan, armed with a revolver in one hand and a warrant for the arrest of Richard Doe, John Doe, et al, in the other, halted after jumping the wire fence, and proceeded to read the warrant of arrest to the offenders against the nation. He told them that they had delayed the passage of the United States mail and were therefore his prisoners.

The effect of this recitation, for the deputy's eyes was peering over the edge of the warrant watching the fleeing hoboes, was instantaneous. They were so discourteous as not to wait till Mr. Allan had finished his recitation before setting out on their trip across the field. The deputies didn't tarry for the finish of the warrant either, and were soon chasing the hoboes between the cornstalks and along the railroad track.

For half an hour there was waged a running fight. All the tramps were armed with heavy clubs, some of them with rocks, and a few of them with revolvers. As a tramp found that he was being overtaken by a deputy, who was as a rule swifter than the tramp, he would turn and throw whatever he had in his hand at the government's representative. This was going on at twenty different points around there at once. The deputies were firing their revolvers over the heads of the hoboes in the hope of intimidating them, and at the same time giving as hot a chase as was possible on the heavy track. The deputies were being given valiant support by the trainmen, and altogether it was an even fight for some time.

SEVERAL ARE ARRESTED.

Gradually the slower tramps were overhauled, and in most instances put up a little fight and were then overpowered, handcuffed and placed aboard the train and in a locked baggage car. There were some long chases, Deputy Liddiard distinguishing himself by capturing two men a third of a mile away from the train after the hottest kind of a race. The bulk of the tramps escaped, most of them cutting across the fields and heading for the river's bank. Twenty-one of their number were captured. There were but few injuries discovered after the battle had ended, and most of these were bruises from the clubs and stones, and were in no case serious. The cornfield is well nigh a wreck, nearly all the stalks having been trampled down in the melee.

One of those who escaped was the ringleader of the gang. The officers have his coat, but that is all. One of the deputies succeeded in catching hold of him after a hard race, but the young man just wiggled out of his coat and went running on, leaving