

ALLIANCE IN SESSION.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD IN OMAHA.

The Question of Transportation, National Finances and Other Matters Affecting the People as a Whole Considered—Tenor of the Resolutions Discussed and Finally Adopted—Reports of Officers and Committees—The Independent Movement and the Future Outlook.

National Farmers' Alliance Convention.

OMAHA, Jan. 29.—At the first day's session of the national farmers' alliance convention in this city prominent officers and delegates were present from Nebraska, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Washington, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Texas and Pennsylvania.

At 10 o'clock J. H. Powers, the president, ascended the platform and, in a clear voice, said: "The eleventh annual session of the national farmers' alliance will come to order, Brother Groat of Broken Bow, Custer county, will invoke the divine blessing."

Prayer was offered for the good of the order and the successful deliberations of the delegates.

The reverend chaplain had hardly resumed his seat when B. F. Pratt of Clark county arose and said: "The members of this convention have assembled from the north and from the south; from the east and from the west, for the purpose of transacting business that is of interest to us and not to the general public, and, in view of that fact, I move you that all persons, except members of the alliance, be excluded from our sessions."

Allan Root of Sarpy county moved to amend by allowing representatives from other farmers' associations to attend the deliberations.

N. B. Ashby of Polk county, Iowa, opposed the secret session and asked if this was intended to apply to the entire session, or merely to the executive meetings.

A vote was taken and by a bare majority it was decided to go into secret session. Reporters and spectators were invited to withdraw.

Work of appointing committees on credentials and resolutions and making other preparations for active work of the session were then attended to.

A large number of resolutions were offered. One of them was presented by George D. Fullerton, the only Missouri delegate present, and its presentation created a sensation and opened the contest that is expected between the advocates and opponents of the third party movement. Mr. Fullerton's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Farmers' Alliance in convention assembled that the independent political action of the past year, as evidenced by the state of Nebraska, is just and proper and ought to be encouraged. By established rule the resolution was referred to the proper committee.

At the afternoon session President Powers delivered his annual address which was given to the press for publication.

President Powers announced the following committee on constitution and by-laws: Ashby of Iowa, Bradley of Nebraska, George of Illinois and Bushnell of Ohio.

The treasurer submitted his report as follows: On hand at the end of last year, \$134; received during the year, \$1,304.69; total receipts, \$1,438.69; expenditures, \$1,204.90; balance on hand, \$233.79. In addition to this there is a balance of \$200 due from the treasurer of the Ohio state alliance.

The report of N. B. Ashby, national lecturer, was given, in which it was stated that Nebraska is the banner state, having 2,000 alliances and 65,000 members.

A resolution was read from alliance No. 1,428 of Iowa, asking that the convention adopt a design for a badge. The matter was referred to Devine of Nebraska, Bulletin of Missouri and Wright of Iowa.

The National Farmers' Alliance Convention.
OMAHA, Jan. 29.—The second day's proceedings of the National Alliance convention were opened with prayer. Mr. Ashby, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on constitution, made his report, which was the amended constitution. It provides that the alliance shall strive to secure the rights and justice that are due to all classes of agricultural laborers; that the alliance shall be non-partisan in its work and shall favor a free ballot. This section was adopted.

The annual meetings shall be held in January. The officers shall be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and lecturer.

Mr. Ashby's report provided that each state should have two delegates-at-large and one delegate for each 500 paying members.

A motion to make ladies honorary members of the association with dues paid in full was carried.

The amendment that the president have charge of the secret work and the lecturer the educational work was carried.

The amended constitution provides that to support the national alliance, each state alliance shall collect a national fund of 50 cents from each subordinate alliance; that state alliances may pass laws, but they must not be in conflict with the laws of the national alliance.

President Powers said he was not satisfied with one section of the amended constitution—the one that provides that all laboring men can become members of the local associations. The previous amendment that

the order be open to all labor societies was tabled by an overwhelming vote. The report of August Post, the secretary and treasurer, was again brought up for consideration, and after being thoroughly inspected was adopted.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions then read as follows: Whereas, Owing to the oppression that has been heaped upon us by corrupt legislators, monopolists, capitalists, designing politicians, combines and trusts, we declare in favor of holding a convention on February 22, 1892, to decide upon a time and place for holding a convention and fixing a basis of representation for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president and a candidate for vice president of the United States. The place for holding the convention on February 22 to be fixed by the executive committee; and,

Whereas, We suggest that this convention be composed of one delegate from each state and territory of the union, and we urge that all alliances at once begin the work of soliciting funds to defray the expenses of this meeting.

The preamble was adopted with cheers.

The following resolutions were read, discussed and passed upon as they came up, and adopted:

Resolved, That we declare against charters being issued to any more national banks, and we demand that the government refuse to renew any charter when the same shall expire.

Resolved, That we denounce the present system of gambling in bonds, shares and stocks, and believe that these evidences of wealth should be bought and sold at their true value.

Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of the Australian system of ballot reform.

Resolved, That we believe the president, vice president and senators of the United States should be elected by the votes of the people.

Resolved, That as the farmers of this nation are largely in the majority and are the foundation of the republic, and as the salvation of the country rests with them, we demand the passage of laws, not in the name of party, but in the name of the people, that will give us the many reforms sought. This government is our government, and we, in all justice and right, demand the speedy passage of such laws.

Resolved, That the alliance shall henceforth take no part in the political struggles that are brought about by the factions of the two old parties.

Resolved, That in the interest of reform we demand that the interstate commerce law be so amended as to allow the roads affected only a reasonable income on the money that the railroads have invested.

Resolved, That we favor the free and unrestricted coinage of silver; that we demand that the volume of currency be increased to \$50 per capita; that we demand that paper money be placed upon an equality with gold.

Resolved, That we, the land owners of the country, pledge ourselves to demand equal rights with bankers and others who borrow money from the United States; that we demand that the government loan to individuals upon real estate security an equitable sum of money at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 per cent per annum; that the amount be loaned among the citizens of the state in proportion to the population.

This resolution provoked a good deal of discussion and was finally referred back to the committee.

Resolved, That under the present financial system the small property owners pay more than their just proportion of the taxes; that all property should be assessed at its actual value, less the amount for which it may be mortgaged.

Resolved, That we favor the establishment of agricultural colleges in each of the states.

Resolved, That the farmers and laboring men are in danger owing to the accumulation of wealth in a few hands.

Resolved, That we favor a liberal system of pensioning all soldiers of the late war.

Resolved, That we demand a law excluding the importation of alien paupers.

Resolved, That we demand the passage of a law to prohibit non-resident aliens from holding land in this country; that we protest against corporations owning more land than they require for the carrying on of their business.

Resolved, That we favor the passage of the Conger land bill, and ask that the states be given police authority to enforce the same.

Resolved, That we believe women should have the same inherent rights to own property as men, and that we are in sympathy with any movement that will give our wives and daughters full representation at the polls; that when the time comes we will co-operate and demand that they receive such recognition.

Resolved, That we favor educating our children for the great work of life, and further that they should be given manual training and taught that honest labor is no disgrace.

Resolved, That the stockyards of the great cities charge exorbitant prices to shippers and we demand that such charges be regulated so as to be on an equality with the services rendered.

Conductor O'Neill's Murderers.
BOONE, Ia., Jan. 28.—The tramp who killed Conductor O'Neill at Long Point was identified fully at Tama. He broke down and confessed and will plead guilty on trial. He is the man who stole the horse at Long Point the night of the murder. He was identified by the hair from the horse's back, which adhered to his clothing, and by stolen clothing which he was wearing. He was arrested within five miles of where he committed the murder. He also implicated a man named Gardner, who was arrested in Marshalltown and taken to Tama for a hearing.

NEWS SUMMARY.

General Miles left Pine Ridge for Chicago.

The American horse show at Chicago has failed.

There is a negro exodus from Alabama to Oklahoma.

There is not a red-headed man in the Kansas legislature.

There is no noticeable change in the Illinois senatorial situation.

The Burlington line has been completed into Deadwood, Dak.

Argument was had in the supreme court on the Behring's sea case.

The Rev. Dr. William Mitchell is on trial in Fort Worth, Tex., for forgery.

The shortage in the Arkansas state treasury has been reduced to \$64,000.

The president has approved the act for a public building at Mankato, Minn.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones of New York has formally announced his candidacy for governor.

Mr. McCarthy writes a letter to the Parnell leadership committee declining to retire.

Senator Cameron acknowledged his silver purchases to the pool inquiry committee.

President Balmaeda of Chili refuses to resign, and the rebellion grows more serious.

John L. Sullivan has been expelled from the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

An avalanche at Foresta, Italy, destroyed eleven houses and killed nine persons.

At Jefferson City, Mo., the lower house refused to increase the chief clerk's staff.

The Australian ballot bill which passed the Oregon house was adopted in the senate.

Official reports show that the government paid very high prices for beef for the Indians.

It is reported that Germany is about to remove the restrictions against American pork.

A bill for the Australian system of voting has passed the house of the Oregon legislature.

Indian Territory tribes are endeavoring to have whites removed from their reservations.

Billy Maher and Dave Cummings, notorious western crooks, are under arrest in New York.

The senate confirmed Colonel Elmgren, chief of ordnance, with the rank of brigadier general.

London police are said to have a dynamite scare, caused by advices received from America.

The president has approved the act for public buildings at Davenport, Ia., and Sioux Falls, S. D.

A. T. Peacock, a prominent farmer of Higginsville, Mo., was fatally shot by a midnight burglar.

Grace Gridley, "the Sleeping Beauty" of Amboy, Ill., has awakened after a slumber of nine months.

The Arkansas senate passed a resolution, which it will reconsider, indorsing Kansas' alliance victory.

Two unsuccessful attempts to burn the House of the Good Shepherd at Kansas City have been made.

Ex-Minister Mizner has made public his letter to Secretary Blaine in reference to the Barundia killing.

A dispatch from Chile says the rebels bombarded Coronel and several persons were killed and wounded.

Pardridge, the plunger in the Chicago grain market, is said to have been caught short 8,000,000 bushels.

Settlers along the Red Lake reservation in Minnesota have sent another appeal to the governor for arms.

The congressional subcommittee will visit Tabiqueah, I. T., next month and try to purchase the Cherokee Strip.

Count von Munster, German Ambassador to France, said that the Emperor desired peace in a speech in Paris.

The United States National bank of Atchison, Kas., has closed its doors and will go into voluntary liquidation.

Indians of the Red Lake reservation in Minnesota, are dancing, and the settlers have asked the governor for protection.

Chicago capitalists are willing to construct a 12 to 16-story government building there in return for certain concessions.

The first stake was driven and the first spadeful of earth turned on the lake front in Chicago on the 27th for the world's fair.

Mrs. Russell Blair of Laporte, Ind., has gone insane since a fortune-teller predicted the early killing of her husband on the railroad.

A big meteor fell in western Missouri, striking a big rock on the farm of William Apperson and smashing it into a thousand pieces.

Colonel Vilas was formally elected by the joint convention of the Wisconsin legislature, to succeed United States Senator Spooner.

Gladstone declines to confirm or deny the statement made by Chester Conant that he is about to resign the leadership of the party.

Each section of the Irish parliamentary party will move a separate amendment to the Irish land bill in the British house of commons.

John W. Mackay and Charles W. Bonyea, California millionaires, had a rough-and-tumble fight in the Nevada bank, San Francisco.

The body of Millionaire Benjamin H. Campbell, who disappeared two months ago, was found in the Chicago river. Suicide is supposed.

At Topeka, Kas., the legislature voted for senator, Judge W. A. Pfeiffer (alliance) receiving a majority of the votes cast in separate session.

Milton Tootle, Jr., heir to a million or more in St. Joseph, Mo., has surprised his friends by eloping with the 16-year-old daughter of a poor farmer.

DIED AT A BANQUET.

SECRETARY WINDOM DIES SUDDENLY IN NEW YORK.

The call Comes at a Banquet, the Last Words of a Speech Barely Spoken Before the Stroke Falls—Heart Disease the Probable Cause—The Sad News Reaches Washington While Mrs. Windom is at a Festal Gathering—A Biographical Sketch.

Sudden Death of Secretary Windom.
NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The large dining hall of Delmonico's never presented a happier picture than at 6 o'clock last evening, when the members and guests of the New York board of trade and transportation, more than 250 in number, began the exercises of the annual banquet of that organization. Nor was it ever the scene of such profound consternation as that which overcame the company four hours later, when the chief guest and principal speaker of the occasion fell from his chair and died a few minutes later.

The banquet was of exceptional interest because of the prominence of the speakers and the significance of the subjects to be discussed. The list of speakers included Secretary Windom, ex-Secretary Bayard, H. Fred Laurier of Canada, Attorney General Longley of Nova Scotia, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Attorney General Miller, Murat Halstead and Major McKinley and Congressman Breckenridge of Kentucky, who sent regrets.

The sudden death of Secretary of the Treasury Windom, while at the dinner of the board of trade and transportation at Delmonico's, caused the immediate adjournment of that body a few minutes after 10 o'clock. The secretary was the first speaker of the evening. The dinner, which began at 6 o'clock, was completed shortly after 9 o'clock, and the secretary arose to speak. He entertained the diners with a most elaborate oration and sat down amidst the loud applause of his auditors.

Judge Arnoux then got up and was in the midst of his speech introducing ex-Secretary Bayard when some one cried:

"Look at Secretary Windom!"

The speech was broken short and every eye was turned in the direction of that gentleman. He had collapsed in his chair and was falling to the floor. His face was ghastly, and there was a cry of horror among the late festive revellers. There was an immediate rush on the part of all hands toward Mr. Windom's chair, but several doctors, who were guests at the dinner, got there first and drove the others back. They were Drs. S. A. Robinson, Durant, Whitney, Fisher and Bishop.

Dr. Robinson bent down, and making a close examination of the prostrate form, discovered that the heart was still beating. By his orders the dying secretary was carried into the dining room adjoining the banquet hall and there placed on a table.

Messengers were hastily dispatched for electric batteries, and as many as four were applied to his body, which was rapidly becoming cold. This was exactly at 10:05 p. m., and for six minutes the electric shocks were applied incessantly, but without success.

At 10:11 p. m. Judge Arnoux came out of the dining room and announced to the diners that Secretary Windom, whom they had had the pleasure of hearing only a few minutes before, had breathed his last.

"He is dead." This was the fearful announcement that was sent through the gaily bedecked banquet hall around which still hung like a funeral pall the smoke of the after dinner cigars.

"He is dead." The words went to the heart of every man who heard them. Could they believe it—the brilliant orator of a few minutes before, aglow with enthusiasm, predicting his future policy in the treasury, was only a mass of clay. His voice was forever silenced, and his last words were for his country.

Every man looked at his neighbor with blanched cheeks. Death, that awful messenger, had descended upon their feast and taken from the crowd one of the nation's chief officers. A silence fell upon the men who only a few minutes before were clamoring for news from Mr. Windom.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The news of Secretary Windom's sudden death in New York was not received here until a late hour, and at midnight was known to but few. In official life—to the president and among his brother cabinet officers and their families—the news came about 11 o'clock like a pall at the dinner and musical entertainment being given by Postmaster General Wannamaker to the president and cabinet. The guests assembled had enjoyed their excellent meal and were being entertained with a soul-inspiring musical entertainment, with C. J. Businell, and Miss Elliott of New York as baritone and soprano, when the sad news came in a dispatch to the postmaster general.

The president and Mrs. Harrison, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine—in fact all the cabinet or some members of their families, except Secretary Windom and Attorney-General Miller, were present. Mrs. Windom, her two daughters and a lady friend were present.

When the sad news came, at the suggestion of Secretary Blaine or the postmaster general, Mrs. Windom's friend, who had been informed of the death, feigned serious illness, and accompanied by the secretary's wife and daughter was taken to Secretary Windom's home. There the news was broken to Mrs. Windom and her daughters. It was followed by a scene of desolate and indescribable grief. As

soon as Mrs. Windom left the Wannamaker mansion the brilliant and joyous entertainment came to an end and the guests dispersed. The president and Mrs. Harrison had started home a moment before the sad news came, only to be apprised of it when they reached the executive mansion.

When it was officially announced that the secretary was dead, Secretary Tracy at once went to the nearest telegraph office and sent a message to President Harrison, informing him of the sad event and requesting him to communicate with Mrs. Windom and have her start on the 11:10 p. m. train for New York. This will bring the widow to the city by 7 in the morning, and not until then can any arrangements be made for the removal of the body.

The doctors who were present, after an examination, issued the following certificate:

We hereby certify that the Hon. William Windom, secretary of the United States treasury, died at Delmonico's at 10:11 p. m., Jan. 29, 1891; and further certify that the cause of his death was, first, cerebral hemorrhage; second, coma.

S. A. ROBINSON, M. D.
E. J. WHITNEY, M. D.

[William Windom was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1827. He received an academic education, studied law at Mt. Vernon, O., and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1852 he became prosecuting attorney of Knox county. In 1855 he removed to Minnesota and soon afterward was chosen to congress as a republican, serving from 1859 to 1870. In 1870 he was appointed United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, deceased, and was subsequently chosen for the term that ended in 1877. He was re-elected for the one that closed in 1883 and resigned in 1881 to enter the cabinet of President Garfield as secretary of the treasury, but retired on the accession of President Arthur, in the same year, and was elected by the Minnesota legislature to serve the remainder of his term in the senate. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Harrison, and has since served in that capacity.]

Senator Ingalls' Intentions.
TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 29.—Senator Ingalls left Topeka yesterday for Atchison, where he will remain until Tuesday, when he leaves for Washington. The manner in which Ingalls accepts his defeat is characteristic of the man. He arose this morning at a reasonable hour and appeared at breakfast with the same cheerful countenance which he has worn since the inception of the battle and which still remained when the news of the defeat for senator came from the house. Since the news of his defeat Senator Ingalls has received two offers by wire of positions. The Detroit Tribune wired, offering him an editorial position and the manager of a lecture bureau offered him \$500 a night for thirty lectures, the cities to be chosen by himself. Senator Ingalls will probably accept the proposition to deliver lectures, but will decline the Tribune offer. In an interview today he said:

"I shall probably devote my time to literary work. I will never consent to leave Kansas. I came to the state three years before its admission into the union. I have lived here ever since. All my belongings are here. All my children were born in Kansas. My dead sleep in her bosom and I hope to mingle my dust with her soil."

The New Kansas Senator Makes His Maiden Speech as Such.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 29.—Judge Peffer, his wife, four sons and two daughters, were in representative hall while the balloting for United Senator was in progress. Before the state senators could make their escape after the result was announced, the alliance men raised a cry for Peffer and he came forward amid cheers. Judge Peffer said:

"You are commissioned to do the people's will, and I am here in response to your call, simply as one of the people to say that we, the people, have commenced the building of a new, distinct and independent political organization [applause] based upon principles that are the common heritage of men. Labor is the common lot of mortals. Transportation is one of the common necessities of the people, while money is the oil which lubricates the machinery of civilization. Upon these fundamental ideas we propose to build the grandest political structure ever erected among men, and upon these we have formulated a creed."

He said that the people's party opposed the issuing of money to banking corporations and believed that the government, which was the people's agent, should issue money directly to them.

Emma Abbott's Remains

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Emma Abbott's remains are still in the vault at Graceland cemetery and there is no immediate prospect of their being removed for cremation. It is stated that the real reason for the delay in the matter is the opposition of Mrs. Abbott to having her daughter's body burned. The thought of cremation is abhorrent to the aged lady and she is said to be completely prostrated at what she calls the "horrible ceremony." Consequently the executors of the will who live in New York and have the matter in charge are desirous of avoiding, as far as possible, any further infliction or pain by what may be called undue haste in carrying out the burial programme.

George H. Snyder, one of the wealthiest citizens of San Marcos, and agent for the Southern agricultural works at Atlanta, Ga., shot and killed his wife.

Closing Up Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Both houses of congress will meet at 2 o'clock today in order to enable the members to attend the funeral of Secretary Windom, which will take place at noon.

There is a great disposition on the part of the senate to dispose of some appropriation bills during the week, and it is probable that the fortifications bill, which was laid aside temporarily, will be passed and that the pensions and District of Columbia bills may also be taken up and considerable progress made on them during the week. Mr. Blair had good reason to believe that his bill to settle the accounts of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law will be considered and even passed before the week is out, and Mr. Platt is confident that he can call up the copyright bill without any difficulty. There is a possibility—a slight one, however, that an attempt will be made to bring the bankruptcy bill before the senate. The procedure in that body will depend mainly, however, on the action of a republican caucus to be held early in the week.

The greater portion of the time of the house during the coming week will be occupied with the consideration of appropriation bills. When the diplomatic appropriation bill is passed Mr. Farquhar will make an effort to have the subsidy shipping bill disposed of, and two days will probably be allowed for consideration of this bill. The legislative appropriation bill will then be taken up, and its consideration will consume the remainder of the week.

The Dead Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The president has recalled the invitations to the army and navy reception to-morrow, to Mrs. Harrison's reception on the 7th prox., and the public reception on the 10th prox. It is understood that other dates for these events will be announced hereafter.

The president has conferred with Attorney General Miller and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleson in regard to his powers under the statute in making a temporary provision for the vacancy. The conclusion was reached that in case of death of the head of the department next in rank or official station could act, for a period of ten days from the time of death and no longer.

A meeting of the Minnesota senators and representatives and citizens of Minnesota residing in Washington was held, at which appropriate action respecting the death of Secretary Windom was taken. Highly eulogistic resolutions were adopted and providing that the delegation in congress and citizens of Minnesota, resident or sojourning in Washington will in a body attend the funeral.

The Treasury Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—In pointing out the impossibility of securing anyone to succeed Secretary Windom from a distance within ten days, the Post to-day says: "The president opens wide the door for speculation and to those who read between the lines his determination to place John N. New of Indiana, now consul general at London, at the head of the treasury department seems apparent. It will be remembered that Mr. New was very desirous of entering the cabinet, and it was thought at one time that he had the treasury in his grasp. Since he has been in London he has been in correspondence with Secretary Windom and the president on financial matters, and his qualifications are such as to admit of no doubt regarding his ability to fill the position. That Indiana has already one cabinet officer would not, in all probability, deter the president from appointing his friend to the vacant secretaryship."

Senator Spooner, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy, in conversation on the subject said: "I am not of the financial training to permit me conscientiously to accept the treasury portfolio. The president would not think of offering it to me, and if he did I would not accept. Please stop this nonsense and gossip, if you can, about my going into a cabinet position."

Senator Aldrich says that there is no reason why his name should be used, that he will not be tendered the portfolio and if he should be, he could not accept it.

The Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Judge Lambert Tree, ex-minister to Belgium, is at the Arlington. He is the democratic member of the international monetary conference, which will convene in Washington on February 4. Hon. William A. Russell of Massachusetts and ex-Senator Hill of Colorado are his colleagues representing the United States. From the Latin-American countries will be about eighteen delegates. The conference is an outcome of the Pan-American Congress, and one of the chief subjects is to agree upon a coin that will be of once value in all the Americas.

A canned fruit trust has been formed in California.

The Arkansas senate expunged from its minutes the resolution congratulating the farmers alliance of Kansas upon its victory over Ingalls.

The French committee on pardons has pronounced in favor of commuting Strangler Eyraud's sentence to imprisonment for life.

Chilian rebels have occupied the city of La Serena.

One hundred lives have been lost by floods in Massowah.