

WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Nebraska Republicans in State Convention

STAND BY MCKINLEY

A Volunteer Chaplain, a Populist, Pledges His Support—Democrats in Boston in a Row.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21.—The republican state convention today was one of the most harmonious gatherings ever held by the party in this state. M. B. Reese, of Lincoln, was nominated for supreme judge; L. G. McGillon, of Omaha, and William B. Ely, of Ainsworth were nominated for regents of the state university. Senator Thurston and several others made speeches, but the one which set the convention wild was that of Chaplain Mally of the First Nebraska. His opening sentence started a pandemonium of cheering. He said he had never voted the republican ticket in his life, but he intended this fall to vote to uphold the hands of the administration in the Philippines.

The platform endorses the administration of President McKinley, and calls upon all loyal Americans to uphold the president in the Philippines. On the money question the platform says: "We adhere unequivocally to the gold standard, and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver."

On the question of trusts the resolutions declare: "We denounce the attempt, now desperately being made, to array labor and capital in hostile camps. The republican party now, as always, opposes the trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices, but we also recognize that legitimate business interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, have built up our industries at home, giving the largest employment to labor at the highest wages, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation, aimed at the dishonestly organized institutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and opportunities of labor, and plunder the public. We favor the creation, by act of congress, of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate business, with powers similar to those existing over national banks by the controller of currency, prevent dishonest methods and practice, and generally such legislation, state and national as from time to time may be required for the correction of abuses."

TYPICAL DEMOCRATS.

Boston, Sept. 21.—The riotous scenes and bitter fights between the two factions of democrats in this state, which characterized the all night session here in 1896, and that at Worcester the following year, were renewed with even greater bitterness at the annual convention of the state democracy, in Mechanics Hall, today. There was hardly a moment, after the speeches of the temporary and permanent presiding officers were concluded when there was quiet and harmony in any degree. At times entire delegations were upon their feet, the members standing on chairs or tables, shouting in the heat of passion some denunciatory remarks at the chairman, or the person who was endeavoring to speak upon the platform.

At times it seemed as though even the force of 100 policemen in the hall would be of no avail, so impassioned were those on the floor, and the climax came when, at the request of the chairman, a captain of police appeared upon the platform and placed his hand upon Congressman John F. Fitzgerald in readiness to forcibly remove him from the platform, had he not subsided and allowed the chairman to address and calm the excited assemblage. The cause of the tumult, which raged for nearly three hours, was the question before the body of accepting the action of the state committee in presenting a list of delegates to the national convention. It was claimed by those who opposed the idea that it was against all precedent and robbed the various districts of their constitutional rights.

The personalities which were indulged in were directed as much against Congressman Fitzgerald as against George Fred Williams, the party leader, and hard names were called on both sides. The final result of all the confusion and discord was the overwhelming passage of every motion, and the report, as made by the state committee, for the election of national convention delegates headed by Robert T. Paine Jr., and John H. Mack. The state ticket named is as follows: Governor, Robert Treat Paine Jr.; Attorney-general, John H. Morrison; of Lowell; state auditor W. L. Ramsdell, of Lynn; secretary of state, Harry Lloyd, of Boston; treasurer, Joseph J. Flynn, of Lawrence.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe is one of the oldest living lady journalists. It has been claimed for her that she was actually the first lady to do regular office work on the editorial staff of a London daily.

FOR HIS HEALTH.

Dreyfus in Southern France—No Excitement Cause.

Carpenters, Department of Volesse, France, Sept. 21.—Although the arrival of Captain Dreyfus, at the home of Paul Valabronne, his brother-in-law, who has been established as a cloth merchant here for a quarter of a century, was soon known, no demonstration occurred. Mme. Dreyfus is expected here tonight. It is hoped the climate will restore Captain Dreyfus' strength during the next few months which he is expected to spend here.

A JEALOUS FIEND

MURDERED HIS BROTHER AND WIFE, THEN SUICIDED.

AWFUL TRAGEDY AT WALLA WALLA—A Letter to the Coroner Concerning the Crime.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 21.—O. E. Byland this afternoon killed his wife and his brother Grant and then committed suicide. The tragedy occurred under the brow of the hill a few hundred yards from the state penitentiary.

O. E. Byland arrived here yesterday, from Pomeroy, Wash., in search of his wife who, at the instance of her mother, Mrs. Kilgore, deserted him. She came here several weeks ago, since which time she has been living with her mother and Grant Byland, a brother of O. E. Byland. The latter, through a fit of jealousy for his wife and of hatred for his mother-in-law, determined to kill them all. A letter was found on the body, addressed to Coroner Black, ending with the following words:

"I go to kill my wife for the last time, and now I am going to kill Grant Byland and Mrs. Kilgore, and then I am going to kill my wife, then will kill myself and put an end to us all."

"Frank Gustafson, of Pomeroy, owes me about \$40; get that to bury me and my darling wife. So I will close. May the Lord, thy God, have mercy on me. (Signed) Oren Baker Byland."

After writing the letter he procured a pistol and quietly stole to the house where the wife and brother were. Upon being refused entrance he shot his brother through the heart. His victim ran out of the house and dropped dead. Not finding Mrs. Kilgore he turned on his wife whom he chased into a vacant lot back of the house, and when a short distance behind her, shot her in the back. Although bleeding and weakened from the wound, she arose from the ground and a terrible struggle ensued between the husband and wife. For several minutes they fought over the lot, he shooting and striking, while she made a desperate attempt to wrench the pistol from him. She again fell and, after shooting her in the face, mutilating it beyond recognition, the husband lay down beside his wife and shot himself, blowing the top of his head off. The three bodies lay within a radius of twenty feet of each other, and presented a terrible sight.

THE REACTION.

IN THE STOCK MARKET HAS ATTRACTED ATTENTION.

Wages Have Increased More Than Have Manufacturers—Enormous Increase in Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

The reaction in the stock market is not a sign of anything outside that market, but has set many to look for signs of reaction elsewhere. Such signs have been hard to find. It has been, for months, a wonder that the demand for products was sustained at rates exceeding past consumption in any year, notwithstanding the general rise in prices. But the demand does not appear to abate and the rise in prices continues. A partial explanation is that scarcely any class of products, directly consumed by individuals, has advanced as much as wages and employment of labor.

With more hands at work, more hours and with 10 to 15 per cent. higher wages, the gain in the purchasing power has been quite beyond the rise of 4 per cent. in boots and shoes with 5.2 per cent. in leather with 5.3 per cent. in woolen goods or 10.9 per cent. in wool, and even beyond the rise of 17 per cent. in cotton goods, mainly due to a rise of 13 per cent. in cotton.

But the products used in manufacturing and transporting have advanced much more because of the enormous increase in the volume of business done, and in anticipation of business for the future. Higher prices cause a shrinking demand, other things being equal, but this year other things are not equal.

Failures for the week have been 154 in the United States against 173 last year, and in Canada eighteen against sixteen last year.

A MODEL PLATFORM.

The makers of the platform adopted by the republicans of Maryland in state convention at Baltimore, September 6, are to be complimented upon the manner in which national issues are defined and presented. Faithful to the gold standard, loyal to the doctrine of protection to American labor and industry, firm supporters of the administration in its policy with

reference to the Philippine insurrection, and calm and level-headed on the subject of trusts, the Maryland republicans have set an example which republican state conventions yet to be held would do well to copy closely. The Maryland platform relative to national affairs is as follows:

"First. We believe in the gold standard, and that all our currency should be made by law redeemable in gold coin at the option of the holder. To this faith we confidently pledge the influence and votes of the Maryland members in each house of congress.

"Second. We continue to favor such a system of import duties as shall protect American industries and provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of government economically administered.

"Third. We commend the record made by our country in the late war with Spain. We accord to the soldiers and sailors who survived that war our unqualified respect and esteem. For those who laid down their lives we hold the tenderest memories. "While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, wherein by cession from Spain we acquired the right of sovereignty, duty demands that we retain and pacify them, and safeguard the interests of commerce until the problem of their final disposition be solved in such manner that the glory of our flag be not sullied nor the liberty it stands for be restrained. We repose our trust for such a solution of the problem in our wise and patriotic president and the republican majority in congress.

"Fourth. Legitimate business interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, have built up our industries at home, giving employment to labor as never before, and have enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at the dishonestly organized trust, which stifles competition and oppresses labor.

"We are opposed to legislation merely for popular effect in reckless disregard of business revival after prolonged depression. We strongly favor laws successfully to suppress trusts and all combinations which create monopoly. It was the republican party which passed the federal law against trusts and which is enforcing it so far as states' rights permit."

The declaration concerning trusts is especially to be commended for the wise conservatism which it embodies. In this regard it puts to shame the flamboyant pronouncements which seem to be the prevailing style with democratic conventions. In effect the Maryland platform asks that the trust question be treated as a business question and not as a ball to be batted back and forth in the tennis court of politics. It controverts the assumption that all concentrations of capital are necessarily vicious in character, and in intention hostile to the best interests of society, holding with entire truth that in many cases the industries of the country have been beneficial and the welfare of the people promoted by well organized and properly conducted concerns. It asks that the laws be enacted to deal effectively with all oppressive and injurious monopolies, but it condemns the attempt to raise a popular clamor that shall be crystallized into reckless and baneful legislation certain to react against legitimate industrial enterprise.

It is to the republican party that the country must look for an intelligent treatment of the trust question, to the same party, and the only party, which has made any effort heretofore to grapple effectively with this problem; to the party which passed the federal law against trusts; the party which, as the Maryland platform truthfully states, is enforcing that law so far as states' rights permit.

THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

To Be Duly Honored on His Visit to the United States.

Washington, Sept. 22.—In connection with President Diaz' visit to Chicago it is expected President McKinley will meet the Mexican president at Chicago and invite him to Washington as his guest and the guest of the nation. In recognition of the presence of the foreign ruler within the country, it is probable a representative of President McKinley will meet the Mexican president at the United States border and accompany him throughout his stay in this country.

A JOB FOR DREYFUS.

Canadian Capitalists Desire His Services As a Lecturer.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 22.—Toronto capitalists and W. R. Chapman, one of the proprietors of the Savoy theatre in this city, are trying to engage Captain Dreyfus to lecture in Europe and America for \$1,000 a day. Jackson today called Dreyfus as follows:

"I respectfully offer you 300 pounds per day and expenses, for one year, to lecture in Europe and America. Bonds, to your satisfaction will be given.

Carpenters, France, Sept. 22.—Mme. Dreyfus arrived here last evening.

FREIGHTS ARE HEAVY.

Congestion at Skagway Has Reached An Acute Stage.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 22.—The steamer Cutch, arriving from Skagway tonight, reports that the freight congestion at Skagway and other places has reached such an acute stage that the Canadian Development Co. will accept no more freight this season.

MONTANA BOYS ARE BACK

Entered San Francisco Bay Yesterday.

THEIR HEALTH GOOD

Greeting to Brave Volunteers by Their Governor—Accident on the Transport Sherman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The transport Zealandia, with a portion of the First Montana volunteers on board has passed into the Golden Gate. The Valencia with the remainder of the Montanas and a large number of discharged men on board, is expected to follow the Zealandia very shortly.

The Montana party took out to the transport 1,300 bottles of beer, an equal number of sandwiches and about a ton of fresh fruit. The health of all on board is excellent, and there was but one death en route, that of James Ashton, Fourth United States cavalry, who died September 19th, of pneumonia. After the federal quarantine officer had completed his inspection of the Zealandia, permission was given to the Montana reception committee to board the transport. Governor Smith was the first man over the side, and in a neat speech he welcomed the boys home in the name of the people of Montana. The regiment will land tomorrow.

MAY NOT DIE.

Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 22.—Representative E. C. Bellows received the following telegram from United States Senator A. C. Foster, relative to the case of Corporal B. Damphofer, Sixteenth Infantry, under sentence of death at Manila:

"General Cils cables: 'No action will be taken in the Damphofer case until the same shall be acted upon by the president, and he will not act before we have plenty of time to present the case and have a full hearing.'"

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—By the explosion of a box of percussion caps on the United States transport Sherman, tonight, four stevedores were seriously injured, two fatally. The injured are: Frank Klein, will die; John Burke, fatally; Charles Anderson, badly hurt; John Brodie, bruised and injured internally.

TRUSTS DISCUSSED.

Hamilton, O., Sept. 22.—Senator J. B. Foraker today delivered an address here, at the celebration at the Butler county fair grounds. The features of his address were his declarations for expansion and his argument on trusts. He said in part:

"We hear it said that the tariff is the father of trusts, and that they are the source of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them are as bad as they are reported, but they are not the product of the tariff, and if they were, the tariff with its attendant prosperity and trusts, is better than free trade and idleness, ruin, want, hunger, soup houses and rags. That the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that, while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than in any other. Trusts are simply the feature of our modern business conditions with respect to which party lines cannot be drawn. We have come to a place where we must sell abroad or restrict production. To sell abroad we must compete to compete we must lower wages or combine. Lower wages we do not want and will not have, and therefore we accept the alternative and combine. And now, just when the necessity is upon us to find our markets for our surplus products, the way to the best markets of all is opened by the annexation of Hawaii and the war with Spain. It is not in Europe, but in Asia where we are to find relief. To neglect our opportunities would be stupid folly."

THE WAR CLOUD

SITUATION IS GRAVE IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN MUDDE.

The Orange Free State Will Support the Transvaal and England is Worried.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—While the precise result of the secret session of the raad of the Orange Free State is not yet known here, President Steyn's speech at the opening session is regarded as an almost infallible indication of the attitude which the Free State will take. Commenting from this point of view, the London morning papers are all impressed with the added gravity of the situation, and murmurs are beginning to be heard regarding the dilatoriness of the government in getting troops ready. The military men are said to be impatient. They assert that everything is ready, and that they are only waiting for orders. It is recognized that the attitude of the Orange Free State makes the original estimates,

based upon Dutch neutrality, too small. Evidently a much larger force will be required.

STEYN'S SPEECH.

Bloomfontein, Orange Free State, Sept. 21.—The volksraad met today with a full attendance. President Steyn read a carefully prepared speech. He said the Transvaal had been deceived by the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Cunningham Greene, and he practically absolved the imperial government of breach of faith. He said he was disinclined to advise the Transvaal government to accept the latest British demands. The present critical state of affairs could not be a matter of indifference to the Orange Free State, which was bound by a treaty to afford assistance to the Transvaal, and he had therefore convened the volksraad to decide what attitude should be taken.

"There is nothing," declared the president, "that warrants a war or an attack upon the Transvaal. Such differences as exist can be solved by arbitration. War would be an insult to religion and to civilization."

BIG YIELD OF HOPS

REPORTED FROM FOREST GROVE IS GENERALLY DOUBTED.

Local Dealers Do Not Believe the Story of the Production Reported from There.

(From Daily Sept. 23d)

The following was taken from the telegraph columns of the Portland Oregonian, of the 23d inst.:

"Forest Grove, Sept. 21.—D. C. Stewart finished a 10-acre tract of hops yesterday, which yielded him 51,000 pounds, or 5100 pounds to the acre."

The yield reported being such, an extraordinary one, the item was shown to a number of Salem hop buyers yesterday.

Wm. Brown, one of Salem's best-known dealers, said: "That certainly must be a mistake. I have heard of 1½ tons of hops to the acre, which was considered an exceptionally good yield. Washington county is not the section of country from which an extremely large yield per acre, may be expected, the hop yards, generally being on the upland, and the quality of the growth is excellent. I should think that 1500 to 1800 pounds would be a very good yield for Washington county."

"I once purchased a lot of hops from a Mr. Pollard, being the output of an eight-acre yard, and this tract had averaged nearly 1½ tons to the acre, but I do not think that any such enormous yield has been produced this year. In this section of the country the Gilbert & Patterson yard, at Eola, is considered one of the best producers this year, the yard having yielded over 2000 pounds per acre, but this crop was especially well cultivated, and the output is of excellent quality."

Other dealers, to whom the dispatch was shown expressed themselves in the same vein, and doubted the truth of the statement.

CABINET CHANGES.

Few Administrations Have Had So Many as that of Mr. McKinley.

When William McKinley became president of the United States on March 4, 1897, John Sherman was appointed secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury; Russell A. Alger, secretary of war; John D. Long, secretary of the navy; Cornelius N. Bliss, secretary of the interior; James A. Gary, postmaster-general; Joseph B. McKenna, attorney-general, and James Wilson, secretary of agriculture. Eighteen months before the next presidential inauguration only three members of the original McKinley cabinet, Secretaries Gage, Long, and Wilson, remain, there having been changes in all the other offices.

The number of cabinet changes which have occurred in two and a half years, though not unprecedented, has been unusual. Six cabinet officers have resigned, either to retire to private life or to accept other appointments at the hands of the president. These include Secretary of State Sherman, who went out because of ill-health, and his successor, Secretary Day, who accepted a United States Judgeship; Attorney-General McKenna, who accepted a seat on the supreme court bench of the United States; Postmaster-General Gary, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, and Secretary Alger of the war department. It is the general rule as regards cabinet changes in American politics that they are most numerous in the cabinet of a vice president who becomes president by the death of the elected president. Tyler, for instance, promoted to the presidency by the death of William Henry Harrison, had during his exciting administration four secretaries of the treasury, five secretaries of war, five secretaries of the navy, two postmaster-generals, and three attorney-generals. Andrew Johnson had three secretaries of war, three secretaries of the interior, two postmaster-generals, and three attorney-generals. The most stable of the cabinet offices is that of secretary of the navy, and it is usually held by one man only during the course of an administration, the record of the McKinley cabinet being the same in this particular as that of many of its predecessors. President Pierce had one secretary of the navy during his whole

term. Buchanan had one, and President Lincoln had only one, though the operations of the navy department during the administration of Secretary Welles were more extensive than those during any previous administration. President Johnson had one secretary of the navy; President Grant, except for a brief time at the beginning of his first term, had one secretary; President Garfield had one, President Arthur one, President Cleveland (first term) one, William C. Whitney; President Harrison one, Benjamin F. Tracy; President Cleveland one in his second term, Hilary A. Herbert, and President McKinley has had one only, and there are no present indications of a change in this secretaryship.

The attorney-general, the constitutional legal adviser to the president, is usually of fixed texture, subject to the fact that an attorney-general being by profession a lawyer aspires very often to a judicial post, his appointment to which by his superior, the president, makes a vacancy in the office of attorney-general. Nevertheless, there was only one attorney-general during the whole of the administration of Hayes, there was one only during the administration of President Arthur from 1885 to 1889, and there was one only during the administration of President Harrison. Cleveland in his second term had two attorney-generals, Mr. Olney, afterwards made secretary of state, and Mr. Harmon, appointed to succeed him. It is a peculiarity about the cabinet changes during the McKinley administration that though many, they have all been harmonious, unaccompanied by personal or political friction, and in every case of an amicable character.

CREDITABLE.

Valparaiso and Santiago are to be creditable, go-ahead little cities. For the past few months women have been employed as tramway conductors in both places, and they are said to do admirably. The conductresses wear a smart uniform of dark blue, over which is a white apron tied with red ribbons, and trimmed with red about the neck. Add to this a large straw hat white and adorned with broad red ribbons and poppies, and it will be seen that Chile has added another to its natural attractions.

The Germans are thought to be conservative regarding women's progress, but Berlin must be given the credit of adding sign painters to the daily increasing list of women who work at men's trades. These women have served a regular apprenticeship, including gymnastic training, so that they will not lose their nerve while working on scaffolds or ladders. They wear the gray linen frock and cap that is the house painter's badge.

ONLY A HANDKERCHIEF.

Among the floneries belonging to Queen Margherita of Italy is a lace handkerchief valued at \$50,000. Three lace-makers were twenty years employed in making it; it is almost as light as a cobweb, and occupies such a small space when folded that it can be pressed into a gold sheath about the size of a cherry pit.

SUNDAY BAKING IN LONDON.

A crusade has been started in London against the "Sunday baked loaf." It appears that there is an act of George IV. making it illegal to bake bread on Sunday in the city of London, though the fact has long been ignored. The question of Sunday baking is now to be taken up in parliament.

MONTIJO PUNISHED.

For Being Defeated by Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—Rear-Admiral Montojo, who commanded the Spanish naval forces in the battle of Manila bay, and who has been on trial before the supreme court, has been condemned to retirement without the right of promotion.

LOWERED A RECORD.

Spokane, Sept. 22.—C. C. Holzell, of this city, today lowered the world's amateur record of one mile on a bicycle. Three judges and three timers certify that he covered a mile in 1:55.4. The previous record of Human, paced, was 1:59. An effort was made against time, paced and flying start.

A GREAT RACER.

Indianapolis, Sept. 22.—Searchlight, the great son of Darknight and Furor, did a remarkable mile here, today. The time was 2:02. There was a stiff breeze and at times almost a gale.

STRAW FOR PAPER.

The heaviest load of straw brought to the Lebanon paper mill this year was brought in a few days ago by R. Walker. It weighed 6,590 pounds.

WASHINGTON'S HOPS.

The hop yield of the state of Washington is estimated at 30,000 bales, as against 25,000 last year. The quality is said to be better this year.

An actor should take lessons from the painter and the sculptor. Not only should he make attitude his study, but he should highly develop his mind by an assiduous study of the best writers, ancient and modern, which will enable him not only to understand his parts, but to communicate a nobler coloring to his manners and meta-Goethe.