OF ALL-ABSORBING INTEREST

Chilian Matters Discussed in the House of Representatives.

TOM REED CRITICISES THE NEW RULES

Breckinridge of Kentucky Asks for Information and Precipitates a Lengthy Argument-Kind Words for the President from Democrats.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.-The Chillan situation is the absorbing question of the hour and until the public mind is atlayed as to the probabilities of war, it is hardly likely that the people's representatives will settle down to the more sedate consideration of routine legislation. In the house today the feverish anxiety for the latest information was early manifested in the resolution of Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, calling upon the president for all additional dispatches not contained in his communication of vesterday; and while that resolution was finally referred to the committee on foreign affairs, it was only done after the assurance of the members of that committee that the resolution would be reported back without delay in case its adoption seemed necessary to secure all information at hand on the sub

Anxiously Desiring Light.

There was manifested throughout the entire discussion of this question in the house today an almost beseeching desire on the part of the members of the foreign affairs committee to retain within its jurisdiction control of the Chillan situation and exercise in an untrammeted manner all the prerogatives of that committee. On the other hand there was quite as plainly manifested the desire of the house in general to know all that diplomacy knows in the hour of the nation's crisis: and while the foreign affairs committee finally received the custody of the resolution the debate sufficed to give stern warning of the intention of the house to guard jealously all its prerogatives and be the supreme tribunal in the final consideration of the casus belli. Precedence rules and legislative formula got but little reverence from the members of the house regarding the situation, as it was deemed one of too great grav-Ity to warrant the wasting of a minute's time In deterential courtesy to the committee on foreign affairs.

Wanted All the Correspondence,

Marted All the Correspondence.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution, requesting the president to inform the house whether any answer had been received, either from Minister Egan or from the government of Chili, to the dispatch sent by the government of the United States to Chili January 21, and if so from whom such answer had been received and at what time and that he communicate to the house all correspondence communicate to the house all correspondence rbout the Chilian matter not sent to congress with the message heretofore sent in.

with the message heretofore sent in.

Mr. Herbert was recognized for five minutes in opposition to the adoption of Mr. Breckinridge's resolution. "We are in the midst of a very grave crisis," said he. "No one can say with absolute certainty that the situation is less grave today than it was yesterday. No one can say with absolute certainty that the dispatch which appeared this growing as an Associated Press disthis morning as an Associated Press dispatch from Santiago is true. There are cir-cumstances connected with that dispach, or at least there are features on the face of it which, in my opinion, render it very doubt-ful whether the despatch is true. Suppose that the dispatch is untrue, and that we pass now the resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky, what will be its neaning? I do not say that the gentleman imself intends to cast any such imputation but in my opinion the country will look at : resolution like that as imputing to the chief executive, in a matter of such great concern as his message of yesterday, bad faith to the country and bad faith to this house. Are we ready now to do that? An attempt to press this resolution to an immediate consideration also carries with it some imputation upon the committee on foreign affairs, to which this whole matter has been properly referred. Is not that committee competent to consider this whole question? I think we can trust that committee, and think, too, if there be anything in this resolution that it will keep for a few days. At a time when the 'ssues of peace or war are trembling in the balance let us be deliberate. Let us not now engage in a discussion in which there will be on the part of certain gentlemen an attack upon the president and, upon the part of others, a defense of the chief executive. Is this a time for the house to engage in a discussion on that line? Has the gentleman from Ken tucky or anybody else any reasons to give why a discussion of this kind, if proper at any time, ought to be precipitated now! I trust the house will not doir, but will let it go to the committee on foreign affairs, which must, under the rules, make a report within

Objected to by McCreary.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Creary of Ken-tucky, a member of the foreign affairs committee, "this house is confronted now with a grave and important question. The ques-tion was of sufficient importance for the president to send to this house yesterday a message accompanied with documents and diplomatic correspondence. This morning the committee on foreign affairs had a meet-ing. Therefore I have a right to assume that all proper dispatch has been made. I respect my friend from Kentuc'ty, who has offered this resolution, but I see no reason now for unreasonable haste in the management of question so important as this. If this reso-lution is referred to the committee on foreign affairs I have reason to believe that it will receive immediate and prompt consideration. We have not in the last few weeks een active in the house, according to what re see in the newspacers, but we have valted, sir, until the executive sent to this house a statement of the situation in Chili accompanied by correspondence. Is there any reason why this house should undertake, when there is a committee on foreign affairs appointed to look into these matters, to take charge of this matter and call for the addi-tional correspondence! If there is other cor-respondence it will come in due time. But it seems to me that the situation demands that gravity, that calmness, that deliberation of the case which will show that we are not now acting as partisans but acting as pa-triots. [Applause.] This resolution should be referred to the committee on foreign affairs. An early report will be made. No one can be injured by the delay. The country car, ot be injured; this simple question will not be injured by a reasonable delay in order that a committee of this house shall consider

Applause.

Could Be Trusted to the Committee. "It has been the usage of this house through different administrations," said Mr. Hitt of Illinois, also a member of the foreign affairs committee, "to confide questions that concern our relations with other countries to committee on foreign affairs, where every shade of opinion in the house is represented, and to have that committee, which always has been substantially nonpartisan and truly patriotic, as I have observed it since I was a nember of this house, in such relations with the executive that if the information of the gind desired by the gentleman from Ken-tucky in his resolution was to be obtained, it was accessible to your committee, and that committee represents most truly the sentiments—and the disposition and the wisnes of this house and you can trust it." [Applause.] Mr. Biount moved the previous question on his motion to refer the resolution to the com-mittee on foreign affairs, but finally yielded five minutes to Mr. Breckinridge, the author of the resolution

the resolution. Mr. Breckinridge was surprised that a resolution, which sought for nothing but in-formation, should have met the opposition it had. The resolution did not touch the merits of any controversy between Chili and the United States. It did not criticise anybody,

executive officer or minister, or any one con-nected with this transaction. It simply asked for light.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan inquired whether the gentleman thought that the president when he received the dispatch, would decline to communicate it to con

would decline to communicate it to congress.

"I think," replied Mr. Breckinridge, "that when the president of the United States receives this communication from the house he will not decline." [Applause on the democratic side.] "That is precisely the object of this resolution."

Referred to the Committee. Continuing, Mr. Breckinridge said that the gentlemen who had spoken had no sense of the gravity of the crisis now upon the country deeper than he had himself. It was because he feared that war might be forced when it was not necessary for the honor of

the American republic that he had offered the resolution. Mr. Blount of Georgia said there was no way for the house to guard against itself ex-cept by referring the resolution to the committee on foreign affairs. The power lay in congress, not in the president, to say whether or not war should be declared. The executive could not compel this body to do any-thing but what it willed, and therefore he trusted that the house would proceed with

deliberation and courage from the beginning to the end of this matter.

On motion of Mr. Blount the resolution was then referred to the committee on for-

eign affairs without objection. Debate on the New Rules.

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi now called up Mr. Catchings of Mississippi now called up the report of the committee on rules, con-taining the proposed new code of rules, gen-eral debate being limited to seven hours, Mr. Catchings made a brief explanation of the new code, stating that it was composed substantially of the rules governing the Fif-tieth congress, the modifications being in the interest of the dispatch of business and a re-trenchment of public expenditures.

Criticised by Reed.

Mr. Reed of Maine criticised the proposed rules and extolled the rules of the Fifty-first congress. As far as the introduction of bills was concerned, the proposed change would result in a consumption of the time of the house, an annoyance to members and exceeding irregularity. He sareastically congratulated the democratic party on taking a step forward in advocating a rule making it an order to call we for consideration a reconstruction. order to call up for consideration a report from the committee on rules, and pending the consideration the speaker may entertain one motion to adjourn; but after the result is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion. He was glad to know that it had ceased to be a tyranny for that commit-tee to present bills for the consideration of the house. But even this advantage was onesided. Under the proposed rules whenever the committee on rules wished to cut off filibustering it could do so; and it was right that it should. But the majority of the house should at all times have the same right. Under the rule the minority might rule, ex-cept where the committee on rules took the initiative. The minority was sacred when it had the committee on rules on its side, and it was of no account when the committee was opposed to it.

Raises His Voice for Free Coinage.

Mr. Lanham of Texas availed himself of Mr. Lanham of Texas availed himself of the wide scope given to general debate, to make an earnest but brief speech in favor of the free coinage of silver. If congress failed to pass a measure for free silver coinage popular condemnation could not be escaped and the responsibility for such failure could not be avoided. No threadbare excuse could be in outer before the head. be in order before the bar of public epinion. The demonetization of sliver had been covertly, if not fraudulently, accomplished

werly, if not fraudulently, accomplished against the interests of the people.

Mr. Bowers of California criticised the proposed rules. His people wanted some ap propriations for their harbors. If he understood the report of the committee aright, unless he could get a pull on the committee of rivers and harbors he "was not in it."

Laughter.]
Mr. Raynor of Maryland replied to Mr. Lanham of Texas. History, he said, had been read in vain; the cardinal doctrines of f it was believed that there was and logic in the proposition for free silver

Mr. Burrows of Michigan brought the de bate back to the subject under consideration and entered into a critical analysis of the roposed rules. Mr. Mills of Texas made a brief reply.

Mr. McKenna of Canfornia also addressed the house in criticism of the new code, and then the house adjourned until tomorrow. In the Senate.

The proceedings in the senate today were dull and uninteresting. Mr. Morrill, from the finance committee, reported back with a substitute the joint resolution to provide for an international bimetallic agreement,
Mr. Dawes, from the committee on Indian
affairs, reported back the house bill for the completion of the allotment of lands to the Chevenne and Arapahoe Indians. The bill

was passed and now goes to the president, Mr. George offered a resolution for the ap-pointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the causes of the present low price of cotton and of the depressed condition of agriculture in the cotton raising states. Re

A bill to amend the act granting right of way to the Hutchinson & Southern railway company through Indian Territory was taken from the table and passed. The senate bill, appropriating \$100,000 for

a public building at Leadville, Colo., was taken from the calendar and passed. The La Abra bill was taken up and dis-

CHILL'S REPLY HASN'T ARRIVED.

Blaine Says He Hasn't Seen It-Cabinet

Discusses the Situation. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26 .- The cabinet met promptly at 11:30 today and devoted nearly the entire session to the discussion of the Chilian controversy. Messrs, Elkins and Foster were not present.

While Secretary Blaine was walking from his house to the cabinet meeting this morning, he was asked if a reply to the presi-dent's ultimatum had been received from Chili, and he said that none had as yet been received as far as he was aware.

General Howard Talks About Troop New York, Jan. 26. - General O. O. Howard said: "At the present time probably not more than 10,000 troops of our regular not more than 10,000 troops of our regular army would be available, the others being required at the posts they now occupy to protect the people from local troubles, or foreign attacks; but the states would be speedily called upon by the president to furnish such a number of men as would give us a larger army than our opponents have. Every part of the country would have to furnish its quota, and a large and well organized army would soon be ready. There would be from a few states well drillad militia, but they would be unaccustomed to campaigning they would be unaccustomed to campaigning and to field service. At first we should have to suffer great loss of life, while operating to confine the enemy within as close limits as

Watching Work on Armor. BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 24.-Senator Hawley arrived in town and was driven immediately to the office of Mr. Fritz, the veteran superintendent of the Bethlehem Iron works. After going through the works he was closeted with Mr. Fritz for some hours. During the conference Mr. Hawiey, who is chairman of the senate military committee, in-quired particularly as to the progress being made in the ordnance works of the gun forgings and armor plates, and how long it would take for each to be completed in case of war. Senator Hawley collected a consid-erable amount of data which he will present to his committee when it shall next assemble in Washington.

More Guns Shipped West.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.-There shipped from the Watervillet gun factory vesterday to San Francisco three eight-inch breech loading steel guns, which are sup-posed to be for coast defense. Twelve more are ordered on short notice.

Constipation poisons the blood: DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure constipation. The cause removed, the disease is gone.

PEACE HOLDS GENTLE SWAY

War's Horrors Have Been Averted by Chili's Latest Action.

SHE IS NOW WILLING TO DO WHAT'S RIGHT

Confirmation of the Dispatch from Santiago That She Had Come Dawn from Her High Horse-Opinions from Promis-

nent Men-Notes on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26,-This govern ment today received a long message from Minister Egan, conveying an offer on the part of the Chilian government of the settlement of all existing difficulties with the United States. This message confirms in every particular the statements made in the exclusive Associated Press dispatch received from Santiago last evening, which was in offect that Chili had agreed to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta; to withdraw its request for the recall of Minister Egan, and to submit the Baltimore affair to the arbitration of some neutral nation, or to submit the matter to the decision of the United States supreme court. Mr. Egan states these propositions at greater length than the Press dispatch, but the exact additions cannot now be ascertained. There is reason to believe, however, that the Chilian government not only offers to withdraw the offensive note, but, in addition, offers to apologize for it. It also agrees to the position taken by the United States in regard to the right of asylum and the safe conduct of

refugees. Mr. Egan's dispatch was submitted to the cabinet at its meeting today. The entire question was discussed, and it is understood that a difference of opinion was developed as to the propriety of accepting the offer without modification so long as it related to the submission of the question of Chili's liability for the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore to arbitration of a neutral nation or to the decision of the supreme court. Without reaching a decision the meeting adjourned.

The president wil doubtless communicate Mr. Egan's dispatch to congress, but will probably not do so for several days, unless it is called for by the house or senate.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee. The senate committee on foreign relations held a short session this morning, but the meeting was mostly of an informal character and was devoted to a brief exchange of opin-

ion amongst the senators regarding the president's message and the accompanying correspondence on the Chilian affairs.

A member of the committee stated that no action was taken on the correspondence, and nothing of importance took place at the meeting whatever relative to the Chilian matter. The committee adjourned before the senate met, until tomorrow at 1 o'clock, in order to allow the members to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the message and to examine the correspondence, and particularly that portion of it relating to the testimony taken on the killing of the Baltimore sailors. It was deemed best by the committee not to

the Chilian government has given its answer to the president's ultimatum. Reluctant to Express an Opinion

consider the matter at any length or to take any decisive action one way or the other until it is settled beyond a peradventure that

While the senstors of the committee seen today were apparently disposed to accept the dispatch from Santiago, published this morn-ing, as entirely authentic, they were not willing, as entirely authority, ing to discuss the Chilian subject extensively until an authoritative statement had been received by the president to the effect that Chiti had complied with the demands of the United States. A member of the committee while declining to state the probable action that would be taken by the committee said that if a report were made by the committee it would probably be submitted with very

ittle delay.

The senators generally were disinclined to express any opinion until after the official express any opinion until after the omeial communication made by Chili to the State department is made public. "I would prefer," said Senator Dawes, "to wait until we get fuller information before giving any expression of opinion. We want to know how broad the concessions of Chili are, and how far she has conceded to the demands of our ultimatum.

Senator Cockrell was manifestly gratified that his constant predictions had been veri-fied. "I have always maintained," said he, "that it was simply foolishness to talk about war with Chili. Of course their proposition for arbitration will have to be accepted. It would be ridiculous for a nation of 65,000,000 people to make war on a little nation of 3,000,000 in a question of this kind, particularly when the smaller nation now proposes

Teller Has His Doubts.

Senator Teller thought that the position of Chili was still somewhat indefinite. "I do not see," he said, "that there is anything to arbitrate so far. It does not appear that Chili has yet said that she will make compensation, but merely suggests the reference of the whole Baltimore dispute to arbitra-tion. However, I have no doubt that they will say that they will pay whatever com-pensation is awarded. It is not a matter of vital importance to us how much the com-pensation is. It is the principle involved that we are contesting for. If they express their regret for the occurrence and withdraw the offensive note and make any kind of proposition for compensation I have no doubt this government will accept it, however small it may be. It is not a question of oney, but of preservation of our dignity in the matter."

Not Clear to Dubols,

"It appears to be somewhat indefinite," said Senator Dubois of Idaho, "just what Chili proposes to refer to arbitration or to our supreme court. If it is the question of how much indemnity they are to pay that is a perfectly proper matter for adjustment in that way. But if it means to refer the whole question of whether we are entitled to an applicary and compensation than I do not see apology and compensation, then I do not see apology and compensation, then I do not see that there is any matter which the supreme court could decide any better than the two houses of congress. The war-making power, that is the two houses of congress and the president, should be fully able upon the evidence produced to decide whether apology and indemnity are necessary to the preservation of the true dignity of this country. Having decided that these should be evacted Having decided that these should be exacted from Chili, I do not see that there would be anything to arbitrate except the question of amount of indemnity. That, I think, we should be quite willing to refer to arbitration or to the supreme court."

Always Thought So.

Senator Chilton said; "I have believed from the beginning that, under the facts, a war with Chili was not necessary to main-tain the national dignity nor to protect Amrican interests, and could not be justified upon any enlightened international code of honor. It seems to me every vestige of excuse for such a calamity is removed by the hilian reply to the ultimatum of this coun-

Senator Sawyer: "If the Associated Press dispatch from Santiago, published this morning, is entirely correct then i see no reason why the trouble should not be settled and at an end very soon." Senator Jones of Ackansas said: "There

is no reasonable probability of war. There is no doubt that matter will honorably be adjusted, and if Chili has complied with the ultimatum, as published by the Associated Press this morning, that will probably end

the affair."

Senator Colquitt' thought it exceedingly unfortunate that the president should have sent his message and the correspondence to congress before Chili has made an answer to congress before Chili has made an answer to the demands in the ultimatum. He thought this was especially so, considering the short time given to the Chilians to answer. There was no doubt but that the affair would be peaceably settled and without war. Senator Faulkner thought that if Chili has

apologized for issuing the Matta letter, all other matters for indemnity and reparation would be properly referred to arbitration. He thought that if the letter had been withdrawn and Chill acknowledged her error in having sent it to foreign ministers and others, that of itself would be sufficient apology. He was satisfied the United States would do everything consistent with dignity and honor in settling the matter and without having to n settling the matter and without having to

resort to war.

It is said that Senator Hawley, discussing the situation with a payal officer this morning, remarked that he regarded the proposition as an evident effort on the part of Chill to meet the United States half way and to be fair.

Authority of the Sapreme Court to Act. Representative E. B. Taylor of Onio, chairman of the judiciary committee in the last congress, said: "I am content with anything consistent with the honor of this country. I do not want to thump Chili-she is too small, but yet I want to thump anybody who

spits in my face."
"How could the supreme court get juris-"How could the supreme court get jurisdiction of the controversy!" he was asked.
"Only by consent and an act of congress giving it the power to act. If Chili agrees of course congress will agree."
Representatives Montgomery of Kentucky, Peel of Arkansas, McMullin of Tennessee, McCreary of Kentucky and many others expressed themselves as satisfied with the Chilian reply.

Mr. Hit of Illinois said that the disputch

Chilan reply.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois said that the dispatch indicated such a remarkable change on the part of the Chilans that he could hardly credit it. It was all that we could ask, but that Chili had offered to refer the case to our own tribunal, after the delay and acrimony which was evident in the correspondence, astonished him.

Will Spend a Few Days in Callao,

The secretary of the navy this afternoon sent a cablegram to Commander Evans of the Yorktown, now at Callao, authorizing him to give his crew shore leave, as requested in his message of yesterday. This in itself shows that the vessel will remain at Callao for at least two or three days, if that fact were not already established by the necessity of coaling. It was said at the Navy depart-ment that it had not been decided whether the Yorktown or the Boston, or both, should return to Valparaiso. The impression is general among naval officers, however, that the Yorktown will be selected for that service.

Yorktown will be selected for that service, and that she will be the only American vessel sent there for the present unless some unlooked for incident should require the immediate presence of others.

Captain Schley, commander of the Baltimore, arrived in Washington today from San Francisco and had a long conference with the secretary of the mavy in regard to the assault on the Baltimore's crew at Valparaiso in October last. Subsequently he said he had nothing to say on the subject for publication. He said he expected to remain in lication. He said he expected to remain in Washington two or three days and then re turn to his vessel at San Francisco. As in-dicative of his feeling in the matter he re-marked significantly: "If there is going to marked significantly: "If there is going be a play in Chili, I want a front seat."

Conference on Seal Fisheries Dispute, The secretary of state has arranged with the British minister for a conference at Washington between the commissioners rep-resenting Great Britain and the United States who visited Washington last summer

States who visited Washingtonlast summer for the purpose of obtaining definite information in regard to the seal fisheries.

The commissioners are as follows: On the part of the United States, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall and Prof. Charles T. Herriam; on the part of Great Britain, Sir George Baden-Powell of England and Dr. Dawson of Canada. This conference is understood to be merely preliminary to the formal submission. merely preliminary to the formal submission of the Bering sea question to arbitration. The basis of arbitration and the personnel of the arbitrators have been practically settled, but no official announcement on the subject will be made for some time yet. It is generally understood that Hon. E. J. Phenps of Vormont will be one of the arbitrators.

Amending The New Code.

A very significant amendment to the new code of rules is offered by Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky. It reads as follows: "Pro-vided further, that whenever any general opriation bill is under consideration is shall be in order to move as an amendment any amendment reducing taxation or provid tion shall be paid."

This provise Mr. Breckinridge proposed to add to the Holman ru'e, whose adoption was recommended by the rules committee, permitting riders or legislation on appropriation bills when in the interest of retreuchment. If enacted it would enable a complete tariff bill to be appended to any appropriation bill under consideration in the house, the significance of it is already seen. Members of the ways and means committee who are in favor of attacking the McKinley tariff act by separate bills were afraul that it indicated purpose to take the revision of the tariff out of their hands and propose a general tariff bill, like the Mills bill of the Fiftieth con-

NAVY READY FOR BUSINESS.

If Congress Says War, Secretary Tracy's De partment is With It. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26,-"Th

navy is ready for congress to say the word." This remark, dropped from the lips of Sec retary Tracy as a reporter walked with him from the Navy department to the white house, sums up concisely the status of the Navy department now that the message and correspondence have gone to congress.

"It is now for congress," continued the secretary, "to say what the policy of the government shall be in dealing with Chill. The administration can do nothing more at present. Congress is in possession of all the facts, and the president by his message transfers the responsibility to that branch of the government. His message understates rather than overstates the strength of the case against Chili, and I believe that congress will so conclude after a thorough examination of all the correspondence now in its possession. Whatever may be the decision of congress, the navy will be found to be fully prepared to carry out its wishes."

Ben Butler is for War.

General B. F. Butier, when asked by a re-porter for his views on the president's mes-sage, replied in part as follows: "I have read the message and like its tone, and one thing especially I am glad to see, and that is the frank and full endorsement it gives Minister Egan. I have come to the conclusion that the attack of Chili on our seamen was an outrageous, unpardonable wrong. It was an outrage upon our citizens because they were our citizens, and that makes it unpardonable untitude fullest apology and reparation is tendered; and it should be speedily offered. I have seen some nonbe speedily offered. I have seen some nonsense in the newspapers about submitting
the matter to arbitration. That seems to me
a question not fit to be discussed. It is said
there would be no glory gained by a war with
Chili. That may be true. But we are not
seeking to gain anything. The roint with us
is to save our honor in the eye of the nations
of the world and have reparation for the injury and insult to our citizens. This leads
me to the conclusion that diplomatic negotiations should cease at once; that Chili should
be notified unless the fullest spology is made
and a covenant be entered into by a day
named, and that a near one, that war should
be declared against Chili, and all her citizens
ordered out of our country, and we must
whip her or she must whip us. Congress
should so frame its acts as to empower the
president to carry out this determination as
speedily and effectually as possible.

speedily and effectually as possible. Egan Should Not Be Recalled.

"Under no consideration should Minister Egan be recalled with any idea that another minister would be sent to them. If Chili gives an authoritative hope that she will make it proper to enter into negotiations, Mr. Egan should be directed to remove the papers and books of the legation on board a man-of-war in the harbor of Valparaiso and the authorities of Chili pages, permisting with him thorities of Chili must negotiate with him there. At the same time the Chilian minister here should be furnished with his passports. Chili must be taught that we, and not she appoint our ministers."

Use Haller's Barbed Wire linimen for cuts old sores and sprains -horses and cat-tic always get well.

PICTURES OF AWFUL MISERY

Heartrendering Stories of Sickness and Suffering in Russia.

HORRORS OF STRRVATION AND DISEASE

Without Food or Clothing, and Denied Even the Consolation of Religion, the Famine-Wasced, Fever-Stricken People Die in Increasing Numbers.

LONDON, Jan. 26 .- Advices received here from St. Petersburg say that thousands of peasants from the famine-stricken districts have started for Siberia in the hope that they will be able to effect some betterment in their condition in that part of the empire. On Saturday last it was announced that ,400 of these emigrants, who had the city of Tobolsk as their objective point, had arrived at Tiumen, a town of Siberia 120 miles southwest of Tobolsk. These people had no money, sickness was decimating their numbers, and altogether their condition was about as mis-

erable and hopeless as could be imagined. Tiumen has a population of 15,000 inhabitants, and the more kind-hearted among them did all they could to alleviate the distress of the poor emigrants, who, with the forlorn hope of at last getting enough to eat to keep life in their miserable bodies, had tramped many weary miles over the almost trackiess, snow covered country until they had reached Thumen. Of course, these men, women and children—for many of the emigrants here brought their families with them—could not pay for conveyance. They were too sick or exhausted to walk the 120 miles to Tobolsk, and being thus enable to go forward or to return, they were compelled to subsist entirely apon charity.

Absolutely Destitute.

Their number was constantly added to by fresh arrivals. Daily, hourly, there was a constant stream of these unfortunates pouring into the town, and every newcomer made the situation worse for those already in the town. The condition of affairs at Tiumen is now too horrible for language to describe, and no one can tell what the final outcome will be. In the town and its immediate vi-cinity there are now 14,000 persons who are absolutely destitute and helpless, and whom it is impossible for the residents of the place

The scenes of misery, and woo, of abject and hopeless poverty and actual starvation are almost beyond the power of pen to portray. Of shelter it may be said that they have practically none, their only protection from the elements being sheds constructed of light boards which though they may in a of light boards, which, though they may in a measure protect them from snow, do not in any way save them from the effects of the bitter cold Siberian winter. There is not a particle of fire in these sheds, and the only warmth the sufferers have is that furnished by their own bodies as they huddle in groups.

Typhus and Scarlet Fever.

In this dense mass of humanity typhus fover and scarlet fever are making sad rav-ages. Weakened by their long and painful journey, by their enforced abstinence from nourishing food, and by their utter hopelessbecome easy victims to the ness they become easy victims to the scourge of disease that has broken out among them. It is impossible to render medical aid to

the sufferers. However willingly they might be, the few doctors in Tiumen are completely powerless to battle against the diseases that are carrying off the peasants in enormous numbers. To be attacked by either of the fevers is almost certain death. No care can be taken of the sick, no precautions to pre-vent the epidemic from spreading and the people of Tiumen are fearful lest they, too, fall victims to the scourges.

So numerous have the deaths there is no pretense of holding a funeral over the bodies. Neither are the last sacraments of the church administered to the dying. So intensely cold is the weather that in a very short time after death the bodies of the vic ims are frozen stiff. The bodies are then thrown into carts and taken to the cemetery, where they are unceremoniously buried in a common pit.

Not Even Religious Consolation. Amid all this deep and bitter misery the action of the priests of the Greek church stands out in vivid contrast to the humanity which, it is expected, should be shown by those in their calling. Tiumen was the oldest town in Siberia, has many churches and many priests, and here, if anywhere, it would be expected that compassion would be shown for the sick and dying. But the priests flatly refuse to officiate at the side of the dying or to perform any funeral rites unless they are paid by the wretchedly poor people, a great majority of whom have not a

single kopek to call their own. The priests

give as an excuse for their neartlessness that

they are too busy to attend to the poor emi Webster Killed Himself While Insane. LONDON, Jan. 26 .- An inquest has been held on the body of Hume Webster, the famous horse preeder, who was found dead in a piece of woods near Crowden, his country residence, on Friday last. It transpired at the inquest that Mr. Webster was in serious financial troubles owing to speculations in which he was interested. He had launched several large American companies in London within the past three weeks and had accepted a retainer to promote a large Denver land company. The jury returned a verdict that Mr. Webster had killed himself while

aboring under an attack of insanity. Help for the Starving Russians.

St. Petersnurg, Jun. 26.-The public works commission, under M. Abasa, president of the economical department of the imperial council appointed for the purpose of carrying out in the famine districts works for the benefit of the necessitous population, proposes to employ during the winter 100,000 en and 45,000 horses in clearing 30,000 acres of forest lands. The commission will expend for this purpose 1,000,000 roubles. The com-mission is also forming highways and parish roads in the distressed districts at a cost of 2,300,000 roubles. It employed for this work 149,000 men and 26,000 horses.

DIVORCE MILL GRIST.

ioux Falls People Treated to Further Details of Domestic Troubles.

Stoux Falls, S. D., Jan. 26.-[Special Telegram to Tuz Rgz. | -Something like a tnunderbolt dropped from the clear sky oday in the divorce suit of Baroness Destueur, who is a meee of the Astors, when J. L. Glover, attorney for the baron, made a motion to amend the baron's answer to the complaint of his wife. The baron charges adultery, and lays the blame upon a centleman who accompanies the baroness in this city and in her recent travels. He is known bere as william Elliott, but in the amended answer he is charged as being Elliott Zoorowsid, a brother of the Countess Ann de Mestsaumm. Accompanying the motion is the deposition of Baron Destueur, now minister for the Netherlands at Paris.

The baron in his request for an amended answer states that the baroness has tried by fraud and collusion to obtain from him a premise that he would not defend this action and has offered through third parties to settle large sums of money upon their children, all of whom are minors, in which case all the income, profits and benefits would acrue to the baron, but he refused. Arguments on the motion will take place tomerrow before Judge Aikens.

Small in size, great in results: DeWitt's LittleEarly itleers. Best pill for constipa-tion, best for sick headache, best for sour stomach.

Interesting Decision of a Kansas Judge. Torkka, Kan., Jan. 26 .- Judge Johnson of the circuit court has rendered a decision of importance to those who hold Kansas mort-

gages and notes. The court holds that the notes and mortgages constitute a single con-tract and where, by the terms of the mort-gage, the notes become due for nonpayment of taxes or interest that protest must be im-mediate and that an endorser can only be held liable on his endorsement when notice and protests are had at the end of three days' grace after the note becomes due.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Disastrous Conflagration in the Business

Portion of Columbus, O.
Columbus, O., Jan. 26,—The most disastrous fire Columbus ever experienced occurred this morning. A small biaze started in the large brick building at the corner of Rich and High streets and it was soon destroyed along with its valuable contents. By noon the entire block from Rich street to Walnut and from High to Wall was destroyed. The Metropolitan Opera house building, occupied by Godman's leatner store and shoe factory and the opera house, was the next one to burn. A large force of women employed in the building had narrow escapes from death. They were driven from the building by the flames before they could save anything. Fire ladders and escapes were their avenues of reaching the ground.

When the fire was burning the operahouse block a woman appeared at the fourth story window and started to descend by a fire escape. She became bewildered and turned back, disappearing within and was not seen again. A woman and child on the same floor were saved by firemen who rushed through the flames. The total loss is over \$150,000, partly insured. Among the number of heavier losses were the following: Gazette Printing company, loss \$10.000, insurance same; Daily company, loss \$10,000, insurance same; Daily Express (German), loss \$5,000, insurance \$1,500; Godman & Co., shee factory, loss \$5,000, insurance unknown; Baker's photograph gallery, loss \$3,000, insurance unknown; Isaac Eberly, Metropolitan opera house building, loss \$140,000, insurance \$100,000; wholesake ilquor house of Steinhauser, loss \$12,000, no insurance; Staley & Morton, dry goods, probably \$150,000; Ebert & Lilley, book binders

insurance; Staley & Morton, dry goods, pro-bably \$150,000; Ebert & Lilley, book binders, loss \$40,000, insurance \$20,000. A number of occupants of offices throughout the building lose everything. The opera house was to bave been occupied by Modjeska this Ovening.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—A fire has occured in the old riding academy, now used for cotton storage. There were 1,000 bales of cotton in the building valued at \$150,000, and owned by the Providence Warehouse company. The loss will approach \$50,000, covered by insurance.

BEVERLY, W. Va., Jan. 26.—The entire con-

tral part of this town burned, including the court house. The county records were nearly all saved. Over 500 people use their homes. EXPRESS COMPANIES COMBINE.

They Object to Their Employes Joining Messengers' Association, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26 .- The express com-

panies have been combined, not in the shape of a trust, but with a view of crushing in its infancy the new labor organization going under the name of Express Messengers Brotherhood.

Since the strike of the southern express pessengers, the fact has been developed that the organization is not a local one, but is national in its scope and secret in character. It originated in the east and worked west. According to a member of the brotherhood three-fourths of the messengers east of the Mississippi are members, but the west has not been fully canvassed as yet, though the expectations are that all those west of the river will be within the fold within six months. Application has been made for admittance to the Federation of Railway Employes, and, after they are admitted, certain demands will be made upon the various companies to right certain wrongs which the messengers complain of. Superintendent John E. Gaines of the Southern Express company, Messrs. S. A. Wells and Horace Rood of the American and Damsel of the Adams are authority for the statement that the companies are endeavoring to find out how many of their men belong to the brotherhood with a view of forcing

their withdrawal. Business Troubles.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 26. - Erastus Thomp son & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, have assigned. The liabilities are \$75,000, and the

assets nominally more. Springerello, Ill., Jan. 26.-In the United States district court a decree of foreclosure was rendered in the case of the Farmer Loan and Trust company of New York vs the St. Louis Ore and Steel company of St. Louis, for \$600,000 mortgages foreclosed on lands owned by the defendant in Jackson and Williamson counties, Illinois.

Strikers Not So Bolsterous. Pittsaung, Pa., Jan. 26.-The sheriff's proclamation to the striking street car employes and their sympathizers seems to have had the desired effect. There was an absence this morning of the large crowds on the streets in lower Alleghany and the best of order was maintained. Cars were run without interference and were better patron-ized. The saloons in the district are still closed by order of Mayor Wyman and will not be allowed to reopen until all danger of an outbreak has passed.

Seven Claimants for Mulligan's Estate. CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 26 .- [Special Telegram o THE BEE. |-Seven claimants have turned up for the Mulligan estate, including one party from St. Louis, who claims to be a son by the mismated Tennessee marriage, and one who claims Mulligan is an assumed name and that he was a deserter from the union army and a member of Quantrell's gang of Missouri guerillas. All the stories are pretty well authenticated.

Big Iron Companies Consolidate WHERLING, W. Va., Jan. 26.-It is stated that the final steps have been taken in the consolidation of the Benwood, Riverside and Fop mills, constituting the largest iron and steel manufacturing company west of the Alleghanies. The necessity for the consoli dation, the firms state, arises from the depres-

sion in the iron and steel business. The combined capital will be nearly \$10,000,000. Fined for Selling Papers on Sunday. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.-James Beck, a south side newsdealer, was fined \$25 and costs for selling newspapers on Sunday. Eight others charged with the same offenso were held for a later hearing. The informations were made by the Law and Order league under the blue laws of 1701. The

Demand an Advance. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.-The miners in

cases will be appealed.

the Clearfield coal regions have made a demand for an advance in wages for mining what is known as "low coal." The operators say the demand will be refused and the mines closed. Every operator in the region is interested directly or indirectly, and a bit ter fight is expected. Work of a Dynamite Flend. NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Jan. 26.-Some on-

placed a dynamite cartridge with an explodng hammer against the door of W. Trillipos' barn. When Mr. Trillipos opened the door

yesterday there was an explosion and the barn was partially destroyed. Mr. Trillipos was fortunate enough to escape with a few scratches. The Death Roll, London, Jan. 26. - The Rev. Brewing Grant, a noted opponent on the platform of the atheistic and other theories advanced by the late Charles Bradlaugh, is dead.
Rome, Jan. 26. - Rev. R. B. Howard of Boston, secretary of the American Peace associa-

tion, died here. The U.S. government are using large numbers of the Improved Howe scales. Borden & Selleck Co., agents, Chicago, III.

Ask for VanHouten's Cocca-Take

BOYD'S CACE NOT MENTIONED

Supreme Court Stolding Back the De-

EFFECT OF JUSE BRADLEY'S DEATH

Been Properly R d a Change is Not Believed Se Possible

at Present.

Washington Bureau of The Bee, 513 Fourthenth Street, Washington, D. C., Jan. 26. Quite a number of decisions were anounced by the supreme court today, but Nebraska's gubernatorial issue was not among them. It is very probable that the Nebraska case will be decided on next Monday, for the court takes its February recess on that day, and no further

decisions will then be announced till February 29. The death of Associate Justice Bradley of the supreme court will have no influence, it is stated, upon the decision to be readered in the Boyd-Thaver case, and is no excuse for the delay in making public the decision. As stated exclusively by THE BEE at the time the contents of the decision was announced some weeks ago, Justice Bradley particlpated in the chamber discussion of the majority opinion of the court and voted on it, so a record of his opinion has been made and the ruling opinion of the court adopted.

In the Interest of Hastings. Senator Paddock went over to the house this afternoon to look after the Hastings public building bill. He and Mr. McKeighan nad an interview with Mr. Tarsney and other members of the subcommittee on public buildings and grounds, and strongly urged the report of the Hastings bill at an early day with the limit of cost unreduced. They found Mr. Tarsney in a very favorable frame of mind in relation to it. The subcommittee will soon have a meeting. Mr. McKeighan will go before the committee and make a statement. Senator Paddock will join him if

Miscellaneous.

C. B. Powell and wife of Albis, Ia., are at A. E. Martin of Marshalltown, Ia., and J. Stewart of Council Bluffs are at the Eb-

Mrs. J. T. Hamilton of Iowa received today at 939 K street and will receive on Tuesdays throughout the season.
At a meeting of the Iowa Republican asso+ at a meeting of the lowa Republican asso-ciation last night an attempt was made to secure the withdrawal of the circular re-cently sent out by the secretary, John H. Mertens, which contained a strong intima-tion that republicans who refused to con-tribute to the party fund would be gropped from the rolls of the clab. A for a them

from the rolls of the club. After a sharp discussion the secretary's action was endorsed and the association is now committed to civil service methods in politics.

N. P. Hansen was today appointed post-master at Meltonville, Worth county, Ia.

J. M. Jones of Boise City, Idaho, and A. A. Johnson of Wyoming are at the Arlingon. Senator Paddock, chairman of the committee on agriculture reported his pure food bill to the senate with several amendments suggested by the National Wholesale Drug,

gists association which materially strengthen the measure. It was ordered to be printed. The senator has introduced a bill providing a pension for Austin Rockwell of Hay; Springs, Neb.

Senator Paddock and Mr. William Peebles of Pender have had several interviews with committee on Indian affairs in relation to the Thurston county Indian matter, with a view of obtaining relief from the government for Thurston county. The authorities here deeply sympathize with the tax-rid-den citizens of the county and are devising means of mitigating the same. A favorable report was made today from the senate committee on Indian affairs upon Senator Pettl-grew's bill prohibiting the sale of fire arms and ammunition to Indians upon reserve-

The bill will be adopte i. The Interior department has affirmed the decision confirming the decision which confirmed the entry in the interest of mortgages and transferee in the case of G. W. Thomas against Albert Hastings et al from Grand

The Nebraska Republican association, com posed of Nebraskans temporarily resident here,organized last night at 1219 Eighth street. Officers were elected as follows: President, John Hyde, census office; vice president, J. M. Hiatt. census office; secretary, Frank T. Israel, treasury department; financial secre-tary, Everard C. Brown, pension office; treasurer, Dr. Williams, postoffice depart-ment; sergeant-at-arms, T. C. Clark, treas-ury department. The next meeting will be held on February 8 at 1305 Fifth street.

Assistant Secretary Chandler has modified the decision of the general land office in the desert entry contest of Charles J. Earle against Emma Hoit, from the Sait Lake City district. The local land officers are directed to accept the final proof payment of the claimant for the south half of the southwest quarter and note the relinquishment of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section, township and range.

P. S. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26. - | Special Telegram to Tag Beg. j-The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original - Samuel Young, Jacob Ramp, Barnbardt Arndt, William T. Strother, Enoch Adkins, Silas A. Seymour, Charles T. Smith, Elias Farr, Theodore S. Thorharne, Thomas B. Mosier, Patrick Daily, Orville Woodworth, James M. McIn osh. Additional — Thompson McNabbr Jeorge Bowers. Renewal and increase William H. Taylor. Increase—J. P. Calkins . More. Original widows, etc-Evina A.

South Dakota: Original-Lewis T. Pen-South Dakota: Original—Lewis Pens nock. Increase—George W. Hart.
Iowa: Original — Hiram D. Alford.
Thomas T. Parsons, Nimrod Wynn, William Wiseman, John H. Crow, Henry K. Shoop.
Isaian Coppock, Joseph A. Sweeney, John Rickert, Abel E. Dungan, Thomas Allen, Henry J. Vanderwart, Miles Cowan, James M. Crowell, Gardner Dodge, William W. Gibbons, David Bellesthelds, James B. Oline, Ephraim Coilins, Aaron H. Eyens Abraham. Gibbons, David Bellesfields, James B. Oline, Ephraim Collins, Aaron H. Evens, Abraham Martin. Additional—Daniel R. Rocker, Henry M. Whittier, Joel E. Marsh, Joshus Castiel, Washington F. Rigby, John P. Gestenslager. Increase—Samuel J. Taylor, David Hoff, John J. Horton, William Broer, man, Valentine King. Reissue—George F. C. Smart, John J. Clutton, Paul Gnabilit Original widows—Mary E. Crawford, Anna Skiffington, Cynthia A. Ridgeway.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jac. 26. | Special releggen to the BEE. |-The following list of patents granted is reported by The Ben and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Benjamin D. Adams, assignor to S. Pr.
Adams, Grinnell, Ia., cash recorder; Richards Dickinson, Columbus, Neb., fence wire
reel; William Dulin, Avoca, Ia., fence wire
reel and tightener; Harry J. Guttman, Des
Mones, Ia., incandescent electric lampa
Carl Hinze, Des Moines, Ia., device for press
ing bridges in pianos; John H. Iron, Pawneb
City, Neb., whippletree; Leonidus H. Main
and C. McMahon, Spirit Lake, Ia., automatid
brake for cars; Clinton Merrick, Forest City,
Ia., cleaner for disk harrows; John D. Mets,
Dubnque, Ia., allank book cover; John A. Dubuque, Ia., blank book cover; John A. Nelson, Nebraska City, Neb., gate; Levi A. Sinthons and G. R. Roof, Omaha, trella wheel for electric cars; Frank E. Smith, Toledo, Ia. absorbort pad; Ole Sodestrom, Sioux City, Ia., adjustable reel for harvesters; Samuel G. Trine, assignor of one-salf to Record Player, S. D. Care half to G. W. Brong, Pierre, S. D., cag counting.