OMAHA, NEB., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1885.

ALLIED FARMERS. Defailed Proceedings of the Annual Meeting at Lincoln. Meeting at Lincoln. Sake, what would be folly in reality to concede, that it is destrable for the public to encourage a presently unprofitable business. How can it most cheaply and certainly do this? Clearly by offering a direct bounty on all that is produced, thus letting the public know what it gets for what it gives. Morton was followed by Prof. Bussey in a long cs. sy on the "grasses" of Nebraska.

The Attendance Small But Inter-

est Intense.

Exposition of the Tariff by Hon. J. Sterling Morton.

Addresses by Prof. Bussey and President Burrow.

Capt. Stickel Denounces the Organization of the Legislature.

Other Lively Speeches - The Regan Bill and Senator Van Wyck's Course Endorsed.

ALLIANCE MEETING. Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

Lincoln, January 29.—The Nebraska State Farmers' alliance which concluded its labors last evening after a two days's ession was very poorly attended. Only a dozen counties we represented, and those chiefly located in the immediate neighborhood. This lack of attendance was in many respects significent. It is by no means to he taken as proof that the alliance has gone to pieces. The twenty-nine thousand votes which were polled two months age for J. Sterling Morton, the fusion candidate for governor, in excess of the vote polled two years ago for Morton, shows there is con-siderable vitality in the organization. It is rather a proof of hard times, and

A LACE OF CONFIDENCE. in the present legislature. The farmers who constitute the alliance feel the hard times this winter more than any other class. They cannot afford to pay railroad fares and hotel bills for a trip to Lincoln merely to air their grisvances when they know that their prayers and remonstrances call upon deaf rars. And the cause of the marked absence of the rauk the cause of the marked absence of the rank and file is doubtless due to the want of energy and ability displayed by Mr. P. B. Reynolds who has been for two years president of the alliance. Mr. Reynolds is an honest and well meaning man but he has no qualification for such a responsible position, which requires an active, wide-awake organizer. The evenfor such a responsible position, which requires an active, wide awake organizer. The evenan active, wide-awake organizer. The evening session of Wednesday was monopolized by long-winded essays which had no bearing whatever on the issues with which the alliance is trying to grapple. J. Sterling Morton d livered himself of a carefully prepared address which he read from printed slips. It was in the main a clear and foreible argument

IN PAVOR OF PREE TRADE devoted chiefly to a contradiction of Sam Randall's speech in the south. The following are the principal points made by Morton: A tariff laid upon imports for the purpose of raising a revenue is a tax. If such a tax, by a tariff, be justly levied and collected, and by a tariff, be justly levied and collected, and results only in the revenue required for an economical administration of the government. I can see no objection to it, because all taxes must be taken from the exchanges of the people, or the property of the people; and it matters not whether upon exchanges from other countries, commodities from other nations, or from internal exchanges and home products if they only be equal and just. A tariff for revenue affor 's very little protection; and a tariff for protection affords very ittle revenue. Where the needed of protection a little protection—imperfect protection—be a good thing for all the 51,000,000 Americans, then much protection—perfect protection— will be a better thing for all these millions of will be a better thing for all these millions of human beings. The tariff for raising revenue by collecting duties on imports everybody ad-mits to be a tax. Therefore a tariff for pro-tection which ke*ps out imports and thereby enhances the prices of those home products which are thus given a monopoly of the Amer-ican markets, must be and is, a far greater tax, and all the more unjust.

because it makes an artificial price for the things we have to buy by shutting o t competition from abroad, and because while it thu takes all the people it brings little, if any, revenue to the national treasury. It compels ns by law to contribute of our earnings not solely to the support of the government, but to the direct maintenance of a favored class of citizens engaged in certain manufacture which are thus in statute spawned monopo-lies. The distinction between tariff for revenue and a tariff for protection is plain. tariff for revenue takes money from all of us and places it where it belongs in the treasury of the people. A tariff for protection takes money from all of us, and gives it to a few of ns. And it is against this mi-use of the sovereignty in taxing the whole for the beneut and enrichment of the few that we protest.

CLASS LEGISLATION. It is an avoidance of the constitutional imitation of the taxing power. It is not for the payment of the public debt. It is not for the common defense. It is not to promote the general welfare of the United States. It prevents revenue with which to pay the public debt. It weakens the means of common defence. It is antagonistic to the general welfare of the United States. Auything which srtificially enhances the price of the necessary articles in common use in the homes of the multitude—though it may make millionaires of a few men—is against the general welfare of the United States. The greatest good to the greatest number can never be secured to a people whose government levies the greatest taxes on the greatest number for the benefit of the smallest number. The old maxim is thus reversed, and the great effort is, by the protective system, to give the greatest good—by an unrighteous use of the power to tax—to the minimum monopolies, and at the expense of the maximum public.

Morton denied that FREE TRADE WAS OF BRITISH ORIGIN, though he contended that if that were true would be no objection to it. He quoted at length from the report of Rob. J. Walker, secretary of the tre-sury, made Dec. 3, 1-34, prior to the adoption of free trade by Eng land, after which were considered further

objections to protection.

1. It is not the business of government tattempt the redistribution of the rewards of industry. It is not the duty of law-makers in congres or in states to see that any class of men are making money. When an industry is depressed in the vicissitudes of affairs it is not legitimate for those engaged in it to ask congress to tax their neighbors for their re-lief. Congress cannot be made justly to en-Hef. Congress cannot be made justly to en-force contributions from all the people to maintain a few of them in any branch of

II Protection is a struggle of selfishness "Ea h interest," to quote from Prof. Perry, of Williams college (who is acknowledged as the veteran head of political economies in America), l'ende avors to get itself protected that the rest shall not be protected.

THE WOOLEN MEN for example, are anxious for high duties on foreign woolens, but are much less anxious for high duties on foreign wools. The wool growers, however, do not see why they are not as much entitled to protection, that is to say, to rob the public, as the woolen manufacturers. It would be difficult for anybody to see why they are not entitled to it. Which then why they are not entitled to it. Which then shall get the better of the ways and means. It is a question of lobbies, or direct bribery."

III. Protection is a wasteful way to reach the end proposed by it. It is is claimed to be needful to encourage weak branches of business. Let us suppose for the argument's call on Geo. A. Hosgland.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION

was devoted to business and the discussion of needed railway legislation.

The greater part of the session was taken up in the discussion of methods of work and more thorough organization, after which the hody preceded to the election of officers, with the following result: OFFICERS.

President, J. Burrows, Meliov.
Vice-Presidents - First district, Allen Root of Douglas ocunty; Second district, L. D. Willard of Thayer county; Third district, A. A. Steadwell of Buffalo county.
Secretary, L. Darling of Juniata.
The following committee was appointed to confer on railroad and tax legislation, and to

confer on railread and tax legislation, and to appear before the railread committee of the legislature: Root, Burrows, Poynter, Han-sen and Darling.

After a debate of Caspar's railread bill by Brutt, Burrows, Poynter, Capt. Stickel and others the new president, Mr. Burrows, read a paper on the

a paper on the DISCRIMINATION IN RAILBOAD PREIGHT.

The first division of the subject as treated by Mr. Burrows, was discrimination in rail-road freights as related to free government, He proceeded to show the power which was placed in the bands of the railroad companies by the ability to give one dealer ever so slight an advantage over an o her in shipping. The gains they make by this he enumerated

s follows:

1. Influential friends for the roads. 2 A means of perpetuating their political

power,

3. A method of making reprisals.

They are enabled by these means to hold almost absolute control of the business of the country, and thus hold a preponderating advantage in political contests.

The second division of the subject was the

THE RESULT OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM of high local rates and low rates for long

hauls:
1. The building up of great centers of population at the expense of the country generally.

2. The prevension of the diversification of industries.

3. The building up of an aristocracy of

Manufacturing and consumption ought to turer, then back again through the hands of wholesaler, jobber and retailer until it gets back to the point where it started, with from 200 to 2,000 per cent added to the cost, Under this system

GREAT CITIES ARE BUILT UP. which are a standing menace to our free in which are a standing menace to our free in-stitutions. Operatives are crowded together in cities where it is impossible for them to breathe healthy air, and where the cost of property is such as to make it impossible for

property is such as to make it impossible for them to secure homes of their own.

If all this were changed—if low local rates were instituted and manufactured articles could be cheaply distributed, there would be more manufacturer, more labor, more scitivity, more population, more business for the roads, more culture and happitess.

At the close of his address a gentleman in the audience gave an instance illustrating the short and long haul discrimination. He has sent a car from Hartford, Coun., to Unadilla, Neb. From Hartford to Lincoln, 1,600 miles, the charge was \$200, and from Lincoln to Unadilla, about was \$200, and from Lincoln to Unadilla, about twenty-five miles, was \$25.

Allan Root then spoke on why

RAILROADS SHOULD BE CONTROLLED by law. The points he made were as follows: 1. The railroads get their charters and right of way from the legislatures and the

ody that brought them into existence should

have the right of controlling them. 2, Pooling should be prohibited by law, because the railroads have been aided by bonds and otherwise with the expectation that there would be free competition between them.

3. Rebates should be prohibited, because the system is simply a process of taking money out of the pocket of the less favored individual to put it into that of the one to

whom the rebate goes.

The speaker believed that the railroads could cut down their rates one-batf and still make a good profit. If they would do this the farmers would have more capital which they would put into their farms. They would raise more and there would be more to transport. By not doing this they were standing in their own light.

H. H. Wood of Greenwood, fillowed Mr.

Root in a brief speech in which he urged necessity of A POLITICAL AWARENING

Among the farmers. They ought to find out how many Church Howes were coming to the senate. Church Howe controlled the senate as easy as ony of them controlled their families. He was the worst cuss in the senate. Mr. Poynter gave an illustration of dis-crimination that occurred in his county. Several merchants resolved to go up on the mar-ket and buy grain, believing that they could do better for the farmers than the elevator men were doing and at the same time advertise themselves. The elevator men tried to run them out by putting up the price, but failed. Then they got the railroad to refuse to furnish case for loading except at the elevator. The merchants then proposed to build an elevator. The company refused to give them track room for their elevator, refused to build a side track to an elevator which they proposed to build on their own ground, and do better for the farmers than the elevato proposed to build on their own ground, and refused finally to let them have cars if they would build an elevator on their own ground and build their own side-tracks. They had to drop the project and the farmers did not get the result of the competition.

CAPT. STICKEL. in a very stirring speech reviewed the cours in a very stirring speech reviewed the course pursued by the dominant party in organizing the legislature. The election of Church Howe as president of the senate and Allen Field speaker of the house was in defiance of the popular will and an unconditiodal surrender to the monopolists and jobbers.

A letter from Hon. R. S. Malozey, of Humboldt, who had been invited to be present, but could not come, was read.

RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions, presented by Mr. Burrows, were adopted:

Resolved, That the passage of the Rasann bill through the United States house of representatives on the 8 h of January, 1885, by a vote of more than two to one, was a signal triumph of the people over railroad monopolies, that gives an earnest of better days

Resolved, That if said Resgan bill should be defeated by railroad attorneys and monier monopolists of the United States senate, and thus postpone the regulation of our inter-state commerce, for which the people of the United States have been so long and anxiously waiting, an indignant people will know where to place the responsibility.

Resolved, That this state alliance heartily and unreservedly approves the course of Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, senior senator from Ne-braska, and regards him as an able and fear-Re olved, That the creation of a commission by law for the regulation of railrands in Nebraska, if not in violation of the constitution of the con

LEGISLATIVE CRIST.

An Abstract of the Compiled Wisdom of Nebraskas' Solons.

Considerable Chaff With but Few Grains of Sense.

The First Installment of the Legislative Proceedings,

More Will Follow as Soon as this is Digested,

So That | the Country May, Know That Our Legislature is Not Idle.

LEGISLATIVE GRIST. pacial Correspondence to the BEE.

LINCOLN, January 29,-The delay in th printing of bills which was the principal for the present adjournment of the legislature has prevented anything like a searching inquiry into the contents of the vast number of bills that have been introduced and referred to committees. I have taken pains to dijest the contents of about 150 bills that have been referred to the two houses by the public difference made in the rates for long and short hauls. The speaker stated that the rates on this side of the Missouri river were seven times higher than on the other side.

Mr. Burrows gave

The second division of the subject was the difference made in the rates for long and short than a classified abstract of proposed legislation.

TAXES AND REVEAUS.

There are about twenty-five bills pending in

There are about twenty-five bills pending i both houses repealing or amending the present revenue and tax laws of these Church Howes senate No. 1 and 24 repealing the present tax laws so far as they make taxes delinquent laws so far as they make taxes delinquent
January 1st and impose a penalty of 5 per
cent is duplicated by half a dozen other bulls
in both houses. Of these senate file No. 15 is
a slight variation, and 44 Mickeljohn's bill is
identical with No. 1.

House, No. 3—Introduced by Olmstead,
makes the tax on personal property delinquent
January 1st each year with 5 per cent penalty; on real estate, except in cities of the
first class, delinquent May 1st with 10 per
cent interest

first class, delinquent May 1st with 10 per cent interest
House, No. 16—By Cox, makes all taxes excepting in cities of the first-class delinquent January 1st each year, while unpaid taxes are to draw 10 per cent interest per annum.
House, No. 29—By Martin is similar to No. 16, so also the same is true of house, No. 35 by Carr. House, No. 40 by Buffington makes all taxes delinquent on the first of May, all unpaid to draw 10 per cant. interest. House No. 63 by Aiken and No. 64 by Taxgart are identical with No. 40.

of its cash value.

House, 96, by Cole, makes taxes, excepting city taxes in cities of the first class, delinquent January 1st, penalty 5 per cent., interest 7 per cent. House, No. 105, King, limits taxation for county purposes to one and one-third per cent, unless authorized by a vote of the

House, 114, Neligh, is similar to 105. House, 122, prescribes the duties of assesso s and provides for the taking of state

House, 151, Bailey, regulating procedure of county boards of equalization.

House, 125—Johnson, Regulates the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes. House, 111— Kailey, Makes one-half of annual taxes delin-ment Jan. 1: remainder May 1. House, 14-Holt, Authorizes a general tax levy by towns and cities, to provide for water supply. COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Senate, 2-Howe, Requiring claims agains cunties to be audited.
Senate, 8-McAllister, a similar bill.

Senate, 16-Sowers, Provides for payment of fee to county officers and to secure pay ment therefor.
Senate, 17—Hastings, Provides for election Senate, 17—Hastings, Provides for election of registrar of deeds in each county having over 16 000 inhabitants, pay of registrar to be the fees prescribed by the bil.

Senate, 19—Day, To provide for depositing county funds by county treasurer. This bill requires a treasurer to advertise for bids from banks, the best bidder to be designated county depositors.

Senate, 28-Delau, Provides for establish nent of public roads. Senate 30—Haebel, Repeal of township

organization.
Sena e, 35—Howell, Similar to Senate 2-8.
House 2—Scovill. Regulating payment of claims by counties and prescribing mode of appeal by claimant.
House, 104—Robertson, Duties of overseers.

roads and collection of road tax. House, 1010—Nettleton, Similar to 104. House, 131-Lee of Merrick, Prohibit of taucting of roads and highways. House, 132-Osgood, Defining boundaries o

Logan county.

House, 134 Henry, Method of voting for road supervisors.

House, 7—Rice, Fixing compensation of officers of villages as follows: clerk, treasurer and attorney \$150 each annualy; marsha

8400.

House, 12—Conger, Regulating allowance of claims by counties and method of appeal.

House, 15—Cox, Permitting tax payers to appeal from allowance of claims by c. unties.

House, 18—King, Regulating expenditure of road tax.

House 30—Holsworth, Regulating establishment and resetting of road tax.

meut and vacation of roads.

House, 120—Poynter, Method of determine ing permagent location of county seats.

House, 143 Emerson, Directing publication semi-annually of statement of business of ounty treasurers.

House, 126 - Johnston, Method of defining

town boundaries and duties of town officers.

House, 38—White, Providing panalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for failure of ounty treasurers to publish report of financial ondition of county. House, 39—White, Providing for location of

county seats, where location of same has never been submitted to electors. House, 45—Johnsten, Fixing fees of county House, 45—Johnston, Fixing fees of county treasurers as follows: under \$3000, ten per cent; \$3000 to \$5000, four per cent; all above this sum, two per cent; sale of lands for delin-quent tax, five per cent; mileage ten cents per

House, 60 - Cornelius, Regulating allowanof claims against counties.

House, 102—Thomas, of Cass, Authorizing counties to pay bounties for killing wolves, wild cats and coyotes, and draw on state treasury for same.

BAILBOADS AND CORPORATIONS. Senate, No. 11—Spencer, Legalizing summons upon certain officers and corporation employes,
Senate, 12—Spencer, Requiring railroad

Senate, 12—Spencer, Requiring railroads monument in honor of John Alexander incorporated or chartered in other states to Cameron and Herbert, war correspondents real estate by purchase or lease.

Senate, 14—Snell, Regulating passenger rates and charges for baggage.

Senate, 29—Geebner, Prohibiting higher charge on freight between points in Nebraska and Chicago than is charged from points east Chermons! Amendment to the Clerker.

charge on freight between points in Nebraska and Chicago than is charged from points east of Missouri river.

House, 49 – Brunner, Creating board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, consisting of secretary of state, auditor and treasurer. This bill is a copy of Illinois' warehouse and railroad commissioner law.

House, 6 – Henry, Fixing passenger fares on railroads at three cents per mile; 85.0 penalty for violation.

House, 8 – Karley, Fixing passenger rates on railroads at three cents a mile; also providing that railroads shall furnish accommodations for passengers on freight trains. Penalty for xiolation \$200, to go to school fund.

House, 9 – Casper, Establishing uniform freight and passenger rates on railroa's; prohibiting discrimination and fixing freight rates at \$3.50 per car load first twenty-five miles. \$2.50 for each additional twenty-five miles. Rates on herses, mules or asses, \$7.50. Way freight in less than car l.ts, five cents per 100 pounds for each twenty-five miles. Passenger rates, three cents per mile Penalty for each violation not less than \$200, with imprisonment.

each violation not less than \$200, with imprisonment,
House, 22 -Harlan, Fixing passinger rates at three cents per mile. Penalty, not less than \$200 and imprisonment.
House, 25 -Emerson, providing that rail-road corporations shall make annual reports of business to the auditor of public accounts. Detailed schedules are included in the bill.
House, 118—Casper, concerning liability of railroad companies for personal injuries.
House, 115—Kehoe, regulating style and construction of cars for transportation of live stock, providing double deck cars forhogs and sheep.

sheep.
riouse, 234 - Railroad committee, fixing passenger fares at three cents per mile; ten cents additional when fare is paid on cars; bargage 150 pounds; penalty not less than

House, 51-Brunner to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination by railroads in pas-senger and freight toll. This is a very ex-haustive railroad regulation till with complete schedule of maximum rates for freight and

House, No. 29—By Martin is similar to No. 16, so also the same is true of house, No. 35 by Carr. House, No. 40 by Buffington makes all taxes delinquent on the first of May, all unpaid to draw 10 per cent. Interest. House No. 63 by Aiken and No. 64 by Targart are identical with No. 40.

House, No. 66 by Smith, regulates notices of sale by land for delinquent taxes.

House, No. 66 by Smith, regulates notices of sale by land for delinquent taxes.

House, No. 69 by Kouny, regulates the duties of collectors of taxes in counties under township organization.

House, No. 70 by Kouny, makes parconal taxes delinquent May 1st, and contains 1 rovisions for collection of delinquent taxes.

House, No. 70 by Kouny, makes parconal taxes delinquent taxes.

House, No. 71 by Newcomer, extends the time for payment of taxes for 1884 to May lat, 1885, and remits the penalty.

House, No. 69, Emerson, regulates the collection of projects and remits of confirmation by counties.

House, No. 69, Emerson, regulates the confirmation by counties.

House, No. 69 Emerson, regulates the confirmation by the senate of the confirmation by the senate.

House, No. 60 by Smith, regulates notices of resilication of sale by land for delinquent taxes.

House, No. 60 by Kouny, regulates the confirmation by confirmation to the preparation of the English State church would not be an opportune one in the present century, and sexted that the next parliament would rectary was not ratified.

Secretary Chandler to-day telegraphed in structions for the United States extemship Wachnest, of the Pacific squadron, to proceed to Gunyaquil, Equation, for the Promsylvania railroad has notified its customers to make no contracts for coal with the ceal combination of the coal combination of the proposition in the classification of employee, coming within the provisions of the civil service act, all government employees enumerated in the laws relating to the civil service, except the officers nominated by the senate, and amployee to confirmation by the senate of the coun

PRESIDENT ELECT CLEVELAND will come to New York next Monday and remain until the following Saturday. After his return to Albany he will shut himself up in his Willet street residence, and receive no callers. He will devote his whole time to pre-paring his inaugural address and the ferming of his cabinet. It is said that the visit of ex-Governor Glick of Kansas, and Jas. E. Boyd of Nebraska, to the president-elect was i the interest of Dr. Miller of Omahs, a men ber of the national committee, for postmaster general. It is also hinted that Chairman William H. Barnum would like to see Sanator McDonald of Indiana in the cabinet.

London Bankers on American Securi-

Special telegram to the BEE.

New York, January 29 .- A cablegram to the Telegram to-day gives interviews with eading London bankers on American investments. Baring Bros. said: "There is no doubt that all the restoration of confidence must originate on the American side " J. S. Morgan & Co. agreed that a revival

in investments in American securities must originate in America, when it would be promptly taken up here. "We see trade looking better and people are beginning to make money again, who in six months will have money to invest. Improvements in trade mu t forerun the same in securities. The first advice we would give Americans is to arouse a simulus and to cease coining silver."

Alfred De Rothschild sald: "Improvement can only come from America, all changes in Europe must originate in New York, I don't suggest any remedy because the pres-ent bad market is more owing to bad trade, which time alone can cure. Poor manage-ment in some cases has produced the bad effect universally seen here on American in-

Opening of Iowa's New Capitol. DES MOINES, January 29 .- The formal opening of the executive chambers of the new capitol occurred this evening, and was the occasion of a reception by Gov. Sherman, assisted by ex Governors Merrill and Stone, The capitol was brilliantly lighted, and from dome to basement it was thronged with a thousand visitors till a late hour. The new executive offices, four in number, are elegant-ly finished, and furnished in a beautiful and

ly finished, and furnished in a beautiful and costly manner. In point of elegance, beauty and convenience they are said to be unsurpassed in the United States.

A state convention of jobbers and manufecturers was held in this city to-day and a state organization perfected for the purposes of mutual protection and advantage. A. B. George, of Cedar Rapids, presided over the morning session and James Watt, of Des Moiass, was elected permanent president. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the present unjust discriminations in freight rates, and the manifest intention of railroads to build up Chicago at the expense of the commercial interests of the Iowa cities.

Dynamiter Cunningham's Antecedents.

St. Louis, January 29.—The Post-Despatch printed an article this evening based on a statement by a person whom it calls a well known local dynamiter, to the effect that Cunningham, who was recently arrested in London, lived here two years are under the name of Michael Burne, and was written up at that time as being fu'll of a scheme to blow up all the public buildings in the English

A Monument to Correspondents. DUBLIN, January 29. - The Irish Times pro poses that members of the London press raise

erick A. Conkling introduced Mr. Fraley to the president. Mr. Fraley, addressing the president, spoke highly of Arthur's administration and said that it had commended itself to the national board. WASHINGTON STAR OFFICE BURNED.

schedule of maximum rates for freight and passenger traffic.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BBADLAUGH'S NOVEL MEASURE.

LONDON, January 29.—At the conference of representatives of British industries, upon the subject of wages, Charles Bradlaugh proposed a novel measure of relief for existing commercial and wage depression. He advocated compulsory cultivation under the penalty of forfeiture of all tillable lands at present uncultivated.

AFTER BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

PARIS, January 29.—The government has ordered Admiral Courbet to vigorously enforce the right of search against every vessel flying a neutral flag, and attempting to run the blockade of Formosa. All powers are notified.

MR JOHN BRIGHT'S REMARKS.

BIRMINGHAM, January 29.—John Bright addressed a crowded meeting this evening. He said that the question of the cisestablishment of the English State church would not be an opportune one in the present century, and asserted that the next parliament would

probably select General Don Carlos Buell, in the event that General McClellan declines. General Buell livad in this city for many years prior to 1861, and is well known to all

THE CONGO OCNFERENCE. WASHINGTON, January 29.-In response to WASHINGTON, January 29.—In response to the house resolution calling for the informarespecting the participation of the United States in the Congo conference, the president to-day sent the house the preliminary report submitted by the state secretary, leaving the transmission of papers to follow. Frelinghuysen intimates that no special credentials were dven Kasson to attend the conference as a delegate of the government and that none were needed. Kasson being already accredited minister to Germany. The instructions sent to Wasson were, "Brief but precise as to exclusion on questions of territorial jurisdiction." Sanford, associate delegate, accred tion." Sanford, associate delegate, ited by a letter from Frelinghuysen, to the minister of foreign affairs in Germany. Stanley was not accredited a herwise than by latenduction, neither San-Kasson's personal introduction, neither Sas ford or Stapley have had a vote in proceed ings. The report says: "The department of state has no reason to feel otherwise than satisfied with the discretion, prudence and ability with which Kassen has carried out the instructions given him besides limiting the position of the United States to one of commercial interest disassociated from the questions of territorial control. He has been attentive that no act on our part shall deviate from the consistent na-tional policy. It has been said that the prin-ciple on which the conference is discussing with respect to Africa are at variance with which the United States have ever maintained which the United States have ever maintained in respect to American continental cases and diametrically converse to the venerated doctrine put forth by Monroe was simply that the time had passed for obtaining fresh footholds on the American continent, since the whole of it was subject to the recognized sovereignty whose right of possession must be maintained and respected. In 1829 not a foot of land remained subject to alienation at will by the aboriginal tribes in America. In will by the aboriginal tribes in America. 1884 the whole heart of Africa should 1884 the whole heart of Africa should be opened up to the occupation and control of civilization. Extracts are given from a dispatch dated January 7, in which Kasson says that not one of the declarations agreed upon by the conference is binding on the United States until the government at Washington shall formally accept it. It was upon my indication that every phrase in any proposition. vitation that every phrase in any proposition which implied a joint guarantee, or a joint undertaking, was stricken out. So uniform undertaking, was stricken out. So uniform in these respects was my action that I found occasion to meet inquiries for a reason by explicit statement that the policy of my government did not admit of any joint liabilities or engagement, nor the United States admit that any power could by their action bind others not agreeing to it. In every case the conference yielded to this view.

Washington, January 29.—Kelly from the committee of ways and means reported the joint resolution, providing for the admission free of duty, of articles from foreign countries to be placed on exhibition at the world's expesition of arts for the colored race, to be held at Chicago. The house then went into committee of the whole.

Wills moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the river and harbor appropriation idering the river and harbor appropriation bill. Agreed to, yeas 150, nays 102.
Various provisions of the bill were discussed, pending a further debate, the committee role and the house adjourned.

The Illinois Legislature Comfortable Special telegram to the BEE. SPRINGFIELD, January 29. - This afternoon the second ballot was taken, resulting in the

election of Haines. Haines again voted for Cronkrite. Fuller, Linegar, O'Donnell and Sittig, did not vote until the absentees were called, when Fuller voted for Sittig, and

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Shermans' Amendment to the ClayionBulwer Treaty Adopted.

The Ratification of the Nicaraugua Treaty a Failure.

The Ratification of the United States
in the Congo Conference.

The Attitude of the United States
in the Congo Conference.

The Steamship "Wachusett Ordered to Ecuador for dered to Ecuador f

RANDALL AND CARLISLE. THEY ARE INVITED TO MEET PRESIDENT-ELECT

CLEVELAND IN NEW YORK. Special telegram to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, January 29.-Messrs. Carisle and Randall have, it is stated here today, received letters from President-elect Cleveland asking them to meet him in New York next week, and talk over matters pertaining to the incoming administration. Of course they'll go, though it is not probable that the interview will be held jointly.

Urging a Bankrupt Law.

WASHINGTON, January 29,-At the seconlay's session of the National Board of Trade

New York, January 29.—The PennsylHouse, No. 66 by Smith, regulates notices
of sale by land for delinquent taxes.
House, No. 69 by Kouny, regulates the
duties of collectors of taxes in countles under
township organization.
Howe, No. 70 by Kouny, makes perronal
taxes delinquent May 1st, and contains 1 rovisions for collection of delinquent taxes.
House, No. 71 by Newcomer, extends the
time for payment of taxes for 1884 to May
1st, 1885, and results the penalty.
House, 75, Creck, provides for amount of taxes for 1884 to May
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House, 75, Creck, provides for amount of taxes for 1884 to May
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House, 76, Creck, provides for amount of taxes the
made. The call was the the foreign marked by the
made and ordered to taxes to taxe the
made of collection of taxes in countles under
township organization.
House, No. 19 by Newcomer, extends the
time for payment of taxes for 1884 to May
1st, 1885, and results the penalty.
House, 75, Creck, provides for amount of taxes the
made. The call was the tested to the taxes of the countries.
House, No. 69 by Smith, regulates noticed to the makes notified its customers to
the civil service commission are, in consideration with the foreign markets, and
the the board earnestly commends the resolution of temployee, coming within the provisions of
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the taxes of the civil service commission are, in consideration with the foreign markets, and
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the civil service commission are, in consideration with the provisions of
the provisions of the ma of the certification of involces by the United States consuls at the port of shipment was de-feated, 9 to 18. Adjourned until to-mcrrow.

Cleveland's Conference with Randall, ALBANY, January 29 .- What appears to be a sensational paragraph was printed in the Journal this evening. It was to the effect that President elect Cleveland was visited late trade was done. No. 2 cash (winter), receipts were 37 with only one car sold. At the close of the morning session it was firm and steady ton. Immediately after his arrival here Randall was driven to Cleveland's temporary abode, where the two held a conference lasting several hours. This morning it was re ing several hours. This morning sumed, and at its close Randall returned to New York. Speaker Carlisle also it is intimated, has been invited by the also it is intimated, has been invited by the turned to New Yors, also it is intimated, has been invited by the president, and is expected to arrive on Saturday morning. Col. Lamont, secretary of the president-elect, corroborates the statement that Randall was here, and that Carlisle is expected, but beyond that is extremely receipts of No. 2 cash were in good call at 64c, with 61½c bid for regular; March was called at 62½c, April 63c and May 67½c. Track stuff ranged from 60c to 6.½c. on in congress, and wants Randall and Carlisle to adopt some fresh and vigorous policy. Nobody has the smallest particle of information as to what occurred between the president and Randall, but it is the general elief that nothing in the line of the cabine was mentioned.

The Illinois squabble SPRINGFIELD, January 29,-The house me at 10 o'clock this morning and after a delay of substantially the same as February quotations one hour, Representative Choicer arrived, with but little doing. Scalpers were the principal traders. The close of the morning which made the full quorum. A motion proceed to permanent organization was car ried. The result of the first vote was Fulle (rep.), 74; Haines (ind. dem.), 74; Conkrite (dem.), 3; Settig (rep.), 1. Haines, O'Donell and Linegar voted for Conkrite, Fuller vote for Sittig. No election. Haines was elected on the second ballot, al

Pitched on the Banks of the Nile. LONDON, January 28 .- Gen. Wolseley tele rapbed from Korti this morning that he re selved reports from surgeons at Kubbat stat inv that Stewart was doing well. No attempt was made to extract the bullet which entered his thigh and is now in the region of the groin. The hospital for the wounded and disabled of Stewart's command was pitched on the banks of the Nile.

The Weather. WASHINGTON, January 80.-Indication Opper Mississippi, fair, warmer weather, southerly winds, southern portion westerly winds, northern winds. Missouri: Fair, warmer weather, variable winds generally southerly, followed in north-ern portion by local snows.

The Hocking Valley. COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 29.-The joint legislative committee to investigate the causes of the strike in the Hocking Valley left for a trip to the mines this morning. It is thought that firing the mine last night will have a ten dency to prejudice the case of the miners

Disappearance of S. S. Conant. New YORK, Janeary 29. - The assistant editor of Harper's Weekly said to-day that no light has been thrown on the mysterious dis-appearance of S. S. Couant, managing editor of that periodical. Detectives believe he has

Firing a Mine.

SPRAIGHTSVILLE, Ohio, January 29 .- The

THE MARKETS.

Cattle Receip's Only Moderate and the Demand Fair.

In a General Way There Was no Change in Prices.

Hog Market Slow and Prices 5 Cents Lower.

There Was an Entire Dearth of Features in Wheat.

Corn Easier and Developed No. New Features.

Oats Continue Quiet and Flat-Rye Held Up Fair - Provisions Firm and Steady,

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Special Telegram to the BEE. CHICAGO, January 29. - Receipts were only moderate and the demand fair. There was a small export order on the market that was filled at \$5 00@5 15. Fairly well finished steers of 1,400 pounds and thereabouts may be quoted at 85 90@5 95, but few steers sold as high as \$6 00 this week. In a general way there was little or no change, there was a s'ight advance to yesterday on best steers, but the market generally has scarcely regained the loss of Monday, Butchers stock continues to sell fairly well. There is a sharp and steady demand for fat cows and heifers at \$3 50@4 60. manu for lat cows and heifers at \$3 50@4 60, while common sell around about \$3 00@3 25, and canners \$2 60@2 75; stockers and feeders continue scarce, though the supply to day was greater than for some days past. Go d to choice 1400 to 1500 lbs., \$5 20@5 60; 1200 to 1300 lbs., \$4 756 5 40; common to fair, \$4 20 @4 90; co*s \$250@4 40, mainly \$3 00@3 50; stockers \$3 50@4 10; feeders \$4 20@4 60; Texas cattle \$4 00@5 60.

day's session of the National Board of Trade the committe to which was referred the various propositions touching upon the national bankrupt legislations presented a report in favor of enactment of the bankrupt bill already passed by the senate. The report was adopted.

It was agreed to submit to congress the draft of the bill, defining the liability of common carriers on bills of lacing, prepared by the executive council, instead of the bill far vored by the New York board of trade. The regulstion of the inter-state commerce was referred to a special committee and authorized to report at this session of the board alpose the possible, a bill embodying the necessary legislation. The question of promoting an increase of American shipping was then taken up, and after a discussion lasting several hours the board adopted as a substitute for the resolution of the New York board of trade.

Resolved, that the national board of trade recognizes the necessity of quick and frequent commences the necessary legislation.

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Resolved, that the national board of trade recognizes the necessity of quick and frequent being brought out by the decline but is for large quantities of long where a proposition to the new York board the following:

Resolved, that the national board of trade recognizes the necessity of quick and frequent being brought out by the decline but is for large the national board of trade where the national board of trade where the national board of trade where the national condition of the New York board the following:

Resolved, that the national board of trade where the natio

wholly by the local feeling and through a strong stock list, cables being depress d and heavy, though not quotably lower. Fo. 2 spring sold from 77ac down to 77%c, while No. 2 and the strong strong sold from 77ac down to 77%c, while No. 2 red winter was called nominally at 79c.

CORN developed ino particular features, at a slight falling off from the highest points,

OATS continue quiet and flat, with little or no demand for cash, which are not quotable, and best seller for May, which only moved he on the morning session. Practically there were no traders in attendance during the bulk of

PROVISIONS All opened easier, through sympathetic weakness with the other markets and a general desire to sell, much of the offerings being long stuff. There was a fractisnal recovery, but it was followed later and up to the close of the morning session by a pretty steady decline while the general tone of the market was but little better than easy. Cash quotations were

session was firm and steady. St. Louis Discovers a Mare's Nest, Special telegram to THE BEE. WASHINGTON, January 29 .- St. Louis people are a good deal stirred up over a bridge bill that passed the senate a few days ago. the democrats voting for him and Represent ative Fuller also voting for him, stating that as the democrats were in the majority, they deserved the speakership.

bill that passed the senate a few days ago, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Chain of Rocks, just above St. Louis. They have discovered what they think is evidence have discovered what they think is evidence that it is a big job by which Jay Gould is to control the bridge business at St. Louis, the directors being it is alleged, bogus and the whole matter a job. Senator Vest, who introduced the bill, cenies that it is in any way a job, and that it is so carefully drawn that it

annot be for the exclusive use of anybody.

The Fenian Brotherhood. CHICAGO, Jan. 29.-A prominent member of the Fenian brotherhood is authority for the statement that at the meeting of Irish-Americans here this afternoon, that the resolution introduced in the United States senate by Senator Bayard was denounced, and that by Senator Bayard was denounced, and that the Irish supporters of Congressman Cobb, of Indiana, were requested to show their appre-ciation of his conduct upon his return home. It was declared that at the meeting \$7,000 was subscribed, to be employed as a szirmish ing fund against England.

Wrecked Off Newfoundland. Boston, January 29 .- A dispatch from St. Johns, N. B., says: An American threemasted schooner went ashore on Queen's reef at 2 p. m. to-day, and became a total wreck. Four of the crew reached land, three died soon after from cold and exposure. The survivor is in a bad condition and it is feared that he cannot live. Yesterday was a terrible day.

The Eagle to the Front.

CHICAGO, January 29,-The Journal's Springfield correspondent telegraphs that Carter Harrison arrived there this morning and Were called, when Fuller voted for Sittig, and O'Donnell broke and voted for Haines amid democratic applause. Linegar then arose and after an elaborate explanation, responded mine was valued at \$300,000. Additional but would allow his name to be presented so was cheered by the democrats. This gave supposed to have been caused by incendiaries.