OMAHA. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1892.

AGRICULTURISTS ARE ON TOP

They Gain a Victory Over the Lawyers in a House Skirmish.

CONSIDERING THE NEW CODE OF RULES Members of the House Engage in a Lively

Gebate on Its Adoption-Alliance Men Take a Hand in the Discussion-Proceedings of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.-The farmers and the lawyers met face to face in the house of representatives today, and the result of the legislative skirmish was a decisive victory for the agriculturists. For several resions there has been a decided jealousy between the committee on judiciary and the committee on agriculture in the matter of oleomargarine legislation. Totay this contest for prerogative was revived by the introduction of a bill by Mr. Hatch of Missouri to amend the present eleomargarine iaw. This bill provides that all eleomargarine transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for consumption, sale or storage shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the laws thereof, enacted in the exercise of its public powers, in the same manner as though such olcomargarine had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in original packages or otherwise.

Agriculturists Carry Their Point. "I ask the bill to be referred to the com-mittee on agriculture," said Mr. Hatch, who is himself chairman of that commit-

"Under the rules the bill should go to the committee on judiciary," said Speaker Crisp. Mr. Culberson, chairman of the judiciary committee, asked for the reading of the entire bill, and then objected to its reference to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Hatch now formally moved that the and navs were finally demanded.

During the roll call much activity was dis-played by the members of the two committees over the question of reference, but the members of the agricultural committee generally rallied around Mr. Hatch, and the bil was finally referred to the agricultural committee by a rote of 128 yeas to 108 nays.

Why Mr. Hatch Objected. "I introduced that bill," said Mr. Hatch to "I introduced that bill," said Mr. Hatch to
the Associated Press, "in response to a demand of the dairy interests of every section
of the country, and the purpose of it is to
place eleomargarine in original packages in
the same legal condition in the states that
what is known as the 'Wilson original
package bill' places the sale and distribution
of liquors. In other words it is to give the
great dairy states which have passed laws great dairy states which have passed laws upon the subject of the manufacture and sale of elegomargarine that police control over the subject matter that the states had prior to the decision of the United States supreme

court on the original package question. I objected to this bill going to the judiciary committee for the simple reason that congress had by its deliberative action given to the committee on agriculture jurisdiction of the committee on agriculture jurisdiction of the subject matter of oleomargarine, and that committee, after great labor and the most careful consideration, had perfected and re-ported to the house a bill that was enacted into law. From that time to this I have uniformiy contended that all proposed amend-ments to that act should, in fairness to the committee that originated it, be referred to the committee on agriculture. I had no special purpose in view except to carry out that set and uniform practice of the bouse since the oleomargarine bill became a law. The committee that inspired and successfully that congress has never made any serious at-tempt to disturb it should control all pro-posed amendments to it."

Chillan Correspondence

Mr. Martin presented a resolution calling on the president to publish all correspond-ence whatever had by the United States government upon matters concerning the Chilian trouble. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs. A number of bills of little importance wer

introduced and referred, The house proceeded to further considera-tion of the proposed rules.

The discussion of the report of the commit-

tee on rules was resumed and Mr. d. Armond of Missouri spoke in favor of th committee's report and criticised the rulings of Speaker Reed in the last congress.
Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, though in gen

eral advocating the proposed code of rules, expressed himself as in favor of appointing a "steering" committee of fifteen members who should decide what measures should be brought to the attention of the house This was too large a power to vest in the

Criticised by an Alliance Man

Mr. Otis of Kansas congratulated the country that for the first time a representative of the third party was permitted to occupy the floor of the house of representa tives. That third party claimed to be founded on the equal rights Jeffersonian doctrine, upon the Washingtonian policy of Washington, and upon the Abraham Lincol idea of the superiority of labor over capital.

He proceeded to criticise the rules as conferring a dangerous power upon the speaker and upon the committee on rules.

Mr. Watson of Georgia then took the floor

and laid down the principles of the farmers alliance party. It demanded, he said, that national banks should be abolished as banks of issue; that the coinage of silver should be made free and unlimited; that alien owner ship of our lands should cease; that senator seould be elected by a direct vote of the peo ple; that the government should issue the money to the people who needed it to perfect their exchanges practically free of cost, and that through the subtreasury plan, or some better, the people should have the privilege of the use of that money by giving such security as was in the commercial world considered good. The people's party demanded a graduated income tax and that no man's business should be built up at the expense of another man. These were its principles, and the toiling millions of the land were looking to those principles as their only means of

In the course of his remarks Mr. Watson referred to the "czarism" of Mr. Reed in the last congress. This allusion gave rise to much merriment growing principally from the fact that Mr. Watson was standing in the assle directly in front of the ex-speaker. The latter looked up with a benevolent smile and ith a serio-comic air remonstrated with the

speaker for the sentence.

Mr. Watson, continuing, criticised the rules for conferring too much power on the speaker. No such power should be conferred upon any speaker whether his name began

upon any speaker whether his name began with a "C" and he came from Georgia, or began with an "R" and he came from Maine. [Applause.]

The debate upon the rules was continued by Messrs. Dingley of Alane, McCreary of Kentucky, Davis of Kentucky, Bynum of Indiana and Simpson of Kansas, The last gentleman had a very brief space of time allotted to him, but during that short interval he greatly entertained the members of the house by his reference to a remark previously made by Mr. Funston of Kansas, relative to made by Mr. Funston of Kansas, relative to the price of corn in Kansas.

After further debate by Mr. Funston of Kunsas and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts the

Among the bilis presented today was one incorporating the Society of American , Flor

ists.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing the secretary of state to send to the senate copies of the correspondence with the government relating to the nonacceptance of Mr. Biair as United States minister to China.

Mr. hoar suggested that the resolution request the president to furnish the correspondence if not inconsistent with the public welfare. spondence if not income welfare.

Mr. Morgan did not agree with Mr. Hoar.

He merely wanted to know the objections asserted against Mr. Hair by the Chinese government and the action taken by the United States, Mr. Blair had been confirmed instantly by the senate, and as far as the senate was concerned there had been the strongest affirmation of his fitness to represent the United States government in China or anywhere else. In view of the question now presented (alluding to the objection of the Chilian government to Mr. Egan) it was important to know what was the established line of procedure on the part of the government of the United States.

Mr. Hoar said he would have no objections to the resolution as offered if the transaction was a completed one, but he did not understand it was. Mr. Hear's resignation had

stand it was. Mr. Hiair's resignation had not yet been accepted.

After further discussion Mr. Morgan mod-ified his resolution as suggested, and it was agreed to.

Senator Chilton Seated.

The resolution confirming the title of Mr. Chilton of Texas to his seat was agreed to. The first bill considered was one appropri ating \$70,000 for a public building at Reno, Nev. Some opposition to the bill was developed, and it was discussed until the bour of 2 o'clock arrived, when the Mexican award o'clock arrived, when the Mexican award bill (the La Aora claim) came up as unfin ished business, the Reno bill going over with-out action. Mr. Morgan continued his argu-ment in favor of the Mexican award bill. Without completing his argument Mr. Mor-gan yielded for an executive session and the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service Yesterday. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27 .- [Special

Telegram to THE BER. |-The following army orders were issued today:

Captain George E. Pond, assistant quarter-master, will proceed from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Plattsmouth, N. Y., and from thence to Manchester, N. H., and Washing-ton on public business connected with the quartermaster's department, and upon the completion of the same will return to his proper station. Captain John E. Greer, ordnance department, will proceed from Provi-dence, R. I., to Fitchburg, Mass., on public ousiness in connection with the manufacture of projectiles and upon the completion of the same will return to his proper station. First Lieutenant Edmunds K. Webster, regimental quartermaster Second infantry, will report in person to Colonel Edwin F. Townsend, Tweifth infantry, president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to his fitness for promotion and on the conclusion of his examination will return to his proper station.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The following list of pensions granted is reported by The Bee and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original-Francis O. Barley, Wilson Dye, William L. Dailey, O. W. Ken-drick, Marshail L. Libbee, Urs Miller, Wil-liam H. Farmer, John Chipps, Nelson W. Henderson, George M. Reed, John W. Hill, Albert L. Boyles, Sath L. Domaralville Thomas Atherston, Thomas Goodman, F Hollman. Renewals and reissue—Marcus D. Rublee Increase—Benjamin F. Ryman, George Cadwell. Original widows, etc.— Nancy Holycross, Maria A. Poole, E. Jan Johnson

Johnson.

Iowa: Original—George Roepka, James P. Meredith, David Fitzgerald, George V. Keeler, Arthur I. Coulson, Edward Barton, Abram Harder, Wyman Pugsley, John H. O'Kelly, George W. Blair, John R. Allen, John Hayes, Sherman Forbes, Henry Knolke, George Brown, James A. Gorman, Thomas Nutt, William Johnson, George W. Miller, Samuel A. Jameson, James Lundy, David Gaston. Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth Lisher, Harriet Vankirk, Lucy Ellen both Lisher, Harriet Vankirk, Lucy Ellen Feiton, Henrietta E. Miller, mother; minors of Paineas Kenyon, Harriet Fosgrove.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION ENDED.

un! Session of the Platte Jur tion Will Convene at North Platte HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 27 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-The sessions of the second annual convocation of the episcopal jurisdiction of the Platte were concluded today After holy communion the committee on edu cation and the theological professor for the proposed school at Kearney reported. The committee on the Episcopal residence re ported there was a debt of \$2,500 on the bishop's residence at Kearney, and urged that the vestry at that place try to devise some means for liquidating the debt. Dr. Oliver of Kearney was appointed clerical and F. E. Ballara lay delegate to the general convention to be held in Baltimore, with Rev. J. M. Bates and H. M. Oliver as alternates. The rest of the morning session was occupied with reports of lay delegates. In the afternoon the ladies' guilds of the

jurisdiction made their reports. Mrs. H. M. Oliver was elected president of the general guild and Mrs. Kramph was made secretary.

The convocation closed with the benediction by Bishop Graves, to meet in North Platte next January in the Church of Our Saviour. Today a resolution was adopted thanking the rector and parishioners of St. Mark's church here for their courteousness

and hospitality. Sale of Fine Hogs

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. A. M. Edwards' sale of Poland China hogs today has been triumph. A large number of prominent breeders from Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois were present and many from various sections of Nebraska. Besides these there were scores of farmers from Dodge and surrounding counties and altogether there were 200 or 300 buyers present. At only one other public sale of Poland Chinas ever held did pigs go at prices paid today. The highest price paid for a single animal was for Lady Wilkes, a 2-year-old sow, which went to H. C. Stull of Beatrice for \$225. H. W. Hammond of Waterloo, ia., paid \$190 for Gracefu! Bess and \$150 for Black Face. Two others sold for more than \$100, the lowest being \$14. One hundred and thirty head were sold at an average of \$20 nor head.

Nipbrara's We is a Hummer NIOBRARA, Neb., Jan. 27. - Special to THI BEE. |- Tests were made yesterday on the ar tesian well pressure and it was found to be ninety-five pounds to the square inch. It is the best power yet found in this section and is only equalled by the Woonsocket, S. D., well. The citizens feel very joyful over the result, and the mill company will at once begin the erection of the mill.

Burglars Crack a Safe. LIBERTY, Neb., Jan. 27.-The safe in th store of Sharp Bros. & Crocker at this place was blown open by burglars and about \$300 in money taken. Notes and other papers were not disturbed. Entrance was effected through a window in the rear of the store The tools used in cracking the safe were taken from the blacksmith shop of Armstrong Bros. and were left by the burglars at the scene of the raid.

Ex-County Treasurer Under Arrest. Bassert, Neb., Jan. 27 .- Ex-County Treas arer Likens has been arrested and is now ail charged with embezzling \$7,533.60 of the county's funds. An expert accountant has unearthed this amount and expects to find more. Likens, it is slieged, speculated in Chicago corn too heavily, with the above re-

Exonerated the Railroads. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 27 .- [Special to THE BEE. | -At the coroner's inquest held over the remains of Charlie Carson, who was killed on the Missouri Pacific, the rallway company was exonerated from all blame. The jury returned a verdict that Carson came to his death through his own carelessness

Alyen Released from Custody. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 27 .- | Special t THE BEE. |- William Alyes, the man who was arrested here last Saturday for abduct ing his 3-year-old girl from her guardian and grandfather. Levi Kosterholtz of Murray, has been released on condition that he sur-render all claim to the child.

WAR CLOUDS HAVE VANISHED

Full Confirmation of the Report That Chili Has Come to Time.

BLOUNT HAS A TALK WITH BLAINE

Chill's Answer Clear and Vigorous and Breathes Nothing but Friendship for the United States-Everybody Pleased That War Has Been Averted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27,-"The Chilian trouble is at an end," said Mr. Blount, the chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs; shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon to an Associated Press correspondent. "The bottom has dropped out of the whole thing. Mr. Blaine is clated over the termin-

ner." The manner of Mr. Blount showed the pleasure he felt at the news communicated to him by Secretary Blaine with authority to him (Mr. Blount) to repeat it to such persons as he saw fit to make it known.

atica of the trouble in so satisfactory a man-

A few minutes before Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, another member of the committee, when seen said: "Why, have not you heard the news! Everything is much brighter now."

Mr. Hitt of Illinois, a republican member of the committee, said: "The situation looks a great deal better and the dispatches received put the trouble in a very satisfactory shape."

Delighted at the Outcome.

Mr. Chipman of Michigan was delighted at the outcome. "You must be glad that the committee is relieved of a great responsibility," he said to Chairman Blount, who had just given him the intelligence.

"I think we have done very well, Mr. Chipman," he added. "The committee has shown the right spirit throughout; we have been harmonious and have considered it as a national question on which all should be united. I am glad such a satisfactory termination has been brought about."

Other members of the house who were seen showed the feeling of relief they felt at the outcome of the trouble. In the senate also the members of the foreign relations committee gave visible evidence of satisfac tion. The committee had placed the padlock of absolute secrecy on all its proceedings and without it being removed they did not feel at liberty to talk, lest they should disclose what had taken place in committee or given a clew to what would take place, but it was evident they were glad that from them had been taken the grave responsibility of deciaring war and that a peaceful solu-tion of the controversy had been reached consistent with the dignity and self-respect of the United States

Subject for Congratu lation.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was told of what had been learned. He said it was a subject of much congratulation to the Ameri-can people, and that he thought the matter was now ended. He declined to make any further comment on the decided change made in the situation by the response of the Chilian

government.
The news of the change first became known to nearly if not all the senators on the for-eign relations committee through the publi-cation in the afternoon papers, the injunction of secrecy operating to keep the intelli-gence from them also. There had been all day a feeling that the crisis was passed, and for this reason there had been no talk among senators on the subject.

The developments in the Chilian controversy since the president's ultimatum have been a series of surprises, of which that of today was not the least. It has been change on change, and so swiftly followed that his tory may be said to have been made every twenty-four hours.

When the first news of the decision of the Chillan government to practically concede all that the United States asked was received in the Associated Press cable message from Santiago it created such a complete change on the part of the Chilians that while there was a hope it was true, many persons were hardly able to credit it. The latter dispatch has not only confirmed the cable message but each new development has added to it some new feature making strong the state-ments originally made. Mr. Egan's dispatch was recoived yesterday, and in addition to what was already known indicated that Chili was willing to apologize for the Matta note, which has been one of the worst features of the controversy. features of the controversy.

Chill's Answer.

What Mr. Egan said, however, was not in all respects satisfactory, especially with reference to an apology preceding any arbi-tration of the Baltimore incident. Although in advance of its transmission to congres official information is unobtainable with ref-erence to the date of the receipt of the cable message, which shows that the Chillan gov-ernment has gone further than anything yet made public indicates. It is believed that Minister Egan's message was one transmit ting the Chilian government's reply and giv-ing the substance of the concessions made Ing the substance of the concessions made. For this reason Mr. Egan may not have been full enough in his statements to thoroughly make clear the full force of Mr. Pereira's answer. The dispatch containing the reply of Senor Pereira, the Chilian minister for foreign affairs, is very long and its translation was not completed until today.

Breathes a Spirit of Friendship. It is said to be a frank and splendidly written document, breathing throughout a spirit of friendship and good will to the United States. It is said to be clear and unequivocal. Nothing whatever is left of the Matta note, which is not only withdrawn but apologized for. The most sincere regret is expressed for the Baltimore incident and the offer to refer it to the supreme court is the offer to refer it to the supreme court is said to be more than a proposition for a set-tlement—it is made as an illustration of the friendly feeling of the Chillans toward the United States, by showing their willingness to leave the matter to our courts for settle-ment. The expressions of cordialty toward this country are profuse. It is said that the whole tone of the cocument is apparently so sincere, friendly and manly and leaves the matter in such shape that it is hardly possi-ble to fall to bring the two countries closer together and result in an amicable adjust-ment of the whole difficulty.

Clear and Vigorous. The dispatch is especially clear and vigorous in repelling the charge of hostility on the part of the Chilians to the American flag and the American uniform. In effect it says: "Chilians hate the American uniform well does she remember that fing and that uniform in her ports and harbors aiding her in her struggle for independence" [referring to Chili's struggle years ago to

achieve independence].

The prospect of war, it is thought, is now over, and that while considerable remains to be done before the controversy in its entirety will be closed and simply a matter of history yet the affair is in such a shape as to bring the two nations closer together and make further proceedings a matter of compara-tively easy adjustment.

In order to relieve the public mind as to the exact status of the Chilian controversy, Chairman Blount of the foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives this afternoon consented to give the Associated Press all his knowledge of the latest phase of

"All my information," said he, "was imparted to me today by Scoretary Blaine, and I especially asked him if I was free to convey my knowledge to others. He assented, and therefore I suppose there can be no objection to a statement on my part. As I understand, the telegram which the State department has received as from Senor. Perseira the Chilan received is from Senor Pereira, the Chilian minister of foreign affairs, and is perfectly satisfactory to this government. Mr. Blaine

appears to be elated over the dispatch, as in-dicating that the controversy is now at an end. I do not mean at an end as to minor details, but at an end as a grave international

question."

"You mean that the apology was ample?"
interrupted Congressman Springer, who was
among the little coterie of congressmen gathered around during Mr. Blount's statement.

"No, I don't say that at ail, in so many
words," said Mr. Blount. "I mean simply
that so far as the whole question is concerned there is a complete compliance with
our wishes as expressed in the final demand
of the State department. I can not quote
the exact language of the dispatch, a translation of which, I will say, was shown to me
by Mr. Blaine. I read it hastily to see the
spirit of it. It covered six or seven pages of spirit of it. It covered six or seven pages of foolscap and there was in expressed terms great regret—indeed the whole spirit of it was regret—at the Baltimore occurrences, an utter disavowal of anyill-feeling toward the American uniform worn by our sailors on

Remembers America's Aid. "To give you a sample, it says about this: Chill hate the American uniform! No:
Too well does she remember that uniform in
her norts and harbors aiding her in her
struggle for independence. To illustrate the
feeling we entertain toward the American republic we are willing to submit the whole matter of the Baltimore affair to that august matter of the Battingre analy to that august patch, your supreme court. I do not quote perhaps the exact words of the dis-patch, but the effect of it all was to say: 'It is not necessary to submit this thing to the supreme court, but in order to show our feel-ing toward you we are willing to submit it to your supreme court.'

"They withdraw their request for Minis-ter Egan's withdrawal and they speak of Minister Matta's note as an error of judg-ment and they are willing to meet the Americans' demands." "But what about the apology we de-manded!" again interrupted a member of congress.

They Entertain No Hostility.

"I cannot say that it is made in specific form," replied Mr. Blount, "but the whole argumentation and declaration of feeling and regret, the action taken by the government to have the guilty parties arrested-all these illustrations are given as to their feelings in the attempt to exhaust the idea that there was any hostility toward us."
"Did Mr. Blaine regard the question as

"He seemed very much elated over the dispatch and to regard it as an assurance of the end of the controversy. While the apol-ogy may not be put in diplomatic language the dispatch is just as full and complete in its regret of the whole affair as could be." its regret of the whole affair as could be."

Turning to Mr. Springer Mr. Blount said:
"I tell you the bottom is out of it, that is all.
The administration would not have a straw
to stand on if it continued to make demands
with that dispatch in its face. But I have
no idea that they are going to force it any
further. No one can read the entire correspondence, gentlemen, without feeling the
utmost sympathy at the almost humiliating
attitude of the Chillian government."

"Will your committee on foreign affairs
meet tomorrow!"

Will Make the Answer Public Today. "Yes, but we will have nothing to do now. of course. Mr. Blaine informed me that the president would send Chili's answer in today or tomorrow, so I suppose it will come in to

Mr. Cable of Illinois, a member of the for eign affairs committee, was present during Mr. Blount's statement. "The war is over," said he laughingly to the Associated Press reporter. "I am glad at the very satisfac-tory turn matters have taken and I think it is now time for the great American nation to is now time for the great American nation to be generous. An apology having been made and a willingness to submit the determination of indemnity to our own supreme court having been expressed, we need not to be exacting as to the amount of the award. The principle is what we were after, and that having been conceded, we will be too liberal, I am sure, to impose undue financial penalties on our already bankrupt sister republic."

Private Secretary Halford said tonight that the additional correspondence between the United States and Chill would be sent to the United States and Chili would be sent to congress tomorrow. It will be comparatively brief and will not aggregate more than about 2.000 words.

When Chill's Answer was Received, There has been much speculation as to the time the administration received the first intimation of Chill's apology and concessions and some members of congress have even haz-arded the statement that the president had received Chill's reply to the ultimatum before the executive message was communicated to congress on Monday. This faise impression, which threatened to become general in some quarters tonight, Chairman Blount seeks to correct. "As I understand it" said he, "the dispatch from Chili was received by the ad ministration early yesterday (Tuesday) morning. At half-past 10 o'clock I had information from the president, by confidential messare, that a dispatch had been received from Chili at the State department, but that it had not been translated. So Chill's answer was not received until the morning following the transmission of the president's message to

congress." MAY DISCUSS IT IN SECRET.

Congressmen Favor Excluding the Public

When the Message Comes Up. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27 .- The Post this morning publishes the following: As there will come a time when the Chilian matter will have to be discussed in congress, unless the cituation materially changes, it is an in teresting fact to know that the advisability of considering the president's message and the correspondence in secret session is very tavorably regarded by members of the foreign affairs committee and by other members of the house. It is not generally known that the rules of the house have for many years provided for secret sessions, and the usual clause relating to this matter is incorporated in the rules now under discussion This rule reads as follows:

This rule reads as follows:

Whonever confidential communications are received from the president of the United States, or whenever the speaker or any member shall inform the house that he has communications which he believes ought to be kept secret for the present, the house shall be cleared of all persons except members and officers thereof, and so continue during the reading of such communications, the debates and proceedings thereon, unless otherwise ordered by the house.

Representative Blount, chalman of the foreign affairs committee, said to a Post reporter yesterday that he had no hesitation in saying that secret sessions would be advisable, not only for the purpose of guarding against any individual expressions being regarded as the sentiment of the public, but also te guard against any exhibition of partisanship in the consideration of the measure.

sage.
"I had no objection," he said, "to the resolution which Mr. Breckinridge introduced, but I did seriously object to speech-making and precipitating the house into a discussion which would have been as ill-timed as it would have been ill-novised."

MISLED BY MINISTER MONTY. Chillan Cabinet Ministers Did Not Under

stand the Situation Here. Santiago, Jan. 27. - The correspondent the Associated press has had interviews with several members of the Chilian cabinet. In his conversations with those gentlemen he was told that Scuor Pedro Montt, the Chilian minister at Washington, misled his govern-ment as to the status of affairs between the United States and Chili. From the state-ments made by the ministers referred to it appears that the Chilian minister at Wash-ington sent a cable dispatch to his govern-ment on Friday last in which he stated that the settlement of the matter was proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan 27.—C. M. Wells & Son, sewer and paving contractors, assigned today. Liabilities, \$61,000; actual assets, \$18,000.

Vessel and Crew Lost. London Jan 27.—The steam trawler Albion of Grimsby is thought to have foundered with a crew of nine men.

SITUATION IN THE

Seuator Paddock Explains the Litigation Over the Cherokee Outlet.

CLAIMS MAY BE SECURED

Much Uncertainty Exists Concerning the Questions Involved in the Case-Ex-Soldiers Will Have a Slight Advantage Over Others.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.

So many inquiries are being received upon the subject from Nebraska that the following extract from a letter just written by Senator Paddock to Edward Phelps of Superior, Neb., will be read with interest by many BEE readers: "After fully investigating the whole situa-

tion in the Cherokee strip as affected by congressional legislation and the agreement made between the Cherokee commission and the Indians, I inform you that such agree ment has not yet been ratified by congress. and the whole subject is therefore in a state of uncertainty at the present time. Whether congress will accept this agreement without modification no one can tell at the present moment. It is safe, however, to say to you that judging from past legislation those lands will undoubtedly be subject to entry in quantity not exceeding 100 acres under the homestead law with the requirement that the set-tler shall pay the same sum per acre for the land which the government pays the Indians. Ex-Soldiers are Given Preference.

"Under the homestead laws an ex-soldier may file his declaratory statement and nave six months from date of such filing within which to make such settlement upon the land which he files upon. A citizen who is not an ex-soldier may make homestead entry of the tract and have three months thereafter in which to make settlement upon the land or he may make settlement and have six months thereafter in which to enter the land

months thereafter in which to enter the land in the regular way.

"In Oklahoma the settler may commute his homestead to a cash entry under existing laws upon twelve months compliance with the homestead law, and the rules and regulations of the department by paying \$1.25 per acre. On other public lands he may commute after fourteen months' residence by paying \$1.25 per acre. paying \$1.25 per acre.

"I understand that the Cherokee commis-sion agreed to pay the Cherokees a greater sum per acre than this amount and if this be so, probably the settler will have to pay whatever the agreement calls for. The pub lic will undoubtedly be advised long ere the time that the president opens the strip to set tlement by proclamation which will be re-quired of the settler before he can acquire title to these lands."

They May Ignore Cleveland.

There seems to be no doubt new that Senator David B. Hill will have a solid New York delegation at his back at the Chicago nominating convention. The fixing of Feb-ruary 22 as the time and Albany as the place for holding the state convention to select delegates, six weeks in advance of the usual period and at the moment when the Hill machine is most powerful, is taken here as proof positive that the oily senator intends to have the delegates from his own state and rule at President Cleveland out of the race.
He has with him the influence of Governor
Flower and Tammany. It is believed here,
where there are congregated most of Mr.
Cleveland's potent licutenants, that the expresident will not entirely give up his hope till after his state convention has been held, but at the same time it is regarded as reason ably certain that he will declince to enter Must Assist Their Party.

At the last meeting of the lows Republican association a circular recently issued by the secretary, John H. Mortens, was referred to the executive committee. This circular has excited a good deal of discussion among the members because of several statements made relative to the political inactivity of office-bolders claiming residence in Iowa. One clause of the circular is as follows: "Many of those inactive persons have held high and lucrative positions for ten or twenty years, and as far as I have been able to investigate they have never of late years contributed to this association or ever visited Iowa except on business or pleasure. It is the duty of this association to weed out those persons if they still refuse to assist the party that today provides them a livelihood and put into their places men who are known to be true to their

The object in referring the matter to th executive committee was to secure an ex-pression as to the policy of the course as in-dicated in the circular. It is said there will be a favorable raport upon the matter and that about 200 Iowans will be stricken from the Hawkeye list in the government blue

Miscellaneous,

S. E. Reinuis was today appointed post-master at Allen, Dixon county, vice W. A. Hickman, removed, and A. Furious at Stougo, Lawrence county, S. D., vice A. McKean, resigned.
D. C. Gannell and wife of Des Moines are

at the Howard.
A. A. Johnson of Laramie, Wyo., is at the Arlington.

In executive session of the senate today the nomination of Henry E. Kryger, a land officer at Neligh, was confirmed.

Senator Paddock today recommended the appointment of Dr. A. Hollingsworth on the senator bears at Ocalials.

ension board at Ogallala. Senator Manderson will introduce a bill tomorrow donating twenty acres of land from the Fort Sidney military reservation to the city of Sidney for cometery purposes.

WASHINGTON HAPPENINGS.

Mr. Leech on Silver-An Interesting Case from Texas and Other Items. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27. - Mr. Leech director of the mint, was before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures and was examined relative to the silver ques tion. He was of the opinion that the supply and demand for silver alone regulated its

price, and favored an international agree price, and favored an international agreement as the best solution of the question.

Mr. Leech, having spoken of India's large balance of trade, Mr. McKeighan of Nebraska asked if that, instead of showing prosperity in India, did not show that India soid so cheaply other countries preferred to buy of, rather than to sell to, her.

When Mr. Leech responded that a large trade balance was generally thought a good thing for a country, Mr. McKeighan propounded this question, which was not satisfactorily answered: "Why, then, after 1855, when the United States had one of of its largest trade balances, did we have to cushion the beams of our cars to carry tramps

ion the beams of our cars to carry tramp

Fast Mail Train.

The attention of Second Assistant Post-master General Bell was today called to a telegram from New York stating that Vice President Webb of the New York Central road had expressed a willingness to but on a fast mail train to leave New York at 4:30 each afternoon and arrive in Chicago at 10 o'clock the next morning. The running time, including stops, would average fifty-two miles an hour. Such a service would not only result in a great saving of time in the delivery of the mails at Chicago, but the saving at far western points would be even greater than at Chicago. In some instances a saving of at least twelve hours could be effected.

The National Board of Trade convened today at the Shoreham for its twenty-second annual meeting. The session of the board will continue through three days and during that time several subjects of interest will be considered. Among them are the uniformity of commercial laws, improvements of public highways, the Torrey bankruptcy bill, amendments to the interstate commerce act,

improvement of the great lakes and the Mississippi river, the Erie canal, its enlargement and maintenance by the general government, and silver legislation. Next Wednesday the bouse agriculture will begin the conthe anti-option bills now before. The consideration of the bills the admission into the union of territories was begun today by committee on territories, Deleg of New Mexico starting the bail an argument in behalf of the bill mission of New Mexico.

Indian Lands.

Indian Lands. Secretary Noble has sent a form to the Chevenne and Arapahod Secretary Noble has sent a form to the Chevenne and Arapahod that under their agreement government, ratified by congress march 3, 1891, he has extended the time in which they may make a selection of their allotments to February 22, 1892. In case of failure to do so, the alloting agents within thirty days after February 22, 1892, will proceed to make selection of allotments for them. Nomake selection of allotments for them. No-tice is also given to such Indians as have not secured their share of the \$250,000 appropri-ated for per capita distribution under the agreement, that they shall appear and accept their respective shares of the first payment pefore March 1, 1892.

pefore March 1, 1892.

Confirmations. Henry E. Kryger, receiver of public moneys at Neligh, Neb.
Postmasters: Idaho—Marcus F. Whitman, Montpelier. Montana—C. F. Little, Glendive; Mrs. Alice Shannon, Red Lodge.
The United States supreme court concluded the hearing of the case arising out of the states.

the attempt of the citizens of Young county, Texas, to take from a posse and lynch the four Marlow brothers, under arrest on a charge of being horse thieves. Several citizens of Young county were tried by the United States court for the murder of two of the prisoners. Three of them upwerd Logan. the prisoners. Three of them, named Logan, Waliace and Wagoner, were convicted of conspiracy, fined \$5,000 each, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the politentiary and disfranchised. The case came here on appeal. Solicitor General Taft represented the government and ex-Attorney General the government and ex-Attorney General Garland the three men.

Western Irrigation. New York, Jan. 27 .- A party of business nen, interested in western land irrigation, met here today for the purpose of forming a combination and establishing a general head-

quarters in this city for western irrigation quarters in this city for western irrigation companies. Some of those in attendance were: C. B. Holdridge, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; R. O. Phillips, president of the Lincoln, Neb., Land company; W. L. Matson, vice president of the Security company of Hartford, Conn.; Thomas W. Pelham, president of the First National bank of Leoti, Kan.; George Burton of Kaness and E. E. Fess of leorge Burton of Kansas and F. E. Foss of

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Jan. 27. The northwestern storm is now crossing Manitoba and inducing soft, mild, vaporladen southerly and southwesterly winds over the northern central portion of the country. Generally fair weather continues except in the middle mountain regions, where cloudiness is increasing and rain has set in in western Colorado. A warm wave in the Rio Grande valley extends northward over Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. The

Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. The highest temperature at El Paso, Tox., yesterday was 70°, at North Platte 46°, at Valentine and Rapid City 52°, at Yankton 50° and at Omaha 44°. There appears to be a prospect of rain soon.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Warmer; continued fair weather during Thursday.

For Eastern Nebraska—Westerly winds; warmer weather, becoming cloudy.

Warmer weather, becoming cloudy.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—For Missouri—Fair; slightly warmer; south winds.

For Colorado—Light rain; slightly cooler; For Iowa and Nebraska-Fair, except light ain in western Nebraska; warmer in Iowa;

lightly cooler in western Nebraska; south vest winds. For the Dakotas-Fair; cooler by Thurs lav: northwest winds. Kansas-Generally fair; slightly warmen Kansas; south winds.

NOVEL COUNTERFEITING CASE. How a Thirteen-Year-Old Boy Managed to Get Into Trouble. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 27 .- [Special Tele ram to THE BEE. |-A novel counterfeiting case war disposed of here today, so far as the preliminary proceedings go. Samuel Wallace, a lad of about 13, was before the United States commissioner charged with

making counterfeit nickles. The boy's home is at Mansfield, Ind. He purchased small quantity of lead and boring a hole the size of a nickel he poured the lead into it and thus shaped the lead into the size of the genuine nickels. Then he placed a nickel on each side of the lead and hammered them until he succeeded in making a fair impression of the nickel on each side of the lead. At Marshfield, near his home, was a store kept by an old man whose eyesight was not of the best and this man soon secured all of Samuel's trade. He made small purchases there, always paying him in nickels. At last he discovered what was going on and set about having the boy punished. The arrest of the boy followed. He did not deny making the lead nickels and after a hearing the United States commissioner fixed his bonds at \$600, which his mother furnished, and the ittle shaver was allowed to go home. believed to be the youngest counterfeiter ever found, but his work is almost as crude job as any of Uncle Sam sofficers have ever

HIS MIND IS GONE.

One of Stanley's Champions in His African Trip Goes Crazy. Houston, Tex., Jan. 27 .- One of the com panions of Stanley in Darkest Africa was J. L. McKish, a German by birth, and i man of fine education. After his return from Africa he came to this place and for two years had been employed as a draughts-man in the Houston & Texas Central railway office and was highly esteemed. For so time, however, his mind has been unsettl and one of his delusions was that all of the rulers of Europe were to to be dethroned and that he was to become dictator of the con-tinent. Yesterday he was before the county

court on a writ of lunscy and it was de termined that his mind was gone. SHE DEALT IN SILKWORM EGGS

Margaret Palmer Convicted of Obtaining Money Under False Pretense. Торека, Kan., Jan. 27.—The jury in th district court brought ia.a verdict this after soon finding Miss Margaret Palmer, the mustard seed silkworm woman, guilty of obtaining money under false pretense. Miss Paimer sold mustard seed to a Topeka merchant for silkworm eggs and secured by that means \$2,300. The crime of which she was convicted is under the Kansas statute the same as grand larceny, and her lowest pun ishment can be no less than five years in the penitentiary.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The labor troubles ar among the men employed in the copper mines who are but on strike. Troops have been sent to preserve order. The strikers have already cut the telegraph wires and de-stroyed the rallway lines around the mines. In an encounter between the strikers and troops yesterlay one sergeant and two of the strikers were badly wounded.

Spent a Quiet Day. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27.-Miss Alice Mitchell, the murderess of Miss Freda Ward, and her friend, Miss Laltian Johnson, who has been arrested as an accessory, spent a quiet day in the county jail. No visitors were allewed, and nothing further regarding the motive for the crime has been learned. The funeral of the murdered girl took place

RICH HAUL OF IOWA ROBBERS

Four Thousand Dollars Secured by Bank Burglars at Wilton.

NITRO-GLYCERINE DESTROYED THE SAFE

Though They Operated in the Center of the City the Gang Escaped with the Plunder-It Included Everything in Sight.

WILTON, Ia., Jan. 27 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Between I and 2 o'clock this morning the Union bank of this place was robbed of \$4,000. The bank is in the center of the town, but though the noise of the safe blowing was heard by one man its nature was not suspected. The front door of the bank was pried open with a crowbar, the lock of the vault door drilled and the vauls entered. The safe was blasted with nitroglycerine. The fulminating cap that exploded the charge indicates the agent used. The safe was a Beard Bros,' screwdoor safe, of thirty-eight pounds. The entire front was blown off. The burglars secured \$3,500 in \$20, \$10 and \$5 bills, \$100 m gold and \$360 in sil-

ver. The cash happened to be several thous-sand dollars short of the usual sum.

About an hour after the explosion four men took the Rock Island eastbound train at a point four miles east of here and went as far as Davenport, where three of them got off, one of them remaining on. Detectives are at work on the case.

Iowa's Legislative Work. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 27. - The house this morning passed the bill to legalize the incorporation and acts of the town council of Sac City and the town of Alta.

Bills were introduced as follows; To amend the laws relating to the regulation of the liquor traffic; to protect breeders of fast horses; to provide for state depositories for public moneys and to regulate depositories for public moneys and to regulate depositatherein; to appropriate \$30,000 for the Soldiers' Orphans' home at Davenport; to appropriate \$500,000 for the World's fair exhibit. A resolution was introduced calling on congress to take immediate action on the transportation of supplies to Russian sufferers; also calling on the governor to furnish a list of the pardons granted during last year. last year.

Adjourned till tomorrow.
In the senate this morning a joint resolution was introduced asking congress to take action against the live stock combine at Chicago. A concurrent resolution was also introduced asking the appointment of a com-mittee from each house to devise some means of relief for the supreme court. Bills were introduced as follows: Australian ballot bill; to limit compensation of justices of the peace and more especially define their duties; to provide for the settlement of disputes by ar-bitration; to render the privilege of confiden-tial communications to editors, reporters and publishers of newspapers; to protect associa-tions and unions of workingmen in their labels, trade marks, etc.

labels, trade marks, etc.
Adjourned till tomorrow morning. Iowa Supreme Court Decisions. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 27.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The supreme court lecisions today were: William Stommel va J. P. Timbrel, sheriff, appellant, and other nine cases, appeals from orders in habeas corpus proceedings made by E. L. Burton, udge of Second judicial district, Ottumwa, Wapello county, releasing plaintiff from custody of defendant, reversed; M. E. Ammerman vs J. C. Ross, appellant, Dallas district, affirmed; Cyrus Crisman vs M. T. Deck et al, appellants, Mahaska district, affirmed; Amanda White, appellant, vs Rosalia Nafus, Lucas district, affirmed; Antes Garn & Co. vs the Western Assurance company, appel

lant, Black Hawk district, reversed. After Iowa Capitalists, CEDAR RAPIDS, In., Jan. 27.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-This city is being flooded with circulars from "green goods" men. Advices from other cities in the state show a similar condition of affairs.

OF INTEREST TO CHURCHMEN.

Decision of a Chicago Judge in the Esher. Dubs Controversy. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27 .- Judge Shepard of the circuit court today decided in the Esher-Dubs Evangelical church fight, that the conference held at Indianapolis and presided over by Bishops Esher and Bowman was the lawful one, and that they committed no acts which would take their rights away. A

decree was entered to that effect.

The suit which brought the legality of the conference in question was that of Rev. George Husser, an Esnerite preacher, against Rev. George Schweicker, a Dubs appointee, for possession of a church in this city. The ground on which the judge bases his lecision sustaining the legality of the Indianapolis or Esher conference as against the Philadelphia or Dubs conference, is that the former was appointed under an action of the Buffalo conference of 1887, at which Dub was present and a consenting party. The conference delegated the duty of fixing the place on the poard of publication, which named Indianapolis, the Philadelphia con-ference claiming to be the oldest annual con-

ference, and by reason thereof entitled to do so under the power conferred upon it by the discipline. The court held that this power was merely alternative, however, and that the action of the Buffalo conference in conferring the power upon the Heard of publication to fix the place was legal and the election of the legal place of meeting of the conference. As a consequence its cierical appointees were the legal pastors of the several churches to which they were appointed, and Husser, the Esher appointee, was entitled to have the Dubs appointee ousted.

Chill's Reply Not Yet Made Public. LONDON, Jan. 27.-The correspondent of the Times at Santiago de Chili today telegraphs that the text of Chin's reply to the ultimatum of the United States has not yet been disclosed. But, the correspondent adds, until Saturday Chili, relying upon advices received from Minister Montt of the pacific assurances given him constantly by the American secretary of state, considered the settlement practically arranged, especially as Chili, through President Montt, had given counter assurances of friendly feeling and of

a desire to satisfy all reasonable demands. Presented with a Bronze Medal. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.-In the presence of the army officers of the Department of the Missouri stationed at headquarters here, General Miles today presented Captain Frank D. Baldwin with a bronze medal awarded him by congress for conspicuous bravery in two engagements during the late

AURORA, Vil., Jan. 27 .- This city has apparently enjoyed immunity from the grip until within the last week, when the epidemio seized the town and is now rapidly spreading. It is estimated that at least 1,000 persons are down with the grip in this city.

CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 27.—|Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Colonel O'Keeffe, formerly of Omaha, received legal notice last evening that an aunt in Australia had died and be-queathed to him £1,000.

New York's Appropriation. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.-The senate finance committee has decided to report favorably, without amendment, Cantor's appropriating \$300,000 for the state's exhibit at the World's fair.