ASIATIC RAILWAY PROBLEM.

Russia Completiog Her Lines on the Casplan.

A PROSPECTIVE GERMAN ROAD

-Interesting Interview on the Entiret With an Anonymous Dinlomat.

Railronds in Asia.

[Coppelght 1830 by James Gordon Bennett.]

77.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to Tim Hun.]

European edition publishes today the follow-tea.

The Paris critical of the following editorial:

"The announcement comes from Berlin
that the Germans propose a mail route between the Levant and Hamourg, and that there will be likewise a great German railway into Asia Minor. It is said this project was materially advanced in the conferences between the Emperor William and the sultan at Constantinople. What with Russia building a railway through Siberia to parallel the Chinese frontier and virtually bring China within the range of her armonts the within the range of her armaments, the steady movements of the Freuch in the Tonquin region, and the quiet alvance of German energy and intelligence in all parts of Asia, England will have to look out. Her apprehended rival has been Russia, but now that Germany comes to the front the race for empire becomes more and more a problem. The English, however, are not without importal wisdom. They have never lost anything they hold except the United States, and that was not lost by the English, but by a German prince who would have his own way in spite of the ablest Englishmen of the time. It may be, however, that England is different about Asia, which has been thoroughly looted for two centuries, and stands to win on Africa. "We have thought that the Herald readers might be interested in reading the details regarding the serious neoblem of the Asian railways. The question is moreover on the carpet. At the present moment the Russlaus are placing in completion their lines on either side of the Caupian. A Herald cerrespondent accordingly obtained an interview from a diplomat whose name may not be mentioned, but who is among the men in Europe best informed on eastern matters and thoroughly at home with all the railway plans of the past twenty-five years.

"I think it exact at least in its principal lines. For a long time past Germany has seeking now commercial debouches. She been waits with uneasiness the moment when France, in reviewing her commercial trea-ties, will raise her customs tariffs and de-prive Germany of the atwantages that coun-try enjoys under the clause in the treaty of Frankfort assuring her the treatment of the

"I cannot say anything decisively," inter rupted the diplomatist, "but the creation of rulways in Asia is a question altogether too important for Germany not to do her best to obtain concessions. She would benefit greatly thereby. Austria-Hungary would be the first power to profit by a railway connecting Europe and Asia by the way of Constantiaople. Now Germany is just behind Austria-Hungary and is much more of a manufacturing country and moreover the German policy consists in directing her neighbor's gaze toward Salonea, and anything which will inid her will be selzed upon eagorly by the Berlin cabinet. Haron Bleichroeder and other Berlin bankers are helping along these central Asian railways but it is doubtful whether it is in the true interests of Germany that they should be so."

be opened in Asia."
"What rallways do you mean?
Do you refer to the Russian
or English plaus? Bear in mind
that the Russians have bent their attention both to the cast and southeast. They have Siberia and China on the south. They have planned lines on either border of the Caspian in Turkistan and in the Caucasian region.

Here my host rose and motioning to a desi of the purest Renaissaince style, took three large mans which he spread out on a table. Black, red and blue lines in any quantity

Black, red and blue lines in any quantity were marked on the maps.

"See, here they are, every one of them. There are the principal ones. This one that goes from Orembers to Taschekeit is by M. Joseph Barrande, and dating from 1873. It was proposed to extend to Tchardjirie by way of Samarkand and Bohara. In 1876 a cival proposal modified the route so that it passed by lekaterinbourg. Now Oremberg is, since 1876, connecting with Moscow, the center of the Riussian railway system.

"That line is by M. Hochstetter, president of the Vienna Imperial Geo-

the Russian railway system.

"That line is by M. Hochstetter, president of the Vienna Imperial Geographical society. It passes lekateriabour, Touman, Omek, Semipalstinsk Vern., Taschkent, Samarakand, Baikh and Herat, whence it coancets with the Angio-Indian system at Chikarpoor and Lanorte. And these lines to Siberia and China they are a Russian colonel Bolganovitch's, and Baron Derichofen's plans. The colonel proposed a line 5.500 kilometers long from lekateriabourg to Pokin, passing Troumen, Omsk, Tounsk, Irkoutsk and Tehata, with a branch at Irkoutsk running to Vladivotock by way of Nertechinak. The line planned by Baron Derichofen, president of the amperial geographical society of Herlin, goes through the whole of China from Shanghai to Lankow, Wo Thang Sang, Nan Fou Leon, Tehnu Fou, San Tenou, Che Tcheua, and Rhamil, where it biturcates, one branch going to Yarkando and Taschkeut, the other to Kouldja, Kopol, Omsk and Ickaterinbourg. Of the four projected routes, all conacting Taschkeut to Peshawer, the terminus of the Angio-Iodian system, two cross the Hindoo-Kouth range and two others, the Karakoroum mountains, passing through Yarkanda in the Chinese emoure."

"All these lines angest to me to have been planned in the interest of Itussia."

"Doubtless; but their execution as far assome of them are concerned is very problematical. For example, China will for a long time to come be opposed to all plans for roads that pass through her territory. Hessios it will be necessary to take into account the cost of construction, as it is not in propertion to the proposite raffic that can be othuned. Serial manifested to believe in the success of projects such as those of Field Marshal Prince Haritousky, who, a starting from Astrabia, on the Caspuan sea, passes the rough Mesched Heret and the Bolan pass

and connects with Moulton and Ismail Kahu with a branch from Herat to the Orensburg line by way of Mert Tobard, Hokhara, Samarkud and Taschient, or in the other project of the English Baron Renter. from Reight to Handar Abbas by way of Tobaran, Kachan, Ispahan, Chirar and Lac."

"Hut which is the route that has the best chance of country to something!"

Reicht to Handar Abbus by way of Toheran, Rachan, Ispahan, Chirac and Lac."
"But which is the route that has the best chance of coming to something?"
"In my opinion it is the one which by the shortest and most direct way places British India in connection with the Mediterraneau basin." He added, "here you see marked the as yet unpublished route planned by two young French men which it seems to me soives the problem perfectly. This project unites Constantinople and Smyran to Labore and Chickarhoor. That is to say, Europe and the Mediterraneau to the valley of the Ganges, and with Wasken India. The line will run first from Scutari and Ismil and thence to Kaisarich by way of Angoria, second from Smyrha and from Alad Chehr to Afiam and Kara, and proceed from Kaisar to hy way of Maiatia, Kerkouk, Hamadan, Rachen, Tubbes and Herat, with branches first to Labore by way of Cabul Djalalabad and Pechawer and second to Chikapore by way of Kandahar and Paroia. This route is completed by another branch starting from Djalalabad by way of Tarkand and crossing the southern part of China. That is to say, the most populous part of the celestial empire. Nor is this all, This route includes the other anexed lines on the north from Herat to Maiaten, passing through Mesched, Chahroud, Leheran, Kasom, Tanriz and Mousche. The other to be south from Teherand to Caichan and to Isphan, with branches at first to Kirman, secondly to Chiraz, and if necessary to Bandar and Abbas; thirdly to Chouster and Dirfal, which may even be extended to Bagdad and to Moschoul; and lastily a branch to Kandahar and Cabu."

"Do you not think that there will be opposition to such a project on the part of Turkey, England and Russia!"

"It is certain that the sublime ports will not see without foar the establishment of a great railway route in upper Asia. As for the cabinets of London and St. Potersburg, they are greatly perplexed. They dread the serious and unforeseen consequences which may result from a

and St. Petersburg, they are greatly per-plexed. They dread the serious and unfore-seen consequences which may result from a change that will bring about a veritable economic revolution, and they will hesitate a ong while, even in the presence of the per-suasive effects of marked advantages to be

derived from the project.
"Engiand formerly suspended her construc-tion of lines from Pechawer to Cabil in spite of the fact that millions bad already

"Écqiand formerly suspended her construction of lines from Pechawer to Cabil in
spite of the fact that millions bad airoady
been spent on the preliminary work. Nevertheless the nations of Europe have such a
great need of new outlets of trade that a
great need of new outlets of trade that a
speedy solution is imperatively necessary.
This project, which favors neither Russia
nor Ergiand, is the only one upon which
there is any chance of any agreement being
made."

"If it depended on Russia, what line
would she adopt!"

"Russia is, above all, desirous of attracting the trade of the countries over lines of
communication crossing Turkistan and the
Caucausians, but if it becomes necessary
she will consent to a line from Cabul to Constantinople by way of Horat, Mesched, Teberan, Keshvin and Tabris, because she will
construct a branch from Herat by way of
Mery connecting with her lines in Turkistan
and another branch from Rasvin by way of
Redont Raich to Bakou."

"And how about England!"

"England would very much prefer a line
which, starting from Karatchi and following
the Mekron, would pass through Handur,
Abbas, Bouchir, Bassora, Bajdand and Alip
and torminate at Alexandrette. The reason
is that this part of Asia is, as you know,
within the zone of her influence. For the
same reason she would favor a line which,
starting from the Persian gulf, would end at
the sea of Cyprus after passing through the
valley of the Euphrates. For such a line,
being a shorter route by land,
would cost a smaller sum and
leave England the advantage of her
naval superiority. There are other projects,
but as you can see for yourself by reference
to the maps, they all resemble, more or less,
the ones we have been speaking of, or else
are of secondary interest."

"You referred a few minutes ago to an
economic revolution. What do you mean by
the term?"

"Very much the same as everybody else.
A great railway line between the Indies and
the Mediterranean would piccessarily

"Very much the same as everybody else.
A great railway line between the Indies and
the Mediterranean would necessarily
call forth very considerable traffic and would open a vast field for the products of Europe. It would thus give more cohesion and more wealth to the Musselman states. It would result in putting in communication with each other nations which nature has separated and peoples when which nature has separated and peoples who are ignorant of each other, and it would create a current of trade of capital important for the political future of these countries." The conversation continued for a few minutes, but in spite of my cursouty the statesman made me understand that our in-terview was at an end.

MARRIED IN KANSAS CITY.

Au Omaha Man's Wedding Which Mystifies Kansas City. Kansas City. Mo., Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram to Tan Hen.)—John L. Kief and James Watson, both of Omaha, came to this Telegram to The Bin. I—John L. Kuef and James Watson, both of Omaha, came to this city Saturday and went to the Hotel Brunswick. During the day Mr. Kief went down town and purchased several suits of clothes which fact, coupled with a remark Mr. Watson and himself male to the clerk of the hotel, icel that official to suspect that a marrianc was in the wind and that Kief was the prospective groom. This morning the two gentleman around and left the before the carry went of the door and met Kief a bride-clerk. At 9,00 storying containing the two gentleman around the fact that there were married by Patter Glemann and there were married by Patter Glemann and there were married by Patter Glemann there were married by Patter Glemann to the matter, but said that the young lady's home was Grand Islam. Not, and tout she was expected to late the control of the matter by the pattern of the matter by the marriage levense her bome is given as Hall county. Nebraska, and Kief's as Doughs county. Kief is a railroad man, as is slee his friend Watson.

A Fetal Intestinat Discave.
Sr. Peressucas, Jan. 27. Advices from
Astrabad report that Persian Khorassan is carrayed by an intestinal disease of excessive fatality. Three thousand deaths are reported. Owing to the scarcity of doctors the nature of the disease is unknown, but is thought to be cholora.

Atchison Public Building Bill. Archison, Kan., Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram to The Hee.)—United States Senator John J. Inguils writes that the supervising architect of the treasury department has recommended to the bouse and senate committees that the Atchison public building bill be passed.

West Virginia Gubernatorial Contest.

THE IOWA DEADLOCK BROKEN

A Temporary Organization Effected in the House.

TERMS OF THE COMPROMISE.

They Result in a Lutt Which is Sure to Be Followed By a Storm of Gigantic

Proportions.

The First Break.

Das Morses, Ia., Jan. 27.—|Special Telegram to The Heat.|—The first break is the deadlock has come after two weeks fol Iruit-less balloting for temporary offices. The bouse fixed up a compromise teday. The republicans made the overtures for the sake of transferring the fight to a permanent basis. The situation in this state is peculiar from the fact that the custom here has been to elect a set of temporary officers, from sheaker down to doorkeeper, and then after the members had been sween in, select a new set of permanent officials. This year the opposition vote in the house being the same as the republican vote, there was a tie at the very beginning. So that for two whole weeks the house has been trying to elect these temporary officers, who must be elected before the members could be recognized as members or be sworn is.

There is no special political advantage in the office of temporary speaker, but the republicans were afrait that if the democratis had it they would unseat a number of republicans on trumped up charges. So they refused to yield until an agreement was made by the democrats that they would not at any the time in session attempt to unseat members on the ground of alleged unconstitutional districts. That stipulation was put in writing by the conference committee and agreed to by the democratic caucas, and on that condition the republicans consented to allow a democrat to preside until a permanent speaker is elected.

The terms of compromise include also the selection of a republican consented to allow a democrat to preside until a permanent speaker is elected.

The terms of compromise consented to allow a democrat of the temporary orcanization. The caucases of canbourty were held this morning, and the terms of the compromise were approved.

This afternoon there was a great crowd in the house of representatives, the public generally expecting that there would be some lively scenes, but the agreement having been made and approved on each side, there was no chance for dispute and

was like the lull before the storm, for the real battle of the session is yet to be fought.

This compromise ends the first deadlock, but renews the second. The house can do nothing now except vote for permanent officers, and the temporary speaker has been bound hand and foot by sipulations, so that he can do nothing except preserve order and have been sworn in they are not now a town meeting, as they have been sworn in they are not now a town meeting, as they have been sworn in they are not now a town meeting, as they have been sworn in they are not now a town meeting, as they have been sworn in they are not now a town meeting, as they have been sworn in they are not now a town meeting, as they have even, but are a body with a recognized legal status. The real fight will begin tomorrow when each side will present its own candidate for speaker and the bailoting will begin. A deadlock is of course, inevitable for a while, but there is much speculation as to how long it will continue. The republicans have spines as stiff as ramrods on the question, and will not yield the speakership and the control of the committees if the deadlock lasts all summer. The democrats are going to have great trouble to hold their line. It includes one union labor man and two or three independents of republican streed-internal the second sealing the second that they will got very restive if the deadlock is long pretracted, and some republicans expect them to breakt away very soon. The republicans will hold a caucus tomorrow morning to nonlinate their permanent officers. It looks tonight as if Representative Wilson of Cass county would be nonlinated for speaker on the theory that he can capture one of the independent votes and break the second deadlock. But the feeling among the republicans is that if he is nominated it must be with the understanting that if he doesn't win in a few days he must stand aside and the properties of the independent votes and break the second deadlock will be introduced until the organization in made introduc

A Compromise Reached.

DES MONES, In., Jan. 27.—The cancuses of the two parties of the house this morning had not finished consideration of the compromise proposed at the time of calling the house to order at 10:20, so when called to nouse to order at 10-30, so when called to order a recess was taken for an bour to give further time for considering a compromise. The caucuses faully agreed to a compromise making Heary S. Wilcox temporary circk and L. D. Hotchkiss temporary speaker, and

On being called to order at 11:30, the first

retury of state, and now in use in roll calls of this bost;

84. That a committee of five, composed of the following gentlemen—Doleson of Buena Vista, Hobbs of Calboun, Coyle of Humbold, Hamilin of Lynn and Estes of Premont—be named by the house as a committee be instructed by this body to report persons whose names are entered upon the roll of members of said temporary cierk, as contemplated in the preceding section hereef, as nambers of the Twenty-third general assembly, each one of whom shall be entitled to act and vote on all, questions until the

house is permanently organized and the permanent speaker elected, and that each person whose mame appears upon said ints shall be sworn in as a monitor of the Twenty-third general assembly a shall be a frame be sworn in as a monitor of the Twenty-third general assembly a shall be a frame be appeared assembly the shall be a frame of the transfer of the twenty-third general assembly experienced. It is not shall be a frame of the transfer of the twenty-third general assembly creating the distinct from which he was other than objection or but as apportionment act of the Twenty-third general assembly creating the distinct from which he was elected.

8. That no objection or protest shall be made by either party to any one whose name appears on said list of members, voting on any question until after said house is permanently organized and the permanent speaker elected.

6. That immediately after the perfection of the permanent organization of the house a committee on elections shall be appointed. Said committee shall consist of six members, three of whom shall be republican and three democrats; that all cases of contested seats shall be referred to said committee, and none of said contests shall be taken upor acted upon by the house except upon recommendation of a majority of all the members of said committee. The republican and democratic members of said committee, and none of said committee. The republican and democratic members of said committee, and the torio, includent thereto, including motions to take a recess and adjourn from day to day.

Additional agreement providing for the appointment of a committee on pairs was presented.

A roll call was ordered on the report, and it was unanimously adopted. The announcement of the result was received with appiause, During the reading of the agreement very close attention was paid by everybody.

The house adjourned until 2 p. m., when organization will take place.

body.

The house adjourned until 2p. m., when organization will take plato.

When called to order this afternoon the house immediately proceeded to the election of temporary officers as per agreement. Use the control of the control

TOSSED ABOUT THE CHANNEL.

A Night of Terror Experience by the

A Night of Jerfor Emerience by the Passengers on the Stehmer Paris, [Copprint 1550 by James Gorden Beanst!] LONDON, Jan. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to Tim Brn.]—The Dieppe and Newhaven steamer Paris is now lying in Dover bay. The vessel left Dieppe shortly after midnight on Saturday on a return yavage to Newhaven. She had about turn voyage to Newhayen. She had about fifty passengers on board, of whom a little more than one-third were facies. It was blowing a heavy gale at the time she left the inty passengers on board, of whom a little more than one-third were fasties. It was blowing a heavy gale at the time she loft the harbor, but it was not thought to be sufficient to prevent the vessel crossing. The boat, however, had not loft the harbor more than half an hour when it was found that there was a tremendous see running in the channel, and the wind had either increased terrifically or the harbor had been shettered by the land. The wind was very nearly west, with a point or two of north in it. The wind was in a direction throwing the whole weight of the sen, which is described as terrific, on to the Prench shore, and consequently was dead against the vessel, which from this time for the next twenty-four hours was noomed to undergo a most severe testing and frightful voyage. Having gut so far to sea, nothing could be done but keep steadily ahead, which Captain Sharpe resolved to do. Indeed, there is no doubt that the captain's action and keen judgment throughout kept the vessel from foundering. Steaming slowly across the channel in a fourful sea, the vessel sometimes rolled almost on beam onds, but nothing serious happened until nearly 4 o'cicok. The vessel was then about thirty miles from Dieppe, when suddenly A great crashing noise was heard in the starboard paddie-box. The worst fear's were now entertained and the engines were atopped in order to accordant in the cause of the sound. It was already apparent that the paddle-wheel had failed, but the sea was running so high that adequate examination was impossible. It was discovered, however, that the paddle-box had been ripped up, and from the peculiar indications it was evident that some of the floata and gearing of the wheel which which up, and from the peculiar indications it was evident that some of the floats and gearing of the wheel which directs the floats had been torn away by the fary of the sea which washed up into the paddlebox. The position was a most serious one, which the passengers fully realized. The captain then consulted the officers on the dangerous position of the vessel. It was found that by driving the engines some dis-saler might happen to the ship and sho might founder, while on the other hand she and L. D. Hotchkiss temporary speaker, and this action was submitted to the house.

On being called to order at 11:30, the first, thing done was the vorification of pairs. The cauciuses had arreed, and the report was presented by Hlythe, as follows:

Recognizing the desirability of an early permanent organization of the house of the Twenty-third general assembly of lows, the republicans who claim to be genembers submit to their democratic friends who claim to be members the following proposition:

1. That it is mutually agreed upon between the democrate and republicans claiming to be members-elect of the house of the Twenty-third general assembly that at no time during the session of said house, will either party greyent from voling, unseat, or offer to consider any proposition to uneat, anyour whose name is on the list propored by the secretary of the state of the democrate of the Prenty-third general assembly, and a republican be elected.

2. That Henry S. Wilcox be elected temporary clerk; thut L. D. Hotchkies be elected temporary assistant clerk: that the republicans be allowed to name the doorseeper and aergeant-at-arms, the democrate three assistant doorsespors, each side one-half of the necessary pages and other officers, said officers and employees to hold during the temporary organization.

3. That said temporary clerk he instructed to receive occiliates as clecked.

3. That said temporary clerk he instructed to receive occiliates as clecked.

3. That said temporary clerk he instructed to receive occiliates as clecked to the possistant doorsespors, each side one-half of the necessary pages and other officers and officer

George Augustus Sata Married. [Coppright 180] by deams Gordon Remott.]
LONDON, Jan. 27.—[Naw York Herald
Cable—Special to Taig Har.]—George
Augustus Sala bas married Mass Hesaio
Stannard, third dampter of Mr. Robert
Stannard, C. F. Mrs. Sala has for some

Governor Hovey in Washington to Work For the Measure.

GRAND ARMY ENDORSEMENTS

imous in Favor of its Passage -Otoes and Missourian Visit the Capital.

Washindton Bohrau The Onera Bit, 187 Fourter the Street, Washindton, D. C. Jan. 27.

Governor Hovey of Indiana, who is one of the leading champions of the interests of soldiers throughout the country, and who is president of the Service Pension Association of the United States, arrived here today. Almost 400,000 of the 42,000 members of the Grand Army posts throughout the country have been heard from on the Grand Army of the Republic service pension bill, and not a single negative expression has been maic. Governor Hovey says that it is a political necessity that the party now in power should take immediate and favorable action on this measure: that the party, in the platform upon which President Harrison was elected, made certain piedges to the seidlers, and this proposition is the most equitable and satisfactory way in which the pledges can be fulfilled. If this mensure is adopted by congress he says that it will be in sharp contrast to the instructions by President Cleveland to the house committee on invalid pensions to take no action upon a service pension bill in the Forty-inith and Fiftleth congresses, so that the surplus in the treasury might pile up and there would be a seeming demand for a reduction of the tariff. Governor Hovey will have a conference with the republicans of the house committee on invalid pensions to will have a conference with the republicant of the house committee on invalid pensions and other leaders of both houses of congress The governor advocates the measure, which

with a view to concerted and harmonious action upon this measure at an early day. The governor advocates the measure, which has been endorsed by about eligiteen huadred Grand Army posts throughout the country, and he has the endorsements with him. The manuscript of them weighs almost seventy-five pounds. These he will present to the house committee on available present to the house committee on available present to the house committee on available present to the house a synowles of the endorsement given by the Grand Army posts, showing the name of each post which has up to the present time passed unanimously resolutions endorsing the bill. The synopsis of the endorsements which procedes the long list of posts which have passed resolutions is as follows: "Resolutions of various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic approxing and endorsing our appeal to the loyal people of the United States and their representatives in congress by Alvia P. Hovey, president of the Service Pension Association of the United States and praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and Praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and Praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and Praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and praying the Fifty-first congress of the United States and Praying the High Praying the Proposition of the United States between April, 1859, and Milwankee, Wis, April, 1899, lessedes the seventeen or eighteen bundred endorsements already received from Grand Army posts in Nobraska have passed resolutions unanimously ou

that the republicans in both houses of congress are in accord with the resolution, office and an accord with the resolution.

A delegation of Indians whose faces would be familiar to many Nebraskans wandered around the capitol today, tooking at the pictures on the walls and aimlessly staring at the proceedings on the floor of the two houses of congress. They were Otoes and Missourias, About 1 o'clock they called upon Senator Manderson for assistance in securing a nearing at the interior department. The Otoes and Missourias, which are now substantially one tribe of indians, were formerly residents of Nebraska. About nine years say they left that state and wont to the Otoe resorvation in the Indian territory, where they now reside. They number about three hundred and forty men, women and children. Under the provisions of the law the lands formerly owned by the tribe in Nebraska were ordered sold. There seems to be considerable misunderstanding or a lock of knowledge on the part of these Indians as to the condition of affairs concerning their lands. The tribe has sent here George Aricektah, head chief, Big Bear, second chief, James Whitewaier and the interpreter, Dadisti Deroin, for the purpose of presenting to the commissioner of Indian affairs the condition and needs of their tribe and to obtain detailed information as to the proceeds of their lands and whatever money their masses to the Surcessian was continued as the proceeds of their lands and whatever money their masses to the Surcessian and the interpreter, Dadisti Deroin, for the purpose of presenting to the commissioner of Indian affairs the condition and needs of the interpreter, and and the part of the surcess of their lands and whatever money there may be from other sources to which they are entitled. They also want to pay their ensures to the Surcessian and the interpreter, and later in the afforment they called at the department.

Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill in the bouse

sians in Neoraska to December, 1894, and making them transler also a bill amending main selficts on public lands are operedicated to the repayment of certain fees, purchase money and for commissions paid on void estails of public lands, approved June 16, 1890." He also introduced bills to pension John D. Mane and J. Fisher of Nebraska.

Mr. Struble of the Sioux City desirct introduced a bill establishing the office of commissioner of immigration, such officer to receive a salary of \$4,500 a year, whose duties shall be to see that the immigration laws are enforced and Chinese kept out of this country, also a bill prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquors from any state or territory of the United States or the District of 'Columbia into any other state or territory contrary to and in violation of the laws thereof-meaning states with prohibition laws—and a bill resitoring the names of widows of union to the pension run allows of widows of union to the pension run allows of widows of union to the pension run of the state of the late war to the late war to the remainer of the sum of the law and the ritorines to not only assue remaintions upon the production of testimony that a figurity from justice is wanted for a crime—murder, sween, forcery, etc.—by the authorities in other commonwealths, but to rive all necessary assistance in the apprehension of the person whose arrest is desired, the cust of the same to be charged to the state or territory demanding possession of the criminal.

AFTER PLAIL LAND RECURYERS.

The investigation made by the interior department of the receivers of land offices, which resulted in several being removed, which resulted in several being removed, which resulted in several being removed senator Flumb, charman of the scimmal.

AFTER PLAIL LAND RECURYERS.

The investigation and by the interior department of the receivers also continued to the provestion of confirmations by the senate. Secretary Noble today requested Senator Flumb, charman of the committee on public lands to hold

THE SERVICE PENSION BILL. Alto county, lows, will be discontinued after Feotmary 27 next. Pener S. Hears.

A CHINESE STOK.

The Colestial Minister Makes a Bowl About the Broken Treaty. Washington, Jan. 27.—The president to-day sent to the senate the correspondence

between the state department and the Chi ness government, the substance of which took plac during Mr. Cicveland's administrailos, e. has been published from time to tune. The sily new feature is a letter from the control of the cont tration, a has been published from time to time. The sly new feature is a letter from

THE OMAHA POSTOFFICE.

A Pavorable Report to the Senate on the Increase Bill.

Washington, Jan. 27.—[Special Telegram to The Her.]—Senator Specier, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, today reported with flavorable recommendation, the bill increasing from \$1,200,000 to \$2,000,000 the cost of the site and superstruction for the public building at Omaha. It is accompanied by a letter from Supervising Architect Windrim who says: "It was found necessary to request the department of justice to institute groceedings in condemnation against the property selected as a site for the building, and from information received it appears that the aggregate of the awards of damages and costs in condemnation against said property will equal the amount of the cost placed by the act of January 21, 189. From information verbally received I am of the opinion that to provide proper accommodations for the present and property will end of the cost by the cost of January 21, 189. From information verbally received I am of the opinion that to provide proper accommodations for the present and propered with the amount and attic, of fireurod construction, including heating apparatus, inc profit vaulia, elevators and approaches, which would afford all amples accommodations, can be constructed within the amount remaining after payment is made tor the slice."

MANY NOMINATIONS MADE. A Long List Seut to the Senate by

Washington, Jan. 27.—The president tonations: Augustine Heard of Massachusetts minister resident and consul general to Corea; Louis Gottschalk of California, con Corea; Louis Gottschalk of California, consul at Stutteart; John F. Winter of Illinois, consul at Manheim; Richard Guenther of Wisconsin, consul general at the City of Mexico; Thomas McDermott of Tennessee, consul at St. Thomas, West Indies; George M. Pepper of Ohio, consul at Milar; Samuel Bailey, jr., assistant treasurer of the United States at Cincinnait; John E. Hagart, United States marshal for North Dakota; Eithu Colman, United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin.
Postmasters in Nebraska—Charles S. Wood, North Platte; George M. Prentice, Fairfield; Samuel L. Brown, jr., David City.

Fairfield; Samuel L. Brown, jr., David City.
Greaser Quarantine on Our Hogs,
Washinoton, Jan. 27.—Secretary Rusk
was today interviewed in relation to the recent quarantine restrictions placed by the
Mexican government upon hogs shipped
from this country. He said the trade was a
large and increasing one and the inspection
fees would practically destroy it if they were
continued. He had laid the matter before
the state department. Asked if he intended
relationship of the secretary was noncommittal but stated that the department
had frequently been urged to place a three
months' quarantine on all cattle imported
from Mexico in order to avoid the introduction of disease. He thought a regulation
of this character justifiable on sanitary
grounds.

House Committee on Rules.

of this character justifiation on saminary grounds.

House Committee on Rules.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Mr. Hitt's resolution to increase the membership of the world's fair committee from nine to thirden and instructing it to report to the house in three days was discussed for a few minutes this marning by the house committee on rules, but was allowed to go over without action. The committee then turned its attention to the new code of rules and progressed so far toward its completion as to indicate a report to the house within a day or two.

Stramship Arrivals. At Glasgow-The Norwegian, from Bos At |London-The |Aranmore, from Balti

At New York-La Champagne, from At Haltimore—The Missouri, from Lou

For Omaha and vicinity—Pair weather.
For Nebraska—Fair weather, winds shifting to easterly and southerly; slightly

warmer.
For lowa—Fair weather, winds shifting to nasterly and southerly; slightly warmer. For South Dasota—Fair; warmer; south-rly winds. The Rio Grande Again Blockaded DEXYER Cold., Jan. 27.—A heavy snow coday again filled the cuts and crused blockade on the Rio Grands road between Alamosa and Durango, which probably will not be raised for several days. South Park trains are blockaded at Kenoshu IIII. The drifts are fourteen feet deep.

The Western Snow Blockade. The Western Snow Blockade.
Postra.vn. Ore. Jan. 21.—The blockade
all along the line of the Union Pacific is reported raised again. A through train
arrived this evening. On the Southern
Facific the blockade romains unproxen and
there is no immediate prospect of its being
raised.

PUXASUTAWNEY, Pa., Jan. 27.—The shoriff evicted nineteen families at Watston and Adrian today. There was no excitement. The miners do not seem at all discouraged by the wholesale evictions.

DASHED OFF A HIGH TRESTLE

Terrible Plunge of a Passenger Train Into a Creek.

SEVEN KILLED AND MANY HURT.

The Cars Take Fire and Are Comsumed Before All the Bodies Could Be Rescued-The

Caused by Spreading Rails.

INDANATORS, Ind., Jan. 27.—The passenger train on the Monor route which left Chicago Sunday night, was wrecked at 7.50 this morning one mile above Carmel, a village sixteen miles north of this olty.

The train was ranning at a rapid rate and was approaching a long trestle across. Wilkerson creek, when the tender of the engine jumped the track. The engineer reversed his engine, but before the air brakes could check the speed of the train, the locomotive and baggange car had cleared the treatile, but four conchos wont over into the creek. The ladies' coach immediately caught fire and in a short time was reduced to ashes.

Fortunator for the occupants of this

Fortunately for the occupants of this coach, train 52, which left this city for Unicage at 7:30, had been ordered to meet the wrecked train at Carmel and as soon as word of the wreck was received the passengers hurried to the scene and went to work rescu-ing the occupants of the burning car. A horrible scene met their eyes. In plain

riew of his ware two boys and a woman. They were dead, but their bodies were being rapidly consumed. An arm of one projected through the side of the car and coinic be touched by those on the ausside, but the opening was not large enough to draw the both through.

body through.

Immediately in front of the boy was nigdy
was get on the train at Frankfert and is yet
unidentified. Her body was enveloped in
flames, but there was no possible way to get

Another of the rescued who has since died

bouses near by the flames were soon sub-dued and nevented from communicating to the steeper and other coaches. As soon as it was possible to do so a search was made for other dead.

The body of a woman, identified as Mrs. Lizzle Fitzpatrick of this city, was found. It

was burned to a crisp.
The Oldham chudren were found side by side, the heavy stove lying across their W. J. Collins of the Indianapolis Sentiael,

who was on the train, furnishes the fol-lowing accurate list of the dead and in-MRS. NELLIE ENBANK, Broad Ripple,

C. O. DEMING, Frankfort, Ind. MRS. D. S. OLDHAMS and twin chil-MISS MARY HOOVER, Horton,

MRS. HATTIE HENSLEY, Cyclous, THE INJUREO.

J. D. PEARSON, Sheridau, Ind., right shoul-

d. D. Pranson, Shorman, ind., right shoulder and arm crushed; injured internally.

H. C. Minler, New York city, commercial traveler, badly cut and bruised, right leg crushed; cannot live.

Louis Newnan, internal injuries.

Geologe Munoria, express agent, foot badly cannot.

CHARLES G. Witt, Frankfort, brussed on

the hear and hips.

B. S. Winzerr, Indianapolis, head badly cut and back severely wrenched.

J. P. Alexzier, bruised about head and badly cut.

ack—serious. G. W. Stinger.t., Rossville, legs cut, arms everely bruised and back injured.
Hanay Exaus, son of conductor, elbow ut off and hond cut.
Eight others received slighter injuries.

Investigation revealed that the accident is due to the spreading of the rails about 150 feet from the treatle. The repair of this section of the track was done Saturday.

section of the track was done Saturday.

Two Additional Fatalities.
Cucaso, Jan. 27.—Additional neariculars of the secident to the bassenger train on the Monon route wrecked near Carmet, ind., add two mere to the list of those xilled, while the list of those injured will probably be increased. Up to this hour the names of the two additional killed have not been ascertained. The officials of the coad here say that the train was going quite slowly when it struck the broken rail. The origins got clear over, the cars immediately next to it toppling over on the incline and taking fire, whether from lamps or stores has not yet been ascertained.

No. 2 train, arriving on the scene of the accident shortly afterwards, the dead and wounded were put on board and taken back.

secneent shorty arterwards, the dead and wounded were put on board and taken back to Indianapolis. The wrecked train was not a vestibule. Nearly all of the killed were in the sleeper, which was among the first of the cars to take fire. The cars are almost totally con-

sumed.

Immediately on hearing of the accident several officials of the Monoa route, including Superintendent Woodward and Dr. Davy, surgeon-general of the road left for Carmel to render all assistance possible to

the sufferers.

Not President Ingalls.
CINCINATI, O., Jan. 27.—The report that
M. E. Ingalls was among the injured in the
Monon wreck this morning at Carmel, Ind.,
gave rise to the supposition that it was
President Ingalls obtto Big Four road,
This is wrong, as Mr. Ingalls has been in the
east for two weeks, and left Washington this
moraing for New York.

Died of their Injuries.

Diesven, Colo., Jan. 27.—Engineer French
and Fireman Richmond, who were scalled
Saturday night in the railroad accident near
Berthood, have died from their injuries.

Released From Siberia.

Rempositi, a naturalized officen, visited Russia a year ago, was arrested for evasion of the unitary law and bunished to Siberia. Secretary lighted emanded his release and a cablegram was received here today annuancing that he had been set free.

National Builders and Con rautors. Sr. Paus, Minn, Jan. 27.—The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Builders and Contractors opened here today.

Therefire Record,
Language, Mich., Jan. 27.—The iron store
of Meyers & Co. burned this morning. Loss,
\$50,000.