power, and report from time to time as may seem best; and in accordance with said article, town and range, and by the authority in me vested as squatter governor, I do hereby announce said committees:

Who will care for mother now?—John M. Thayer, chairman; William Leese, A. V. Cole.

On secret caucuses—J. M. Caldwell, chairman; David Butler, E. F. Warren.

Contests—John D. Howe, chairman; Walter Lamb, J. Burrows.

State of the Union—James E. Boyd, chairman; John H. Powers, L. D. Richards, Dr. Payne.

Hair Restorer—E. S. Dundy, chairman; Ben S. Baker, John C. Watson.

Indian Affairs—General Colby, chairman; T. H. Tibbles, Bright Eyes.

Military Affairs—E. J. Murfin, chairman; C. J. Dillworth, W. A. McKeighan.

Constitutional Laws—George D. Mickle-john, chairman; Elder of Clay and the orator from Knox county.

Oil Rooms—Paul Van Der Voort, chairman; Pat O'Hawes, John Sahler.

Hide and Go Seek—C. H. Van Wyck, chairman; J. Burrows, David Butler.

These are the standing committees who will report at the joint conventions of both houses—time and place to be made known hereafter. Tom Cooke is made sergeant-at-arms, who will muster in a sufficient force to keep order during the joint convention. Said police will be uniformed in citizen's clothes, with the ornamental star on left breast.

The sergeant-at-arms will also conduct himself as one inferior to the powers that made him and communicate, in a quiet way, to the presiding officer where further instructions are needed. J. W. PEARMAN,
Governor of Third House.

By order of the governor,
JOHN B. FURAY,
Secretary of State.

### Legislative Notes.

Governor Boyd left this evening to pass Sunday in Omaha.

Captain Rhoades came into Governor Boyd's office this morning and acknowledged that official as his superior officer.

The happy outcome of the squabble in the joint convention is largely due to that prince of parliamentarians, John C. Watson.

Mr. Modle of Red Willow, who introduced the resolution to appoint eleven more pages, says he did so merely to oblige a friend.

Judge J. G. Higgins, Governor Boyd's private secretary, is a resident of Grand Island, and, as is well known, was the candidate for attorney general on the democratic ticket.

Church Howe gave notice that he had joined forces with the independents on the line of economy and reform and was opposed to appointing any supernumerary employes.

On motion of White of Cass, the house has decided not to pay any employes except the journal clerk for Sundays, or for any day that the legislature is not actually in session.

Mr. Fairchild, a leading independent of Antelope county, says the reason why the independents in the legislature stick together so well is because they are nearly all old soldiers.

The independents in the house are making an excellent record in favor of economy and reform in the matter of employes. The law limits the total number to seventy-five, and it is not likely that the number will reach the limit.

Frank White of Cass is an invaluable member. Every resolution looking to the appointment of supernumerary employes is met by the gentleman from Cass with a motion that it be laid on the table and a demand for a roll call on the question.

The efforts of a few of the leading independents to induce Speaker Elder to resign was anything but a brilliant success. The republicans and democrats believe that the speaker is an honest and fair-minded man, and will stand by him to the end.

The house has elected an excellent clerical force. With Mr. Eric Johnson chief clerk, W. C. Holden, A. H. Bigelow and M. M. Hallock assistants, and George M. Kane typewriter, the business of the house will be handled with neatness and dispatch.

"Order!" "Order!" is frequently heard all over the house, and especially from the independents. One assistant sergeant-at-arms even went so far as to make a speech to the crowd in the lobby, and the speaker endeavored in vain to call him to order.

The plain intimation of the supreme court, that unless the speaker of the house proceeded in accordance with the constitution to count the vote and publish the result every law the legislature might pass would be null and void, was the clinching argument in favor of obeying the mandamus.

"Get out of here," said a punny looking militiaman yesterday in the state house to the stalwart Captain O'Donhue of Omaha. The captain looked at the tin soldier a moment contemptuously, and then said: "Sonny, I have as much right here as you have, and if you give me another saucy word I will put you in my pocket and carry you off."

An old German farmer named Henry Grossman who lives three miles from Cheney came to Governor Boyd today and told how his sixteen-year-old boy Freddie had been taken away with the militia against his will to fight the Indians. The old man declared that he had never consented to his boy joining the militia. Governor Boyd kindly listened to the old man's story and referred the case to Adjutant General Vifquain. The adjutant general is investigating the case.

Patrick Ford has given up the job of "coaching" Speaker Elder, and his mantle has fallen upon Hon. John C. Watson of Otoe. When the concurrent resolution fixing a time for hearing the contest cases was introduced and read the first time no one seemed to know what to do with it, until Watson arose and laid down the rules of procedure. Speaker Elder listened with breathless interest, and with a sigh of relief hastened to adopt the suggestions of the gentleman from Otoe.

## IT WILL REVIVE.

### How a Member of the Harvester Trust Looks at the Future.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One of the members of the late harvester trust said today that he was very sure that another organization of a similar nature would be formed before long.

"It is a notorious fact," said he, "that for a long time previous to the formation of the trust, none of the individual concerns made money as they did in the old days when competition was so keen and agricultural implements were not so perfect in construction as in this day. Every one was grumbling, for expenses were exceedingly high. Then came some bright mind who suggested a trust and a consequent lessening of expenses with the the hope of better days to come with better prices. And then came the collapse of this trust, because, as is said—and is true in the main—it could not evade responsibility to the law. Business for the trust under the conditions of formation was impossible. No one would have dreamed of paying for goods received from a company illegally formed, and if the company went to law about the matter they would be their own accusers. This was the chief cause of the dissolution. Now we are where we were before—cutting prices and maligning each other. If we want to make money we must pool issues, but you may rest assured that, if the conjunction is ever again effected, it will stand the test of the laws in every state where the combination may do business. In unity there is strength, you know, divided, we must go to the wall. For these reasons, I say the trust will be revived."

### Opposed to High Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The sub-committee of the house world's fair committee came to an agreement today which will be reported to the full committee Tuesday. The report will recommend, in part, that no high salaries be paid to the world's fair officers, and that the number of employes be curtailed as far as possible. It will, it is understood, dwell upon the advisability of having the management of the fair in the hands of the local directors, with as little interference as possible from the national commission.

### A Railroad Accident in Scotland.

EDINBURG, Jan. 10.—There was a dangerous railroad panic this morning at Mussellburgh, about six miles from this city. A passenger train took the wrong switch and was derailed. While the train was still in motion a number of women and children sprang shrieking out of the railway carriages, causing others to follow. A great number of people were seriously injured.

### Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The City of Chicago and the Etruria, from Liverpool.

# MET DEATH IN THE STORM.

## An Old Tramp While Intoxicated Wanders to Death.

## AN UNEXPECTED FAILURE IN BROKEN BOW.

### The Proprietor of Several Stores Goes Under—Red Cloud Affairs—Norden Alarmed Over the Indians.

SIDNEY, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—During the heavy snow storm last night Jimmy Hughes, an old timer, wandered aimlessly, while intoxicated, into a snowbank to sleep. This morning he was found frozen to death.

### A Broken Bow Failure.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The store of W. H. Kiline of this city was closed by the sheriff this morning. He has the largest retail merchandise stock in this city and his liabilities are about $30,000. He conducts two stores and his failure is due to crop failure in this county and the present depression. He has turned over all of his property for the benefit of creditors.

### A Great Storm.

GERING, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A lively snow storm and blizzard is raging, and snow has been coming down for twelve hours steadily. It is hailed as a godsend in the light of next season's crop, but may cause more suffering among humanity and stock than the unprecedented warm winter thus far.

### The Talmage Donation.

TALMAGE, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A recent donation of $14 by the Masons of this city swells the amount donated by Talmage to western sufferers to $184, besides clothing and provisions.

### A New Farmers' Organization.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A new agricultural society, similar to the farmers' alliance, has been organized by a convention of influential farmers at Fairbury, Ill. It concludes the Ninth congressional district only. The new venture will be known as the farmers' organization of the Ninth congressional district of Illinois, and the object is to promote the financial, moral, social, educational and other interests of the farmers throughout the district. The various counties will have separate societies, and each township in the counties also. Every township will be thoroughly organized by an executive committee of the most influential farmers, and it is thought the new move, when in full blast, will be quite a power in politics, as that is one of the objects. Its organizers are somewhat dissatisfied with the farmers' alliance and farmers' mutual benefit association. The extension of the new order over the whole state is expected to follow before long, as there are already reports of dissensions in the old orders.

### G. A. R. Installations.

George Crook post, No. 262, held their annual installation of officers last night in Goodrich hall. There was a large attendance and the occasion was one of exceptional interest. Charles E. Burmeister performed the important duties of the installing officer. Following are the officers installed: George E. Bonner, commander; B. R. Ball, senior vice commander; J. B. West, junior vice commander; A. K. Rhodes, quartermaster; S. K. Spaulding, sergeant; L. F. McGinn, officer of the day; J. L. Hull, officer of the guard; D. O. Clements, sergeant major; Frank Miller, adjutant; Charles Kohn, quartermaster sergeant.

The Ladies' Relief corps of George Crook post, No. 88, also installed officers. The following ladies were placed in the positions of honor and authority in the post: President, Mrs. ANNA E. ASKWITH; senior vice, Mrs. Anna Yule; junior vice, Mrs. Amelia E. Drake; treasurer, Mrs. Sophia L. Bennett; secretary, Miss Nellie Askwith; chaplain, Mrs. E. A. Hull; conductor, Miss Mamie F. Muthall; assistant conductor, Miss Nellie Clement; guard, Mrs. Mary R. Reese; assistant guard, Mrs. Addie M. Rhodes.

The installing officer was Mrs. Miriam E. West, the retiring president.

After the installation ceremonies were over the two posts enjoyed some excellent music, both instrumental and vocal, and then adjourned to the dining room, where the ladies of the relief corps served an excellent supper.

### National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The ballot box committee will report next week. It is understood that all the members will concur, although some append individual views on different matters.

Flower of New York today introduced in the house a long preamble and resolution with reference to the Indian troubles in the west, reciting General Miles' statements that the Indians were starved into revolt, charges of mismanagement of the Indian bureau, etc., and providing for a committee of five to investigate.

Mrs. Harrison held her first public reception of the season this afternoon, and there were many callers.

### Those Caroline Island Indignities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Blaine has taken up with the Spanish minister the matter of the alleged indignities offered American missionaries on the Island of Ponapi. Captain Taylor of the United States steamship alliance, has returned from the Caroline islands, in an official report confirms in all important details the treatment alleged to have been imposed upon the missionaries. Secretary Blaine will see that the treaty stipulations between Spain and the United States in regard to these islands are observed in the future and demand reparation for a violation of the treaty if after investigation it is shown to have been violated.

### The Interstate Ball League.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Spink, editor of the Sporting News of this city, at the request of several ball clubs of the old Interstate league, has called a meeting of that organization, to be held at Burlington, Ia., January 17. Favorable answers were received from Burlington, Quincy, Evansville, Terre Haute, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Rockford, Freeport, Peoria, Dubuque and Keokuk, all of which promised to send delegates to the meeting.

### Disastrous Battle in Senegal.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Advices from St. Louis, the chief town of Senegal, bring news that French troops, under command of Archinard, carried by assault the fortress of Niora, belonging to Sultan Anemdos. During the battle 400 natives were killed or wounded, and of the 8,000 natives engaged on the French side fifty-one native soldiers were killed and several dangerously wounded.

### Terrible Destitution in Ireland.

CORK, Jan. 10.—The state of destitution into which the poor people of some portions of Ireland are plunged can be judged by the fact that today representatives of over one hundred families living in the Cloyne district waited upon the board of guardians and earnestly begged for assistance. They stated that for some time past they had been living almost entirely upon turnips.

### A Demand for Reparation.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions after obtaining full particulars of the indignities practiced upon its missionaries by Spainards at Ponape, Caroline islands, has laid the case before Secretary Blaine with a demand for reparation.

### Kansas Farmers Satisfied.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 10.—The farmers are more than satisfied with the outlook for wheat throughout the state. The freezing weather and heavy snow fall has effectually disposed of the Hessian fly.

### Murderer Padlewski Captured.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—News has been received that Padlewski, the Polish Nihilist and alleged murderer of the Russian chief of the secret police General Seliverskoff, has been captured while in hiding at Olot, on the Fluvia.

## SONS OF OMAHA.

### Their Third Banquet at the Rooms of the Omaha Club.

The young man who was born in Omaha was in his element last night; in fact, there were several of them. While the young men of Omaha are always proud of their birthplace, those who first opened their eyes in this city were doubly proud when they entered the rooms of the Omaha club last night. The occasion was the third annual banquet of the association known as the "Sons of Omaha."

Two years ago Dr. George L. Miller, who takes great pride in being known as the godfather of the association, prepared an elegant banquet and sent out invitations to all of the young men who were born in Omaha. Thirty responded, and as toasts were drank to the host it was decided to create a permanent organization. The movement took root and the organization became popular.

One year ago, in honor of the date of the birth of the association, the boys gave an elegant banquet, with a much larger attendance than upon the former occasion.

Last night the third banquet was a grand success, and the Omaha club rooms presented a brilliant scene as forty young men in full evening dress moved through the large rooms and halls of the club apartments.

Just before 8 o'clock Dr. Miller was observed in one of the parlors and was greeted with hearty applause. A few moments later he was escorted to the main corridor, where he said:

"Young men, sons of Omaha, I am glad to meet you tonight, and when you understand that I came from a bed of sickness to greet you you will excuse me from remaining to participate with you in your festivities. I am happy to see you, and I am glad to see such a deep interest taken in this association, which in time must grow and become a mighty factor in the welfare and prosperity of Omaha. I am not here tonight for the purpose of making a speech, as my health will not permit, but I give you my hearty greetings and most sincerely hope that this organization will grow and achieve great results.

"Boys, you must remember that this organization is not for a day, nor for a year, but it is for a series of years, and realizing this I bid you good-night, hoping to meet you at many of your future annual banquets.

Again the doctor was loudly applauded, and as he left the room the announcement was made that the banquet was ready and the young men filed into the dining room, where forty covers were laid. The dining room was beautifully decorated, wreaths of flowers hanging from the chandeliers and bouquets of cut flowers ornamented the table. The menu was elaborate, consisting of several courses.

Robert W. Patrick occupied the head of the table and as president of the club and toastmaster of the evening presided in a manner that made many of the boys turn green with envy.

Will Koenig responded to the toast "Omaha" and referred to a banquet that was given during the early days in Omaha, when all the ladies that could be mustered were nine. He dwelt at some length upon the growth of the city and informed the club that 1858 was the most memorable year of the century, as that chronicled the date of the birth of the president of the club.

C. Will Hamilton, in responding to the toast, "The Married Men of the Club," said:

"Yesterday, while enjoying the quiet which my retreat down stairs affords, who should break in upon my rest but our president, and without one word of apology he delivered this command, 'William, you must speak at the banquet tomorrow evening.' I entered a mild protest, 'But I am a married man—' and was going to add, 'and therefore must be discreet,' but he interrupted me. 'Very well,' said he, and it seemed to me with almost fiendish glee, 'you will speak upon married men.' And, after jotting down something in a mysterious little note book, he vanished. (I was going to say, 'into thin air,' but one glance at our worthy president will convince you that that is an impossibility).

"Well, here I am, and I suppose I must champion those 'married men.' Why fate should play such a prank on me is a mystery. There are friends Sutphen and Hitchcock, both old and tried veterans. Then there is friend McCormick, whom we may call a new recruit. As for myself, I will only say I'm married, and I wish more of you were in the same fix.

"Gentlemen, my ideas of married men have changed somewhat since the time when I was 'one of the boys.' I now have decidedly more respect for married men. I begin to believe an unmarried man is incomplete. A single man's ideas, to say the best, must of necessity be narrow. It is only after a man has passed through the fire of matrimony that you can say he is pure gold. After marriage a thousand and one little responsibilities crowd upon him and he must take broader views of life. (To-be-sure I have only one little responsibility, but some of our friends have more, and I am speaking for them as well as myself.)

"The unmarried man is a blank, a cipher, until a warm little heart drops into his life, when straightway a transformation takes place and a structure more wonderful, more beautiful than the most perfect crystal, takes shape. The structure of his home.

"Then to our sweethearts and wives, for our wives shall always remain our sweethearts, lets drink a bumper."

The toast, "The Ladies," was handled in a masterly manner by Will Doane. He appreciated the honor of responding to the toast, and regarded the ladies of Omaha the most beautiful, intellectual and cultured in the world. He thought no one appreciated the ladies more than he, for what would Omaha be without the ladies; what would the stores be without the ladies, and what would the sons of Omaha be without their wives and sweethearts, the ladies.

G. M. Hitchcock spoke upon the political situation, referring to the fact of Nebraska having three governors. "This," said he, "beats the record; in fact, it beats the circulation of the city dailies." He thought that every man in the city, and particularly the sons of Omaha, should take a hand in politics.

Will I. Poppleton was called upon, but simply responded, "I pass." This captured the assemblage, and as Mr. Poppleton resumed his seat he was greeted with cheers.

Volunteer speeches were made by Curtis Turner, Arthur Smith, Victor Caldwell and others. At midnight the banquet was closed and it has now become a matter of history.

Among those present were the following well known gentlemen: Joseph Frenzer, W. Hoagland, C. Beindorff, J. H. Livesey, Curtis Turner, R. W. Patrick, J. E. Patrick, W. S. Poppleton, W. G. Doane, William Koenig, John Frenzer, Arthur Metz, L. Kuhnes, Paul Kuhnes, Fred Metz, Charles Sutphen, Clark Redick, Chat Redick, C. Will Hamilton, Frank Hamilton, G. M. Hitchcock, H. V. Berkley, G. S. Rodgers, Arthur Guion, Dr. Miller, W. Rogers, P. Deering, E. O. Sherwood, William Kennedy, W. B. Caldwell, H. S. McCormick, J. McCormick, A. Cahn, Frank Parmelee, Abe Read, Martin Cahn, Clinton Briggs, Arthur Smyth, Herb Rogers.

### Desperate Thieves Resist Arrest.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Jan. 10.—Five members of a band of horse thieves were arrested near this city. While the sheriff was trying to capture two others in another part of the county, they fired on him, shooting him in the leg. One of the thieves was wounded, but both escaped. A posse has been organized to capture them.

### Murder and Attempted Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—J. J. Barnett last night shot and killed Margaret Castine, a woman with whom he has been living, and then attempted suicide. His wounds are thought to be fatal.

### The Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Judge Pratt has vacated the order appointing a receiver for the sugar trust and directed that the affairs of the trust be handed over to the reorganization committee.

### Collision in the Channel.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The steamer Middleboro and an unknown brig collided last night in the middle channel. It is believed the bark went down soon after the accident with all hands.

### Chicago Steamfitters Return to Work.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—About one thousand steamfitters who had been on a strike for some time in this city, returned to work today. They returned unconditionally.

# JAY GOULD ON THE BRIDGE.

## He is Perfectly Satisfied but Respects the Courts.

## THE PRESIDENTS IN NEW YORK.

### They Make a Great Many Resolutions with no Decision—Trouble About the Commissions—The Old Programme.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Jay Gould was seen by your correspondent late this afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the advisory board of the Western Traffic association. He said: "I am perfectly satisfied with the way everything is going. As for the Omaha bridge question there is nothing to be said or done at present, as the matter is in the hands of the courts and we must await their decision on the injunction obtained yesterday by the Rock Island restraining the Missouri Pacific from interfering with the traffic over the bridge."

"How much truth is there to the rumor that you had obtained control of the Santa Fe road by purchasing the holding of Baring Brothers or any other stock?" was asked.

"None whatever. You newspaper men know or seem to know more about that than I do. R. R. Cable said, as you know, the Rock Island obtained an injunction against the Missouri Pacific, and we feel confident of the result. We mean to get all there is out of it and there is no truth in the talk about a compromise. We are going to enforce the contract for all it is worth and I don't care how strong you put it. We don't believe any man or set of men have the right to abrogate a contract."

C. P. Huntington said the Omaha bridge question was in abeyance for the present. He did not believe there was any foundation for the story that Gould had secured control of the Santa Fe. At the adjourned meeting of the advisory board of the Western Traffic association at the Windsor today, these officers were elected. President Roswell Miller; finance committee, Marvin Hughitt, Chicago & Northwestern; Jay Gould, Missouri Pacific; R. R. Cable, Chicago & Rock Island; Thomas F. Oakes, Union Pacific, and Allen Manvell, Santa Fe.

At Monday's meeting four commissioners will be elected. The constitution and by-laws of the new association were adopted with little discussion and general harmony prevailed throughout the meeting.

### All About Commissions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Railroad officials, now in the city, are divided in their opinions as to the new anti-commission paying agreement. Some are inclined to think it means that the fight of three years ago against the commission paying roads when "circular A" was issued and the tickets of the Alton and Wisconsin Central were turned to the wall, because they persisted in paying commissions, is to be renewed and that the action taken, means that no western road can pay commissions to the agents of eastern connections for business ticketed over its lines. Others take a more restricted view and hold that the intention of the committee is merely to stop the payment of commissions by lines in either of the associations, represented on the committee. Just what the western roads will do in the matter no one is able to tell. Each road will have to act for itself in the premises. None of them will believe that the payment of commissions can be abolished and, therefore, none of them are willing to come out squarely and say that it is opposed to their payment. They fear that if they did so the agents of eastern roads, in ticketing passengers to points in the west would send them over lines that were believed to be favorable to the payment of commissions. One general passenger agent, today, in speaking of this subject, said:

"Just such agreements have been arrived at, time and again, but they are never kept three monts at a time. The trouble is that if commissions are abolished the roads will secretly begin paying salaries to agents who favor their lines, or they will find other means of remunerating them. They will tell the eastern agent to keep tab of all business he gives the road and as soon as the agreement is broken, which it will surely be. He will be taken care of. There are a thousand and one ways of getting round any such agreement. It has always been found impossible to enforce them, and in my opinion it always will be."

### The Railroad Presidents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The conference of railroad presidents was resumed this morning. The reports of the general and subcommittees were presented. At 12:45 o'clock the advisory board adjourned until 2:30 o'clock. Miller, the chairman, said the board had not yet reached the report of the committee on organization and by-laws. After recess the board will probably remain in session the greater part of the afternoon. Until final adjournment nothing of the action of the board on the report of the committee will be made public.

A 5 o'clock this afternoon the meeting adjourned until Monday morning. Chairman Miller announced that the advisory board has decided upon an agreement and elected officers for one year, as follows: President, Roswell Miller; finance committee, Messrs. Hurhitt, Gould, Cable, Oakes and Manvel. At Monday's meeting the five commissioners who will compose the arbitration board will be selected. Everything done at the meeting was unanimous Miller said. The agreement, which is quite lenghty, begins by rehersing the preliminary agreement adopted at the December meeting. The statement is made that those resolutions have been formally ratified by the respective boards of directors and companies represented, and, in order to carry out design and fundamental principles of agreement, the following bylaws are agreed to. These bylaws provide in substance:

The name of the association shall be the Western Traffic association. The affairs of the association will be under the management of an advisory board, composed of the president and one member of the board of directors of each company. The boards shall have power to establish and maintain uniform rates between competitive points and decide all questions of common interest. It shall also have charge, through properly constituted representatives of all outside agencies, for the securing of traffic at competitive points. The rates established and the policy adopted by the board shall continue in force and be binding upon all companies until altered by subsequent action of the board. A vote of at least four-fifths of the members shall be necessary to make the action binding upon all. No company shall withdraw from the association except after ninety days' written notice by resolution to the board of directors of every other member with the proviso that the association shall continue at least six months from January 1, 1891. The business to be covered shall be all state and interstate traffic, both freight and passenger, which is competitive between any two or more members of the association, having its origin or destination in Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the peninsular of Michigan, or any state or territory west of the Mississippi river except business passing between points north of the Ohio river and points south thereof, both of which are east of the Mississippi river. Business to or from the republic of Mexico via the Rio Grande crossing shall be included. Provided, that business to and from trans-Pacific points is excluded, the association having control of the routing of the same east of the Missouri river. The advisory board shall meet quarterly, in January and July, in New York, and in April and October in Chicago. In order to meet the competition of lines outside of the association, the commissioners shall, on the application of any member, make such immediate temporary changes in rates, divisions, rules and regulations affecting any one or more interested lines as the commissioners may deem necessary or expedient, first notifying all interested parties, and they shall at once convene the rate committee of the interested lines for further consideration of and action in the matter.

### Agreeable to Western Roads.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Private advices received in Chicago from the New York railroad meeting are to the effect that a warm discussion has been in progress over the question of where the headquarters of the new association will be located. The scheme of the eastern men to establish them in New York was finally defeated, and it was decided to make Chicago the headquarters and hold every alternate meeting of the advisory board in New York. So far as the agreement has been outlined it is generally pronounced by railroad men as one that all western roads can subscribe to.

### One Cent Does Not Go.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Michigan lines have concluded to appeal to the United States supreme court against the decision of the Michigan supreme court, declaring constitutional Michigan's 2 cents a mile passenger law. The basis of the argument will be that 2 cents a mile is a non-paying rate and that the supreme court has already decided in the Minnesota granger cases that such an act means confiscations of property and is therefore illegal.

### Will Investigate the Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Anderson of Kansas introduced in the house today a resolution calling on the interstate commerce commission to investigate and report to congress any information it may be able to secure with reference to the western railroad agreement which is now being formulated in New York city. It provides, among other things, that the committee shall ascertain whether any form of agreement has been entered into by any of the companies to make territorial division of railway business; whether any pooling agreement has been entered into; also whether, if such combination exists, the people have any effective safeguard against exorbitant charges, and whether the United States possesses the power to secure the enforcement of the law and punishment for conspiracy, and if not, what further legislation is necessary.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

### Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The report of the committee on foreign relations on the Nicaragua canal bill, presented by Sherman in the senate this morning, recites the importance of the canal project; treats in detail of the history of past negotiations on the subject and maintains that the proceedings of Great Britain at Blaize, on the Mosquito coast, discharged the United States from its engagement with Great Britain in 1850 to refrain from exercising control of any part of Central America. The report says the work of the private corporation on the canal has advanced with great rapidity, that the total cost of the project will be but one-third more than the Welland canal, and that it will be completed within six years. The full cost of the work is set down at $100,000,000. The committee feels that to secure this amount of money the company will be obliged to sell bonds at a large discount, consequently it will be necessary to impose a heavy commission on shipping, and as the canal would really constitute a part of the coast line of the United States this burden should be largely borne by the American people. Therefore the committee believes it would be the part of economy, aside from considerations of national policy, for the United States to guarantee the bonds of the company to the amount of $100,000,000 so they may be sold at par, with the result of reducing first, the actual expenditures of the company and, second, the tolls, which would otherwise amount to $12,500,000 annually. In its present form the bill meets the objections raised by President Cleveland to the treaty negotiated in 1884, and it does not commit the United States to a defense of the territorial integrity of the Central American states.

In conclusion the report, which is unanimous, says: "It is believed by your committee that the United States will not be called upon to pay any portion of the principal or interest of the bonds, but that the work itself will amply repay all its costs and yield its benefits not only to the people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but the civilized world. If it appears at any time that the interests of the United States are in jeopardy from any cause it can purchase a majority of the stock and become the controlling owner of the canal by paying its own bonds to an equal amount, and the property, tolls, income and profits of the canal will be ample security against the obligation it assumes."

The bill reported provides that the capital stock of the company shall be limited to $100,000,000, and to complete the canal the company is authorized to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding the capital stock, dated January 1, 1891, and payable January 1, 1911, with interest at 3 per cent, payable quarterly. The bonds are to be secured on first mortgage on all the property of the company. The bonds are to be deposited in the United States treasury and issued to the company only as the work on the canal progresses. The bonds are to bear the guarantee of the United States for the principal and interest as it accrues and the company is to issue no other bonds. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to pay the interest on the bonds as they become due, if not paid by the company, and an indefinite appropriation for the purpose is embodied in the bill. If the company fails to pay the interest as it falls due and upon payment thereof by the United States the company is required to repay to the United States the amount paid, with interest annually, at 4 per cent, until paid. The stock is to be issued as follows: First—The amount of stock which, with the amount of bonds at par value, to be issued by the canal company for expenditures prior to January 1, 1891, shall make an aggregate of $7,000,000, may be retained by the stockholders and be non-assessible. Second—The amount of shares stipulated to be delivered to Nicaragua and Costa Rica according to their concessions. Third—Seventy million dollars of shares to be held in the treasury as a pledge to the United States for the repayment on demand of any sum paid under its guarantee, with interest on the sums so paid at the rate of 4 per cent, and the secretary of the treasury, on behalf of the United States, may at his discretion vote such stock in person or by proxy at any stockholders' meeting, and the United States shall at any time before the maturity of the bonds have an option at the discretion of congress to purchase at par value all or any part of the stock so hypothecated. The United States may apply in payment for such stock the sums paid under the guarantee and the remainder of the purchase price of the stock shall be applied either for the redemption of the bonds or for the sinking fund. Fourth. The residue of the stock shall be issued by the canal company only after it shall be subscribed for, and it shall only be offered for subscription when, in the opinion of the president of the United States, the proceeds of the installments of the mortgage bonds shall be insufficient to meet the current rqirements of the company. The original act of incorporation is to be amended so that six of the fifteen directors of the company shall be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate. These government directors are not to be stockholders, and are to report direct to the president.

### Cheaper for Passengers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Chairman Finley has authorized the Atchison to reduce the passenger rate to $6.50 from Chicago to St. Louis, the present rate being $7.50. It will be remembered that several weeks ago Chairman Finley authorized a reduction in the rates from St. Louis to Chicago to $5.50, on account of the alleged cut rates by the Jacksonville Southeastern, the St. Louis connection of the Atchison. This afternoon the Atchison charged the Wabash and Alton with Manipulating rates to St. Louis and Chairman Finley authorized the reduction in the rate, holding the proof to be conclusive against the Wabash. The Atchison also brought charges of excessive commission paying against the Rock Island and will push the case next week.

### As to Chicago's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The house committee on public buildings and grounds today granted a hearing to the Chicago representatives in the house on the bill appropriating $11,000,000 for the erection of a new public building on the site of the present government building.

Read Morse's adv. on page 9.

# ARID LANDS WILL BE CEDED.

## A Proposition to Turn Them Over to States and Territories.

## FAVORABLE ACTION TO BE RECOMMENDED.

### Some of the Radical Silver Men in the Senate Make a Definite Offer to Compromise on Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.

The select committee of the house on irrigation of arid lands will soon make a favorable report upon the bill of Mr. Vandever of California, ceding the arid lands to the states and territory wherein they are situated, providing for their irrigation and the protection of forest and pasturage lands. The intention of the bill is to turn over all the arid lands to the states and territories to be disposed of in the interest of making them arable. It is believed that the state and territorial governments can better handle the irrigation question than the federal government and that if the arid lands are turned over to the control of the state and territorial governments the millions of acres of arid lands will be made tillable. The bill provides for the survey and platting of the irrigation districts and in such a manner that each district will consist of a basin for the collection, storage and distribution of water to be used for irrigation and the ascertainment of the location and aggregate of arid lands, so that they may be turned over to the states and territories to be disposed of in any way to improve them. There is ample provision made against the lands falling into the hands of corporations or speculators. A minority report will be made against the bill by Mr. Herbert of Alabama, who appears to be the only opponent of the proposition.

THE SILVER COMPROMISE.

A definite proposition toward a compromise on free coinage has been made by some of the radical silver men in the senate. It is that there be unlimited free coinage for American silver and some character of seigniorage upon foreign silver, probably enough to cover the difference between the market value of the bullion and its face value as coin. The seigniorage upon silver at present is about 80 cents on $1, or, in other words, the bullion value today is about 80 cents for a silver dollar upon a gold basis. The stamp of the federal government makes it worth, however, $1 in gold. It is understood that Senator Plumb advocates this proposition and will submit it as an amendment when the finance bill comes to a vote on Wednesday next. He hopes to secure its acceptance in advance by affirmative action in caucus or a poll of the republican side of the chamber.

The proposition is regarded quite favorably by some of the most radical free coinage republicans, and there are prospects that it will be adopted. It is understood that such a feature would be reported to the house from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and it is very much desired that the finance bill be not killed by extreme action of the senate on the silver question.

WAS IT DISCOURTEOUS?

Of course there was talk in the senate today about "discourtesy towards senators" in connection with the nomination of ex-Senator N. P. Hill of Denver to be a member of the international monetary conference. That was to be expected. If senators had their way the presidency of the United States would simply be a clerkship and the president would make no appointments and take no step in any direction without first asking the permission of the senate. According to the guage of a great many of the senators the people have no rights which they are bound to respect. When President Harrison sent the nomination of ex-Senator Hill to the senate he had no thought of affronting any one. He knew that the nominee was a representative silver man and one well versed in financial matters generally—a man who was in every way fitted for the position, who had been strongly endorsed by representative republicans of Colorado and who, above all others, would do credit to the position. He was conscious of simply exercising in an honorable and intelligent way the duties devolving upon him, and inasmuch as the functions of the office are to be exercised wholly outside the state of Colorado and the appointment was one from at large, it did not occur to him that it was necessary or even proper from any point of view that he should suggest the name to either of the Colorado senators. The stories being circulated to the effect that it was a premeditated affront to the Colorado senators or anybody else is untrue and unworthy the utterance of anyone. An effort may be made to defeat the confirmation of the nomination of ex-Senator Hill and it may prove successful, but it will not alter the fact that the quarrels of certain men in Colorado should not be made the business of the president or that he should ask permission of a senator every time he is confronted with the exercise of his independent duty. The president knew nothing of the enmity existing between the nominee and the senators from Colorado and therefore could have had no feeling in the matter, but if he had known all about it and desired ever so much to please the senators, it was not his duty to consult them in regard to an appointment of this character. It begins to look as though this thing of "senatorial courtesy" was being carried entirely too far.

MANDERSON ON THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Senator Manderson was interviewed today on the Nebraska political fight. He said: "I have known Governor Boyd for twenty years, and in all that time I never heard and question as to his citizenship. If there had been a suspicion during the campaign that he was not naturalized the matter could have been speedily settled. He certainly had always voted and enjoyed the rights of citizenship. The situation is full of novel problems. The first question is whether the naturalization papers the father took out in 1880 are retroactive and carry their benefits back to the son. This is a judicial question, and I suppose the supreme court will speedily decide it and end the struggle. You may be sure, however, that all parties will acquiesce in the ruling of the court, for the fight is not a revolution."

"Is Governor Thayer's position characteristic of the man, or has he developed a new trait?"

"He is a man of pugnacity, but he fights for what he believes is right. He is not barricading himself in the executive office and surrounding himself with troops for the mere purpose of continuing in office. He believes that Governor Boyd is not his legal successor and he is simply standing up for what he believes is a constitutional right."

"What will happen if Boyd is declared not qualified?"

Senator Manderson thought a moment and replied: "I really cannot tell. Lieutenant Governor Majors may succeed to the governorship or Governor Thayer may continue to act. The latter will certainly be the case until some one else is installed."

AGRICULTURAL BILLS.

Senator Allison said to THE BEE correspondent today that he thought there would be action on some of the bills from the committee on agriculture as soon as the finance and election bills are out of the way. He has given notice in the senate that he will supplement the efforts of Senator Paddock in this direction. As Senator Paddock gave the same notice two weeks ago, there is evidently very strong pressure being brought to bear upon the senate to induce prompt consideration of these measures. The Paddock pure food and drug bill is the first on the calendar, having been favorably reported last session from the committee on agriculture. The Conger lard bill, which will undoubtedly be offered either as a substitute or an amendment to the pure food bill, passed the house last session and was reported from the senate committee without recommendation several weeks ago. Congress has been deluged with petitions for the passage of both measures, while each is strongly antagonized by the interests likely to be affected. The southern states are practically a unit against the lard bill on the ground that its operation by reason of the rigid restrictions placed upon the manufacture and sale of compound lard will destroy the cotton seed oil industry, this product being largely used in the compound lard factories. On the other hand, the hog raising states of the west are clamorous for the passage of the measure owing to the belief that its enforcement will raise the price of hogs.

IOWA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Iowa postmasters were today appointed as follows: Deer Creek, Worth county, N. Davidson, vice I. Hendrixson, removed; Manteno, Shelby county, G. Greenwood, vice C. Reed, removed; Wira, Washington county, J. H. Lewis, vice J. F. Hicks, removed;