# WOES OF SANTANDER

That Unfortunate Seaport Again Visited by a Serious Disaster.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE EXPLOSION THERE

Several Workingmen Meet Death While Engaged in a Public Work.

RIDDING THE BAY OF A DANGEROUS HULK

Terrible Consequences Follow an Attempt to Promote the Safety of the Bay.

SEQUEL TO LAST YEAR'S AWFUL CALAMITY

Recalling the Fearful Scenes When the Dynamite-Laden Steamer Cabo Machichaco Blew Up at a Whart of the Fated City.

SANTANDER, March 21 .- Another fatal accident occurred here today, caused by an explosion of dynamite. Ever since the awful disaster that occurred in this city on the night of November 3 last, when the Spanish steamer Cabo Machichaco was blown up by the explosion of a part of the large consignment of dynamite aboard of her, the wrecked hull of the vessel has been lying at the bottom of the bay.

It was discovered by divers who went down in seach of the bodies of some of those who were killed at the time that a considerable quantity of dynamite was still in the wreck. This was considered a menace to shipping and the authorities determined to have it removed. Today, while a number of workmen were engaged in the work of taking the dynamite from the hull an explosion occurred and several of the workmen were

The loss of life occasioned by the disaster last November has never been accurately ascertained.' It is known, however, that the list of dead, missing and wounded numbered fully a thousand. The Cabo Machiehaco was lying alongside a wharf discharging part of her cargo, which consisted of general merchandise, including iron ore, flour, wine and petroleum in cases. While this work was going on the steamer took fire and the blaze attracted large crowds to the water front.

Officers and men from vessels lying near the ship went to the assistance of the firemen, who had been hastily summoned. Suddenly there was a deafening roar and the steamer disappeared.

The slaughter among the speciators was frightful. Houses along the water front were either completely destroyed by the shock of the explosion or else so badly damaged as to be unfit for occupation. Large quantities of burning oil were thrown into the city and at one time it appeared as though the whole place would be destroyed. Fortunately, however, a change in the wind prevented this, but terrible damage had been done. A hundred small vessels sank in the harbor and a number of others, in cluding the merchant steamer Alfonso XII., caught fire from the rain of flaming oil and burned. Forty of the crew of the Alfonso lost their lives. Mangled and blackened corpses were scattered along the quay and the scene was one that defied description. Among the dead was Don Maneul Somoseas

de La Pena, the provisional governor, and a number of other officials. Just as the ship blew up a railway train arrived at the station, a considerable distance from the scene of the explosion. This train was completely wrecked, set fire to,

## WILL RE-ENTER PARLIAMENT.

Gladstone Willing to Represent Midlothian in Parliament Still.

and most of its passengers were burned to

LONDON, March 21 .- Mr. Gladstone cently received an address from his con stituents in Midlothian in which he was requested to continue to represent that parliamentary borough in the House of Commons. Replying, Mr. Gladstone has written a letter declaring his chief desire will be to follow the wishes of the constituents he represents. He adds: There will naturally be a change in r

There will naturally be a change in my attendance at Parliament. I cannot yet judge how far my sight and hearing will disable me from performing parliamentary duties. As to the merits or dismerits of my career, and certainly I am chargeable with many errors of judgment, I hope I have at least been governed by uprightness of intention and a desire to learn.

Proceeding to review his public life sixty years, dating from Lord Gorby's reform act, which he describes as the political birt of Scotland and the beginning of a duty which has been solemnly recognized, Gladstone says his career has been a history political, economical, moral and intelier tual emancipation. He adds that in all th numberless causes that had been brought for ward in this time, Scotland has battled fo the right. Another period has opened, pos-sibly of greater moral dangers and certainly as great ordeals, for those masses who are now becoming conscious of their power and who have never before been subjected to its deteriorating influences Now is the time for true friends of the country to remind the masses that they co their political elevation to broad, noble principles, love of liberty for all without distinction or class, creed or country, and resolute preference for the interests of the whole to any interest of narrower scope

Continuing, he says: I am deeply convinced that until the just demands of Treland are satisfied, as the House of Commons tried to satisfy them neither the legislative wants of any portion of the United Kingdom will be adequately met nor will the empire attain its maximum union or power, nor its honor be effectively cleared of the deepest historic stain ever attached to it.

## SBRAZIL REBELS NOT HAPPY.

Silvera Martinez Regarded by Some as the Leader of the Revolutionary Party.

LONDON, March 21 .- The Times corre spondent who left Rio on the Aquidaban writes: "I left Ponto Grosso March 2 with General Saraiva and staff and arrived at Curityba the same night. A council of war decided to send reinforcements to Rio, De Mello was to be sent with a steamer to attack Bahia, while Saraiva was to continue to advance to Sao Paulo. General Saraiva to advance to Sao Paulo. General Saraiva declares the political affairs of the insur-gents unsatisfactory. He dislikes the com-restition. osition of the provisional government a sesterro. He regards Silvera Martinez a the chief of the insurrectionary movement The surrender of the insurgents at Rio does not prevent a continuation of the war. now at Paranagua and the

Aquidaban at Pesterro. A dispatch from Montevideo, dated the 20th inst., says that throughout the states of Parana, Santa Catherina and Rio Grand of Parana, Santa Catherina and Rio Grande do Sui no elections were held March 1, and that public opinion in the three states is against any recognition of the validity of the election of Dr. Moraes as president and also against the election of the sen-ators and members of the Chamber of Depu-tion.

Advices from Porto Alegre, capital of Ric

Grande do Sul, are to the effect that the insergents appear determined to continue their struggle to overthrow the federal government. Their leaders declare they have sufficient resources to carry on the war and

sufficient resources to carry on the war and that the prestige of the revolution has been increased by the flight of Da Gama.

RIO DE JANEIRO. March 21.—The Portuguese warships were allowed to leave the harbor under the stipulation imposed by the Brazilian government that Admiral da Gama and the insurgent officers and men who ar-with him should remain on board the Portu with him should remain on board the Portuguese ships until the question of their ultimate destination has been settled between the two governments. The international feature of the complications arising from the revolt and subsequent surrender of the Brazilian war vessels in these waters is assuming a grave aspect. There is considerable excitement here in regard to the action of the Portuguese officers, who so far have protected da Gama and the insurgents who are with him. It is feared the action of the with him. It is feared the action of the Portuguese in giving shelter to the rebels will lead to a dangerous condition of affairs This is all the more likely as it appears President Peixoto has obtained possession of important documents which show beyond a doubt that certain European vessels system-atically gave aid to the insurgents.

### PASSING OF THE PATRIOT.

Louis Kossuth Mourned by the People of

Hungary-Turin's Compliment. BUDA PESTH, March 21.-The greatest grief is expressed here at the death of Louis Kossuth. Mourning emblems are displayed on all sides and every newspaper in the two cities appeared today with black orders. The lower house of the Diet has been summoned to meet in special session on Friday next, in order to take action upon Kossuth's death.

The Hungarian government and the mem ers of the national party in the Diet have arrived at an agreement regarding the honors that will be shown Louis Kossuth now that he is dead. By reaching this agreement the fall of the ministry is averted.

TURIN, March 21.—The municipal authorities have expressed the desire that the re-mains of Louis Kossuth should be buried in the Pantheon, in which many of the illus-trious dead of Italy have their last resting place, but the family has decided to remove the remains to Hungary, and together with the remains of his wife and daughter, which are interred in the English cemetery at Genoa, they will be escorted to Buda Pesth, where it is expected they will be given a public funeral. A cast of Kossuth's face was taken today and the body was then emblated

Many messages of sympathy have reached the family. They are coming from all parts of Europe, as well as from America.

The papers left by Kossuth were carefully examined today by his two sons and his intimate friends here. No will was found.

A guard of honor from an early hour this A guard of honor from an early hour this morning has been drawn up in front of the house where the remains of Kossuth are resting. During the day the syndic of Turin visited the house and condoled with the members of the Kossuth family. Later the syndic, on behalf of the municipal authorities of Turin, sent a message of sympathy to the municipal authorities of Sympathy to the municipal authorities. pathy to the municipal authorities of Buda

The body of the Hungarian patriot lies in the bed where he breathed his last. The body is attired in black and is surrounded by floral wreaths and has been sketched by several Hungarian artists, who are desirous of producing pictures in the room in which Kossuth died. Messages continue to arrive from all parts of the world.

BUDA-PESTH, March 21.-The independent party has resolved to move at the special meeting of the Diet, which has been called for Friday next, that the greatest honors be paid to the remains of Louis Kos-As a mark of respect the bourse was suth.

# WAITE PREPAIRING FOR WAR,

Force of Deputies. DENVER, March -21.-The Times afternoon publishes the following: The committee of safety organized last Thursday when the governor's troops were drawn up In line of battle ready to make an attack upon the city hall has had brought to its attention a most remarkable plot, originated by Governor Waite and some of his chief leutenants.

The facts as related are beyond question having been furnished to the committee of safety by men who had their informatic direct from the mouth of Governor Waite himself. The plot in substance is this: In case the supreme court decides adversely to the governor's claims in the fire and police board controversy Governor Waite will proceed to storm the city ball by force of arms. This is to be done at midnight on the da-

the supreme court's decision is rendered.

It is a well known fact that for the past week State Game Warden Callicotte been swearing in deputy wardens at the rate of 100 or more per day. He now has a force of more than 1,000 men, all of whom are authorized under their commissions to carry arms. Those men are known to each other by means of a small square of white ribbon pinned to the inside lining of the est and shown by turning the lapel quickly

Callicotte's men have been notified gather at the Curtis Street park shortly before midnight on the day on which th supreme court renders its decision, in case the governor is not sustained. The signa fired from the roof of the Equitable build ing, in which are the executive offices.

Previous to this movement a squad

militiamen wearing only their side arms would be stationed at Douglas place, the residence of the governor, as a body guard to his excellency. The rifles of these militiamen, together with their other state arms, are to be given to the game wardens The governor, it is hinted, is inclined to suspect the loyalty of the state militia if it comes to a crisis, and he prefers to pir his faith to Callicotte's army, although the militiamen may be used to increase the force

The police department is fully advised these warlike preparations on the part of the governor, and has made every prepara tion for defense.

Sheriff Burchinell declares that the gam warden's deputies should not be permitted to exercise the powers of deputy sheriffs, and has ordered the arrest of any one not appointed by him who is found wearing a deputy's badge and carrying concealed The law says the deputy gan wardens are possessed of the powers deputy sheriffs only when in possession warrants legally issued in connection with violations of the state game laws. sheriff says that if 1,000 guns are furnished he will have 1,000 men ready to carry ther

and preserve the peace.

No briefs were filed in the supreme cour up to noon today in the case of the governo against the fire and police board. No de cision is expected for several days yet. District Attorney Steele late this afternoon filed an information in the district court for

writs of quo warranto against Orr and Martin, requiring them to show by what right they are holding their offices as police pmbisioners. The information simply recites the removal of Orr and Martin and the appoint-ment of Mullins and Liarnes, and aska the court to exclude Orr and Martin from the offices in question. The object of the dis-trict attorney, who is a republican, is to leave the governor without any excuse to again calling out the troops, in case the supreme court does not give a satisfactory

answer to his question to determine are entitled to scats in the board. Although Governor Waite filed an affidavit in the district court today that he was re-sponsible for the acts which caused the arrest of Mayor Van Horn and Messrs. Rogers, Mullins and Barnes for contempt of court, no effort was made to have him ar rested. It was brought out by the gover nor's attorneys that the Union Pacific Rail way company, the Tramway company, the sheriff's office and the gamblers furnished men to protect Orr and Martin. Tomorrow the prosecution will ask the court to pass judgment on the defendants for contemp n their own admissions that they violated the injunction issued by the court.

## TESTED THE FIRST BIG GUN

Indian Head Proving Grounds the Scene of of a Notable Experiment Yesterday.

WHAT THE NEW 13-INCH CANNON CAN DO

Foreign Diplomats Watch with Interest the Trial-A Powerful Piece of Ordnance -It Was a Success Beyond Expectation-The Result.

WASHINGTON, March 21 -A distinguished party of public men and department officials and a number of ordnance experts accepted the invitation of the secretary of the navy to visit the naval ordnance proving grounds at Indian Head to see the official test of the first of the big thirteen-inch guns which have been completed at the government works. This is the biggest gun ever built in this country and a vast amount of interest was manifested in seeing it oper-

Preparatory to the test of the big gur arrangements were made for a test of some projectiles from a ten-inch gun. The first of these projectiles was a Johnson cast steel shell, fired point blank at a sheet of armor of Harveyized nickel steel, placed at a distance of less than 200 yards from the mouth of the gun. The projectile penetrated the twelve inches of armor about six inches and was then scattered and shattered. A Carpenter armor-peircing shell of wrought steel rom the same gun met hardly a better fate. The test of the thirteen-inch gun then began. The enormous mass of metal of the gun, sixty-seven tons in weight, is easily under control for elevating or depressing by a hydraulic apparatus. The 1,100-pound cast steel shot was holsted up to the Breech by a tackle pulley and then rammed home by a hydraulic ramming apparatus, which extends itself in a most paratus, which extends itself in a most astonishing mainer by a telescope arrange-ment, and then folds up into convenient compass to rest at the breech of the gun. The 403-pound charge of powder was then put in behind the shot. Then the gunner pulled the lanyard of the gun and sent the metal roaring, rissping, tearing and raging into the immost recesses of the opposite hillside. The initial velocity of the first

shell was 1,720 feet per second.

The wonderful extension ramrod was brought into use to sponge the gun and a second charge was then inserted, this time 482 pounds of powder. The testing instru-ments indicated an initial velocity of 1,975

### PUSHING PENDING BILLS.

feet per second.

Senators Anxious to Have Them Out of the Way Before the Tariff is Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Several senators are anxious to get action on bills in which they are interested, or which they have in charge, before the tariff bill is brought up and made the unfinished business. There are several measures for the District of Columbia before the senate, and nembers of the district committee have been. endeavoring to have them passed. The bill providing for a new and enlarged govern-ment printing office has been up and dis-cussed for several days and laid aside from time to time. Senator Vest, who has the bill in charge, has been so busy with the bill in charge, has been so busy with
the tariff that he has not had the opportunity to present it and it has awaited a
time when he might give it full attention.
Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota has
had on his desk several days the Russian
thistle bill, which has received considerable
airing in the house committee on agriculture

and which he is trying to call up. He

thinks it would pass if he could secure a little time for its consideration. Owing to the tariff bill, there is no telling when he will get another chance. Senator Teller has given notice that h vill call up the McGarrahan bill Thursda It is understood that while the tariff bill is being considered in the senate, the house will probably dispose of all the appropria-tion bills, and it is likely that most of them will be reported back and ready for ideration in the senate before the tarif bill is disposed of. These bills, like the tariff bill, will have the right of way, and be liable to shut out all other measures except such as are unobjected to. The democratic members of the finance committee desire to push the tariff with all speed, and it is probable that after the bill has been discussed for a week or two they will ask that it be considered during the two hours after the senate meets in the morning, which is usually devoted to morning business and to bills of minor importance.
It is also intended, very soon, or within
two weeks after the bill is taken up, to
lengthen the hours of the session and begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, instead o 12 o'clock as at present. If there should be any disposition on the part of the opponents of the bill to prolong the discussion or indications that speeches were being made for the purpose of delay, then the hours are to be still further increased, is probable, however, that any attempt extraordinary lengthening of sessions wi be made so long as there is legitimate de bate and senators have speeches to make It is well known, however, that as long as the finance committee continues to push the bill, it will be next to impossible to transac other business which will take any time and there is now a rush to get through with pending legislation. It is probable that next Thursday will be the last time the

senate will adjourn over until Monday until

the tariff bill is disposed of. THINK IT WILL PASS. senators Brice and Gorman Talk About the WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Senator Brice of Ohio, who was the chief mover for the caucus of democratic senators, thinks the ariff bill, as reported from the committee vill now pass the senate, but that the senate nendment will be materially changed in he bouse and in conference before the bill s finally agreed upon. As the bill now stands, he says, it is not satisfactory. democrats of the senate and he believes that it would be impossible to get a bill that would satisfy all. He thinks it will be debated two months in the senate; that here will be some minor changes, but the bill will pass substantially as it now stands. There will be a fight against the income tax feature and against the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, but he thinks both will be retained in the bill. There will be enough republicans, says Mr. Brice, voting with the democrats to keep the income tax in the bill. Senator Brice said that th changes had been such as will prevent op-

Senator Gorman of Maryland said that he thought, with possibly a few small changes, the bill would be likely to pass, with the support of all democrats of the senate. He thought it had now been changed, as he understood it, in such a way as had made it much more satisfactory than it was when it was first presented.

Nominated by the President. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Interior Department-Americus V. Rice to be pension agent at Columbus, O.: Wil Green, surveyor general of Cali-To be receivers of public moneysfornia. Olney Carstarphen, at Leadville, Colo.; Jeremiah P Looney, at Sterling, Colo. Post-masters—Creed F. Middlecoff, at Akron, Colo.; William S. Martin, Eldorado Springs, Mo.

senate today confirmed the following nominations: James H. Mulligan, consul general at Apla, Samoa, Postmasters: Ne-braska—James P. Chesney, DeWitt, Oregon -Eugene C. Protzman, Portland.

In the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 21.-The vice president being absent, Mr. Harris, the president pro tem, occupied the chair this morning and the senate promptly settled down to routine business and a number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed. Among the bills passed was one granting right of way to the Jamestown & Northern railway through the Devil's Lake Indian reservation in North Dakota. At 2 o'clock the senate took up the unfinished business, which was the bill to simplify the form of deeds of conveyance and trust and releases of land in the District of Columbia, and after further debating it for an hour the senate went into executive session and at 3:30 adjourned until tomorrow.

#### NEW CHINESE TREATY.

Although Negotiated by Gresham it Will Find Much Opposition in the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The senate

committee on foreign relations has been considering an important Chinese treaty, negotiated by the new Chinese minister and Secretary Gresham. The treaty practically sets aside

supersedes the Scott exclusion act and the recently enacted Geary law. It provides for the admittance of Chinese immigrants under restrictions. It also has for its object the protection of Chinese already in this country and runs for twenty years. During the life of the treaty Chinese are prohibited from entering this country exept upon conditions. Provision is made for

the return of any Chinaman who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property to the amount of \$1,000 or debts due him to that amount. In order to secure the benefits of this provision the Chinaman must leave with an officer of the United States a description of his family or property and secure a certificate for his return. He must also return within a year, which may be extended another year in case of sickness or other causes beyond his control. In return for concessions granted by this

country to better protect the Chinese peo-ple and to lessen the hardships which it is claimed they suffer by reason of the Geary law, the Chinese government is to ake greater precaution to prevent the con ing of Chinese laborers to this country.

Those who are in favor of the treaty think it is absolutely necessary in order to con-tinue the present friendly neutral relations

### ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Changes Made in it Yesterday by the House Committee on Agriculture.
WASHINGTON, March 21.—Chairman

Hatch of the house committee on agriculture had hoped to have the consideration of he anti-option bill completed by the committee today. Many of the members, how-ever, were very anxious to witness the test of the thirteen-inch gun at Indian Head, so the committee adjourned from yesterday until Thursday. But a few sections, two of which relate to the internal revenue stamps which relate to the internal revenue stamps to be affixed to contracts, remain uncompleted. These were passed over informally when the bill was under consideration.

To meet the criticisms that have been made that the buyer as well as the seller is not included in the terms of the bill, the committee has recast the first section so as to provide substantially as follows: The word "options" shall be understood to mean any contract whereby a party thereto, or any party for whom or in whose behalf such contract is made, acquires the right of privilege, but is not thereby obligated to sell and deliver to another at a future time or within a designated month, or any other period; or any contract whereby, as yender,

or within a designated month, or any other period; or any contract whereby, as vendee, a party thereto or a parson as vendee for whom, or in whose behalf such contract is made, acquires the right of privilege of demanding and receiving from another at a stipulated price at a future time or designated menth or other period, but is not thereby obligated to receive and pay for any of the following articles, viz: Raw or unmanufactured cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, por, lard and bacon.

Section 2 of the original bill relating to futures was modified so as to conform with the first section in the matter of time of selling or delivering, fina flour was stricken from the list of articles to which the future contracts are to apply.

#### ontracts are to apply. WORKS OF THE BEADSMAN.

How Postmasters Have Been Removed—The

Monthly Average.
WASHINGTON, March 21.-More than ne-half of the whole number of presidential postoffices have been filled by nomina tions sent to the senate since the incoming tions sent to the senate since the incoming of the present administration. This fact is brought out in a comparative statement prepared at the Postoffice department. It is shown that the number of these appointments by the last administration from March 4, 1889, to March 12, 1890, was 1,698. There were thirty-two presidential appointments made on March 30, 1890. The number made by this administration between March 4, 1893, and March 13, 1894, was 1,720. The total number of presidential postoffices in 4, 1893, and March 13, 1894, was 1,720. The total number of presidential postoffices in operation March 12 last was 3,424. Figures of appointments of fourth-class postmasters for the former Cleveland administration and the Harrison administration is given on the basis of sixteen months, as official statements, as compiled, cover the fiscal year, and the period from March 4 to July 1 of the first year of each administration. For the twelve months of the present administration the number of changes in fourth-class postmasters was 22,012. The changes for the sixteen months ending June 30, 1886, aggregated 20,881. For the first sixteen months of the Harrison administration the number was 24,615, and the monthly average of appointments of both presidential and fourth-class postmasters during the Harrison administration was 1,646, and for and fourth-class postmasters during the Harrison administration was 1,646, and for the present administration 1,997.

# INTEREST IN THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL

Friends and Opponents of the Measure Besieging the President. WASHINGTON, March 21.-The vital in terest felt in the fate of the seigniorage bill was clearly manifested today in the number of congressmen who called at the white house to talk to the president on the subject. The Texas delegates were represented by Messry. Culbertson, Savers and Kilgore, while other callers were Senators Faulkner and Camden of West Virginia, Berry of Arkansas and Representative Tom Johnson of Ohio. The president saw all of these and listened patiently to everything bearing upon the bill that was advanced, Because his time is so fully occupied, the president found it necessary to telegraph the committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which was to come to Washington to urge a veto, suggesting that the trip be abandoned, NEW YORK, March 21.—The text of the telegram sent by President Cleveland to the Chamber of Commerce committee replying to their nofification that they were about to proceed to Washington to present their memorial against the signing of the seignlorage bill, is as follows:

"GEORGIE WILSON, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK; I will hear them if they come, but strongly advise not coming, (For the president)."

"H. T. THULLIER, Secretary." number of congressmen who called at the

## WHAT IT WILL PRODUCE.

Amount of Revenue that Will Be Deriver from the New Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, March 21.-The estimates of the amount of revenue from the tariff bill reported to the senate yesterday will probably show that the total amount will probably show that the total amount will be about \$231,000,000. This is a reduction of between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000 from the estimates in the first bill reported to the committee. The principal reduction is made in the internal revenue part of the bill through the restoration of the present tax rates on domestic clears and cigarettes, which amounts to a least of over \$10,000,000. There will also be an appreciable falling off in the duty on the plate, caused by changing the duty on that importation from 1 1-15 cents to 1 cent per pound. The change in the fruit schedule, whereby bananas, pine-apples and cocoanuts are taken from the dutiable list, will make up the other principal items of loss. As the bill stands, if the estimate is correct, it will produce at least \$20,00,000 more of revenue than will be needed. The change made in the sugar schedule will not fause a showing in the estimates different from the subcommittee bill, as the first estimate was made upon sugar testing \$0 degrees fine.

More Pension Legislating. WASHINGTON, March 21.-The house committee on invalid pensions is devoting come attention to a bill which makes it unsome attention to a bill which makes it un-lawful for any person to wilfully communi-cate or cause to be communicated to United States officials performing duties connected with pensions any false statements with the intent to thereby defeat or suspend the granting or payment of pensions to any pensioner or applicant. The bill was intro-duced by Chairman Martin.

## DOES NOT SUIT MR. CLARK

Engineers Have Submitted a Schedule that Would Satisfy Them.

DO NOT ANTICIPATE IT WILL BE ADOPTED

Everything Now Being Shaped for the Final Hearing in Court-Trainmen Hold a Secret Session-Operators Grinding Away.

The conference between the representatives of the army of labor on the Union Pacific system and the officials of the company is rapidly assuming the proportions of a waiting game.

The differences between the men and the company are of such a character that neither side feels that it can yield any material point, and per consequence there is a decided disposition discernible among the interests to get into the proceedings all possible material for the benefit of the court. From the very outset, it is learned, the engineers and the company have been at variance, and Mr. Clark, with a desire to show the representatives of the engineers that he wishes to be fair, asked them to prepare what they considered a just schedule. The knights of the throttle at once went into session and for twenty-four hours worked upon the rules and regulations which they believed would be right and proper. This schedule was presented to Receiver Clark yesterday aftersoon and the discussion of the provisions

SCHEDULE OF THE ENGINEERS. The engineers held an hour's session with leceiver Clark yesterday afternoon and presented what they regarded as a fair schedule to the receivers for consideration. The con-structive mileage feature of the old rules and regulations was eliminated from the schedule formulated by the men, the changed condition of the system from changed condition of the system from pioneer days being largely responsible for the departure on the part of the represen-tatives of the forces of labor. But other features were introduced by the men which were not looked upon with favor by Mr.

Asked to define "constructive mileage" for the benefit of those who are not a part of the forces of railroad labor, but who have been following the doings of the conference with interest, he stated: "Constructive mileage may be best defined by an example. For instance, the distance from Laramie to Rawlins is 136 miles, but is computed as 150 miles, and on this basis wages are made." While he refused to say anything as to the probable outcome of the conference, by inference The Bee man was led to believe that Mr. Clark has little hope that the company and men will get together on any of the vital principles for which both sides are contending.

Talking of his letter to Mr. Wilson, repre-senting the trackmen, he stated that he had indicated to the gentlemen that he would receive the delegation after he had finished with the schedule men. "Any employe can see me," said the president. "That has been a rule which I have made a part of my life.' This morning the trainmen will go into conference with the hope that their schedule will fare somewhat better than that of the enginemen.

TRAINMEN IN SECRET SESSION. The trainmen were in secret session all morning, trying to formulate a schedule that will at least meet with consideration at the hands of the company, although the men themselves anticipate little from the work they are doing.

"We are not sticklers for the constructive mileage features, which was only introduced to cover certain districts that could not be provided for otherwise in an equalized scale In certain cases a half cent has been added to the mileage in order to compensate the men for work done. We are quite willing to have this removed in the event the wages paid are raised in accordance. It is a fact that on some divisions the proposed schedule cuts wages 40 per cent and at many division points there is a cut of 15 and 20 per cent We contend that this is neither fair or reasonable, and going upon that theory, while we will try to save the company money, it is out of the question that we shall submit to so radical a reduction." This was the utterance of one of the best posted men on the Union Pacific system, who represents

the trainmen OPERATORS STILL SAWING WOOD. The telegraphers were early on the ground and commenced their grind, taking up the Colorado division, station by station, which was practically completed at the noon hour. There were points of difference between the men and Mr. Korty as to some of the stations and the amount to be paid operators at certain points. The men contended that the salaries were inadequate in several in-stances, and Mr. Korty met the men half way in two or three cases. With the tele-graphers progress is reported, the lightning manipulators having considerably fewer grievances than any of the other trades affected by the new schedules to adjust. BREATHING SPELL FOR THE OFFICIALS

Chairman Clark of the trainmen stated vesterday that the temporary luli in proceedings was due largely to the recognition on the part of the men that the road had to be operated and that it was out of the question to take up the entire time of Mr. Clark and the officials of the company, particularly when the interests were so diver "Rather than take up Mr. Clark's time, is a very busy man, the trainmen decided t hold their sessions in committee room and there attempt to formulate a schedule which would be acceptable to the men. Tais accounts for the temporary halt in the proceedings, although the grind will be resumed by the engineers this afternoon." When Mr Clark was asked whether there was any like thood of an agreement he shut up like clam and would not even hazard an opinio as an individual, much less as the representa-tive light of one of the strong branches of labor on the Union Pacific. JOINT MEETINGS HELD.

Last night there was a joint meeting of he engineers and firemen and also one of the conductors and brakemen. The latte were putting the fluishing touches upon the modifications of the present schedule, which they are willing to consider in view of the present condition of the road. They will present it this morning, the engineers giving

way to allow them a chance. The engineers and firemen spent a couple of hours in their conference, but beyond the fact that it was concerning the present difficulty the men would not say. From remark made by a prominent member o one of these organizations it is altogether likely that today will witness some im-portant developments. It is altogether likely that in case the conductors and brakemen do not meet with more encouraging signs that something will be accom-plished by a continuation of the conference, it will be called off and the whole matter

referred to Judge Caldwell. The telegraphers yesterday afternoon finished the consideration of Colorado and Myoming, but came no nearer an agree-ment than in regard to the other portions of the line gone over. They expect to complete the consideration of the remaining portions of the system today and in all probability will agree that they and Mi Korty cannot agree.

Leroy Harris Sentenced. CHICAGO, March 21 .- Five years in the penitentiary at hard labor was the senence imposed in the United States cour today in the case of Leroy Harris, the Buf falo, N. Y., money order forger. Harris wa sentenced to five years on each count, bu the court directed that the three terms ru

concurrently. Harris appeared unc SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.-Walter Guy Fernald has made a confession to the

part he played in the robbery of the Ja

son diamonds. On February stolen from Simon Jacobs residence containing \$5,000 worth of dames. Fernald says he had two according to the has returned nineteen of the jew

FOR THE NEW N 3

World-Beaters and Record shers Now Receiving Their Finishit ouches, HILADELPHIA, March -There are PHILADELPHIA, March now three government ships ergoing the finishing process at Cramp's yard which the company hopes to tu-Navy department by the lat of October

finishing process at Cramp's , yard which the company hopes to tu , ver to the Navy department by the lat of October. They are the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts and the fast protected cruiser Minneapois, the latter being a sister ship of the Columbia.

The Massachusetts has been placed in the government dry dock at the League island navy yard in order that her screws may be placed in position. While in the docks the ship's bottom will be scraped and painted. In about three weeks the Massachusetts will be given her dock trial, and on June t. If all goes well, her unofficial trial trip will take place. The Mussachusetts is a sister ship to the Indiana, which was tested so successfully two weeks ago. The latter ship will go into the dry dock on Friday next and will be sent on her official trial trip off the coast of Massachusetts about May I. These battleships are built for stability and steadiness rather than speed. There is no doubt, however, that both will exceed the guarantee of lifteen knots an hour.

The ship that excites more interest than others in course of construction all Cramp's yard is the cruiser Minneapolis. This vessel is almost an exact counterpart of the Columbia, the difference being in the arrangement of the Bre room, which gives the former more grate space and a slightly increased beiler power. The difference gives the former more grate space and a slightly increased beiler power. The difference gives the Minneapolis but two smoke stacks, whereas the Columbia has four. Almough the first trial trip of the Minneapolis will not take place until June 15, the men employed in her construction have already begun to speak of her as "The Twenty-four Knotter." Almost everybody connected with the first trial trip of the Minneapolis will not take place until June 15, the men employed in her construction have already lexical moment, she would have exceeded twenty-two and eight-tenths knows by more than a knot. They argue that if the Columbia's boilers had not "foamed," thus necessitating a partial

pearance.

The next ship to be launched at Cramp's is the American liner, St. Louis, She will be followed by the St. Paul, her sister be followed by the St. Paul, her sister ship.

The big battleships Iowa and Brooklyn will not be launched until later in the fall. When these are completed the firm will have no more government work at its yard. An improvement contemplated in the near future is the enlargement of the dry dock. It is not large grough for the enormous vessels now being constructed at the yard and for this reason the firm finds it necessary to use the big government dry dock at League island.

### PRENDERGAST MUST HANG.

Ruling Upon His Motion for a Supersedeas Made by the Supreme Court Yesterday. OTTAWA, Ill., March 21.—The motion for supersedeas for Prendergast, the assas sin of Mayor Harrison of Chisago, was today denied by the supreme court.

An afternoon session of the supreme court was held chiefly for the disposal of this matter, and after disposing of a few cases on the civil docket, Chief Justice Baker turned to case five on the people's docket, Prendergast against the people, and ren-dered the decision. It was brief and to

the point and was:
"The court has carefully examined the record, abstract and briefs in full, and has oncluded to deny the petition." CHICAGO, March 21.—With the receipt of CHICAGO, March 21.—With the receipt of the news from the supreme court there was a rush of reporters to the jail. One at a time they were allowed to see the assassin.

"I am in a state of grace," he said quietly. "I need no more spiritual advice, and I do not want to see a priest."

"Are you surprised?"

"Of course I am. I was confident that owing to the circumstances I would obtain the supersedeas. I am very much disappointed."

"What will be your next move?"

What will be your next move?"

"I want to see my lawyers."
Prendergast showed emotion, but it was let and without den onstration pilet and without demonstration.—
The only hope for Prendergast now is a reprieve by the governor, but as he is now in Mississippi, and the Heutenant governor is not at the state capitol, the assassing chances for life beyond Good Friday are

## LURED TO LIVES OF SHIME.

St. Joseph Vampires Who Make a Practice

of Rulning Innocent Girls ST. JOSEPH, March 21.-It was develope here this afternoon that women and men in this town are extensively engaged in the practice of luring country girls from their homes and starting them in lives of shame Two people, who gave their names a Robert Dowell and Etta Dowell, appeare Robert Dowell and Etta Dowell, appeared in the police court this morning charged with having occupied rooms used for immoral purposes. Both pleaded not guilty and this afternoon the man secured bail and left the woman in prison. She then broke down and said she was not the man's wife, as he had claimed, but that her home was near Savannah, and that she had been enticed away from home by a woman named Shepard and Dowell.

This is only one of several cases which have come to light here within a few months and many country girls are being lured to lives of shame.

Tourists Bied in Mexico CITY OF MENICO, March 2L.—The Two Republics contains a strong protest from

Republics contains a strong protest from United States Consul General Crittenden over the charge of \$1.000 made for the embalming of the hody of Miss Lelia Sherman of the Raymond & Whitcomb excursion party, who died on Saturday night. The consul general denounces the affair in strong terms and thinks the general way in which tourists are bled is a matter requiring decided remedy. The physicians making the charge claim that it is entirely justifiable in view of the fact that the old Egyptian method of embalming is still in vogue in Mexico.

Imposing on Chinamen.

NEW YORK, March 21.-The Chines perchants of this city have sent a petition to the Chinese minister at Washington asking him to take action in regard to certain unnecessary certificates which are being imposed upon Chinamen who feave this country and desire to return. They claim that the New York consul is a party and that he has asked the consul at Cuba to refuse passports to any Chinaman who has not the New York consul's signature, which is party with a passport duly and of the consulation. signature, with a passport duly sealed,

Detroit Street Railway Franchise. Detroit Street Railway Franchise.

DENVER, March 21.—A Denver syndicate, composed of D. H. Moffatt, president of the First National bank, J. C. Montgomery and J. B. Thompson of Chicago are negotiating for the purchase of the street railway franchise of the city of Detroit. The present franchise, granted thirty years ago, expires this year, and it is understood the city council has assured these gentlemen they shall have the first call on this valuable property.

Leprosy in Kentucky. NEWPORT, Ky., March 21 - What is be lieved to be a genuine case of leprosy in a

family living in the suburbs of Belle. Ky, has been discovered. The victim is Henry Albury, aged 14 years. His condition is pitable. He is a mass of sores all over and large patches of hair have fallen from his head. He has been afflicted for four years. It is said that this is the first case of leprosy that ever came under notice of Kentucky obvsicions. tucky physicians.

ROME, March 21.—The court of appeals has rendered a decision that military tri bunals are not competent to pass upon the acts of prisoners prior to the proclamation of the state of siege in Massa di Carrarti, Sicily. The sentence imposed upon many of the prisoners will be materially modified.

# WATER FOR DRY LAND

Western Interests of the Highest Importance Now Under Consideration.

PLANS OF THE IRRIGATION ADVOCATES

Opening Day of the Interstate Irrigation Convention in Omaha.

ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT WORKERS

Committee on Resolutions Met Last Night to Formulate a Report.

WHAT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE

Government Money for Testing Irrigation Methods-Formation of County Associations Last Night's Reception to Delegates - Yesterday's Discussions.

The committee of the irrigation convention on resolutions met in executive session in a committee room at the Commercial club last evening. Those who attended were: J. L. Bristow of Kansas, chairman; L. G. Carpenter of Colorado, secretary; B. A. McAllister and Major Clarkson of Nebraska, Ira C. Hubbell of Missouri, A. A. Fassett of South Dakota, Colonel Butler of Montana, S. M. Knox of Illinois, F. E. Warren of Wyonring and Lucian Wells of Iowa.

The action of the Salina convention was heartily concurred in, and after two hours discussion it was decided to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions to the convention this morning:

convention this morning:

Wherens, The government of the United States has platted and put upon the market as agricultural lands the vast territory known as the great plains, and
Wherens, American citizens wishing to secure homes have moved on these plains, bought and paid the government for land and expended money in improving it, and Whereas, It has been demonstrated by the experience of these men and by the signal stations of the government that the amount of rainfall at proper seasons is insufficient to make agriculture practicable, therefore be it.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this con-

sufficient to make agriculture practicable, therefore be it.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is the duty of congress to make an appropriation to test the practicability of the following methods of irrigation for these plains:

First, That the government should by experiments determine whether the underflow water is of sufficient volume and can be brought to the surface at a cost to make it available for general irrigation purposes. Second, That it should determine the extent to which reservoirs can be constructed for the purpose of storing storm water sufficient in quantity for irrigation purposes.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the following extract from the report of the special committee of the United States senate, and the same be made a part of the resolutions of this convention:

"If anything can be done to encourage the people of these great plains it is important that it should be done specially. There are over 1,000,000 people in the arill and semi-arid belt who have paid into the United States no less than \$40,000,000 for public lands. The government should demonstrate to them the practicability-before they can have the courage or can command the course or constructed scale."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

recommend that the convention urge the government to maintain the meteorological stations on Pike's peak and elsewhere and not abandon them as contemplated. It will recommend the organization and permanent maintenance of irrigation associations in every county of the states in the arid and semi-arid region, and a united effort to secure congressional and legislative assist-

The committee will urge upon the convention the necessity of asking for the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations; the protection of forests and the necessity of farmers encouraging the planting of trees; thanks to the Commercial club of Omaha are also incorporated in the work of the com-

The convention will go into executive session at 9 o'clock this morning and take action on the recommendations to be made. LAST EVENING'S RECEPTION.

The reception tendered the delegates to the interstate irrigation congress of the Con-mercial club rooms last evening was one which will doubtless be remembered as one of the happlest features of the convention. President Gibbon, Secretary Drexel and other prominent members of the club gave the visitors a cordial reception. Refreshments were served. The rooms were artistically decorated.

President Gibbon welcomed the delegates in a brief speech in which he dwelt upon irrigation as the science of agriculture.

Charles A. Gregory of New York told several good stories and then settled down to a solid talk on the reclamation of arid America and western enterprise.

Rev. Dr. Butler followed with a witty, speech. Solomon, he said, was one of the speech. original irrigationists, as it is on record that he was the author of the theory of casting bread upon the waters. The speaker thought possibly that Solomon had irrigation ditches in mind when he spoke. Governor Crounse made a brief speech in which he encouraged the idea of irrigation, and said that it was the key that would open the gates to the agricultural empire of

the world. The wealth of the requblic would be multiplied and the former roaming ground of the buffalo would be converted. into a great acreage of productive farms. Mr. Edward Rosewater thought that irrigation and immigration would go hand in hand . The great need, west of the Missouri river, was more people and he be-lleved that if the problem of irrigation was successfully solved it would bring the people west and be of great importance to the por-tion of the country between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. Inducements nec-essarily had to be offered to start irrigation and if the arid lands were reclaimed and transformed into agricultural garden spots, he had no fear of future results beneficial to the west. He

urged the delegates to adopt some practical John L. Webster, Judge Clarkson and Major Powell completed the evening's prowith short talks, which were well

OPENED YESTERDAY.

received.

renown.

City's Welcome Extended-Several Features of Irrigation Discussed. The interstate irrigation convention opened

vesterday at Washington hall. Three hundred delegates, from Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Missouri and Montana are in attendance. Several distinguished advocates of irrigation ideas from the east are also present. A feature of the assemblage is the presence of a large number of speakers who have achieved national

The convention was called to order at 10:20 yesterday morning. Among the distinguished occupants of the platform were: President Moses of Great Bend, Kan.; Mayor Bemis and Dr. G. L. Miller of Omaha; ex-United States Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming; Major Powell of Washington; ex-Governor Saunders of Omaha; ex-Mayor Clement of Wichita; Colonel W. F. Cody of North Platte; Hon. Donald Campbell of Denver; I. N. Fort, president of the Nebraska State Irrigation association; F. E. Gregory of New York; W. N. Nason of Omaha, chairman of the local executive committee; President Gibbon of the Come