

THE NORTHWESTERN

GEO. E. BENSCHOTER, Editor & Pub.
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

OVER THE STATE.

YORK is still agitating that beet sugar factory.

EMANUEL LAPP of Gage county has been adjudged insane and will be taken to the asylum.

THE 2-year-old daughter of H. E. Schultz, Grand Island, fell into a pail of boiling water and died from its burns.

BRADSHAW's creamery, destroyed by fire last May, has been recently rebuilt much more substantially than formerly.

A. TYSON, one of the oldest and most respected settlers of Cass county, died at his home near Elmwood last week at the age of 75.

Buy home made goods and build up home industries, is a good policy. Land sells for \$35 an acre at the lowest and this includes a water right. If a man buys forty acres and only wants to irrigate ten acres he has to pay \$1.25 an acre for water for the entire forty acres, whether he irrigates all of it or only one acre. What is more, this can never be paid out, and this tax of \$50 a year on forty acres for water goes right on his land. He may pay up his land, but he can never escape that \$50 a year. I went into Old Mexico and Texas, but things are even worse there. I have seen this southern country, and I am prepared to say that when a man leaves Nebraska and goes there he makes a grand mistake.

To Test the Bounty Law. Fremont dispatch: A second meeting of small beet growers was held at the court house for the purpose of taking further action against the Oxgangs for what it is claimed is unfair treatment received at the hands of the factory. There was an attendance of forty or fifty. It resolved itself into a sort of an experience meeting, many of those present relating their efforts at beet growing. It developed that the spirit of the meeting was decidedly in favor of beet growing. The only hostility was for what is claimed to be unjust treatment by the factory. A resolution was passed declaring in favor of the sugar beet industry provided a reliable market can be had for the product.

A written opinion was read from Judge Maxwell as to the legality of the sugar bounty bill. He stated that it was illegal for the reason that it provided for a bounty for both sugar and chichory in the same bill; also that the warrants issued for the payment of the bounty were not good because they could not be legally issued until after a specific appropriation had been made for them; also that the Oxgangs could not be held for damages if, in making their contracts, they gave the growers to understand the sugar per cent had never fallen below the 80.12 test and was not likely to fall below that standard.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations. Washington dispatch: The Nebraska delegation members have been receiving letters from parties in Nebraska requesting them not to let the matter of the proposed congressional investigation into affairs at the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska drop. This the delegation decided to do at their meeting in Senator Allen's room at the Maltby building at the beginning of this session. They cannot, however, move in the matter until the evidence taken by the committee during their recent visit to Pender has been forwarded by those who have it in charge to the delegation here. Upon receipt of the evidence, wells have been agreed by the Nebraskaans in congress. Senator Allen will introduce a resolution in the senate and Representative Meiklejohn in the house, looking to the appointment of a congressional investigation committee.

Irrigation by Artesian Wells. One of the determined movements in Knox county this year will be irrigation by means of artesian wells. Capitalists of that locality have decided to make it possible for every owner of 160 acres of land to have an artesian well, and since this is almost always a sure discovery at a depth of from 550 to 750 feet, less than \$1,000 thus invested in a well, a reservoir and necessary laterals, is considered the safest security that can be found for capital. This is no longer a matter of experiment, wells having been found in many parts of the north half of Knox county and as far west as old Fort Randall. The Niobrara wells are wonders in their power and supply, the eight-inch well having a pressure of ninety-five pounds, and the one finished this winter having 107 pounds pressure. Others are in contemplation during the year.

It is believed by all who have made this a study that the insurance of crops by means of artificial moisture will enable that community to prosper more effectively than in any other way.

Nebraska at Washington. Washington dispatch: Adjutant General Barry of the Nebraska national guards writes to the Nebraska delegation urging that they secure an appropriation for the arming of the guard with the new government rifle.

He states that the arms now in use are obsolete and of different calibers, and that the money available from the government appropriation for the militia is barely sufficient for equipment and clothing.

Wilber L. Crain and Frank A. Webster of Burwell, Neb., have been appointed appraisers of the Fort Hartsuff abandoned military reservation. The compensation will be \$4 per day and traveling expenses.

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Settlers May Meet Easy. Washington dispatch: Senator Padon called today upon Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith concerning the Oto reservation matter, which has been pending before that department for a long time. The senator said after the interview that he was entirely satisfied with the present aspect of the case. The settlers upon the Oto reservation will doubtless be gratified to receive the assurance that the final settlement of their claim will not be much longer delayed.

J. M. FLETCHER, one of Nebraska's most prominent citizens, died last week.

J. L. WOLLEY of Hebbronville of heart failure. Though he has not been in good health for years, he had lately been feeling better than usual and his death was a surprise to everyone. He went out into the yard and had taken but a few steps when he dropped dead.

Stay in Nebraska.

"How does New Mexico compare with Nebraska?" was asked of W. D. Messenger, formerly of Gage county, who wasted a year in searching for a better place than this state. Here is his answer:

"It cannot compare with Nebraska at all. It raises nothing that Nebraska does not raise, except a little fruit, and does not raise half what Nebraska does. The soil is not as good as Nebraska soil and the water is not fit to use. The Pecos river is a large stream, to be sure, but it is fed with alkali springs and its water is very bad. There is some water obtained from wells that is fairly good, but all the water must be boiled before it can be used safely. They have no grains or corn, the country is not suited for stock and there is no stock raising there. The climate cannot compare with our Nebraska climate, and Nebraska is a far better country than the Pecos valley. Dozens of families that were attracted there by the wild stories circulated by the company that owns most of the land, have moved out after losing all the money they brought there. Land sells for \$35 an acre at the lowest and this includes a water right. If a man buys forty acres and only wants to irrigate ten acres he has to pay \$1.25 an acre for water for the entire forty acres, whether he irrigates all of it or only one acre. What is more, this can never be paid out, and this tax of \$50 a year on forty acres for water goes right on his land. He may pay up his land, but he can never escape that \$50 a year. I went into Old Mexico and Texas, but things are even worse there. I have seen this southern country, and I am prepared to say that when a man leaves Nebraska and goes there he makes a grand mistake."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The resolution drawn by Senator Davis and adopted by the Senate committee on foreign relations yesterday, will prove to be a clear and strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine when its text is made public. It is a more forcible declaration than any that has been introduced in Congress on this subject, and its terms are so explicit that they cannot be misunderstood.

The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as set forth in the resolution, is held to be vital to the welfare of this country and the countries of the American continent. The doctrine, it is asserted, is now in force, and has been in force ever since it was established by President Monroe. The resolution declares it to mean the acquisition, by purchase, aggression or otherwise, of any territory on the American continent, by a foreign power is an unfriendly act, and such acquisition will not be permitted by the United States.

The most important feature is that which touches upon a new phase of the Venezuela question—the report that England and Venezuela may reach an agreement and that English money will settle the boundary dispute. The resolution declares that when boundary disputes on the American continent between foreign governments and governments of the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated in such arbitration, or agreement. In fact, it means that arbitration or agreement between foreign governments and governments of the American continent as to boundary disputes cannot become binding or effective unless sanctioned by the United States, and this government is satisfied that no part of the American continent has been ceded to a foreign power by such arbitration or agreement. This practically makes the United States the arbitrator between foreign governments and those of the American continent in all boundary disputes.

This portion of the resolution is considered most important and far-reaching in its effects. It caused misapprehension among some members of the committee, as it is claimed that it may lead to many entanglements. On the other hand, the supporters of the resolution say it leaves everything in the hands of the United States, where the final decision should be, and that the United States will interfere only when the Monroe doctrine has been violated.

The resolution is drawn with a view of covering every possible contingency that may arise in boundary disputes, or the acquisition or sale of territory by one foreign government to another on the American continent, or islands that are considered a part of the Western hemisphere.

PENSION BILL PASSED. Fifty Days Ahead of Any Previous Pension Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The house yesterday passed the pension appropriation bill, to the consideration of which it has devoted the entire week, and then adjourned until Monday.

It was announced in the debate that the bills covering the amendments ruled out would be reported from the invalid pensions committee. The pension bill as passed carries \$141,315,820, about \$50,000 less than the estimate. The bill was passed fifty days ahead of any previous pension appropriation bill.

Business Perplexed. The Financial Situation Considerably Disturbs the State of Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The situation could hardly be more perplexing for business men. Practical merchants, manufacturers or bankers have little sympathy for those who minimize their difficulties. No one doubts that the government will raise money to meet obligations, but how far the money market will be disturbed, no one can say. The business world cannot know as yet how far foreign questions may upset calculations, though there seems to be every reason to expect peaceful settlement."

"It cannot know what may be the duties on any important article in the important class of imports a month hence; whether imports are likely to exceed exports and draw away gold; whether the deficit of revenue will continue, or what other taxation will be levied. Failure of the Senate to take any action upon financial measures proposed by the president, or those passed by the House affects unfavorably all branches of business. Under such adverse circumstances it is actually encouraging that shrinkage in transactions and resulting commercial disasters have not been greater. But four large failures within a day or two indicate that the same condition cannot continue without much embarrassment."

Harrison's Engagement Announced. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Ex-President Harrison's private secretary has formally announced the engagement of the general to Mrs. Himmick, and that the wedding will not take place until after Lent.

UNCLE SAM SOLE ARBITER

SENATOR DAVIS' ENUNCIATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A SWEEPING DECLARATION

It is Adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as the Stand of the United States—Acquisition of American Territory by an Alien Power Will Not Be Permitted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The resolution drawn by Senator Davis and adopted by the Senate committee on foreign relations yesterday, will prove to be a clear and strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine when its text is made public. It is a more forcible declaration than any that has been introduced in Congress on this subject, and its terms are so explicit that they cannot be misunderstood.

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CAMPOS HAS QUIT

General Polavija, Hated by Cubans, Now in Command—A Cruel Man.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The cabinet has decided to appoint General Polavija to replace Martinez Campos, who is ill, as captain general of the Spanish forces in Cuba and governor general of the island.

When the Spanish government was organizing its forces to oppose the Cuban insurrection last year, General Polavija was slated by public rumor for the position of captain general of the Spanish forces in Cuba to succeed General Calles, it being doubtful at that time whether Campos would be willing to undertake the task. But his success as a pacificator in the former insurrection led to the selection of Campos, and a reliance upon the more conciliatory policy which he avowed it was his intention to pursue toward the Cubans, with the hope of winning them to peace.

General Polavija, according to all reports, is a very different character. He is commander of the Spanish Sixth army corps, and has not been without experience in Cuba, where his name seems to be hated and feared by the insurgents. He was on the island as a subordinate to Martinez Campos at the time of the Virginia affair. Cuban patriots tell many stories of his inhuman methods during the last Cuban rising. One of these stories is to the effect that he once sent a company of soldiers to escort some Cuban prisoners from the interior to jail. On the way all the prisoners were shot, it is said, by order of Polavija. It has been claimed by Polavija's appointment to succeed Campos have been circulated, that his appointment would drive many residents of the island into the insurgent ranks who had hitherto refrained from joining, owing to the confidence that Campos would adhere strictly to all the rules of warfare in his operation against the insurgents.

DESPERADO RIDDLED.

Would-Be Assassin Killed by His Victim at Cedar City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—One killed, four jailed, one escaped, summarized the present condition of a gang of toughs who invaded Cedar City yesterday afternoon, and whose apparent design was to visit Jefferson City. It is probable that the dead man and three others were professional cracksmen, and that the others are simply plain, everyday tramps who fell into bad company.

All six went into a Cedar City saloon and after drinking refused to make full payment. More drinks were ordered, but the bartender would not serve them. Then trouble began. "Slim," one of the gang, undertook to do a little barkeeping on his own account. Citizens of the town appeared, and "Slim" whipped out his revolver and began a fusillade. All of the toughs retreated out of the building. One of the men, who was not so drunk as the rest, made his escape, and has not since been captured.

"Slim" walked backward, firing as he went. Other members of the gang were too drunk to act with him. Citizens, armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols, gathered rapidly. Charles Gilbert, of Cedar City, emptied a double load of shot into "Slim," killing him instantly, and then the other members of the gang weakened. Constable Hoyt and Marshal Trail arrested them from the now thoroughly excited people. Cries of "Hang them!" "Lynch them!" "Get ropes!" etc., were very common, but better counsel prevailed.

Died Out of Consideration for His Family. MARSHALL, Mo., Jan. 20.—Intelligence reached this place to-day of the suicide by shooting through the head of Allen Dohyans, aged 50, a farmer, in the eastern part of this county. His farm was mortgaged for \$1,000, and he had life insurance for the same amount. He wanted to leave his family the home place.

THE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—There was an outlook for increase in the receipts of wheat to-day—50 cars—few or no more samples than usual were displayed on the tables. Demand was brisk, owing to the speculative advance in price; a cent higher. A car of choice spring wheat sold at 60 cents.

Hard wheat—No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 55c; No. 4, 48c; rejected, 34c; No. 5, 30c. Soft wheat—No. 2, 58c; No. 3, 52c; No. 4, 45c; rejected, 32c. Spring wheat—No. 2, 56c; No. 3, 50c; rejected, 30c; white spring wheat, 52c.

Corn—No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22c; No. 4, 21c; white corn, No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 23c; No. 4, 22c.

Oats—No. 2, 19c; No. 3, 18c; No. 4, 17c; white, 18c; No. 5, 16c; No. 6, 15c.

Rye—No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 29c.

Barley—No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 27c; No. 4, 26c.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90; No. 4, \$0.85; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.70; No. 8, \$0.65; No. 9, \$0.60; No. 10, \$0.55; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.45; No. 13, \$0.40; No. 14, \$0.35; No. 15, \$0.30; No. 16, \$0.25; No. 17, \$0.20; No. 18, \$0.15; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.05.

Wool—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90; No. 4, \$0.85; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.70; No. 8, \$0.65; No. 9, \$0.60; No. 10, \$0.55; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.45; No. 13, \$0.40; No. 14, \$0.35; No. 15, \$0.30; No. 16, \$0.25; No. 17, \$0.20; No. 18, \$0.15; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.05.

Butter—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90; No. 4, \$0.85; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.70; No. 8, \$0.65; No. 9, \$0.60; No. 10, \$0.55; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.45; No. 13, \$0.40; No. 14, \$0.35; No. 15, \$0.30; No. 16, \$0.25; No. 17, \$0.20; No. 18, \$0.15; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.05.

Eggs—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90; No. 4, \$0.85; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.70; No. 8, \$0.65; No. 9, \$0.60; No. 10, \$0.55; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.45; No. 13, \$0.40; No. 14, \$0.35; No. 15, \$0.30; No. 16, \$0.25; No. 17, \$0.20; No. 18, \$0.15; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.05.

Cattle—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90; No. 4, \$0.85; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.70; No. 8, \$0.65; No. 9, \$0.60; No. 10, \$0.55; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.45; No. 13, \$0.40; No. 14, \$0.35; No. 15, \$0.30; No. 16, \$0.25; No. 17, \$0.20; No. 18, \$0.15; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.05.

Hogs—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90; No. 4, \$0.85; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.70; No. 8, \$0.65; No. 9, \$0.60; No. 10, \$0.55; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.45; No. 13, \$0.40; No. 14, \$0.35; No. 15, \$0.30; No. 16, \$0.25; No. 17, \$0.20; No. 18, \$0.15; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.05.

Sheep—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90; No. 4, \$0.85; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.70; No. 8, \$0.65; No. 9, \$0.60; No. 10, \$0.55; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.45; No. 13, \$0.40; No. 14, \$0.35; No. 15, \$0.30; No. 16, \$0.25; No. 17, \$0.20; No. 18, \$0.15; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.05.

Poultry—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90; No. 4, \$0.85; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.70; No. 8, \$0.65; No. 9, \$0.60; No. 10, \$0.55; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.45; No. 13, \$0.40; No. 14, \$0.35; No. 15, \$0.30; No. 16, \$0.25; No. 17, \$0.20; No. 18, \$0.15; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.05.

Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—Cattle receipts, 100; calves, 50; shipped yesterday, 2,100; no calves; no steers. The market was nominally steady.

Beef and export steers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$2.25; stockers and feeders, \$1.50 to \$1.75; calves, \$1.00 to \$1.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

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MORE TIME DESIRED.

A PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE AS TO LAND GRANTS.

The Document Referred to the Committee on Public Lands—Sensation Created by a Fervent Prayer for Struggling Cuba—Further Consideration of the Pension Appropriation Bill.

Special Message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President to-day sent a special message to the House urging the necessity for immediate legislation to extend the limit of time within which suits can be brought by the government to annul grants of public lands.

He called attention to the numerous complications that had arisen between railroads as to grants that overlapped and the necessity for adjustment. The time in which suits can be brought expires March 3, 1900, and if the time limit were allowed to expire then a portion of the adjustment act would be rendered nugatory. The government, the president says in conclusion, should not be prevented from going into the courts and righting wrongs perpetrated by its agents.

The message was referred to the committee on public lands.

There was a most unusual demonstration at the opening of the session of the House to-day. The blind chaplain, whose ardent Americanism was frequently occasioned remark, prayed fervently to-day for "struggling Cuba" and the "success of her battle for independence" and when he concluded the sentiments he had expressed were given a hearty round of applause.

On motion of Mr. Gamble of South Dakota, Republican, a bill was passed granting to the city of Chamberlain, S. D., the right to use American Indian land in the Sioux Indian reservation.

The House then went into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the pension appropriation bill. The general debate on the bill closed to-day and the bill was opened to amendment under the five minute rule.

CAPTURED BY CHICAGO.

It Gets the National Democratic Convention After a Hard Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Democratic national convention will be held at the city of Chicago on July 7. That was the decision reached by the national Democratic committee after an interesting, and at times exciting, session, which continued until 11 o'clock last night.

The main interest, of course, centered in the choice of the convention city. For this honor there were four applicants, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York. Thirty minutes was allowed each city in which to present its claims. The speeches made by distinguished citizens in each instance, were of high order of excellence, and, at times, aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The balloting began about 6 o'clock and, from the first, a long and bitter struggle was indicated.

Ex-Governor Francis, Governor Stone, Mayor Walbridge and Senator Vest spoke for St. Louis.

The first ballot resulted: Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 11; St. Louis, 19; New York, 14. There was practically no change, except a slight fluctuation of a vote or two, until the tenth ballot, when Chicago began gradually to increase her vote at the expense of New York. At the twelfth ballot New York's strength was rapidly disintegrating, her vote going almost bodily to Chicago. But St. Louis, which had tenaciously clung to her nineteen votes, also captured several of Cincinnati's votes, and on the ballot before the last led Chicago by one vote. On the last ballot, the twenty-ninth, which was taken shortly before 11 o'clock, the four remaining votes of New York were thrown to Chicago, and she obtained the necessary plurality. Senator Bruce voted for Cincinnati to the termination of the vote by States shows that St. Louis had practically the solid support of the free silver votes in the committee.

OKLAHOMA FREE HOMES.

The House Will Pass the Lacey Bill Slightly Amended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The "free homes" bill, which was prepared by Mr. Lacey and which differs from the Flynn bill only that it is general in application and not restricted to Oklahoma, will be favorably reported to the House with amendment. That was decided at to-day's meeting of the committee on public lands. Flynn's bill, it will be remembered, was ordered reported without amendment.

Speaker Reed has completed his unofficial consideration of the latter bill and declares privately that he favors it, which is but another way of saying that it will pass the House. On the other hand, Secretary Smith said he was opposed to the measure and the whole theory upon which it is based. He has not yet prepared the statement of his views which the House requested, and may not be able to for several days, but when it is received it will be found to be an uncompromising condemnation of the bill and its principle. Under the Flynn bill, none of the settlers who have purchased lands of the government in Oklahoma, which includes the great bulk of the settlers, will be required to pay a dollar of the purchase money he has agreed to pay. Nothing more than the customary land office fees will be exacted.

Under the Lacey bill the release extends to all such settlers in every state and territory.

The Great Electrician Finds Mr. Hewitt's Liver Into Good Condition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Press this morning says: Nicola Tesla, the electrician, who believes will cure any organic disease. Some years ago, when Mr. Tesla made public an outline of the cure, an Austrian doctor applied it in a crude way to the cure of several patients suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs. The apparatus is something like the Swedish movement cure. It gives 100 shocks a second. It cured ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of his liver trouble in one day. Mr. Tesla says.

PRUSSIAN DIET OPENED.

The Throne Speech—To Establish Co-Operative Granaries.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Prussian diet was opened at noon to-day in the White hall of the schloss. The speech from the throne was devoted to domestic affairs. Bills were announced for extending the railroads, for improving the position of school teachers, to extend the establishment of chambers of commerce, etc. It was added that the government will employ every means to remedy the condition of husbandry and that it intends to propose furnishing financial assistance to those shown to be in need of it, to establish co-operative granaries and to legislate in regard to the tenure of leasehold land.

Ballington Booth Must Resign.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Salvation followers received a violent shock last night when it was rumored that an order had come from General Booth in London to the effect that his son and daughter-in-law, Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, must relinquish their American leadership at the end of March. It is supposed that the London authorities object to the strenuous efforts made by the leaders to Americanize the movement.

Jameson Will Be Tried in England.