* TWENTIETH YEAR.

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THE PROPERTY OF A DEAD MAN

A. T. Stewart's Alleged Heirs Engaged in a Prolonged Dispute.

HOW PROJECTILES ARE RESISTED.

Description of the Armor of the New Ships of the New Argentine Republic-A Test at Portsmouth.

(Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett, 1 BELFAST, Feb. 7 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.] - An important commission of inquiry, the proceedings of which are of vastly more interest to the people of America than to any Ulster folks, amongst whom it is being held, has been sitting in the American consul's office in this city since the beginning of the week. The object of the commission is to take answers to interrogatories submitted from the supreme court of the Southern district of New Tork regarding claims in connection with the of Sarah Branagh vs William P. Smith, which has already been before the American courts and which is one of the numerous cases growing out of the litigation over the fortune of the late A. T. Stewart. The gentlemen to whom the commission is addressed are the American consul at Belfast, Samuel H. Ruby and Sir James H. Haslett, ex-mayor of Belfast. The proceedings are conducted in private, only one witness being allowed in the room at a time. The legal gentlemen engaged on the case are, for the uphoiders of the alleged Stewart will, James Holmes, solicitor, New York, with whom is Dugby Jones, Belfast; for the local claimants, J. J. Brown, Belfast. J. C. McKenzie, Dumfrieshire, is tooking after the interests of a number of Scotch claimants.

The witnesses who have been or will be examined are George Begble, Sarah Branagh, the plaintiff in action, Robert Lynes, William Dillen, Rosie Begbie, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Rupert Begbie, Hugh McCale, Susaa Roe, S. D. Lamb and Thomas Lamb, Belfast. As is pretty well known most of the claimants and witnesses concerned in the suitagainst Judge Hilton hall from the neighborhood of Lisburn, which was the home of the Stewart family, and near to which the deceased millionaire was born and reared.

The leading and most important factadduced so far is that the plaintiff, Sarah Branagh, whose mother's matten name was Stew art, is a granddaughter of John Stewart, who was a brother of Alexander Stuart, who was the father of A. T. Stewart, the deceased dry goods merchant. According to this the plaintiff can claim kindred with A. T. Stewart in the relationship of a second ousin. George Begbie is said to stand in the same degree of kindred to the deceased millionaire, George Begbie stated in his deposition that he is a grandson of Jane Stewart, who was a sister to Alexander Stewart, A. T. Stewart's father. This witess in his examination showed that he posessed the most coplous and, apparently recent, knowledge of the entire genealogy of the Stewart family His occupation is that of a teacher of science Berbie was positive be had heard from the lips of his father, over and over again, of the relationship between their family and that of that he could best show his attachment by the Stewarts and the elder Begbie had said midst of the family groups that his mother was Jane Stewart, who was a sister of A. T. Stewart's father. The witness deposed that after searching all the documents bearing on the family history, he was more confident than he had been before, of the close connec tion of his family with that of the late A. T Stewart, Documents copied from these records will be put in evidence before the American courts at the next hear ing of the case. His father had often told him that the late A. T. Stewart and himself had attended the same school together, both being intended for the church, and on the death of A. T. Stewart be left five full cousins, namely Mary Branagh, daughter of A. T. Stewart's uncle; John Thomas Begbie, son of A. T. Stewart's aunt: Jane Mary Holland

daughter of A. T. Stewart's uncle Robert,

T. Stewart's uncle William. One of these is

still alive and is expected to attend and

give evidence at the commission. Thomas

Stewart of Stonyford, near Lisburn, who

was a common ancestor of the Stewart fam-

iiv, had six sons and three daughters, namely

Robert, John, Alexander, James and Wil

father of A. T. Stewart. In raply to cross-

interrogations the witness admitted to having

come to an agreement, but it was not with

regard to the division of the property. It was

with Herbert W. Walker of New York. He

had received no moneys or other compensa

tion in connection with the present suit. On

the contrary he had been at considerable ex-

pense. They expected, he said, to break the

alleged A. T. Stewart will and then each

liam and Mary Jane, and Alexander was the

and William and Thomas Stewart, sons of A

hoped to receive a distributive share of their There is, I am told, another batch of Irish claimants not concerned in the present inquiry, owing to their names not being men tioned in the instructions to the commission ers and who were precluded from appearing, the commission being a close one and none except those who names are mentioned being allowed to give evidence. The names of the latter batch are Halland McGee, Roland Stewart, James Stewart, John Stewart, Miss Annette Rupert Bailey and others. If the present commission establishes the fact that there are heirs in Ireland to the Stewart estate there will be an application held for an open commission in Beltast and at this commission every person claiming he is next of kin of the deceased will be entitled to attend and prove his rights.

Testing the Armor.

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett, 1 London, Feb. 7.—[New York Herald Cable - Special to THE BEE. |-An interesting test of armor plate took place yesterday on board the Nettle at Portsmouth. The plate was of the Wilson compound steel faced sys tem, and was manufactured at the Sheffield works of Charles Cammel & Co., as a part of the armor belt of the war ships now being constructed by Lard Brothers at Birkenhead for the Argentine Republic. The test was conducted by the British admirality in the presence of Colonel Spurr and other officers of the Argentine naval commission. Commander Emory, United States naval

attache, and Laird were also present. The plate was 8 inches in thickness and was cut to the usual Nettle size of s feet by 6 feet for the purpose of comparison between this compound plate and similar armor of the Schneider-Creusal make.

The Argentine commission required the test to be carried out on the same lines adopted by the French government in their recent tests of armor at Graves. The conditions of this test were three Palliser chilled projectiles, weighing 100 pounds each, fired from a new Pinch breach loading gun with hirty-two pounds of extra E powder, develop-

ing a striking velocity at a range of thirty feet of 1,566 feet per second, equal to an en ergy of 1,700 foot tons, or a total energy for three rounds of 5,100 foot tons. The shots were grouped in the center of the plate at three points of an equilateral triangle, the base of which was two and a half times the calibre of the shot measured from center to

The compound plate withstood this critical test in a most perfect manner, broaking up iato dust all these projectiles which were hardly able to make any impression upon the hard steel. The force of the plate indentation in one instance being 1.02 inch and in no case exceeded 2 inches. A few fine hair cracks were developed in the steel face, but these were so fine as to be almost invisible and none extended beyond

the thickness of the hard steel surface. Although the plate is not yet taken down from the wooden backing the damage done to it is so slight that it may be safely assumed there will be no buiges in the rear of the im-

This test becomes particularly interesting, when it is compared with the solid steel plate of Schneider manufacture, which was tested on May 23, 1890, at the French government polygon, at Gaveres, and was classed by the government commission as "very satisfactory." The highest award of merit possible to this plate was the one of forming a part of the belt of the Chillan cruiser, Captain Pratt, measuring 18 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 9 inches by 8 1-16 in thickness, tapering to 55-16 inches, which, under similar conditions, allowed the projectiles to penetrate nearly the full thickness of the plate. the latter being cracked through its entire thickness by the first shot.

To sum up this comparison: The total energy of armor plate for the English compound plate was 744 loot tons, white for the French all steel plate it was only 304 foot tons. The English plate also possesses an immense advantage over its French rival in its greater resistance to penetration and entire absence of through cracking, and in exhibiting all the important characteristics of breaking up and destroying projectiles on impact.

There is nothing new in the nationalist muddle, except that Irish home rule seems farther away, even than last week. A good many liberals feel like throwing the whole question overboard. Both wings of the Irish party promise something definitenext Thursday, but the promise is threadbare. Parnell is far stronger than when he entered on the Kilkenny fight. This is due much to bad management.

Hon. Ronald Greeville, son of Lord Greeritle and ex-fiancee of Miss Bonninge of California, is engaged to the daughter of William McEwen, the millionaire brewer of Edinburgh. The brewer pays this prospective son-in-law's debts, about £20,000.

So far it has not been necessary to call in any of the guarantee fund in liquidating the Barings. The general opinion of the financiers is that there is not much left for the Barings when the final settlement is reached.

IN GERMANY.

Waldersee's Appointment-Workmen Are Growing Restless. London, Feb. 7.- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE. - A Berlin dispatch says that the kniser, in delivering to Count Waldersee his appointment as commander of the Ninth corps, reminded the count of his near relationship to the imperial-family and remarked abstaining from any communication with hose who sought to sow distrust among the people toward their sovereign. The kaiser is believed to have alluded to Bismarck and to the friendly social relations which existed between General von Lesensky and the ex-chancellor, which relations undoubtedly led to Lesensky being re-lieved of his command. The kaiser has become ve y bitter toward Bismarck lately on account of the caustic comments to which the lattergives utterance on imperial policy and especially the emperor's labor reform programme. Whatever the difference be-tween himself and Waldersee, the emperor is believed to have confidence in Waldersee's attachment to the imperial family, and there-fore, to have preferred him for a post which is so near to the seat of the ex-chancellor The unemployed workmen of Berlin are as aming a dangerous attidude. They suming a dangerous attidude. They threaten to hold a mass meeting to protest against the action of the municipal authorities in refusing to start relief works. police are determined to prevent any such demonstation and have given notice to that effect. The authorities of Berlin, like these of London, seem to think they can prevent the world from knowing the extent of existing misery by keeping the miserable under.

A Ridiculous Affair.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 7.—|New York Herald Cable Special to The Bee.]-Gus Lambert was efeated in a twelve-round contest at the Pelican club this evening by P. Maher of reland. Maher hit the Canadian thrice and Lambert lay down, not to rise until more than ten seconds had elapsed. It was a ridiculous affair. Maher was not a first class nan and Lambert is heraided as a second Sullivan.

Victim of a Practical Joke.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 7 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- A half witted man at Sundance was made the victim of a practical oke on Thursday by which he will probably lose his life. Several young men, in order to torment him, arrested him and locked him in a described building, expecting to release him after a few hours imprisonment. Before they returned he broke out and started for Spearfish. He was found dying by the readside the next morning by the stage driver, slowly freezing to death. Both hands and feet were frozen and had to be amputated, and he is in a precarious condition

Heavy Snow in South Dakota. RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 7 .- A tremendous storm prevails in this section tonight. From fifteen to eighteen inches of snow have follen and great drifts block the streets Trains on the Eikhorn Valley road are aban loned and ranchmen in the city dare not ven ture out. Seven hundred Ogallala Indians with an escort of troops and Chey-enne scouts on their way to Fort Keegh and Frozen river, Montana, were compelled to go into camp last night forth roller from the control of the contro were compelled to go into camp last night forty miles from this city, travel being out of

the question while the plizzard lasts.

Leonard Tobias' Remains San Francisco, Cala., Feb. 7 .- An evening paper says the body of Leonard Tobias, a young man formerly of Omaha, who committed suicide at Yokahoma some months ago, was brought here by the steamship Guelis and is awaiting transmission to his father in New York on the steamship City of

Peoria's Electrician a Burglar. PRORIA, Ill., Feb. 7 .- Henry Schearer, city electrician, was arrested today for the robbery of Bowe & O'Brien's safe a week ago. The arrest created intense surprise, as the prisoner has always borne an excellent name and has been high in official circles for years Schearer assigns his downfall to drinking

The Coroner Will Investigate. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7 .- The coroner has determined to make a searching investi gation into the cause of the death of John B. Elis, a consumptive patient who died after being treated with what purported to be Koch's lymph.

and gambling.

FOREIGN POLICY OF ITALY.

Marquis Di Rudini Will Personally Guide it in Flace of Crispi.

NO SUCCESSOR YET TO WALDERSEE.

The New Chief of Staff Must Be a Man of Strictly Subordinate Spirit -Other Changes Imminent.

Copyright 184 by New York Associated Press). BERLIN, Feb. 7.-Official assurances from Rome that Marquis Di Rudini will personally guide Italy's foreign policy, assuming Signor Crispi's engagement, including strengthened armaments, have removed much disquiet here, Emperor William had communication from King Humbert at the earliest period of the crisis, intimating a determination to agree to no min istry that would imperil the drei-Chancellor Caprivi, during band. his recent visit to Milan arranged for the completion of the Italian armament with the ewest weapons, smokeless powder, etc., involving the outlay of the money derived from the new Italian loan, to which Crispi assented. On Caprivi's return here diplomatic documents forming an appendix of the treaty alliance were got, Signor Crispi formally pledging Italy to army reforms, in which the German government was to assist in the manufacture of munitions and furnishing skilled instructors. The question troubling the emperor and confidants was how far Crispi's successor would accept the engagements made. Dr. Migueal assisted in the solution of the crisis by getting a group of German financial houses to promise to facilitate the new Italian Joan when it should be found necessary for the government to obtain funds. Until the Italian cabinet shall have been completed and its character seen the position will remain rather inse cure. King Humbert's action during the anxious time is understood to have elicited an expression of personal esteem from Emperor Francis Joseph, and it is now reported here that the Austrian emperor actually went to the length of promising to visit the quarinal in the course of the year. The rumors printed in the French papers that Emperor William had consulted Dr. Miguel in regard to a vast increase in the home defenses in consequence of the defection of Calv are sheer fiction. Dr. Miguel will assist Signor Crism's successor to secure funds for the completion of the frontier defenses of Caly. The defenses of Germany do not proceed under the casual stimulus of foreign develop-

The emperor has not yet settled the suc cessorship to General von Waldersee. Yesterday General von Wittich was announced af the new chief of staff. Today General von Schlieffen had a long conference with the kaiser, a fact that gave rise to the report that he would succed General von Watdersee. General von Waldersee has already gone to Altona to assume command of the Ninth army corps. The Hamburg Nachrichten greeted his advent with a free criticism, in which it described him as a master of smaller strategy, without any idea of true military grandeur. Bismarck's organ probably exaggerates the prince's animus against a fallen foe. General von Waldersee has privately expressed a wish to withdraw absolutely from public life, and he only accepted the command of the Ninth corps in submission to the kaiser's order. He trusts that he will soon be allowed definitely to retire. The hesitancy of the kaiser over the selection of a chief of staff is due to the difficulty of get ting a man of proved ability, yet sufficiently compliant with the emperor's views General vor. Waldersee aimed to succeed General Von Moltke in the virtual control of all the German armies in the field. The kaiser means to succeed General Von Moltke himself, and in the event of war will assume individual responsibility for the move the forces, His ments of jesty must have a chief of the general staff of a strictly subordinate spirit Beyond military circles the anxiety as to who will be selected by the emperor is wide spread. Further changes are imminent. Among them are the retirement from office of Dr. Von Gossler, Prussian minister of public worship and education who will probably be succeeded by Dr. Lu canus, chief of the civil cabinet, and of Prince Von Hohenlohe, stathalter of the reichiand who will be succeeded by Prince Henry of Reuss, now German minister at Vienna. The wife of Prince Henry of Reuss is daughter of the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, the emperor's grand uncle, and the prince is therefore suitable for the vice regaposition at Strassburg. Herr Mayback, Prussian minister of public works, will not retire from office until the unterhaus dis poses of the railway estimates.

Debates on colonial matters in the reichs tag disclosed the fact that there had been a rapid a batement in the fervor of the members favoring German colonial extension. prominent man of any party avowed adherence to the projects for further territorial acquisition. Much doubt is expressed as to the value of the territory recently annexed by Germany. The denial by Chancellor von Caprivi that the government wished to sell the colonies, evoked the remark from the socialist, Vollman, that it would be well to give them to Prince Bis marck as a national gift. No member expressed enthusiasm over either their retention or their prospects. The colonial department has intimated to the Hamburg syndicate, with reference to the purchase of the possessions of the southwest Africa company, that the government, while not opposing the transfer, will not grant a royal charter for the new company, the proposed capital of which is 12,000,000 marks. It is certain that a legal status will be accorded to the company by the bundersath and landtag,

confirming its right. Although the government has definitely abandoned the monopoly of the production of the Koch lymph, measures are being prepared for a rigid state of control of its sale and manufacture. Chemists will not be al lowed to sell it unless analysts have confirmed its purity. Under an order from the ministry all clinics report the results of treatment by the Koch method. So far as received the majority of the reports are in favor of the treatment. Some, however, report disastrous results.

The statement of Prof. Hensch, the great authority of the Berlin university on children's diseases, regarding the danger of treating children with the lymph, is supported by other authorities. Dr. Furbinger of the Freidrichshall hospital, who was an ardent believer in the Koch cure, now reports that he has been obliged to drep the treatment in a number of cases which were formerly hopeful and none of which were in an advanced stage of disease. Classifying numerous cases, Dr. Furbinger reports one provisiousl cure, marked im provement in fif-

teen cases, no improvement in ten and seven deaths. He concludes that the injection must be small and must be given at long intervals.

The supposed discovery by Dr. Hankin, the well known English investigator, of a cure for anthrax and the finding of the influenza bacillus by Dr. Kuchner of the hygienic institute met with small notice by the medical profession and the public, the Koch cure having exhausted discussion in that direction.

The winter season in the German capital is especially gay, there being an incessant run of official dinners and balls. The ball given by the United States minister, Hon. William Walter Pheips, at the American logation on Thursday in honor of his wife's return was attended by the leading diplomats, German ministers and court and military dignitaries.

DEVASTATED BY FIRE.

Only Three Houses Left in an Historical Illinois Town.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 7.—The town of Ellisville, Fulton county, was swept from the face of the earth by fire tonight. Only three houses are left standing in the place. The town is small and there was no means of fighting the fire. Ellisville was the oldest town in Fulton county and was surrounded with historical reminiscences.

GENERAL MILES DENIES.

Says He Did Not Abuse Jefferson

Davis at Fortress Monroe. CHICAGO, Feb. 17.-In the memoirs of Jefferson Davis, recently published by his widow, many pages are devoted to a description of the "Tortures of Fortress Monroe," of which district General Miles, now at the head of the division of the Misscuri, was in command at the time Davis was imprisoned there. Mrs. Davis charges General Miles with cruelty to the ex-president of the confederacy. He is charged with shackling Davis by brutal force, keeping him in a ver-min-infested cell, withholding his clothes and inen and making souvenits out of his posses-

sions, even his hair, when he had it cut.

General Miles was interviewed to day in regard to the matter. He said he did not mind the attack. "Of course," he added, "Mrs. Davis feels bitter towards me, as she probably does towards many more northern soldiers. While caring nothing at all for anything she may say or write, I would call your attention to the fact that Jefferson Davis managed to survive my cruel treatment and lived twenty years after, finally dying of old age. That would hardly have been the case, I think, if he had been subjected to such horrible abuses. There is no particle of truth in the state ments made by his wife. The fact is that Jeff Davis never was in better trim than when he was liberated."

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

It Assembles at Galveston -Five Hundred Delegates Present.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb, 7.—The western ommercial congress met is this city this morning, 500 delegates being present. Major Clements of Wichita, Kan., was unanimously elected temporary chairman and Burlingame of Denver temporary secretary. Committees were then appointed and a recess taken to 2:30 this afternoon.

The report of the committee on resolutions provides that the congress shall be styled the "Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress," and that its sole purpose shall be the consideration of economic questions. The report urges apon congress to provide by adequate appropriation for the completion of the darp water harbor at Galveston as special, at possible; favors free and unlimited coinage of silver; reclamation of arid lands by the mational government through systems of water storage reservoirs: through systems of water storage reservoirs; immediate opening of the Indian reservations in Oklahoma and elsewhere; enthusiastically approves the reciprocity treaty with Brazil and hopes the movement will be exended until it embraces, the whole South Central America and Mexico; favors grant-ing national charters to corporations running American vessels in foreign trade; that the basis of representation for future sessions of this congress shall, be thirty delegates at large from each state and territory, to be appointed by the governor thereof, one dele-gate from each county, appointed by the county commissioners, one from each city and one additional for each 10,000 or fraction over of population, to be appointed by mayors, ten delegates from each board of trade or other commercial organization and two delefor each railroad company perating west of the Mississippi river. The free coinage paragraph was amended by add-ing the words, "product of the mines of the United States,"

A committee was appointed to formulate and present to the next convention statistics ciating to the commerce of the west and outh, and the convention adjourned to meet Deaver May 19.

Billiard Championship.

Chicago, Feb. 7.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Chicago's big tourney for the billiard championship of America, Shaeffer and Slosson barred, will begin next Monday. Carter, Ives, Hatley, Catton and Snaw are n steady practice here and McLaughlin and Capron will arrive this week. It is probable that only the seven named will contest. Maggioli says he will not come. He claims that eastern players were allowed \$75 for exenses and that the same concession was refused him. Tom Gallagher is ill in New York and will also withdraw. McLaughlin will practice in Foley's rooms.

Young's New Trial.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. -A new trial was granted by Judge Grinnell yesterday in the suit of Stephen Y. Young against the Chicago & Frand Trunk railroad for \$15,000 for personal njuries received in the terrible wreck near Hamilton, Ont. two years ago in which thirty-five people were killed and injured. thirty-five people were killed and injured. Young was given 87,000 by the jury but the court set aside the verdict on the ground that it was excessive.

He Was Forced.

VIENNA, Feb. 7 .- Special Cablegram to THE BEE. - Herr Lichlandein, the leader of he clericals in the reichstag, in an address to his constituents today abjured the school bill which he himself introduced at the last session. He declared that he was forced, at that time, to act against his personal convic-tion and proceeded to propose a Christian serial programme free of anti-semitism.

A Salvationist's Crime.

Sedalia, Mo., Seb. 7.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Thomas Williamson, known as Salvation Tom from the fact that he was as salvation form from the Salvation army, was today convicted of the Salvation army, was today convicted of the murder of Jefferson and Charles Moore, father and son, in May last, and was sonteneed to be hanged March 20. Williamson is sixty-five years old.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Light snow;

For Nebraska-Snows; decidedly colder: northerly winds; cold wave.

For Iowa—Increasing cloudiness and snow; winds shifting; decidedly colder; cold wave.

For South Dakota—Snows; decidedly colder; northerly winds; cold wave.

Rejoicing Over the Ratification.

GGTHER, O. T., Feb. 7.—News that the Iowa and Sac and Fox treaties had been ratified today created rejoicing here. The city is full of strangers ready to make homes on the new land when it is finally opened to set-

Another Ballot at Pierre. PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 7 .- Ose ballot was taken for senator today as follows: Moody 22, Tripp, 26, Campbell 41, Meiville 28, Mellette 51, Clark 6, remainder scattering.

FOR THE NEW FORT OMAHA.

Congressman Connell Succeeds in Securing an Increased Appropriation.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND THE SUM.

The Bill for a New Bridge at Omaha Will Undoubtedly Become a Law Early Next Week-Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BER.)

513 FOURTHERY STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7. As the result of active work by Congress man Connell on the republican side of the house and of Congressman Lanham of Texas among the democrats, an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill was adopted today which increases the limit authorized to be used for the enlargement of the grounds and the construction of the buildings at new Fort Omaha to \$500,000 and at Fort Bliss, in Texas, to \$250,000. This is an increase of \$300,000 to the present authorized limit at new Fort Omaha and of \$100,000 at Fort Bliss. The amendment is one on which Congressman Connell and Lanham pooled their issues several days ago with only a slight hope of success. They are both happy to night over the success of their efforts.

It is expected that some additional amendments wilt be passed by the senate in the interest of Omana and Lincoln which will be adopted by the house in conference. The amendment adopted today also changes the name of new Fort Omaha to Fort Crook, in accordance with the wish of the secretary of

THE NEW OMAHA BRIDGE. The Interstate company's low bridge bill has finally been ratified by both houses of congress and will undoubtedly become a law early next week. The work upon this measure has been expedited unusually well. It was simply rushed through committees and both houses. It is the general belief that it means the early construction of a first-class rival to

the present bridge company. OXNARD ON THE SUGAR BOUNTY. Henry T. Oxnard, the Grand Island sugar manufacturer, was in the city a short time today on his way home, whither he started tonight. Speaking to THE BRE correspondent about the talk of the legislature repeal ing the sugar bounty law, Mr. Oxnard said: "I don't see how the senate committee of the legislature could make a report upon that legislation without first giving me a hearing, especially in view of the fact that I have been in Washington for several days working as hard as I can for the best in-terests of the state in securing the terests of the state in securing the establishment of an agricultural experiment station under the department of agricultury for Nebraska. I don't know whether Ne braska will get the agricultural station, but I believe sne will. The state senate committee took the statement of some one against a bounty and voted in tavor of repealing it white I was here working in the interest of the farmers of Nebraska. I want to say in reply to the statements made before the com-mittee of the legislature that any institution mittee of the legislature that any institution I represent has sever had any connection with a trust. The Nebraska sugar factories are owned most largely by New York capitalists, who have never had a dollar or any other interest in any sugar trust or combination. None of the investors in the Nebraska sugar factories ever had any interest before in sugar in any direction. It is their first venture in the business. I have never thought this anybody's business before. But to expose this misrepresentation being made I make this misrepresentation being made I make this statement. It is time to refute such statements when an industry which pays the farmers ten times better than anything else is being assailed and the beat sugar business of the state is referred to as 'a mo nopoly.' All things being considered, I pay more for my beets than any manufacturer of sugar in the world, and I can easily prove this statement. I also read from the newspapers," continued Mr. Ox nard, "that it was urged before the commit tee or elsewhere that the beet sugar business was not only a monopoly, but was paying I am prepared to prove that the Grand

Island factory, owing to the bad season, no only did not pay interest on the investment but suffered an actual loss of about \$5,000 for the season's operations. We feel confident that in a fair season the industry can be made profitable. So strong is our conviction of this impression that within a rew days the board of directors voted to build three more factories next No crop can pay anywhere near as well for the farmers as the beet. I maintain that in a fair season the farmers can make a profit of from \$30 to \$50 an acre raising beets for sugar. It is also not generally known that in our contract with the farmers next vear we pay 50 cents per ton extra out of the bounty. This was offered long before the legislature met, and it was our ob-ject to let those growing beets become in some way financially interested in the development of the industry and snare with us the bounty given by the state. Every citizen of Nebraska will be directly interested in the progress of sugar manufacture, and if the proposed bill repealing the bounty becomes a law I feel confident it will turn the tide of from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. which in my opinion could be diverted into Nebraska investments within the next ten

years in the construction of beet sugar fac-

tories and kindred enterprises. Should the bill become a law and neighboring states give a bounty the prize will go elsewhere than in Nebraska."

The Nebraska delegation in congress is humiliated by the attitude of the legislature in threatening to repeal the sugar bounty law. The federal government was induced to give a bounty by the representa-tion that it would meet the approval of cer-tain states to the extent of giving a state bounty. The factories were induced to locate in Nebraska largely upon the representation that the state would maintain its bounty of 1 cent a pound. The Nebraska men now here say that a repeal of this law at this time say that a repeal of this law at this time would be nothing less than repudiation of an honest obligation and would be regarded as dishonorable as the repudiation of an honest debt, and that in view of the many statements which have recently gone broadcast to the injury of the state, its credit cannot afford such action as the repeal of the sugar bounty law at this time. Already easter, capitalists are refustime. Already eastern capitalists are refus ing to go into Nebraska on account of the menancing attitude of the legislature. Now the repudiation of an honest obligation were attracted into the state from the east will not only be very damaging to the state's credit, but will seriously embarrass the friends in congress who have been working for the interest of Nebraska as a state and a people. This is

the view of the situation taken by Nebraska men in congress. KEM AND M'KEIGHAN'S FINANCIAL VIEWS. There has been a great deal of curiosity among members of the house as to the finan cial views of the incoming farmers' alliance, and democratic members who are to control the next house or representatives. Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to what the new delegation from Nebraska will advocate in the way of another basis for the government's finances. The views or resentative-elect McKeighan have The views of Rep from that gentleman through an interview in Chicago, and he is recorded as a flat alvocate. His announcement in favor of a reapportionment upon the basis of population as shown at the polls, which would require a constitu-tional amendment, of course, has also placed him in the category of those Nebraska demo-crats who have d—d the constitution of the

Crats who have d-d the constitution of the United States.

Representative-elect Kem thinks it would be proper for the federal government to issue as much paper money as the people want and is quoted as saving that whenever the paper that is issued is worn out it should be reissued and that there should never be a day of redemption, as re-

demption means the destruction of obligations in existence. He believes the fact that there is never to be a redemption of money issued would not hurt the credit of the country at home or abroad, and says that it is only necessary for the government to put its stamp upon paper in order to make the latter as good as money. He is quoted as reiterating that the volume issued should be regardless of the country's ability to redeem.

Mr. Kem has forgotten the day of the late war when gold was worth over 200 per cent premium. Such ideas as are being put forth by Messrs, McKeighan and Kem are going to make them ridiculous before they enter upon their duties and therefore make them of no value as members of the house and useless to their constituents. They have already affeed themselves in a so cial way with the democrats, who are in the minority of the present administration, and therefore are tying the hands of Nebraska against securing legislative favors. There will be an effort made to enlarge the circulating medium of the country in the next congress, but the new issue of currency will be upon a stable basis and the talk of a flat issue only lessens the cause of those who do the talking, if for no other reason, because a flat measure could never receive the signature of

President Harrison. ARMY MATTERS. Second Lieutenant Elmore F. Taggart, Sixth infantry, has been detailed as professor of military service and tactics at Norwich

Francis E. Pierce, First infantry is relieved from duty as Indian agent at Pine Ridge agency, S. D., on account of sickness and Captain Charles G. Remy detailed for that duty.

The following assignments to regiments of

officers have been ordered: Captain Charles A. Williams, to the Twenty-first infantry, company K; First Lieutenant Albert B. Scott, to Sixth infantry, company K: First Lieutenant Harris L. Roberts, to the Twenty-first infanty, company B; First Lieutenant Frank B Andrus, to the Second infantry, company K.

MISCELLA NEOUS. The announcement is made at the postoffice department that a daily exchange of through registered pouches has been ordered to commence the 15th inst. between Seattle, Wash. and Omaha, pouches to leave Scattle at 0:10 a.m., via the Scattle and Tacoma railway postoffice and Omaha at 0:15 p.m. via the Omaha and Ogden railway postoffice; also a daily exchange of inner sacks between Des Moines and Council Bluffs offices to company of the council Bluffs offices to company mence February 22, sacks to leave Des Moines at 12;35 p. m. and Council Bluffs at 9:55 a. m. via the West Liberty and Council

Bluffs railway postoffice.

Mr. John Hyde, chief of the agricultural Mr. John Hyde, chief of the agricultural division of the census office and an Omaha man, is determined that the accuracy of his work shall be beyond question, and to that end is engaged in verifying the work of southern enumerators who had to deal with the tenant farm question. Preparatory to visiting the south he has addressed a circular; letter, to the southern enamerators, in which he requests certain information rewhich he requests certain information re-lating to this question, especially as it may find application in the cotton belt.

The comptroller of the currency has ex-tended the corporate existence of the First National bank of Lincoln to February 18, Application has been made by C. L. Root

and others for authority to organize the Lyons National bank of Lyons, Ia. An element of the farmers' alliance representation in Washington has in preparation a boom for Senator Stanford of California in connection with the presidential nomination next year. Their platform is his land loan bill, of which hundreds of copies are being sent all over the country, principally to the leaders of the various organizations of farmers. It is believed in Washington that a strong effort will be made to make Senator Stanford the farmers' alliance candidate for president.

Postmasters were appointed for South Postmasters were appointed for South Dakota today as follows: Lodge, Jackson county, H. P. S. Mun, vice E. G. Oray, Jr., failed to qualify; Richiand, Union county, Lettle Swoyer, vice N. A. Kirk, resigned.

Mr Dorsey is receiving letters and telegrams from friends asking that they be allowed to urge his name for appointment as secretary of the treasury. eretary of the treasury.

Dr. Charles A. Cooper has been recom-needed for appointment on the pension board

at Ogallala. PERRY S. HEATH.

A Republican Threat. Washington, Feb. 7. — The Star says: "It is threatened by the republicans of the

house that if the senate attacks the free coinage amendment or any appropriation bill they will amend it by putting on the force bill as a rider. If this is done and the bill sent to the president it is said that he would probably sign the conglomerate bill, taking free coinage rather veto the appropriation than and force bill. This may deter the democrats from entering upon a plan of putting free coinage on the appropriation bill. Since the coinage on the appropriation bill. Since the defeat of the attempt to have the free coinage amendment attached as a rider to the sundry civil appropriation bill the silver men have been busy devising other schemes by means of which to compel a vote by the house on the question of free coinage. The vote yesterday is not regarded by them as a fair test of strength for the reason that it was complicated with a question of parliamourant. complicated with a question of parliamentary practice in which they did not regard their position as strongly fortified. They were therefore anxious to bring the matter up in some new form. The Townsend resolution offered today was the first effort in the new plan of campaign. The opponents of the free coinage bill will resort to every available neans to secure the attendance of absentees

cown to be opposed to free silver coinage. Evans' Postal Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- In the house today Evans of Tennessee reintroduced the bill heretofore offered by him to establish a limited postal telegraph service. The section in the former bill, making it unlawful for a telegraph company to engage directly or indirectly or be interested in the sale of press or other reports, market quotations, etc., beyond the service of transmitting at uniform rates, is stricken out of the present bill

Candler introduced a bill authorizing the postmaster general to contract with any person or persons operating telegraph lines for the transmission of telegraphic correspondence at a rate to be agreed upon.

A Slim Democratic Caucus. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The caucus of democratic members of the house, called together at the suggestion of Bland, was slinly attended, only sixty-one members being present. The silver bill was the sole topic of consideration, and after several resolutions had been offered and withdrawn the following resolution, offered by Richardson of Tenne see, was unanimously adopted: "It is the sense of this caucus that the senate silver bill is in our opinion an important public measure, deserving due consideration by the house, and we earnestly request the com-mittee to which the same was referred nearly a month ago to report it to the house withou iciay. Adjourned.

Soldiers' Home Allotments. Washington, Feb. 7.—The board of management of national soldiers' homes has made the following money allotments to the several homes for the the quarter beginning April 1 next: Dayton, O., \$171,506; Mil waukee, Wis., \$65,433; Leavenworth, Kan. \$08,282; Los Angeles, Caia., \$53,350; Marion Ind., \$75,500; aid to state nomes, \$100,000

Still of the Same Opinion WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. - The views of the minority of the Raum investigation committee are the same as those drawn up at the last session of congress published at that

incidentals, \$8,125.

Graduated Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Fithian of Illinois introduced a bill to provide for a graduated income tax to meet expenses for pensions in the army and navy.

Approved the Apportionment Act. Washington, Feb. 7.—The president has approved the apportionment act,

MR, NOBLE MEETS THE SIOUX.

The Secretary Asks Them to State Their Case Fully.

JOHN GRASS THE FIRST SPEAKER.

He Wants the Government's Future Policy Outlined-Civilians Preferred to Military for

Indian Agents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The conference between Secretary Noble and the Sioux Indian delegation began this morning at the interior department. Secretary of War and Mrs. Proctor and Miss Proctor were present, and also the wife of Secretary Noble and Miss Halstead. The conference was opened by

Secretary Noble, who said: "You were requested to come here just after the agreement with General Crook was made. You wanted to make certain requests and complaints at that time, and you received certain promises from me. There has been trouble since then and you have come again to say what you think proper as to the cause of the trouble and to make any further complaints you see fit. The secretary is here to tell you that he has kept his word, but if there is anything more he can do through friendship for the Sioux he is willing to do it. He is your friend and the great father has told him to pe your friend. wants you to talk to him as a friend and will meet you in the same spirit,"

The secretary then asked if the Indians had made any arrangements about speakers. He could not hear them all, but would listen to a few and desired them to speak briefly. He added that if no objection was made, he would hear from John Grass, Hollow Horn, would hear from John Grass, Hollow Horn, Bear, American Horse, Two Strike, Hump and Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses. In response, Louis Rencoltre, said this ar-rangement was satisfactory, as it was desired

that each agency should be represented The secretary replied that he would hear John Grass and American Horse, and then take counsel with them as to who should fol-John Grass then came forward. Rev. Mr.

Cook, the Episcopal minister at Pine Ridge, acted as interpreter. Grass at onco began to speak of the recent trouble among the Indians, the origin of which he did not know. They had come for the purpose of conferring with the secretary in regard to the matter. The Indians he said did not dethe matter. The Indians, he said, did not de-sire to be driven back to their wild life, but wished to consult with the president so as to determine upon the future. The Indians thought it desirable that agents should be civilians rather than military. In the past, he said, the Indian agents had opportunities to steal, but now it was difficult for them to adopt such practices. The agents of late years, he said, were good men. In speaking of his own reservation (Standing Rock), he said the threatened trouble had been put down by the Indian

They believed in Indian police and he was requested to ask for an increase of fifty men. Grass then shook hands with the secretary

American Horse said the government had made mistakes in its attempts to civil-ize the Indians. He proceeded to enumerate the mistakes. Instead of rocceded to Instead of positions at the agencies being given to in-dians, white men crowded them out and took the places. What his people wanted was a chance to rise and fill the positions of trust and consequence that were within their reach. He then spoke of religious matters and said there were three religious bodies on their reservation who were trying to teach them to live better lives and pecially to bring about religious marria But they did not want to be compelled to

marry certain persons.

The secretary inquired who had sought to compel them to marry.

American Horse replied that he referred more particularly to persons who cloped. When the couple were brought back the agent obliged them to be married. The speaker asked that the losses suffered by the Indians in the last disturbance be made good by the government. He favored the removal

of the Carlisle school to the west. Young-Man-Afraid-of - His-Horses related his services in the interest of harmony during the late frouble. He brought his people into

the late frouble. He brought his people into camp and turned in their names.

"How many?" queried the secretary, and the orator was somewhat nonplussed. He knew the total was small and did not care to say. He hoped the government would not only educate the children, but give them something to do when they finished at school.

Two Strike, said he had made peace with Two Strike, said he had made peace with General Miles and was now going to do what ne could to maintain it.

Hump said that about three hundred of his people had been killed and there should be some consideration shown the survivors. He wanted the rations increased and continued, Hollow Horn Bear, and Medicine Bull talked briefly and their Secretary Nobio spoke briefly to the Indians. He said the In-dian must not be discouraged; he would be supported as long as he endeavoyed to do supported as long as he endeavored to do well. There were two sides to the question of what is due the Indian and what is due from the Indian. Up to 1884 the Sioux had been given \$42,000,000 by the government. The government by the government. The government acknowledges its treaties and agreements with the Sioux since 1864, when this money was paid. There had been much more money paid, according to the treaty. The servetary than quoted statistics as to issues to the Indians. The schools the Indians want had been kept up at all the agencies, and indus-trial schools, such as they want, had also been re-established at Pierre, and another school would be put up an Flandreau. Farmers had been kept at the different agencies to snow the Sioux how to farm. It was a mere accident that \$100,000 should have been cut off the Sioux appropriation immediately after the agreement with General Crook. It would have been the same if there had been no agreement. These things should convince the Sioux that the government had been trying to do what was right. In conclusion the secretary advised the Indians to think over the many things the government had done for them, to look at the promises made by General Crook and have confidence in what he said. The secretary said he wanted the Indians to make up their minds to do the best they could to educate or to have educated their children and never to let their young men dream that they could got anything by force from the United States.

Dividing a Foreign Mission.

Washington, Feb. 7 .- Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported to the senate today an amendment proposed to be made to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which contemplates the division of the Central American mission into two missions, one to in-clude Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador and the other Honduras and Guatemala. The salaries of the ministers are fixed at \$7,500 in-stead of \$10,000, which is the salary at present of the single mission. The division is proposed by the committee on the ground that the difficulty of travel is so great that it is not possible for one minister to properly meet the necessities of the mission.

To Amend the House Rules.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- In the house today Townsend of Colorado offered for reference a resolution amending the rules of the bouse so as to provide that when four members of any committee shall make a statement in writing that after five hearings on any bill (other than revenue or appropriation bills) the committee refuses to make any report favorable or unfavorable, it shall be in order to move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the measure. This amendment of the rules is directed especially towards the committee on coinage. weights and measures, having charge of the free coinage bill.