BRINGING SPAIN TO TERMS

Tariff Discriminations.

GRESHAM TALKS PLAIN TO THE SENORS

Excessive Duties, Levied Against his

ference with Senor Griosard, minister of excessive duties upon imports into Cuba from the United States. He informed the senor he had been directed by his government to commotion in ministerial circles.

WARNED FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The action of the State department indicated in the cablegram from Madrid warning the Spanish government of its intention to resort to re-Spain. For several years this government has been urging the claims of American exporters for the remission of heavy fines and excessive taxes amounting to about \$5,000,-000. These taxes and fines were imposed by the Cuban customs officers in direct violation of all treaties and absolutely without any other warrant than existing necessity for funds. The Suanish government practically admitted the justice of our claims but failed to make restitution. Then there was the old Mora claim against Spain, already acknowledged by the Spanish government, but impossible of collection. Efforts have been made to get the first class of claims before an arbitration committee without success.

While the matters were languishing under the delays peculiar to Spanish diplomacy there followed the last action by the Spanish government which promises to precipitate a tariff war unless Spain comes to terms. This was the proposition of the maximum tariff on American exports to Cuba, probably in retaliat on for the cancellation of the reciprocity agreement entered into under the the terms of the McKinley act. HAS TWO SCHEDULES.

The Spanish government has two tariff schedules, one the minimum tariff permitted to countries with which Spain is upon am'cable relations, the other the maximum, imposed upon countries which do not yield to Spanish demands in the matter of dues. The maximum tariff being imposed upon American exports had the effect to almost altogether cut them off, and so exactly fulfilled its purposes. We had supplied for

new quarter, namely, in Germany, where government has begun the imposition system of most galling restrictions upon American imports that can scarcely be tolerated, and it is felt to be necessary beg'n the assertion of the reserve power of retallation lodged in the president and, of course, this necessitates the beginning with Spain, the first offender.

SOCIALISTS SHOW THEIR POWER. Create an Uproar on the Introduction of

the Repressive Measure. perial secretary of justice, introduced the antirevolutionary bill in the Reichstag today. In so doing he said it was not intended to upset public opinion, nor was it an anti-socialist bill, but it was directed against criminals and against the work of revolutionists who were seeking to undermine the state.

amidst socialistic interruptions, to refer to several inflammatory pamphlets which have recently sppcared. The interruptions of the socialists were so frequent and of such an exciting nature that the president of the Reichstag, Herr von Levetzow, was compelled several times to call for order.

Dr. Nieberling then produced a revolution ary broad sheet, which he asserted was in tended for circulation in the barracks of the soldiers. He added: "The aim of our opponents can only be obtained by overthrow-ing all order. The majority of the house ing all order. The majority of the house will support the government against this enemy, which denies everything sacred to the

Herr Singer moved the adjournment of the Reichstag, expressing d ubt as to whether a sufficient number of deputies were present to enable a vote to be taken. After roll call it was found that Herr Singer's point was well taken and that there was not a sufficient number present. Consequently Herr Levet-zow, president of the Reichstag, adjourned the debate on the anti-rev.lutionary bill until January 8

LAST LOOK AT THE BODY.

Miss Thompson Viewed Her Father's Re-

mains This Afternoon. LONDON, Dec. 17 .- Contrary to the state ments published the remains of the late Sir John Thompson were not sealed in th casket yesterday. Miss Thompson took the last look at her father's remains this afternoon at 4 o'clock and the body was then scaled in the presence of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir C. Sanford. Miss Thompson had not seen the body of her father until this afternoon. Miss Thompson, Mrs. Sanford and the Misses Sanford will sail for New York from Liverpool on Wednesday next, on board the White Star steamship Majestic.

A large case, five feet square, hermetically sealed, arrived at the Palace hotel today from Windsor containing a wreath from Queen Victoria. Lord Pelham, the groom in waiting, this morning telegraphed to Sir Charles Tupper saying the queen was sending a wreath for the special funeral of the remains of Sir John, and expressed the wish that he take charge of it. The date of dethat he take charge of it. The date of de-parture of the body of the Canadian premier from England for Canada depends on the amount of coaling which the cruiser Blen-helm, detailed to take the remains across the Atlantic, will require.

Roman Catholic bishop and by the local

England May Try to Restore Clarence. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 17.-New and important developments in the Bluefields affair may soon be looked for. For several days past there have been secret conferences between ex-Chief Clarence, some of his

here. Great Britain, it is reported, has determined to restore Clarence to power at Bluefields, and arrangements to that end, it is believed, are now being perfected. There is reason to believe that the American con-Retaliation to Be Inaugurated Against sul and commander of the Columbia are aware of what is going on and have doubtless informed the authorities at Washington

Tributes to R. L. Stevenson. LONDON, Dec. 17 .- The death of Robert MINORITY REPORT ON THE MEASURE Louis Stevenson, the novelist (exclusively an nounced by the Associated press from Auck-Excessive Duties; Levied Against his Country Have Driven the American
Flour from the Cuban Markets.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—Mr. Taylor, the United MADRID, Dec. 17.—Mr. Taylor, the United In English letters. The St. James's Gazette asserts that "his death will be felt like a personal sorrow by tens of thrusands in English and America. His loss is "tre-States minister, today had an important con- in England and America. His loss is irre- and his associates on the house committee parable.

foreign affairs, relative to the imposition of Catholics Warned Against French Opera. by which Secretary Carlisle's bill for curchereau, was read in all the Roman Catholic a vote before the holidays was given up. In-

where he is followed and watched by dewhere he is followed and watched by detectives. There is no doubt that the news of the proroguing of Parliament has created take it Saturday night. Speaker Crisp will his reply was: taliation should Spain continue its present a bad impression throughout Italy. It is determine the exact time on the special rules polificy with respect to American exports to interpreted as indicating that Premier Crispi in accordance with the foregoing and it will

Such a loan would not imply any large withdrawals of gold from here, but would check the arrivals, which threaten to intensify the present congestion here while creating dis-

Physician Felled by a Mantac. QUEBEC, Dec. 17 .- Dr. Vaille, one of the house physicians at Beauporte insane asylum, was knocked senseless last night by a maniac. Plumbers making some repairs left a piece of lead pipe, which was the weapon Fears are entertained for his re-

Wales Sent His Sympathy. LONDON, Dec. 17.-The prince of Wales, who was only in town for a few hours on Saturday last, called on Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, and asked him to convey his sympathy to Lady Thompson, the widow of the late Sir John Thomp-

Japanese Loss Was Slight. YOKOHAMA, Dec. 17 .- In the fighting near Feng Huang the Japanese lost twelve killed and sixty-three wounded and the Chinese had 139 killed.

ROUGH TIME FOR SAILORS.

Iwo Steamers and Two Sailing Vessels Missing Out of San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—That the steamer colliers Montserrat and Kennesaw spanish west ladies with flury, but the duty upon this product was prohibtiory. To make the situation more unbearable, the Canadians were favored with the
minimum tariff and in an incredibly short
space of time assumed the entire trade in
flour with Cuba, which had s. long been
enjoyed by our milters.

Having reasoned in vain with the Spanish
traytr with the Spanish fore gn office, Section of meats for exp-riation, and prevent the national or power to to the president probably
food, also included in its fifth section a
grant of power to to the president probably
unequalled in extent by any legislation in
the history of congress. Plainly stated, it
authorized an actual embargs to the been commerce is now being menaced in a
Our commerce is now being menaced in a
Current consideration.

SAN FRANCISCO. Dec. II.—That the seasure from the teamer nate Keamer and Keamers all conditions require it."

When the totals were announced President to grant the following and two pressed to miles south of Eldoh, and two farmers, almores committees severely criticise the
Carliste bill. They say: "The whole action
of the party majority of the committee was
diagramed to probably
in the best of August 30, 1880; This act,
the minory members of the banking and
currency committee severely criticise the
Carliste bill. They say: "The whole action
of the party majority of the committee, and not approved by its
diagram of the provident in the state of the fellowing measage to Mr. Genpres moved to make the vote manhands a
durrency committee saverely criticise the
Carliste bill. They say: "The whole action
of the party and not approved by its almost consensual to the country of the committee, and not proved by its almost consensual to the country of the committee, and the president to the country of the committee of the ball on the farst of the ball on the farst of t encountered no fear vessels must have encounted would be felt for their safety.

would be felt for their safety.

From reports received to date it is positively known that at least four vessels were wrecked during the gale. The British ship Scottish Dales was dismantied off Cape Flattery, but was picked up by a steamer and towed into Port Townsend. The bark John Wooster was lost off Gray's Harbor on the Washington coast. The schooner Garcia was wrecked off Tillamook rock. Her crew of six men is still missing. The schooner W. T. Beebe was wrecked in the breakers in an attempt to cress the San Francisco bar. All the steamers and sailing craft that have reached port since the storm report terrible experiences in the gale which port terrible experiences in the gale which prevailed all along the coast north of San Erapeisco

LITTLE LEFT BUT DEBTS.

Citizens Bank at Slater, Mo., Closes Its SLATER, Mo., Dec. 17.—The Citizens Stock bank, capitalized at \$100,000, closed today and is in the hands of C. P. Storts today and is in the hands of C. P. Storts as assignee. Joseph Field, cashier of the institution, also made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The failure is a bad one, and will catch many creditors heavily. Among them are said to various St. Louis and Chicago institutions. The bank's liabilities amount to about \$55,000, and assets, excluding considerable worthless paper, will not exceed \$250,000. These figures, however, are only approximated. less paper, will not exceed \$250,000. These figures, however, are only approximated, as nothing definite can be obtained tonight. One firm owed the bank \$85,000, which is unsecured, and another firm, whose entire assets will not exceed \$10,000, owed the bank \$45,000. The failure was precipitated by a call of the state officials for a statement, which showed that of the capital stock and \$250,000 of deposits there is in the vaults of the bank less than \$2,000. Some of the weelthiest men connected with the bank had been endorsing its paper heavily. Names of \$t. Louis and Chicago banks said to have been caught cannot be secured tonight.

to have been chagat cannot be secured tonight.

Since the panic of 1893 the bank has been
on the verge of bankruptcy, but by the
streaucus efforts of its stockholders and
friends has been kept up. The failure
caused great anxiety and precipitated a
run on the Sieter Savings bank, capital
\$50,000, and resulted in that bank being also
closed. It was placed in the hands of
Mayor Brightwell, but it is expected it
will reopen soon. Its officials assert that
though they were unable to meet so sudden a run, it will be all right in a few
days. No statement is made of its condition.

LOOKING FOR A WAY OUT.

Avoid the Jall Sentence, CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—At a conference this

afternoon between President Debs and other A. R. U. officials and their atterneys, it A. R. U. officials and their atterneys, it was decided to make three separate efforts to provide an escape for the ex-strike leaders from the jail sentences pronounced by Judge Woods in the contempt proceedings last Friday. The attorneys will endeavor to secure an appeal to the supreme court and a writ of error, and will also apply for a writ of habeas corpus. It was believed by the American Raliway people here that the defendants attorneys would meet with success in one at least of their attempts to stay execution of the sentences, and the opinion was freely expressed that Debs and his associates would not go to jail.

MADE THEM PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Lincoln's Funding Bonds Sold with a New Proviso in the Terms. LINCOLN, Dec. 17.—(Special Telegram.)— The city council some time since entered

into contract with Green & Van Duyn to refund \$534,500 bonds of the city, now pay-able at the option of the city. The new bonds were to bear 4% per cent, a slight reduction in the aggregate from the old rate. Tonight Green & Van Duyn re-ported that they had placed the bonds, but asked that interest and principal be made payable in gold, the sale to be at par and accrued interest. The council, by a vote of 9 to 5, accepted the proposition.

GIVE MORE TIME TO DEBATE

House Rules Committee Refuses to Rush the Currency Bill Through.

Characterize the Carlisle Bill as a Crude Measure, Which if Enacted Into Law Would Cause a Disastrous Pante.

on rules determined today on a special rule QUEBEC, Dec. 17.-A circular letter signed | rency reform will be debated and voted on in ebrations. Instead of carrying the vote over It is determine the exact time on the special rules Cuba, will doubtless have the effect to bring at once to a focus the long drawn out negotiations which have been in progress, with results very unsatisfactory to that government. None of our foreign relations yet have given us as much trouble as those with Spain. For several years this government have been urging the claims of American exports to Spain. For several years this government has been urging the claims of American exports to the foreign and it will be submitted by him to the rules committee tomorrow. It will make no provision for morning or night session. This general proposition.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Daily News says that if the American congress would sanction a 3 per cent gold loan it could be placed by the foreign relations which have given us as much trouble as those with the foregoing and it will be submitted by him to the rules committee tomorrow. It will make no provision for morning or night session. This general proposition.

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LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Daily News says that if the American congress would sanction of the debate was arranged after numerous conferences to a submitted by him to the rules committee to morrow. It will make no provision for agaravate rather than relieve the perplexition of the financial stuation, especially that of the United States legal tender not submitted by him to the rules committee to morrow. It will make no provision for agaravate rather than relieve the submitted by him to the rules committee to morrow. It will make no provision for agaravate rather than relieve the submitted b of the house was against this rapid progress.

Mr. Crisp called in Representative Johnson of Indiana and Walker of Massachusetts, republican members of the banking committee, to get their views of the length of the debat.

Mr. Johnson urgant tender notes withdrawn banks take out all the circulation permitted under the bill, would only be \$151,000,000, still leaving \$354,000,000 to vex the treasury. This would not afford any substantial relief to the constant draft. to get their views of the length of the debate. Mr. Johnson urged that ten days be given, bringing the vote on January 8. Mr. Walker did not want any exact time limit fixed at the outset. The debate will begin tomorrow, Mr.

> with the recommendation that the bil pass.
>
> The committee, after explaining the results of a possible crisis in which all national banks would fail and showing how there would be abundant resources for the redemption of the circulating notes, says: "Your committee is of the opinion that if the proposed bill should become a law it will provide for a safe, sufficient and flexible currency. Such flexibility as required by the conditions of trade and commerce is now absolutely wanting. As the outstanding notes will be traded. ing. As the outstanding notes will be taxed one half of 1 per cent per annum, and as the banks taking them will be deprived of 30 per cent thereof in legal tender notes, there will be an inducement to retire the circulation when it is not needed and at the same time an inducement to take out circulation when business conditions require it."

man, Mr. Springer, that the democratic ma-jority had concluded not to allow any amendment whatever, but to report it to the nouse on Monday, and that each member could offer any amendments he chose in the house. It is the opinion of a number of the most clear-headed and eminent financiers in the country that if the Carlisle bill was of the statutes, or whether the supreme court would precipitate a panic far more severe than that of 1893, as it would compel the forced sale upon the market of nearly \$200,forced sale upon the market of nearly \$200,-000,000 of United States bonds within six months.

which require or authorize the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes, etc., instead of so much of all acts and parts of acts, etc.

"How many thousands may be seriously injured by such needless, wholesale repeal enacted into law, within twenty days it after years of litigation might by construc-tion re-enact some parts of such statutes which Secretary Carlisle had repealed, no one can tell.

INDEFINITE PROVISIONS. "Section 5 provides that each association

hereafter organized and each association applying for additional circulation shall pay its pro rata share into the said fund before receiving notes without defining how the total fund or each share shall be ascertained. In the same paragraph it is provided that insolvent its guaranty fund held on deposit shall be transferred to the safety fund herein provided for and applied to the redemption of its outstanding notes; that is to say is no provision in the bill for the use of the safety fund, except by application in the lines quoted. The same paragraph provides that in case the said last mentioned fund by the redemption of the notes of failed na-tional banks and the immediately available assets of said bank are not sufficient to reimburse it, the said fund shall be at once re-stored by pro rata assessments upon all the other associations, and all the associations so assessed shall have a first lien upon the assets of each failed bank for the amount properly chargeable to such bank on account of the redemption of its circulation; and these are all the provisions in the bill show-ing how any one is to proceed, and without defining who shall proceed with it, or as to how the notes of falled banks shall be redeemed. That is, on the face of the Carlisle to be paid into the safety fund. Then the notes of the failed bank are to be paid out of the safety fund; then all of the national banks in the country are to be assessed to make up the safety fund, and then all of the national banks of the country are to put in their claims to the receivers of the failed bank for the meneys they have paid on assessment for the payment of the notes of the faild bank. Probably Mr. Carlisle inthe faild bank. Probably Mr. Carlisle in-tended to provide that the guaranty fund of the failed bank should be first expended in taking up the currency notes of the failed bank, and that whatever additional sum was necessary should be taken out of the safety fund to complete their redemption, and the safety fund should be replenished out of the safety fund should be replenished out of the safety fund should be replenished out of the assets of the bank, and if there was a defi-ciency in the assets of the falled bank which was made up out of the safety fund, that all of the banks should be assessed to make good the safety fund. LEGISLATION SHOULD BE PERMISSIVE

"Whatever legislation is had with reference to the finances of the country or banking in its effect upon national banks should be permissive and not mandatory as to national banks while their present charters continue. To provide, as in section 7, 'that every national banking association heretofore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation shall, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, withdraw such bonds and deposit with the treasurer of the United States a guaranty fund, consisting of United ence to the finances of the country or bank-

States legal tender notes, including treasury notes, cannot be justified upon any principle of safe legislation. It could not fall to produce a panic and the recklessness of such legislation would startle not only financiers in this country, but in the world. The provisions of exemptions as to state banks, not with the product of the withstanding the many restrictions upon them would drive every existing national bank that desires to take out circulating notes into the state bank system if the bill were enacted. The taxation of national bank notes is one-The taxation of national bank notes is one-half per cent per annum in section 3 and one-half per cent per annum in section 5, making a total of 1 per cent per annum, which would be a taxation of \$5,000,000 upon the banks under the national system, which there is no reason to believe from any ex-perience of the past would be imposed upon them under any state system.

"Furthermore the states would be far more

"Furthermore the states would be far more liberal than the United States will ever be or ought to be as regards bonds or any other WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Speaker Crisp security or redemption fund, for they may require the deposit of no bonds whatever. We cannot believe it was the intention of the QUEBEC, Dec. 17.—A circular letter signed by Bishop Begin, coadjutor to Cardinal Tas- the house. The original purpose of securing issue currency any more operous than those churches here last night, warning the faithpersisted in exacting these discriminating
duties the action would be regarded by the
president only as inviting the exercise by
him of the power of retaliation conferred by
the act of 1890. This threat has caused a

Proposation Had a Had Foot.

churches here last night, warning the faithful that by attending the performances of the
French Opera company they would render
themselves guilty of a grievous sin. The
French Opera company which came over from
Paris last year has since been performing
at the Theater Francais in Montreal.

Proposation Had a Had Foot.

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french Opera company they would render
themselves guilty of a grievous sin. The
French Opera company which came over from
Paris last year has since been performing
at the Theater Francais in Montreal.

Proposation Had a Had Foot. imposed or likely to be imposed upon state banks, or that it was the intention of Mr. Prorogation Had a Bad Effect.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The political crisis continues to absorb public attention. Expremier Giolitti has gone into the country.

By the state of continues to absorb public attention. Expremier Giolitti has gone into the country.

By the state of continues to absorb public attention. Expremier Giolitti has gone into the country.

By the state of continues to absorb public attention. Expremier Giolitti has gone into the country.

By the state of continues to attention and the state of the committee, read it of the committee of the commi ONLY ONE APPROVED.

"When asked if they all approved of the bill his reply was: 'No, only this one.'
"The passage of the Carlisle bill may meet
some political exigency of which we do not treasury. It would make still more conspicu-ous and thus more urgent the demand for gold upon the treasury, and the notes issued under the bill would make confusion worse confounded in the currency by adding from one to forty-five more kinds of money to these already existing. Twice within a short time has the house declared its unalterable opposition to allowing state banks to issue currency notes—once on June 6, 1892, by a vote of 84 to 118, and again under tomorrow, but may not be presented to the house until later in the week.

The majority report of the house committee on banking and currency favorable to Secretary Carlisle's plan of currency was today presented to the house by Chairman Springer, on June 6, 1894, by a vote of 84 to 118, and again under the leadership against state banks of the gallant and versatile gentleman from Illinois, Hon. William M. Springer, on June 6, 1894, by a vote against the repeal of the 10 per cent tax of 172 to 102. Therefore we wrotest against again consuming the time protest against again consuming the time of the house in a profitless discussion of the objectionable section of the Carlisle bill.

"Finally, we are of the opinion it is not safe for the house to enter upon the line of legislation proposed until s me bill is brought before us that has received far more attention than the Carlisle bill, and we recommend it be indefinitely postponed."

The report is signed by the six republican members of the committee.

TWO IOWA TRAGEDIES.

Impromptu Duel Results from a Foolish Quarrel and Enns Fatally.

DES MOINES, Dec. 17.-(Special

DES MOINES, Dec. 17 .- (Special Tele gram.)-The following opinions were filed in the supreme court today: Alexander in the supreme court today: Alexander Giltner against Shumel G. Rayl and Catherine Rayl, appellants, A. C. Cremer, intervenor, Wapello district, reversed. James McQuade, plaintiffs' appellant, against Stephen Collins et al. defendants and appellant. Machanical account officers of the control of the contro McQuade, plaintiffs' appellant, against Stephen Collins et al, defendants and appellants, Keokuk superior court, affirmed on defendants' appeal, reversed on plaintiffs' appeal, reversed on plaintiffs' appeal, henry Fritz against William Fritz, administrator of the estate of B. Fritz, appellant, Wapello district, affirmed Jacob E. Fox, appellant, against Capital Insurance company of Des Moines, Ia. Polk district, reversed. W. F. Yeager, by his next friend, J. S. Yeager, appellant, against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids superior court, affirmed. Allen McArthur, appellant, against Charles J. Shuitz, Linn district, reversed. Ella C. Phillips against J. Dippo, appellant, Tama district, reversed. Ella C. Phillips against J. U. Moeckley et al against Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company, appellant, Polk district, reversed. Bartlett & Norton, plaintiffs, against W. W. Bilger, Philadelphia Morlgage and Trust company et al, appellant, against Ferrall & Hawkins Broset al, Mahaska district, affirmed. Jacob Sims, administrator of the estate of J. H. Russell, deceased, et al, appellants, against Davis Gray et al, Pottawattamie district, affirmed. Jacob Sims, administrator of the estate of J. H. Russell, deceased, et al, appellants, against Davis Gray et al, Pottawattamie district, affirmed. Jacob Sims, administrator of the estate of J. H. Russell, deceased, et al, appellants, against Davis Gray et al, Pottawattamie district, affirmed. Jacob

In the matter of the estate of John F. Miller, deceased, William Darris, appellant, Black Hawk district, reversed.

Milwaukee's Men May Strike SIOUX CITY, Dec. 17 .- (Special Telegram.)-There are mutterings of dis tent among employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system in this section, the result of numerous discharges of engi-neers, firemen and conductors lately. The men have been nominally laid off on ac-count of diminished business, but say it is equivalent to discharging them. They are all men accused of sympathizing with last summer's strike, although they took no part in it. A renewal of the strike trouble is threat-ened now. Some of the orders have dis-cussed the matter seriously and a demand

SIGUX CITY, Dec. 17 Several of the county officers who were indicted by the county officers who were indicted by the grand jury on a number of counts, the principal of which was malfeasance in office, were arraigned in court today. Supervisor Strange, who was impeached last week, entered a plea of not guilty to the charges against him. Ex-Treasurer Kifer also pleaded not guilty. Ex-County Attorney Bevington gave notice that he would file demurrers to all indictments against him.

CLINTON, Ia., Dec. 17.—(Special Telegram)—G. I. Leville, a contractor who

Nan Leuven a Very bick Man still in jail here, a very sick man. He will be taken to the Anamesa penitentary to-

Propose to Burn Him.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 17.—Polly

Selects McBride for President.

WESTERN MEN CONTROL ORGANIZATION

New President Telegraphs HIs Acceptance-Western Influence Also Secures the Headquarters for Indianapolis-Gompers Congratulates McBride.

business today than in any preceding day. The members expended their surplus energy in discussing the merits of the political program and were ready to do business toprogram and were ready to do business to-day. There were some surprises in the day's by the officers of the Federation officially the defeat of President Compers for re-elec- president of that body. tion. It had been known that an effort was being made to displace him, but when the convention adjourned Saturday night it was tot bellayed that it would be saturday to the convention adjourned saturday night it was to be saturday night in the saturday night it was to be saturday night to be saturday night in the not believed that it would succeed. Sunday one of whom should be a member of the was, however, devoted to electioneering by Seamen's union go to Washington as a the McBride contingent, and when the delethe McBride contingent, and when the delegates came together this morning it was attention in his meetings in America, and urging local unions to call upon their congenerally understood that Mr. Gompers would be retired. His election as fraternal dele-gate to the British labor congress was intended as a sort of evidence that the con-vention recognizes his loyalty while ques-tioning his ability to best serve the Federa-

tion as its president.

The selection of Indianapelis as national headquarters was also in line with the idea of a general revolution in the Federation. It was a declaration by the western delegations that they propose hereafter to control the Federation. It is expected that the work of the convention will be finished tomorrow.

The first business was to determine the future location of the headquarters of the Federation. On Saturday the cities of Indianapolis, Detroit, Washington, Brooklyn and Louisville had been placed in nomination. Indianapolis and Washington were the only contestants today. The vote resulted, Indianapolis, 1,290; Washington, 926. A resolution to make Indianapolis the loca-tion for three years was amended to make it five years and referred to the committee

M'BRIDE THE MAN. The election of officers was then taken up. Gompers and John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers, were the only candidates for president. The vote recandidates for president. The vote re-sulted: McBride, 1,162; Gompers, 937. There was no excitement regarding the election of president. It was evident at the start that the question had been settled so far as the individual members were con-cerned. Mr. Gompers was nominated by Mr. Elekhoff and the nomination was seconded by Messrs. Cohen, Daily and McCraith. Mc-Bride was nominated by Mr. Penna and seconded by Mr. Allen. The vote proceeded without incident, except that several delegates announced that they would vote against Gompers by instructions from their various

asked to be allowed to withdraw his vote. He said he had been instructed to vote against Gompers and could not conscientiously vote for McBride. Permission was granted. gram.)—A double tragedy occurred three miles south of Eldon, and two farmers. G mpers moved to make the vote unantmous

Gompers seems to be due to a general desire for a change of administrati n. The mine workers, with 320 votes, were for McBride for personal reasons; the rad cally socialistic members felt that Gompers was very strongly opposed to them and the president's own action during this convention had done much to defeat him. He was ill when he came here and his rulings have been noticeably arbitrary and errat c. More than once he has lost his temper and occasionally he has reversed his own rulings. The feeling gen-erally is friendly to Gompers, but the election of McBride is regarded as a good choice

SELECTED MINOR OFFICERS. For first vice president Mrs. T. J. Morgan of Chicag, and Mr. McGuire of Philadelphia were nominated, the vote was 1,865 for Mc-Guire, 226 for Mrs. Morgan. The election was made unanimous.

James Duncan of Balt'more was made second vice president by a vote of 2.185 to 60 for Charles Rechtold of St. Louis, who was said to be connected with the Knights of

For third vice president, James Bretell and R:ady Kenehan of Denver were nominated. The result was: Bretell, 459; Kenehan, 1,714. Harry Lloyd of Boston, W. D. Mahon of the street car employes, and T. J. Elderkin of the Seamen's union were nominated for fourth vice president. Quite a number of Mr. Lloyd withdrew his name and another

ote was ordered. On the second ballot Mr. Elderkin wa lected fourth vice president, the vote being: Elderkin, 1,213; Mahon, 918. The election of secretary being next in order Mr. Daily was called to the desk, J. W. Bramwood of Denver, J. Mahlon Barner of Philadelphia, A. McCraith of Boston, Richard H. Metcalf of Indianapolis, Chris Evans

the present incumbent, and J. J. Linehan of Chicago were nominated. Mr. Evans withdrew on the ground that he represented the mine workers and a mem-ber of his organization had been elected presi Bramwood withdrew in favor of Mc Craith, both representing the Typographical union. The first vote stood: Barnes, 273; McCraith, 9681/2; Metcalf, 242; Linehan, 5081/2 There being no election another vote was ordered. Metcalf's name was dropped. The result was: Barnes, 391; McCraith, 1,096; Linehan, 548. The election of McCraith was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Linehan For treasurer John B. Lennon, present in-cumbent, was nominated. Patrick McBryde nominated W. D. Mahon of Detroit, but he

declined on account of the proximity

home to Canada. Mr. Lennon was elected

tion upon being released from the responsi-bility of the presidency of the organization. He said he had been made an old man in CLINTON, Ia., Dec. 17.—(Special Telegram)—G. I. Leville, a contractor who came here from Omaha to build the court house, has disappeared, leaving an unfinished brown stone residence and many creditors. Suits are now pending against his bondsmen for nonfulfillment of contract. Details are sensational.

He said he had been made an old man in his comparative youth by the burdens of the comparative youth burdens of the comparative youth by the burdens of the comparative youth by the bu gone out of the convention broken-hearted Now he felt differently. He read his tele DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 17.—Van Leuven is gram to McBride, saying: "I meant that till in jail here, a very sick man. He will and if any man or men shall try to drag e taken to the Anamesa penitentary toof union labor through John McBride he will find me a harder fighter for him than I have

been for myself." THREW A SOP TO GOMPERS. For the place of next meeting of the Federation, New York and St. Louis were placed in nomination. The result was: New York,

1,335; St. Louis, 558.
Delegate Lennon moved that two fraternal delegates be sent to the British trades con-gress to be held in Cardiff, Wales. It was carried and Samuel Gompers, P. J. McGuire. P. H. Penna and George E. McNell of Boston were placed in nomination. The name

Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, but the Mine Workers' union withdrew his name. The action of Gompers in the American Railway union strike undoubtedly had an

Railway union strike undoubtedly had an effect. It was said by friends of the strikers that had Gompers supported Debs the strike would have been won. Others claim that in declining to order a general strike Gompers simply recignized the principles of perfect independence of the affiliating unions. His position has been overwhelmingly endorsed by this convention, so that it is not probable that it was a large factor in his defeat for re-

election.
At 12:30 the convention adjourned fo

on the reassembling of the convention Delegate Lloyd explained that when he nominated George E. McNeill of Boston it was with the understanding that P. J. McGuire was not in the race. Having ascertained DENVER, Dec. 17.—The convention of the that Mr. McGuire was a candidate, he would American Federation of Labor did more withdraw the name of McNeill. The vote was taken, resulting as follows: Gompers, 1,747; McGuire, 1,139; Penna, 870. On motion of Mr. Penna the choice was made unanimous.

action, the most important of them being notifying John McBride of his election as

The special committee appointed to draft olutions on the McGuire seamen's rights

carrying a suit to the supreme court to stay on this side of the water, he could prevent contract convict labor.

OPPOSE THE BALTIMORE PLAN. A resolution was adopted against the Baltimore currency plan, as was one opposed to "sweat shops" and recommending laws to ternal delegates; opposing an alleged movement to secure an extension of the maritime employment laws to cover railroad and other labor contracts on land; favoring an eight-hour day; favoring the liberation of Hugh Dempsey, now in the Pennsylvania that some of the prosecuting witnesses had since acknowledged that they were bribed; providing for a committee to work for direct legislation by means of the referendum in each state; demanding a national law pro-viding that no bonds be issued without a special law, to be originated in the lower house of congress. A resolution criticising the report of the national strike commission and favoring the government ownership of railroads was reported unfavorably by the committee, but was re-referred to the execulive council.

The following telegram from the president-elect was read before the convention: "Convention Federation of Labor: Please thank the delegates in my name for the high honor they have conferred upon me, and as-sure them that I shall aim to do my duty faithfully and fearlessly and hope to be able to reflect credit upon my administra-tion and upon the American Federation of

and while he will no doubt meet with the usual obstacles of a new official, the hearty co-operation that he will receive from my-self and other retiring officers will tend to make his work as easy as possible. I convention had been a great success from his ask, and shall continue to ask, every trade union'st—every person who has been and indicated all along the line went far to enis still my personal or official friend—to give Mr. McBr.de their undivided and unqualified

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 17.—The news of his election was first taken to Mr. McBride by a reporter of the Columbus Dispatch. Mr. McBride is slowly recovering from the effects of a bad case of n'extine poisoning. He was so much surprised as to be inclined at first to doubt the statement, but upon being assured of the fact appeared pleased

the subject. "I do not know that I ought to say any thing concerning the action of the Federa-tion," said he, "but of course I consider it a great compliment to be chosen as president of such an organization, and that too when

I was not present.
"For three years I have been under a constant strain because of the unsettled condition of mining matters, and have some-times felt that I would like to be relieved of the continuously hard work in connection with the labor organizations." John McBride, the newly elected president

of the American Federation of Labor, is recognized here as one of the most conservative of the labor leaders of the country Concerning the policy of the organization when he shall have assumed the duties of its executive office, Mr. McBride preferred not to talk at this time, but considering his conservative course through years as the head of the miner's organization of the coun those who are very close to him naturally fourth vice president. Quite a number of Mahin wotes were changed to Elderkin after the first roll call. The result was: Elderkin, 753; Mahon, 708; Lloyd, 773. No election.

Mr. Lloyd withdrew his name and another. posed to rebel on account of his conservative

FRAKER CASE ABOUT ENDED.

Evidence Now All in and Arguments Commenced. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 17.-Arguments in the Fraker insurance case were begun to day and the case will probably go to the

During the day the doctor's daybook was offered in evidence in an endeavor to shee, his receipts would not have enabled him to pay the premiums on the \$58,000 worth of policies he held. Johnny Edmunds. Fraker's office boy, whom the doctor had promised to take to California, was called. He told of his trip from Kansas City to New York and return last summer and said he beat his way all that distance. He dealed having seen the doctor during the trip. The defense has all along held to the theory that Edmunds had an appoint-ment with and met the doctor while away from Kansas City.

Further evidence was given to show

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—Harry W. Wells

and Charles R. Rowe, the two Philadelphia given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Broyles this morning and remanded to jail to await trial in default of a \$2,960 bond in each case. The men will be taken to Philadelphia for trial. Officers are already here to take them back, but there is a duspute over the reward of \$1,500 outstanding for the pair, their Atlanta captors claiming it, and the Quaker city officials insisting on not giving it up.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 17.-All kinds hickens from the east, west, north and south, as far north as London, Canada

are coming in and the exposition building, where the animal poultry show is to open tomorrow, is a veritable bedlam of cackles and crowing. It promises to be one of the greatest shows of the kind ever held in the southwest. Crum's Troubles Are Many. GUTHRIE, Okl., Dec. 17 .- James Crum member of the Tecumseh gang of counterfeiters, who had been released from eus tody for turning state's evidence, was to day rearrested on a warrant from Winfield Kan, charging him with horse stealing A warrant charging cattle stealing at Paris Tex., also awaits Crum.

AT HOME IN OMAHA

Cordial Reception Tendered to the Famous Labor Leader of England.

JOHN BURNS AT WASHINGTON HALL

Forceful Discussion of the Condition of Labor and Remedies to Be Applied.

UNITY OF ACTION ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL

Needs of the Time Effectively Emphasized at the Denver Convention.

UNIONS HAVE PROVED THEIR UTILITY

Value of Municipal Ownership Policy and Evils of Contract System-Strikes in the Future to Be Less Frequent but of Greater Extent.

An audience that crowded Washington hall to the doors welcomed John Burns, M. P., The committee on resolutions continued its report. A resolution was agreed upon to appropriate \$250 to reimburse the metal workers of Illinois for the expense of senreely have faced a concourse of American citizens who received him with more grateful enthusiasm or who seemed more unequivocally in sympathy with his sentiments. It is only seldom that an Omaha audience maniabolish them; providing for engressed resolu-tions of esteem to be presented to John Burns and Richard Holmes, the English fra-spreciation was an unmistakable indication that his trip across the continent would not be without material results.

As an orator Mr. Burns accentuates the impression which is created by his personal acquaintance. The same virile force which penitentiary on account of his connection adds interest to his conversation is con-with the Homestead strike, and alleging stantly noticeable in his public address. Every sentence contains an idea. He speaks with the assurance of a man who is thoroughly conversant with his subject, and the tact with which he reaches the sympathies of his audience shows the effect of his long experience in touching the chords of popular feeling. His voice is clear and resonant, his language simple and vigorous, and while he seems not to aim at rhetorical effect, his more stirring appeals are delivered with an effectiveness that induces his hearers to applaud the sentiment almost before they

have thoroughly grasped his meaning.

Mr. Burns arrived in Omaha from Denver on the regular Union Pacific train at 4:10 yesterday afternoon. He was received at the depot by President Cohen and a committee of the Central Labor union, and escorted to the Dellone hotel, where apartments had been reserved for him. Mr. Holmes was not in the party, having returned east by another route, and the traveler's only compan-ion was Mr. J. W. Benn, M. P., who has

tion and upon the American Federation of Labor.

JOHN M'BRIDE."

After other committee reports of minor importance the convention adjourned at o'clock to meet tomorrow morning.

In regard to the work of the convention, President Gompers sa'd: "I think the general work of the convention is highly satisfactory and regard the outlook as equally so. The determination of the Federation to direct their efforts to securing an eight-hour day in 1896 will have a good effect. Personally I feel relieved at the election of a man to succeed me in the arduous duties of the presidency. John McBride is a good man, He was enthusiastic in describing his recentage. tion in Denver and said that he had the pleas-ure of addressing some of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences that he had met since his departure from New York. The courage the belief that the workingmen

America were becoming awakened to the necessity for improved organization and renewed unity of action.

For the next few hours the visitor was kept busy in making the acquaintance of numerous citizens and prominent labor leaders of the city, and it was a little after 8 o'clock when he arrived at the hall, which was already filled to its fullest capacity. Secretary J. B. Schupp of Central Labor union occupied the chair, and with the speakers were seated E. J. Cornish, County Attorney Kaley, E. Rosewater, H. Cohen, K. S. Fisher, Earnest Longren, Robert Anderson, Michael Nelson and other members of the labor unions of the city. The appearance of the speakers was made the signal for a prolonged burst of applause, after which Chairman Schupp introduced Mr. Burns. The speaker waited a moment until the applause had run its course, and then briefly stated how it was that he had come to speak to the people of Omaha. At the request of the convention of federated labor he had consented to deliver a number of speeches in some of the large cities of the country. His object would be to give a stranger's views of the labor question of America, and also to give American work-men an idea through an English medium of what was being done in the old countr In the first place it should be remembered that there was one great problem with which modern society was confronted, and that problem was side by side with the growth and development of the industrial interests of the people. It was a universal problem, and what modern society had to confront was the question of what would be for the interests of the masses from a social, indus-

trial and moral point of view. LABOR'S UNIVERSAL LOT. "We have all seen," continued the speaker, "how an inflation of trade is followed by a period of depression. We see poverty following on the heels of prosperity, shorter intervals than it once did. Carlyle has said that the greatest evil with which modern society was confronted was industrial anarchy and the resulting political disintegration. It matters not whether a country be new or old, industrial anarchy and the resulting evils of social vice and Cis-order prevail. Whether a government is monarchical or democratic makes but little difference as far as the condition of the working classes is concerned. Here in this country you do not have the military aris-tocracy that we have in England, but you have the autocracy of the speculator and the monopolist, and as far as the two evils are

concerned, it is a choice between the devil and the deep sea."

Continuing, Mr. Burns contended that the welfare of the working classes had not kept pace with the advance of other interests. In every country it was evident that the blessings which had been predicted from the use of steam, inventions and improved machinery had not followed to the extent that had been expected. Education, too, had not entirely served the purpose as a remedy for the evils which menaced the masses. It too frequently allowed a man to enervate himself and change from the working to the shirk-ing class. All this had not allayed the discontent or the evils which were to be removed. In Denver, Chicago and New York, as well as in London and Paris, it was evident that just as the working classes began to improve they began to organize, and as they became united they saw through the chimeras with which in days gone by they had been filled to the brim. They saw that it was sometimes the tendency of education to teach a man to lift himself above his fellows instead of to endeavor to elevate

the masses. of the wage carner was briefly referred to, The speaker had never smoked a cigar or tasted a drop of liquor in his life and thera was no doubt that the men who practiced temperance and thrift had just so much the advantage over those who did not, but in many cases their virtue and thrift was made an excuse by the monopolists under the competitive system to reduce their wages and still further degrade them. Morality was subordinate to monopoly. Money, mon cooly and machinery combined to reduce the