WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Provisions of the Spanish Treaty Carries out the President's Views.

Outlined in His Late Message to Congress.

Important Measures Passed by the House.

Bill to Increase the Stock of an Omaha Bank.

Reagan Modifies His Motion to Substitute.

The President Will Start the Machinery in the Exposition by Electricity on the 16th lestant,

Washington, December 11.—In the senate after routine business Van Vyck offered the following:

following:

"Whereas, a commercial treaty of great importance has been negotiated between the United States and Spain, which was made public by the king of Spain to such an extent that it was cabled from Madrid by the Times that it was cabled importance has been negotiated between the United States and Spain, which was made public by the king of Spain to such an extent that it was cabled from Madrid by the Times to New York city and given to the American people by that journal before the same was presented with becoming solemnity in the senate and, wherous, provisions of said treaty materially affecting revenues and taxation and involving no serious questions of diplomacy and state secrets, a discussion thereof should be in open session so that the people may be fully apprised of the reasons why the said treaty should be ratified or rejected. Therefore, resolved that the committee rules be directed to report an amendment or additional rule requiring treaties which concern matters of revenue be considered in open session." On objection the

which concern matters of revenue be considered in open session." On objection the Wilson matter went over one day.

The consideration of the Oregon land forfeiture bill was resumed. The amendment offered by Plumb was agreed to, 33 to 11, repealing the act of March 3, 18 5, which allowed settlers on railroad lands subsequently forfeited to locate the lands subsequently forfeited to locate the amount equal to the original entry without ad-ditional cost. Sherman in some remarks favoring this, said that the land was open to homestead entry, which was enough. It would not do to permit speculators to get a hold on these lands and hold them from settlement, He (Sherman) would fav r in the tlement. He (Sherman) would fav r in the bill a repeal of the pre-emption laws; they had long outlived their usefulness. Morgan said of mortgages that existed on the lands of the company, the matter should be looked into and the rights of all parties affected ascertained. It might be that mortgagers' rights covered the right to take the lands and build the uncompleted portion of the road. He moved to recommit this bill to the committee on public lands for further examination. Mr. Van Wyck said that day after day until midnight the attorneys of had long outlived their usefulness. Morgan said of mortgages that existed on the lands of the company, the matter should be looked into and the rights of all parties affected ascertained. It might be that mortgagers' rights covered the right to take the lands and build the uncompleted portion of the committee on public lands for further examination. Mr. Van Wyck said that day until midnight the attorneys of these railroad companies appeared before the committee and made every conceivable objection to these forfeitures. Everybody knew that every land grant railroad company had put a mortgage on its knew that every land grant railroad company had put a mortgage on its knew that every land grant railroad company had put a mortgage on its conting grant and it could have been can't grant and it could have been company had followed that course. If Morgan's position was correct, Van Wyck sargued, gan's position was correct, Van Wyck argued not only would every mortgages have to be heard but every judgment creditor, toe. After further debate the bill had to yield to the unfinished business of yesterday, being a bill providing for the admission of Dakota. Elarrison replied at length to Vest's object tions and Cullom's inter-state commerce bill, which was the special order for to-day, had no opportunity of being considered. After the or cutive session adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE,

balf a dozen democrats were ornamented this that producers and manufacturers in the Uni-

morning by roosters of brilliant plumage. The House resum ed the consideration of the interstate commerce bill. Gla cock directed his remarks more especially to the consideration of the evils which grew out of the system of "pooling," by railroad companies. He advected a strict prohibition of this system. He expressed a preference for the fea ture of the "Reagan" substitute over the bill of the committee. He opposed however, a

he interests of his state.

Woodward spoke in support of the committee articles Woodward spoke in support of the committee bill and severely criticized the provisions of the substitute asserting their effect to be to deed it does not speedily and entirely equalized the railroad interests of the country. Heplann rayored the committee bill. A genthe substitute asserting that of the country, cripple the railroad interests of the country, like the present inequality of trade between Hephern favored the committee bill. A general understanding was arrived at in the largely in this augmented commerce. Under the representation of the country of trade between the country. course of further discussion that the general debate shall close up n the next day the subject is taken up and then a vote be taken as between the substitute and the committee bill. Whatever measure shall be successful will then be open to amendment and debate the convention and by the passage under the five minutes rule. Reagen has alightly modified his motion to substitute his our part rest wholly with the congress of the proposition for the entire bill of the commit

O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that at the proper time he would move to recom-

mit the whole subject.

Hiscock introduced a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to in-estimate the connecty of the canals of the state of New York. Referred to the committee on commerce. The committee is directed among other things to ascertain on what terms and conditions the United States can acquire table to and furishiction of said canalor any of them.
On motion of Warren, of Ohio, a resolu-tion was adopted calling on the secretary of

the interior for information relative to the fea claim of agents in vension cases.

On motion, the Weaver senate bill passed, authorizing the First National bank of Oma-ha to increase its capital stock, Adjourned.

THE TREATY.

Washington, D. C., December II.

Secretary Frelingu vsen to-day submitted to the persident a compensions statement the purpose and effect of various articles of the

Spanish treaty and an analysis of the schedules attached to it, showing successively the exact changes proposed to be made in the existing Spanish tariff. The recretary says: The object he had in view if the negotiation of the treaty was three-fold; first, to establish such rec precity in the exchanges of products between the United States and the neighboring Spanish programs and lands and between the United States and the neighboring Spanish provinces and lands and
Cubs and Porto Rico, and such mutual shipping privileges as would tend to a greater development of commerce; second, to remove the
restrictions and obstructions to which the
American trade and shipping for many years
has been exposed under the tariff and custom
regulations of those islands; and third, to supplement the treaty of 1785 with Spain by the
more modern provisions as to commercial freeplement the treaty of 1850 with Span by the more modern provisions as to commercial freedom, protection of the rights of persons and property, and 'most favored nation' clause, which do not exist in that treaty. A new feature specially noted is a stipulation that the benefits of the carrying trade shall be limited to A position and Symple years! American and Spanish vessels. The secretary

hen explains the treaty article by article

its bearing on the objects aimed at. He then its bearing on the objects aimed at. He then says: "It is maintained by us that the "most favored nation clause" treaties could not be applied in its unrestricted sense to recurrectly conventions, but that when two nations stipulate for special favors, or a reciprocal reduction of duties upon specified conditions third powers cannot claim or enjoy like favors assert two the same or cavitalent conexcept upon the same or equivalent con-litions. In the negotiation of commercial coventions with countries on the American continent and adjacent islands, in view of the dispatity of the population, it is not to be ex-pected nor is it possible we can secure an ex-rct equivalent exchange for products. In the case of the Spanish Antilles, two and a quar-ter millions of inhabitants cannot offer a market equal to fifty-five or sixty millions of peo-ple. Other considerations besides these af-fecting the revenue merely have to be remem-

ed to be less injurious to our native tobacco both leaf and manufactured, a reduction of fifty per cent, than to concede free admission to either leaf or manufactured separately in view of the fact that even after the reducin view of the fact that even after the reduc-tion of Cuban tobaccs and cigars will be sub-ject to a heavy import duty and to in ernal revenue taxes in addition it seems that our home producers and manufacturers can still for our agricultural industries and national products. The significance and value of these ssions are shown by the fact that nuder he present tariff of the Spanish West Indies,

the treaty the consumption must be largely in-creased. Concession to American manufactured goods are not less important. While the to friends here that were exactly opposite. Spanish government did not feel Sheriff Day, of that county, telegraphed that that it could in good faith although as yet there was no open outbreak. to its creditors, remove all import duties on American goods. On another large list of ar-WASHINGTON, December 11,-The desks of ticles such lare reductions have been made trade of the islands. The secretary concludes as follows: I cannot doubt that the convention will work immediate benefit to our citi-

these projucts are burdened with such heavy uties that only a limited demand can be cre-

ated, while with a free market provided by

ens, our trade and our vessels, The loss of revenue which a reduction of prevent any outbreak rather engar and tobacco duties involve harmonizes with the policy which placed coffee and other will accompany the military. like products on the free list. Unlike that measure, however, the present scheme utilizes this favor to our population by it in purchas-ing other favors with an enlarged demand in provision of the substitute prohibiting greater charges for a short than a long hand as being generally unjust, and especially inimical to the subscreak of his state.

It is a long that favora with an enlarged demand Cuba and Porto Rice for articles which arrangement ontitled supply under favorable condition the subscreak of his state. Cuba and Porto Rico for articles which we conditions .. commercial movement toward the the act of cortes, the Spanish government is

mpowered to ratify the convention and to put it into operation without further legislaaction. The compact by completion ratification nited States. In order that commerce may the and has offered it as a substitute only for the remedial fetures of that bill. If successful in having it adopted he will then move to strike out the remainder of the bill which has reference to the appointment of bill which has reference to the appointment of the convention, which taken in connection with like engagements of the American system must exert an imof the American system must exert an immediate and ben ficial effect on the inter ourse between the United States and neigh boring communities, and give effect to a gen-eral desire to knit more closely together the nations of this continent, while at the same time affording a marktt for our surplus pro

"AILROAD RACKET.

ADVANCE OF RACES ON DERSECO HOUS AND SHEEP TO THE BAST. Chicago, December 11.—Representaves of the pool lists agree to advance the freight rate clay, tile, bricks, and the tiles unglazed, hides,

A Young Temperance Orator Dead.

STRIKING MINERS.

Great Excitement at the Village of Angns, IJwa---Threatened Riot.

The Strikers Armed With Shot Guns and Small Arms.

Determined to Put the New Men Out of the Mines.

Gov. Sherman has Ordered the Militia at Stuart to Go There.

Also the Governor's Guards of Des Moines to Go at Once.

Our Special Correspondent Has Gon to the Scene of Action with the the Militla.

THE STRIKE.

Special telegram to THE BEE: DES MOINES, December 11.-Great excite ment prevails at Angus to-day on account of the stiking coal miners and trouble and bloodshed seemed imminent. Telegrams were recieved by the governor and mayor of this city asking for help in case of trouble. Governor Sherman answered that he would advise the adjutant general and order him to be ready for prompt action. The local authorities say it is absolutely necessary to have a military force in order to quall the disturbance. A number of shots have been fired and the community is in a state of the wildest excitement. The strike has been mately so. Indeed, if the concessions on either side are proportionate to the population of the respective contracting parties the principle of true reciprocity may be deemed to have been observed. The only products Cuba and parts as named for admission to the United States which require special notice are sugar and tobocco, coffee and most items scheduled as they have invariably been coaxed or driven days the sheriff of Boone county has been in Angus serving personal injunctions on the as duty free already on the free list, of our tariff, the duty on sugars and tobacco is the chief basis upon which we can negotiate any treaties of commercial reciprocity with tropical countries and America. It was consider state of affairer It is expected the militia will go to the scene of operations to-night.

Special telegram to THE BEE. DES MOINES, Iowa, December 11.-The following dispatch has just been received from Augus: "If it is in your power have General Alexander get the militia out to-night. The striking miners are assembling with a strong-ly expressed determination to take the new

Associated Press DES MOINES, December 11.—Dispatche were received here from Angus to-day reporting serious trouble among the striking miners there and calling on Gov. Sherman for troops. Others were received from evidently miners

he expected it every moment. Late this evening the dispatches indicated more trouble and the adjutant general ordered out the company from Stuart, which will ted States can compete successfully for the arrive at midnight and the governor's guards, of this city, and the two will be sent there by special train from here about 5 o'clock in the norning. It is not believed that serious trou-ble will be had, but the military is sent to prevent any outbreak rather than to quell actual riot. The associated press agent here

THE SPANISH TREATY. THE BENEFITS AND BLESSINGS OF THAT AGREE-

MENT. The following is Tariff A, being articles the Rico to be admitted into the United States or the following conditions:

Free from duty-Horees, cocca, coffee, fish, fresh fruits, cotton, hemp, flax, hides, skins undressed, aniline and mineral dyes, palm oil, sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in iron, eggs, honey, wax, sponges, bones, guano, manure, esparto, horso hair, rushes, osiers, straw, coins of gold or silver.

Subject to duty—Cigars, cigarets, begueros, \$1.25 per pound, 1 h per cent ad valorem; topacco leaves, requiring more than 100 to the pound, if having stems, 37 cents per pound, without stems, 50 cents; other tobacco in leaves having stems, 174 cents per pound; t bacco manufactured of every kind, tobac without stems, 29 cents per pound; snuff, powdered tobacco, 25 cents per pound; tobac-co, not manufactured, 15 per cent a t valorem. MERICAN ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED INFO

CURA. Articles the product of the United States Articles the product of the United States which shall be admitted into Cuba:

Tariff B, exempt from duty—Beer, fresh meats, bacon, fruits, fish, shelligh, grain and othersereals excepting rice, flour of cerealsother than rice, lard, swine, beef, cheese, eggs, and bread, woods of all kinds, staves, knees, timbers, pipes, boxes of wood, cattle, sheep, and goats, hogs, stones and earths employed in goats, hogs, stones and cattle, sheep, and goats, hogs, stones and cattle, sheep, and on dressed hogs in refrigerator cars from Chronocom and undresset skins, minerals and minerals or metals, coins of silver and gold, useful tools, agricultural implements, agricultural apparatus, ladustrial and scientific; motors of apparatus, ladustrial and scientific; motors of apparatus, ladustrial and scientific; motors of classes and materials and separate parts of the same; raw cotton, hamp, flax, jute, and all other raw vegetable fibres; wools, hog's hair, a general discussion on the subject "Itineracy."

manures, marble, jasper, alabaster fin blocks and sheets, rough or prepared, other stones and earths employed in construction, miner-als and metals, mineral waters, ice: cast iron als and metals, mineral waters, ice; cast from
in pig and all forms of waste steel and iron;
cast iron in tubes; the same manufactured;
malleable iron and steel in bars and all classes
of wire in copper and iron; nails, screws rivets, wrought-iron tubes, wire gauze, unmanu factured.

factured.

Class C—Substances used in chemical industries, drugs, samples, seeds of cotton, and all oleaginous products of the same except cils; tanning liquid, grease, and all other animal city substances manufactured not com-

mal oily substances manufactured not comprised in the tariff.

Class D—Cotton and its manufactured forms, raw cotton, with or without seeds.

E. Class E—Other vegetable fibres and their manufactured forms, homp, flax, jute, and oth rraw vegetable fibre.

Class F—Raw wools, hair, horse-hair, and

their manufactures.

Class G—Printed papers or lithographs, periodicals, pamphlets, books, bound or unbound, music paper. Class H—Woods of all classes in trunks or logs, beams, planks, round, sawed or planed wood, staves, wooden hoops, paper-boxes of wood, ordinary or finished doors, blinds, unpainted and unvarnished, common wood worked in any fashion or objects.

Worked in any fashion of objects.

Class I—Cattle, asses, mules, horses, swine, sheep, goats, hides, undressed skins, natural and artificial manures.

Class J—Utensils, sgricultural implements, machines and apparatus, materials for public works, materials of all classes for construction or repairs of ships. Class K—Birds, terrestrial and aquatic, fresh, salted and smoked meats, except jerked

beef, bacon, hams, lards, cows, live seafish dry-salted or pickled, riceshelled or unshe led and other cereals; flour of other cereals except rice, fresh, dried, or preserved; fruit seeds, fresh and dried; vegetables, beers of all kinds, cheese, hay, and straw for forage, trees, plants, vines, shoots, garden-seeds, sugar-bags, DUTIES ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Tariff "C"—Articles produced and manufactured in in the United States to be admitted into the Island of Cuba on the following

onditions. Dutiable - Wheat' five cents per 100 kilos; wheat flour, 83 per common barrel; starch, 82; worked wood, £3; fine worked and carved ood, \$10; wood in objects gilded with variwood, \$10; wood in objects guided with various ornaments, \$20; travelling carriages, steel and iron for the same, \$2; other vehicles, and wood and iron for the same, \$1; passenger cars, \$1; marbles, jaspers, alabasters, in all classes and sizes, 30 cents; the same worked, \$1.80; common hollow, \$1.50; glass, imitation of crystal, \$5; plate-glass, \$2.70; glass or crystal silvered and plate-class, \$2.70; glass or crystal silvered and crystals for watches, spy-glasses, \$12: mosaic tiles, 60 cents; art tiles of one clay, \$3; porcelain, \$5; calfskins, glazed, 21 cents; other skins, tanned for soles, 10 cents; ready made shoes, leather, \$1.25; articles for saddlery, 40 cents; printing paper, white or colored, \$1.80; writing paper and lithographic and engraving paper and bristol board \$4; the same in shorts for latters cirary paper, muled or un. sheets for letters, cigaret paper, ruled or un-ruled, \$6.50; printed paper or lithographed in periodicals and pamphlets, \$5.40; the same in foreign tongues, \$2; photographs, and playing cards, 25 cants.

The New York Stock Exchange.

to day but sold off at 2 yesterday The principal points of attack to day were Lackawanna and Union Pacific. Lackawan na went off 1½, a drop of 5 per cent in twenty four hours. Union Pacific sold down to 47% but recovered fractionally later. Western Union was supported by the big bears, who sparingly to-day but did not cover many of their shorts. The failure of Westcott & Co., of Syracuse, added to the depressed feeling. The firm had correspondents here and branch houses at Buffalo, Utica and Oswego.

All Quiet in Dakotab,

CHICAGO, December 11.—The Daily News Bismarck, Dak.: To-day in response to a tele gram Governor Pierce was advised by the authorities at Athton that its effizens were not armed for the purpose of proceeding against the town of Redfield and laying it waste with fire in retaliation for the removal of the ounty records to that town from Ashton hat they had made no illegal demonstration and were quietly awaiting for a due course of law in the matter. The mayor of Redfield al-so telegraphed that Ashton's hostile forces The following is Tariff A, being articles the had temporarily withdrawn though they exproduct of the provinces of Cuba and Porto pected them to return shortly. The Governor thereupon ordered the troops which were on the way to Redfield to await further orders at Ortonville. This is the situation at present.

No Change of Venue.

CHI AGO, December 11,-The application nade by a special deputy United States marcolor, loaves of crystalized, syrup of the sugar- shal named Yattaw, charged with murder by cane, melada, melasses, seeds, woods, cast- the city authorities, alleged to have been committed on election day, for a change of yenus from the state to the federal court, was de nied by Judge Gresham in the United States circuit court to-day. The judge held that the alleged crime did not appear to have been committed by Yattaw while he was acting in the capacity of a federal deputy.

> Mr. Cleveland's Inauguration Boots CHATTANOOGA, Tenn, Decamber 11.-A oemaker at Wytheville, Va., a few days ago wrote to President-elect Caveland, asking for his measure for a pair of boots for the inauguration. Governor Cleveland replied in a polite note, enclosing a twenty-dollar bill

BALTIMORE, December 10.-At the after on Methodist centenary the Rev. Henry B. B. Ridgeway, D. D., of Illinois, read an es-say on "The Personel of Christ as Confer

raw horsehair; a phalt refined bitumen, tar, t Bishop Andrews made a reportercommending pitch, and resin; petroleum, raw or crude, that two temperance mass meetings be held mineral and vegetable coals; trees, plants, vine shoots and seeds, natural and artificial ference. Adopted. Adjourned.

THE BOCUS BALLOTS

He Accuses Henry Biehl With Changing the Ballots.

is the Guilty Party.

The Conspirators all Indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

Most of Them Arrested and Under \$10,000 Bonds.

Commissioner This Morning.

Parts of the Country.

GLEASON'S STATEMENT. CHICAGO, December 11.-Arthur Gleason, the chief deputy in County Clerk Ryan's office, makes a public statement this morning one of the emplopes in the county clerk's office, with having abstracted the envelope containing the ballots of the second precinct of the eighteenth ward and thereby allowing a substitution of forged ballots found in the en-velope when the same was opened by the fedup. On the day the county canvassing board closed its labors, and when the first impression had been created that a fraud had been perpetrated, Mr. Ryan sent word to Gleason

Henry Biehl also makes a public statement n which he traverses the charges made by leason. He says the crime of removing th envelope from the county vault was undoub edly committed by Gleason or himself, and a he knows he is not the guilty party he believes Glesson to be, and is strengthened in this view owing to the extraordinary state ments made by Gleason before the grand jury.

Indictment of the Cook County Bal lot-Box Stuffers.

CHICAGO, December 11 .- The federal grand rry came into the United States district ourt this evening and handed up indictments against Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of the wholesalers have been withdrawn from Arthur Gleason and Henry Bishl, clerks in the county clork's office; and Dr. S. Strausser and S. P. Shiel's and Peter Hansbrough, judges; and Edward Kelly and W. J. Sullivan, clorks of election in the second precinct of the eighteenth ward, at the late election in the returns from which it has been shown that over two hundred fraudulent ballots were submitted for the genuine ones ver two weeks after the election. The indict-nents are found under sections fifty-five, leven and twelve of the revised statutes of the United States which are very broad in their provisions for the punishment of election frauds. Bench warrants were at once issued for the arrest of the indicted persons. Mackin came in soon after and Biehl and Glea-son were arrested. All gave proliminary, bail in the sum of \$10,000 each for their appearance before the United States commissioner to-morrow morning. The others are not yet apprehended, and it is believed some of them have left for unknown parts. Hausbrough lies sick at the county hospital. The grand jury also returned indictments against W. J. Aingen, poll e court clerk; John E. Stearns and Frank A. Owens for conspiring to secure fraudulent registration before the election.

Chicago Timos Special. Among other things he said:

Arthur Gleasen Makes a Statement in Regard to Them.

And Biehl in Turn Says Gleason

They Will be Tried Before the U. S

The Daily Budget of News From all

over his own signature, charging Henry Biehl, eral grand jury. Gleason relates that the en-velope in question was placed with others in a large box in the county clerk's vault and nailed

in the vault, numbered 244. The only persons knowing the eract drawer in which these ballots had been placed were Biehl and Gleason. Gleason says he did not personally make an examination of drawer 244 to ascertain whether Biehl informed him correctly or not, but took it for granted that he did. He did not go to the drawer until November 25, when he sound them there. Previous to that time he declares he never had the envelope in his hands. The vault in which these ballots were kept was locked with a combination of Cholera. Dr. Smith, of New York, delivered an address upon the water supply from wells; he thought it should be absolutely interdited by the authorities unless a chemical analysis had proved them pure.

C. W. Rowland, of Cincinnati, said the health officers were making every effort to put that city in a good sanisary condition and prevent the accumulation of filth. Dr. Iddings, of Dayton. Ohio, reported the death rate of that city above the average, which was

The ballots having been taken from the sult in the afternoon of November 21st, either Biehl or himself is guilty and as he declares he did not commit the crime, it could have heen committed by no other person than Biehl, and he (Sleasen) therefore charges him with its perpetration. The two persons now directly charged with the crime are Joseph C. Mack, secretary of the Cook county democratic cen tral committee, who ordered the bogus tickets printed, and Biehl with abstraction of the enelop containing the original ballotts to allow the substitution of the bogus ones.

Neither of them have been arrested as yet,

UNION PACIFIC.

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SENATE SUBSCIABLE COMMITTEE OF EDITOR ROSEWATER, O

Washington, December 10.-Editor Reswater of the Omaha BEE made an argument to-day before the senate judiciary committee in opposition to the sixty-year funding bill "It is an established fact that the first mort

gage and subsidy bonds of the Union Pacific railroad represent an enormous excess on the sctual cost of the road from Omaha to Ogden, and its entire capital stock up to 1883 was

fraudulently issued, contrary to its charter, as was proved by testimeny of officers of the read before congressional committees. For fifteen years the people of the trans-Missouri region have been compelled to submit to the cutrageons exactions of this national highway in order to enable its mannagers to any interest more than the cutrageons of this national highway in order to enable its mannagers to any interest more than the cutrageons of this national highway in order to enable its mannagers to any interest more than the cutrage of the contract of the cutrage national highway in order to enable its man-agers to pay interest upon its excessive debt and upon its fictitious capital. According to the reports of the company more than 25 per cent of the gross earnings of the Union Pa-cific Railroad are derived from local traffic. In other words, the people along the line be-tween Ogden and the Missouri river, and largely in Nebraska, have been taxed an ag-gregate of over \$16,000,000 per annum for the transportation of presducts.

gregate of over \$16,000,000 per annum for the transportation of products.

"In view of the fact that congress up to 1878 had failed to protect the government or the people from the aggressions and violations of charter provisions by the managers of the Union Pacific, and even after the passage of the Thurman act failed to enforce its provisions, it would simply be monstrons to impose upon the local population of the region traversed by the road an involuntary servitude for more than half a century. This is not all. By extending the period of the maturity of the Pacific railroad debt due the government, all hope of competition between the various Pacific railroads is absolutely destroyed for fifty years. It is obvious that unform rates would be maintained by all these roads as a matter of self-interest. By this act Contact of the provision of the provision of the passage of the Corn More Hopeful, F. and a Shade Higher.

Corn More Hopeful, F. and a Shade Higher to be competition between the various Pacific railroads is absolutely destroyed for fifty years. It is obvious that unform rates would be maintained by all these roads as a matter of self-interest. By this act Contact Demand. matte of self-interest. By this act Congress would naturally permit the Union Pacific to earn interest on its recognized debt, and the managers would endeavor to earn in addition thereto dividends on their pretended

capital. The rates fixed by the Union Pacific would furnish the basis for all other lines west of the Missouri. of the Missouri.
"It is, however, entirely needless for con gress to resort to such extraordinary legisla-tion under any pretense. The earnings of the road are ample to meet its just liabilities and pay interest on its actual cost, even with ma-terial reduction in rates from time to time, if congress will prohibit the payment of im-proper dividends and compel the company to devote the proceeds of land sales to the liqui-

Health Conference,

Washington, December 11,-The national perpetrated, Mr. Ryan sent word to Gleason to take good care of the returns. On the receipt of this message Gleason says he called to his assistance Henry Biehl, Wm. J. Sweeney, and Wm. Harper, clerks in the office. Search was made for the returns, Biehl finding them in a nailed chest, whereupon the two other searchers were directed to not look anylonger. Gleason then went to attend to other duties. Biehl soon afterward informed Gleason that he had placed them in one of the tin drawers in the vault, numbered 244. The only persons knowing the eract drawer in which these bal-knith, of New York, delivered an address upday. Dr. Raymond, health officer of Brook- and feeders at steady prices.

ballots were kept was locked with a combination, being known only to four persons, Henry Biehl, John Shields, John O'Laughlin and Glesson. The ballots were placed in the vault where the combination was known only to four and their location only to but two, Biehl and Glesson. Glesson then says the evidence shows beyond a doubt that a change in ballots was made while in the vault of the county clerk's office. The evidence also shows that neither Shield or O'Laughlin knew where they were placed, and it would have been exceedingly difficult for any one not knowing their exact location to find them.

The ballots having been taken for the county defects overlooked by Gray, of Pittsburg, Germer, of Eric, Pa, followed by C. B. Thornton, of Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Lindsley, of the state board of health, tof Tennessee, and Dr. Wr. Perry, of Galveston. The latter said the state authorities had complete control of quavantine and sanitary arrangements. Dr. Revis, at that price.

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tion of the city. He was satisfied that the future mortality among the negroes would be much less. Secretary McCormach made a special report upon the peculiar contagion is West Virginia. DISCONTENTED IOWANS.

AT THE HIGH BATES CHARGED BY BAILEOADS

DES MOINES, Iowa, December 11,-Corre pondence from all over the state shows a great business, rates are kept up as high as during good prices for grain last year, while practically all special rates for manufacturers and Cook county democratic central committee; state. The correspondence states that the question of an extra session of the legislature to deal with the transportation question is being discussed, and in several localities it is proposed to circulate a petition asking the governor to convene the assembly in January.

More Forgeries of C. E. Fuller's Name DES MOINES, Is., December 11.-Forged drafts have been issued on the Iowa Loan and Trust Company of this city and drawn on the Citizens' National Bank, also of this city. Citizens' National Bank, also of this city. Those already traced were presented at the banks at Omaha and the money has been obtained on some of them in that city. The drafts are signed by Calvin E. Fuller as treasurer if the Iowa Loan and Trust Company. The real treasurer is C. E. Fuller, residing here, but his first name is not Calvin. The party who is uttering this forged paper went to the Herald Lithograph company at Omaha and had drafts made and one of these was received for colande and one of these was received for col-ction by the Citizens' bank here to-day, and Cashior Rounds at ones pronounced it a for-gery. It is not in form or style the same as the genuine drafts of the company and is easily detected by any person familiar with the company's drafts, both as to paper and engraving Mr. Fuller, the treasurer, is in the city and has been for months. There will e further developments to-morrow

Strike Among the Catiers, SPHINGPHED, Mass., December 10. - A Spring into, Massa, twenty five per cent cut of the wages pred is due Wilkinson of twenty five per cent cut for workers Proferences 852,000.

danufacturing company's works burned to-

Fire in Michigan. Atmon, Mich , December 10 .- The Gale

HE MARKETS.

Cattle Still Continue to be Slow and Steady.

Hogs are in the Same Condition. Closing High

CHICAGO MARKETS. CATTLE.

Special Telegram to THE BER:

CHICAGO, December 11.-About 30 Texans and no westerns were among the fresh receipts. The general market was again dull and prices 15@30c lower than on Monday. Few fancy holiday steers selling around about \$6,50@7.00, and there was one lot of Missouri steers on sale this morning that were held at \$8,00. Best Liverpool cattle are making around about \$5.75@5.85, perhaps a load oz so dation of its bonded liabilities. The proposed sixty years extension will have the effect to delay the sale of the land-grant, and consequently will retard the settlement of the country."

around about \$5.75@5.85, perhaps a load of so might make \$6.00 or around about there, but the great bulk of fat cattle are selling at \$4.75 @5.00, while fair to good sorts are selling as country." low as \$4.25@4.50. The cow trade shows some signs of improvement, and the best jat animals are making high prices. Texans are scarce and 25@30c higher than last week. There is a fairly setive movement in stockers

> The hog market opened weak at about the current range of yesterday, many loads of choice heavy selling as low as 4 15, and best packers around about 4 10, but for one reason there was a sudden up turn of 5@10c for best heavy, freely making 4 15@4 25, and at this range of prices the market was steady, there was at least 80,000 for sale, 43,000 fresh, and 37,000 left over, and big packers were not at all anxious to make large purchases. Packing and shipping, 230 to 370 lbs., 4 20@4 35; fight, 160 to 210 lbs., 3 90@4 26.

WHEAT. The prevailing tone of the wheat market was firm on the regular board until near the close, when prices fell, and the closing was under yesterday, and a weakness continued on the afterneon board, January closing at 71sc, May 88%. Forsign advices quoted a quiet feeling and cargoes of red winter were quoted 3.66 pence lower. The strength shown during the day was due to the falling off of receipts in Minneapolis and an anticipated falling off in the movement from first hands in the north-west. The highest figure touched by January was 72%, but only a few sales were made

The receipts of cora were 85 cars, against graded contract. Trading in the speculative market is light and the feeling developed was firm with deferred futures ruling higher than yesterday. Prices shaded off again at the afternoon session, year closing 37½c, January 38½c, February 34½c, May 37½c.

OATS ruled firm and [@le higher, closing 23ge for December, 24le for January, 27ge for May,

PORK uled strong early, advancing 15@20c, and ell back, closing at \$10.90 for January, fell back, closing at S \$11,02½ for February.

LARD roled firm, closing \$6.62k for December, \$6.65 or January, \$6.75 for February.

Favoring the Bankruptcy Bill. NEW YORK, December 11.-A special meetng of the chamber of commerce was held to-

day to consider what will be done in regard to feeling of discontent among the people of the bankrupt bill before congress. The exec-Iowa, particularly among the farmers and bus-ness men, because of the high rates being tions declaring the chamber reaffirmed its accharged by the railroads. Despite the very tion in the endorsement of the Lowell bill to business, rates are kept up as high ing the pesident of the chamber to appoint a committee with power to co-operate with the ommittees of other associations in urging the nmediato passege by the house of representa-ives of the bill pending, known as the Lowell ill. Adopted.

Catholic Festivities,

Tononto, December 11.—The festivities in onnection with the silver jubiles of Arch sishep Lynch's consecration commenced this morning at 10 o'clock. The archbishops and oriests marched in procession from Ste Michael's palace to the cathedral, Largi crowds assembled to witness it. Pontificia ogh mass was sung by Archbishop Lynch' he music being the Gregorian chant, rendered by the students of St. Michael's col-lege and Da LaSalle's institute. The sermon vas preached by Archbishop Ryan, of Phil-

A Policeman's Deadly Blow. Chicago, December 10.—William Lynn, 22 ears old, died Tuesday night from blood

oisoning. It is now charged that a police flicer, about two weeks ago, in directing some oung men to "move on" threw his club at Lynn, striking him on the head and causing the would which resulted in his death. The matter will be investigated. Another Syracuse Failure. Syacuse, N. Y., December 11.- Spencer D.

Richardson, dry goods, assigned this after-

noon. Liabilities 860,000, of which \$50,000 is due Wilkinson & Co., the failed bankers. Francis D. Moulton's Will. New York, December 11.-Franc's D.

Moulton's will bequeaths all the decaused's

real and personal property to his widew, and appoints her sale executive.



eal of World Garolina Smoking Tobacco.

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because every-

where recognized

as indispensible to Dealer and



