# MASSACRED THE WOUNDED.

Review of Affairs in Chili Since the Downfall of Balmaceda.

UGLY TRAITS OF CHILIAN CHARACTER.

Hatred Against All Things American. Incited by the English, Growing in Intensity - Pitiful Stories of Persecution.

[Special Chrisspondence of the Associated Press.] Valpanaiso, Chill, Sept. 30. - During the month which has elapsed since the overthrow of President Balmaceda and the establishment of a provisional government by the revolutionists, or the congressional party, affairs in Chill have been remarkably quiet. The principal excitement which has occurred in Chill in the last few weeks was caused by the suicide of the late President Balmaceda. The feeling against the late president was bitter in the extreme, and there can be no doubt as to what his fate would have been if he had been captured by the opposition party. His hiding place had finally become known to the opposition leaders and at the time that he shot himself negotiations were pending for his surrender.

Chief Subject of Interest.

The saicide of Balmaceda served to attract public attention but for a few days, There is something else which is the chief subject in Valparatso at the present time, and it has called for more comment than even the death of the late president of affairs relating to the reconstruction of the government. This subject is the hostlie attitude displayed toward the United States government, and particularly against the official representative of the country here by the revolutionary party which is now in power, and also by the foreign residents of Chili who were strong supporters of the revolutionists during the recent struggle. There is no doubt that there is a strong feeling in Chila against America. This feeling is perhaps stronger in Valparaiso than at any other port, though there are also numerous indications of it in Iquique and other northern ports which were occupied by the revo-Intionary army a few months ago.

Numerous criticisms have been passed upon the conduct of American civil and naval representatives here, but in a majority of cases the charges are apparently without foundstion and arise principally from the fact that the American officials in Chill did not give moral and physical support to the revolutionists during the progress of war.

There is hardly a foreign resident to be found at any port mong the entire coast of Chill who did not sympathize to a greater or less extent with the cause of the revolutionists. This feeling extended to American residents as well as those from European coun One of the chief claims of the revolu tionists is that the United States governmen was not acquainted with the true state of affairs in Chili. Several incidents occurred during the war in which the American rep resontatives were obliged to take de-cided action, and as this action was against the interests of the revolutionists the latter regarded it in the light of a hostile feeling for their cause. The seizure of the steamer Itata was the first incident which aroused the ill feeling of the revolutionists. Notwithstanding the apparent willingness of the Chilian authorities at Iquique to surren-der the Itala when the demand was made upon them, the United States American naval officers who were in Iquique at the time express the opinion freely that force was the only power to which the revolutionists yielded in connection with the Itata affair, and that they never would have surrendered the steamer had it not been for the presence of a strong American paval force.

# Cutting of the Cable Line.

The next thing which occurred to increase the ill feeling against America was the cutting of the cable line of the Central and South American company near Iquique. The revo-Intionists refused to allow cable messages to be sent from Valparaiso and other ports in the territory controlled by Balmaceda to North America and Europe and to countries in South America north of Chin. It was owned by an American company, who aplies to the United States representatives for relief. The work was done under the super-vision of Captain Schiey of the Baltimore, who directed that the cable should be cu beyond the distance of a marine league from the shore. The Cochrane and the Huascar two ships of the revolutionists navy, were also present at the time, but the Baltimore was fully prepared for any resistance they The revolutionists regarded this incident as mere menace on the part of the Americans, and they made the claim that the Americans cut the cable so that Balmaceda's spies and agents of the northern par of Chili could send information to Lima another cable line which was intact and the it re-sent direct from Lima to Valparaiso over the American company's line which had been cut. Consequently, during the last days the great revolutionists had come to regard Americans, particularly the naval representatives here. as allies of Balmaceda, and they were pre-pared to believe any report which might seem to substantiate their views.

miral Brown. On the day that the revolu tionary forces landed at Quintero, eighteen miles north of Vaiparaiso, to make the fina attack upon Balmaceda, which afterwards resulted in his defeat and overthrow, Ad miral Brown left Valparaiso harbor with the flagship San Francisco and went Quiatero to watch the landing of The San Francisco steamed around roops. Ouintero for a short time and then returned to Valparaiso. As soon as she anchored here an officer of Admiral Brown's staff went ashore with a dispatch to be sent to the Nav department at Washington. The officer went first to the office of the intendente to have the dispatch approved before it could be for warded by cable, that being required of messages sent from Valparaiso at that time. Admiral Brown's dispatch, which was in cipher, was inspected by the intendente, who was of course a representative of Balmaceda. Within an hour or two after this occurrence Balmaceda's troops, which had been in read ness here, were moving toward Quintere and there were newspaper extras on the success in Valparaiso. It was published that the San Francisco had just arrived with the news that a half dozen men-of-war and a number of transports were at Quintero and that the revolutionists were landing there. Cause of Ill Feeling Against America

The most violent attacks, however, which

The details given above are those related by the revolutionists themselves, and also by foreign residents in Valparaiso, including several persons who represent large American interests here. This version of Admiral Brown's visit to Quintero has been freely circulated in every part of Chill, and there is no doubt that it is the chief cause of the present ill feeling toward Americans. The revolutionary press has been very bitter in its attacks upon Admiral Brown and the charges are still being made against him by Chilians and foreigners that his visit Quintero was in the interest of Balmaceda. Considerable capital is also being made ou which passed between one of Balmaceda's ministers and several other officials in the government party in the early part of August has been discovered within the last few days, in which the minister referred to vessel" to get certain information for him it regard to the revolutionists. In the present state of feeling the belief is general that the neutral vessel referred to is the San Fran

olsco.
So much comment was made upon the incident of the trip to Quintero that shortly before the San Francisco left here for Callao Admiral Brown wrote a letter to United States Minister Egan, in which he asserted that at the time be left here for Quintero it was generally known that the troops were landing there; that he went simply to obtain information for the United States govern ment, and that he conveyed no information to any one in Valparaiso. The Chilian pres ment openly refuse to accord belief to his

One of the results of the feeling against Americans is shown in the treatment of the

officers of the United States ship Baltimore in Valparaiso. A marked discrimination against them is shown in matters of social

entertainment on shore. Evidences of the ill feeling towards Amerlea occur constantly, and there is little doubt that foreign residents in Valparaiso assist in fanning the flames. American interests in Chiii are not large, and, according to the statements of American residents here, they have received an injury in the last few months which can only serve to make them of still less importance.

Trying to Get at the Refugees.

Santiago., Sept. 30.—The feeling against America, which is general throughout Chill, found an expression here last week in a way that led to considerable correspondence between United States Minister Egan and the officers of the provisional government. Just after the victory of the congressional forces a month ago, a number of Chillians who had been supporters of Balmaceda, recognized the fact that their lives were in danger, and sought refuge at the United States legation here. Among them were some of the most prominent members of Baimaceda's party. The revolutionary authorities, since they came into power, have used every means to obtain possession of these refugees. They first demanded their surrouder, but Minister Egan informed them that the United States had never yet refused asylum to a political

They then requested that some intimation be given the refugees by outside sources that their presence at the legation was undesirable and was liable to place the legation in bad repute with the party in power. Mr. Egan's reply was that was "Not the Yankee style of doing things" and that he preferred to act directly with the refugees themselves. Revolutionists were sheltered at the American legation at a time when they were re-fused asylum by the ministers of other for eign countries, particularly by the minister from Great Britain, and yet during the en-tire struggle it was England and English representatives and English residents in Chili who were regarded, with sufficient reason, as the strongest supporters of the revo-

refugee, and that he would not surrender the

There is little doubt that the primary cause of the revolution was the fact that the English interests in the nitrate properties if the north of Chili were threatened by Balma eda. Numerous instances were developed during the war in which valuable assistance was given the revolutionists by English rep resentatives in Chili, and it is also a fact that the English residents of Chili are now the strongest in their denunciations of the Americans and the misrepresentations of the con-duct of American officials here. There is no doubt, however, that the feeling against America is not confined to the English resi-

The conservative Chillans state that the present feeling will not continue and that commercial relations with the United States will not be affected after sufficient time has elaused to allow the present trouble to be forgotten. It is difficult to obtain an exression of opinion in regard to the matter rom persons who occupy official positions in the present government, though several of them have expressed a conservative view of the situation. But among those Chilians who are most open in their opposition to America the feeling is very strong.

Pursuing a Policy of Oppr ssion.

The methods of reconstruction which are being pursued by the present government in Chili are hardly in accordance with the strictest ideas of peace. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons who were supporters of Balmaceda are now in prison awaiting trial, and there are more than 10,000 others, including nearly every one who was known to have been connected with the late government in an official capacity, whom the present gov-ernment leaders have announced an inten-tion to arrest. There is no indication, however, that the prosecutions will be conducted very vicorously in many cases. It is belived that after the general elections the great ma-jority of the prosecutions will be abandoned and that the affairs of the nation will be in a more peaceable condition

Santiago, Oct. 13 .- There has been no act on the part of the provisional government since it came into power which could in any way attract the support of those who had been the supporters of Balmaceda. The new government and all those who sympathized with it have never made any secret of their intentions to punish their late opponents. Arrests and imprisonments occurred daily during the few weeks following the close of the war, and the policy of the punishopenly that hundreds of persons who had been active supporters of the late government sought refuge on neutral vessels and escaped from the country. Others were forced to hiding still. These persons include all offi-cers above the grade of lieutenant, and were in Balmaceda's company, and also all civil officers who held their offices during the late war by virtue of appointment from Baima-ceda or his representatives. There has been no apparent effort at reconciliation, but the attitude of the present government has been from the first such as to warn all persons who supported Balmaceda that they were re garded as criminals and would be punished. The entire press of the country, or at least of Santiago and Valparaiso, which recently sprang into the existence again after under-

going a period of suppression by order of Balmaceda, has heartily supported the new government and all the congressionalists sympathizers in their attitude towards their late opponents. These papers have made every effort to continue the agitation which has been in force in Chili for nearly a year. There has hardly been an issue of a Santiago or Valparaiso paper since the war closed which has not contained columns of accounts of what is termed "ou trageous" crimes" of the late ad ninistration

The policy which those who supported the recent revolution are now carrying out seemed to commence at the close of the war in which the victory was won,

Wounded Soldiers Slaughtered. There is no doubt that many of the defeated soldiers of Balmaceda were slaugh-tered in the field at Placillas after they had been disabled by wounds. The governmen authorities and the efficers of the army disclaim all responsibility for these actions, as they do also for the sacking of the houses in Santiago on the day following the haal defeat of Balmaceda,

It is difficult to realize the extent of the destruction which occurred at Santiago. It was something which could have been accomplished only by a mob wild in its desire for vengeance and plunder. The most magsificent residences in Santiago belonging to Balmaceda's party were entered, and every-thing that they contained was literally demolished. Furniture, paintings, statuary and tapestries, which represented thousands of dollars, was destroyed or carried away. Doors and windows were broken and not) ing was left to mark the work of destruction but the bare walls of the buildings, and they remain now almost in the same condition as they were left by the mob, Another hardship which the present gov-

ernment has inflicted upon its enemies is the confiscation of the property of persons charged with having performed criminal acts under the late administration. There were a few prosecutions after the close of the war, but it is not believed that any have occurred recently; but there are a number of persons who took a prominent part in Bal-maceda's cause who are still at liberty or have escaped to neutral territory, and against these persons threats are made openly and they will doubtless receive little mercy if they should be captured. Among this number are several who are now refugees in the

Inited States legation in Santiago. It is generally believed here that several persons who are now confined in prison at Santiago have been flogged recently. It was this offense which was committed by the administration of Baimaceda that gav to such great indignation among the

revolutionists, The government has not shown any intenion of issuing a safe conduct to the refugees who are still in the legation.

Information has been received that three American war vessels have left New York for the west coast of South America. not believed that they will arrive in Valpa-raiso before the latter part of November. The recent arrest of persons leaving the American legation is still the object of diplomatic correspondence between Minister Egan

### and the Chilian foreign office, English Opposition to Egan.

Santiago, Chili, Oct. 15 .- The mails which arrived from the north a few days ago brought a few newspapers up to September The publications contained in them with regard to affairs in Chill, and particularly the statement in regard to the action of Mr. Patrick Egan, the United States minister here, have caused many comments among all classes of people in Santiago. The members of the American colony have expressed their

opinions on the subject very freely. They are unable to judge as to what may be the real feeling in America in regard to Mr. Egan, but there is no doubt of the fact that they are expressing their indignation at many of the statements which have found their way into the American press. Among the Americans in Chili there is not one to be found who expresses any sympathy with the charges which have been made against Mr. Egan, the principal ones of which seem to be that he openly supported the late President Balmaceda, that he made improper contracts with the late government in Chili and that he has incurred the displeasure of the congressional party to such an extent that he is now in disfavor with the present provisional government here, and that, accordingly, he is about to receive passports to return home.

There has never been an intimation from an official source that Mr. Egan's recall was to be asked for, nor is there any indication of such a thing at the present time. Mr. Egau, as well as all Americans here, has received a share of the popular criticism, but this critiwhich, owing to feelings of enmity, are, from an American standpoint, the least worthy of

Minister Egan's Policy. Mr. Egan's policy has been calculated to advance American interests in Chili which always has been comparatively small. The English interests in Chill exceed those of any foreign country, and, not only on the ac-count of the extent of their interests, but for other reasons which are equally plain, the English residents in Chili were the most active in their opposition to the American

Without any attempt at secreey, Mr. Egan endeavored to make arrangements with the Chilian government, which was then represented by President Balmaceda, by which inducements would be offered for America capital to become interested in the valuable nitrate property in the northern part of This enterprise had hitherto been and still is controlled almost exclusively by the English. This was the chief of the "im-proper conduct" with the Baimaceda govern-ment, of which Mr. Egan is accused of making. He is charged with endeavoring to make a contract for an exclusive commerce in nitrate. Mr. Egan was perfectly aware of the fact that, in view of the large English interests aiready established in the nitrate fields, such a thing was impossible, the most that he could have obtained, and the most that he had any intention of ob-taining, was a share of the nitrate business for any Americans who might care to enlist in the enterprise. But there was hardly an Englishman in all Chini who did not regard the effort on the part of the American minister as a direct monace to English interests and there has hardly been an Englishman in all Chili since that time who has not contributed his share to the general against Mr. Egan and all Americans. In all of the efforts which he made to advance the interest of the country which he represented, and not those of Great Britain, ne met with the same opposition and the same criticism. All this occurred before the revolution in Chili commenced.

Instructions from Washington. VALPARAISO, Chili, Nov. 12. — The steamer which leaves here for the north today will take important mail advices to the state department at Washington. giving the full facts of the attempts which have been made recently by the provisional government of Chili to force the United States representative in Santiago to surren der the refugees who sought an asylumin the American legation and who are still being protected there.

Minister Egan has received his instructions by cable from Washington and is now preparing to carry them out. There is auhority for the statement that instructions are positive, and that they are to the effect that the United States will continue to give asylum to the men who have sought refuge at the legation until a guaranty is issued by the Chilian authorities for their removal in safety to some neutral territory beyond the limits of Chili and, further, that the United States will not permit its minister to be harrassed and annoyed on account of the presence of these refugees in

Captain Schley of the Baltimore has also received instructions from the Navy department in regard to the action he is to take in the matter.

## Warships Needed There.

An official intimation is given that the au thorities in Washington believe that the sit-American men-of-war at Varparaiso for the purpose of impressing upon the government of Chili the fact that the United States is prepared to enforce its demands for proper

At this time there is no apprehension that the ill-feeling against America is subsiding Until a week ago this ill-feeling found at expression only in the attacks of the press and the public against the United States representatives here, but the orders which were issued last week to arrest any persons entering or leaving the United States lega who represent the provisional government in Chili spared in the general feeling and wished to be relieved of the responsibility of protect-ing them further, and also showed a desire to force the refugees at the legation to make a attempt to escape.

There is ground for the belief that a similar plan was resorted to in the case of the Argentine minister, at whose Balmaceda was sheltered. The house is made that he became alarmed at the prospect of a mob sacking his house and tried to induce Balmaceda to escape, and that the latter, knowing that escape for him was impossible, took his life rather than subject the minister to any further responsibility in give ing him an asylum.

Persecuting Minister Egan. Minister Egan entered a strong protest against the arrests and the order was re-voked after it had been in force several days. Spies, however, are still watching the lega

Several persons were arrested under this order, including some servants in Minister Egan's household and a prominent American citizen residing in Santiago, who had gone to the legation to make a friendly call on the minister. They were released when the authorities were satisfied that they were not refugees. Mr. Egan's own son was also rested on the street near the legation, but he was not conducted to the prison. The order was of course directed against the refugees, but those who are now in the legation have not left the building since they first entered it. There is no doubt that it was also in tended that the order should impress upon the refugees a feeling that they were causing Minister Egan much trouble and that it was their duty to surrender.

DEATH ROLL.

# Colonel Don Piatt Called to His Long

Rest. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12 .- Colonel Don Piatt died at his home, Mac-O-Chee, this afternoon. He had been ill for two weeks with a form of la grippe, but it was only in the last few days that his indisposition was regarded as at all serious. The announce nent of his death came as a complete surprise to his friends and admirers in this city. and owing to imperfect telegraph facilities i is impossible to learn full particulars before midnight.

Lady Grosvenor. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- Lady Elizabeth Mary Grosvenor, dowager of the marchieness of West Minister, youngest daughter of the nrst

CANNOT AGREE.

Jury in the Woodruff Case Having a Hard Struggle.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 12 .- The jury the Woodruff case have thus far been unable to agree. They have had the case under con sideration since 9 o'clock Wednesday night The first ballot was nine for conviction and three for acquittal. At noon today they re ported to the court that they were unat agree and asked to be discharged. J Lea asked the twelve men if they were in doubt about a matter of evidence or of law. One of them replied that it was neither. It was a matter of sympathy, he said. The judge refused to discharge them and they are still deliberating and will report to the court tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock

Fixed Upon a Date. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13 .- The execuive committee of the council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic has

fixed upon September 20, 1802, as the date for holding the next annual encampment in

HOW A. S. JAYES WAS KILLED

Barrett Was Assaulted and in Turn Dealt the Fatal Blow.

RESULT OF A DISPUTE OVER A BOOK.

One Blow with a Small Willow Cane Caused beith-What the Inquest Beveloped - Nebrasks News Notes.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 12.—[Special to THE BEE,]—The remains of A. S. Hayes, the book agent who was killed Tuesday afternoon by R. L. Barrett, were removed last evening to the undertaking rooms of Roberts & Palmer, The dead man is powerfully built about the the chest and shoulders, but short in stature. His body bears no marks of violence, save that the right eye and temple are discolored and swellen.

The stick or cane with which the fatal blow was struck is of willow, about as thick as one's thumb and three feet in length. Barrott passed a very bad night and shows the effects of the strain on him. He is said to be a very hot headed and impuisive fellow but not at all victous.

The witnesses examined were Tho Titus, James Mumford, Charles and Mary Johnson, Drs. Rhones and Loper and John W. Barrett.

The most important witnesses were John W. Barrett, a brother of the murderer, and Thorons Titus. The testimony of these two were to the effect that Hayes urged Barrett to take the book and because he would not, grew insolent. On stepping out-side he raised his cane and struck at Barrett. The latter threw up his arm and received the blow near the elbow. Barrett then pushed the agent off the step and Haves again struck at him. Barrett then jerked the stick out of Haves' hand and struck him him over the right temple with it,

The testimony of the other witnesses outide of the physician's was corrobocative of

Drs. Rhodes and Loper testified that the deceased had evidently come to his death by a blow on the right temple. The jury's verdict was that Hayes came to his death from the effects of blow from a cane in the hads of R. L. Barrett,

Endeavor Convention Closed.

KEARNEY, Neb., Nov. 12 .- | Special Telegram to The Bee. |-At the second day of the state Christian Endeavor convention there were over 400 delegates in attendance and the visitors swell the number of persons from outside the city to over 500. The morning services begun before daylight. About took part in the early morning services, which were led by Mrs. Absey Fours of Central City. Part of the atternoon program was crowded into the morning ses-sion to give the delegates an opportunity to accept the invitation of the Kearney Rea. Estate Exchange for a drive this afternoon over the city, and to the cotton mill which is fast nearing completion.

Rev. Howard MacAyeal of Cambridge de

livered an address on "Great Work with Small Force." S. R. Boyd, retiring president, and Prof. C. A. Murch, president-elecof the state union, made a few remarks touching on the work of the society and the needs of local unions for accomplishing more

This afternoon f00 carriages were drawn in front of the opera house and were filled with the visitors, who spont the afternoon seeing the sights. They were loud in their

praises of this generosity.

The closing exercises of the convention took place this evening. The opera house was crowded. After devotional exercises by Rev. H. W. Truculood of Koarney, a local quartette enlivened the meeting. Rev. Wilstein and the convention of t ham M. Turner of Neligh addressed the meeting, encouraging the Endeavor society to claim the right of way and not to be side-tracked for any other society and gave practical illustrations of the good that is being accomplished by the Endeauorers.

An address by Rev. A. J. Turkle of Omaha

on "Qualifications for the Christian En-deavor," followed. Concluding, he said: "The Christian must have knowledge. Our work is not to train ourselves, but we must develop so that we may go out and win others. The next convention will be held a

Beatrice. A special train on the B. & M. at midnight carried away about 200 persons All of the visitors speak in complin terms of the royal manner in which they were received by the people of Kearney.

Will Contest the Election. HEBBON, Neb., Nov. 12 .- Special to THE Ber. 1-Conoway Leedom, democratic nomince for county clerk, was elected by a majority of fifteen, but I. F. Spangler, the republican candidate, has been urged to con-test the election by representative men of his party. Two years ago the democrats started the contest business and were suc cessful in scating their man, and the repub licans now propose to try their hand.

County Clerk Changes. OSCEOLA, Neb., Nov. 12 .- | Special to The BEE. |-L. D. Davidson, who has been the county clerk of this county for the past four years, resigned his position Tuesday, and S A. Snider was appointed in his place. The commissioners were in session and checked Mr. Davidson up, and found his record clean Mr. Davidson will go to Ocala, Fla., where he has already purchased an abstract and real estate business.

Platte County's Affairs. COLUMBUS, Neb., Nov. 12 .- [Special to THE Bre. |-Platte county's supervisors completed a four days' session in this city today Only business of minor importance was transacted. There is much talk of resubmitting the question of township organization in

county. Alma, Neb., Nov. 12 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Schaffer hotel and buildings owned by Judge Gaslin, A. M. Bovey and

G. D. Borden, were burned this morning about 5 o'clock. Loss, about \$12,000; insurance, \$3,000. A quarter of the block is in ashes. The origin of the fire is unknown, Remains of a Syicide Identified. Table Rock, Neb., Nov. 12 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. -The remains of John L. Burgert, who committed suicide at Grant's

Pass, Ore., arrived at his father's home this

afternoon. The body was in a good state of preservation and was fully identified. The funeral will occur tomorrow afternoon. He Warmed Himself. COLUMBUS, Neb., Nov. 12 .- [Special to THE

BEE. |- Joseph Micek lost a valuable team, together with a barn, quantity of hay and grain, etc., about turee miles east of this city, by fire last evening. The fire was started by a hired man to warm himself. There was no insurance. Loss \$2,500. Hozen Received the Plumb.

NORFOLK, Neb., Nov. 12.- | Special to THE BEE. |-Miner C. | Hozen of Norfolk has received the appointment of court reporter for William V. Allen, in the Ninth judicial district. He suggests George Coupland of Eigin.

band she was coming here on a visit and kept

REVEAUED BY DEATH

Secret of an lowa Woman's Degrada

tion Finally Exposed. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 12 .- | Special Telegram to Tur Ber. |-Tuesday night the supposed wife of John McCloskey died at St. Luke's hospital in this city. On her deathbed she confessed to William McCloskey, her alleged husband's son, that she was the wife Figaro announces the engagement of of A. E. Rich of Iowa Falls. Rich was tele graphed and arrived in this city today. He said that in September, McCloskey, who is a man of 50 years, met Mrs. Rich at her Iowa

The husband is a merchant of Iowa Falls McCloskey worked upon her romantic na-ture and finally induced her to come to this city. He then came here and prepared a home. He told her that he had married a woman at lowa Falls who had of Rhenish Prussta been divorced, and about a month ago Mrs. Rich arrived here. Mrs. Rich told her hus-

up a correspondence with him. The strain was too much, however, and just Friday she became seriously ill with an attack of fever which terminated in her death Tuesday

drowned.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY'S EDICT.

Kansas Lity Trouble. Cincago, Ill., Noz. 12.-Chairman Finley

issued a circular today bearing upon the new

famous case of the Chicago, Minneapolis &

St. Paul Railroad company against the Chi-

cago, St. Paul & Kansas City. The circular

says: "This decision was rendered under

date of September 28, 1891, and laid down

the following general principle: 'An excur-

sion rate is a reduced rate and enables the

person purchasing it to travel from a given

point to dustination and return to the initial

point at less than he could purchase a ticket

at the one way rate going and repurchase a

ticket at the one way rate returning.' It was

asserted that these principles underlay the

cursion business networn Des Moines and

Duouque and the complaints were dis-

missed. An appeal to the association was

entered by complainant company. At the November meeting of the association the

appeal was sustained. No appeal to aroitra-tion having been taken within the pre-scribed time, the determination of the asso-

ciation becomes final and it is deemed proper to convey to the association, after mature

deliberation, the ruling with respect to the status of the specific complaints involved. We must regard the determination of the

association as naving specific reference to

The Illinois Central is more seriously af

fected than was at first supposed by the sus-pension of work at the coal mines in Indiana

by which 7,000 miners are now lying lifle. This road has had a monopoly in transporta-

tion of coal from the mines from Beazil and

other points reached by its Indiana division The trouble seems to hinge on an advance o

10 cents a ton in the rate which the managers of the road claim was made necessary through action of the old board of

equalization in raising the assessed value

and thus increasing their taxes about 250

per cent. But as soon as the rate was in-creased the miners put in a demand for an

advance on their wages of 13 g cents a ten and when it was refused they struck. The mine owners promptly shut down and they

say they will not open until a settlement can be reached. Of course this stopped the

shipments, leaving nearly 1,000 employes of

the eastern Illinois train crews and track-men with nothing to do. As a consequence they have been laid off. The mine oper-

ule of rates, but the president says he wil

consent to hauf coal for less than it would

ost him to keep up the taxes of the road. The freight committee of the Central Traf-

ic association completed its labors today and adjourned. It decided that the present rule

The members of the Western Freight

association today discussed grain rates from Missouri river points to New Orleans, It is claimed that there is some-

thing wrong since over 3,000 cars of grain

have been shipped by the New Orleans route

in two months to the detriment of the direct

eastbound lines. The question of rates to

upon, although there are three under consid

B. & O. Condition.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.-The regular

monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of

the Baltimore & Onio Ruiroad company

took place today. The board, after the adop-

tion of resolutions recommending the admin

istration, declared a dividend of 20 per cent for the period ending September 20, 1891,

payable on and after December 31, 1891, on

the common stock. The board also author

ized the issue of common stock of the par

mitted his sixty-fifth annual report of the committee for the year ending September 30,

1891. It is shown that the total gross earn

ings and income of the company for the fisca year were \$25,790,272.05; deducting the op

erating expenses amounting to \$17,268,939,64

leaves an available income of \$8,521,273.41

After applying this income to the interest or

the bonded indebtedness, rentals, taxes and

ther dividends on the first and second pre

ferred stock and payments made to retire

bonded indeptness in her car trusts, sinking funds, a balance of \$1,320,616.76 is left.

Rio Grande + xtension Problem.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 12.-Colonel Dodge

the general manager of the Rio Grande

Western today informed the Associated

press that the rumors that his company

would immediately extend their line from

Ogden to San Francisco was purely im-

aginary. "We may," said the colonel, "to

the course of time go farther west, but not

soon. If the people of Salt Lake want to build a line to the coast and have the money

to pay for the construction it will be built. It is true that the business men of San Francisco have been interviewing as with

the purpose of securing our co-operation and terminals have been offered us. But we have only one answer and that is, if the

ocal business warrants the extension of our

Fintic branch we will make it, even though

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Ex-Treasurer Inruer of the Knights

Toleno, O., Nov. 12 .- The sensation of the

Knights of Labor convention today was the

report of a committee appointed at the last

session at the request of General Secretary

Hayes to investigate the treasurer's books,

which he found in an unsatisfactory shape

The committee reported that ex-Treasurer

Turner refused to appear before them or to give up the bank deposit books, cancelled cheeks and other documents

in his possession. They made the best investigation possible in the absence of

these documents and find there is \$11,000 un-accounted for, even crediting Turner with \$17,000, which his statements show to have

been expended, but which the books of the order do not show, leaves a balance of over

\$14,000 entirely unaccounted for. The report

In discussing a complaint from the Baker

union of Rochester, N. Y., delegates from al

parts of the country complained bitterly of the unfair action by the American Federation

of Labor toward the knights. The remainder

of the session was devoted to miner matters.

ADJOURNED THE COURT.

With a Double-Barreled Shotgun

Boy Creates a Panic.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 12 .- From Barnes

ville, the county seat of Yancy county

comes a story published by an Asheville

paper, that a young man named Ray, who

was angered by his father's attendance at

the funeral of a Mr. Carter, a neighbor and

an enemy of the boy, fired several shots at his father. His arrest was ordered by Judge Bynum, then holding court. Young Ray,

armed with a double-barreled shotgun, de

fied the sheriff, but proceeding to the court and by his threats drove the judge from the

pench, dispersed the audience and went

way unmolested.

The event is said to have taken place about

ten days ago, but as little has been said it is

Relief of Evicted Tenants.

Duniis, Nov. 12 .- A meeting of the Na

tional federation was held today at Tulla-

more, at which the question of providing

means for the relief of evicted tenants was discussed in all its bearings. It was finally resolved to fix the contributions to the fund for this purpose at 3 peace on the pound on

of Labor in Trouble.

t be to San Francisco.'

was ordered printed.

away unmole

doubtless exaggerated.

the parish valuations.

value of \$5,096,800 to be sold whole or in part as may

whole or in part as may deemed expedient. The president

ators want the road to restore its old

or property from \$5,000 to \$25,000 per mile

the above principle only.

interest of the party with respect to the ex-

night.
McCloskoy became frightened and left the city some days ago, and his present where-abouts are unknown. Mrs. Rich was only about 20 years old and leaves a little boy about 3 years old.

Iowa Veterinarians.

DES MOUNES, In., Nov. 12. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The fourth annual session of the State Veterinary Medical association began here this morning and will continue tomorrow. The annual banquet was held this evening. Among those present were: President, L. A. Thomas of Atlantic second vice president, G. A. Johnson of Ode-bolt, secretary and treasurer, S. Stewart of Council Bluffs, Dr. Shipley of Marshalltown, A. E. Dewent of Waverly, J. D. Inger of Strawberry Point, J. H. Platt of Montezuma, F. H. Edwards of towa City, Samuel S. E. Ivert of Council Bluffs, J. McBurney of Charles City, L. G. Patty of Council Bluffs, Dr. Woods of Hutchinson, A. B. Morse and J. A. Campbell of Des Moines. After the litinois Central.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Nov. 12 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-An important damage suit was given to the jury in the federal court here today. Mrs. M. B. Kelley sues the Illinois Central for damages incurred by the death of her husband, who was killed at Council Hill, Ill., by falling through a trestle while on his way to Chicago with a train of stock. The plaintiff claims there was negligence on the part of the company in not pro-viding the trestle with safety boards. A disagreement is considered probable.

Train Wreckers B filed.

DUBUQUE, Ia , Nov. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Kansas City passenger train which left this city at 11 o'clock last night, ran into a pile of ties on the track track near Durango, ten miles west. Two passenger cars and the mail car were thrown into the ditch, but none of the passengers were injured and the damage to the cars was slight. The object of the attempted wreck-ing was undoubtedly robbery. Detectives are at work on the case.

Cedar Rapids Elec ric Line. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 12 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Ben |- The first car on the new electric street railway was run today The test proved satisfactory in every par ticular. The entire equipment will be turned over to the company tomorrow. The formal

opening of the road will occur next week.

Killed at Logan. not do it. The company is losing money at the rate of \$150,000 a month, but he will not Logan, Ia., Nov. 12 .- Special to The BEE. |- A man from Lincoln county, Kan., was struck by the Northwestern limited at this place today while attempting to cross the track, and instantly killed. The train was running very fast and did not slacken

speed in the least. AMERICAN BANKERS.

of the association, which prohibits the con-signing of carload freights to railroads for distribution among several receivers in order to evade less than care load rates, should be Papers Read and Business Transacted extended so that receiving agents should reat Their Meeting Yesterday. fuse to make such deliveries except upon correction of the billing charging the re-ceivers the full rate applying to less than car New ORLHANS, La., Nov. 12.-The Ameri can Bankers association resumed its session lond shipments. today and the silver question had the right

of way from the start. W. P. St. John of New York read a paper on "The Solution of the Silver Question." At the conclusion of Mr. St. John's paper he vas loudly applauded.

Mr. John Jay Knox then took the floor, and begging the indulgence of the chair, said that he fully agreed with Mr. St. John in some of his remarks. After citing certain facts and giving figures, he said that some time ago a Mexican dollar was to be found in nearly every bank in the country, but today where were these coins? They had been sent back to Mexico in navnest of goods, heigh accorded at their in payment of goods, being accepted at their face value, less transportation to Mexico.
Why was this? Because the Mexicans have the advantage of free coinage. We have a dollar which will not be accepted in Mexico for its face value, and yet this country has a

credit which is unsurpassed by any in the Mr. St. John replied that it was a mistaken idea to compare the United States with Mexico, because all of the latter's products nearly were beneath the soil, and though she need not coin a cont, all her gold and silver would naturally go away from her, while in the United States all the products were

above ground. Mr. Johnson of Birmingham made a few emarks expressing his satisfaction in regard to Mr. Stadonn's stand in favor of a fair currency. He said that it was a fair race be tween white metal and the colored metal and he did not want to see the colored meta put ahead of the white metal. He announced himself in favor of reciprocity and against artificial laws which admitted one product

and excluded another, George Ruttledge Gibson, banker of New York read a paper on "Wall Street! was followed by a paper on "Canadian Bank Note Circulatian," by William Corowall, cashier in a ban'z of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Van Slyk of Albany, N. Y., offered a
resolution looking to the formation by the
executive council of a bill, to be furnished to
each state association for presentation to the legislatures, abolishing or making uni-form days of grace. Mr. Van Slyk thought the country had outlived the system of grace.

The resolution was referred to the executive council, with power to act. The talk about states brought up the ques tion of the state associations again, and the association showed a marked change of sentiment, believing formally that the state bodies should be recognized and allowed to vote for each state represented upon the floor, so as to bring about a stronger friend ship and closer unity among the branches. The Texas association's resolution allowing each state society a voice and one vote

was finally adopted.

Mr. Richard M. Nelson of Selma, Ala., was cleeted president of the association and Hon. John Jay Knox, vice president. Several new members of the executive committee were also elected. There was one vice presiden elected to represent each state. President Nelson made a happy speech

and after the usual resolution of thanks the convention adjourned. The executive council met tonight and elected W. P. Shawa of Philadelphia, charman; George F. Baker, New York, presinent, and William B. Green of New

secretary. Tomorrow morning the delegates will visit Colonel H. C. Miner's Southdown sugar plantation, and on Saturday they go by special train to the Mississippi sound coast resorts.

FARMERS CONGRESS.

Lincoln, Neb., Fixed Upon as the Place of Meeting Next Year.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 12 .- At the afternoon ession of the farmers congress the commit tee on tocation reported recommending Lincoin, Neb., as the place for holding the contion next year. The recommendation of the committee was concurred in, and the second Tuesday after the national election was fixed as the time.
The following officers were elected: Presi

dent, A. W. Smith of Kansas; vice president, D. G. Purse of Georgia; secretary, B. F. Clayton of Iowa; treasurer, William Freeof Maine; first assistant secretary, H C. Brown of Georgiu; second assistant secre-tary, J. M. Kelley of Iowa, and one vice president from each state. The usual complimentary resolutions were then adopted and the congress adjourned sine

Two Figaro Items.

[Coppright 1891 by James Gordon Benneyl.] Panis, Nov. 12. - [New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |-M. Roustan, exminister to Washington, who leaves tomorrow for his new post at Madrid, had, says Friday's Figaro, a long interview with the minister of foreign affairs.

Princess Elinore of Bavaria to Count Rudolph of Wrebna and Freundeuthal, who is one of the richest land owners in Moravia. American Pork Accused.

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- The Chronicle this morning announces that trichina has been found in American pork at Solingen, a town

Five Were Drowned. Mapain, Nov. 12.-In the hurricane yesterday, the steam launch belonging to a

war ship at suchor off the town of Villa LEAGUE MAGNATES IN SESSION

Question of Division of Gate Receipts Occu-Final Decision in the St. Paul and pies One Day's Time.

PITTSBURG FINDS COLD CONSOLATION.

Silver King Gobbled by the Giants-Zich Phelps Gives Out a Batch of 1892 Contracts-

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The National bail league resumed its annual business at noon today and the question of percentages and passes was discussed.

Other Sports.

The question of giving the receipts of games in which over three and less than five innings are played, was another matter considered. In such games the home clubs have kept all the receipts, but today the rule was so changed that in future visiting clubs will be entitled to the usual percentage.

A protest was entered by Pittsburg against New York signing Pitcher King, who was released from Pittsburg because the club would not pay him as much as he demanded. The league decided that there were no grounds upon which to base any charges against King, and New York will accordngly secure him. The meeting of the league adjourned to meet in the morning at 10.

#### SIGNING CONTRACTS.

American Clubs Anchoring a Good Many Players Already.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12.-President Phelps of the American association issued the following bulletin of contracts today : the following bulletin of contracts today:
With Bartinore—John Healy, John McMahon, William F. Johnson, John McGraw, Curtis Weich, William Shindle, W. Robinson, George E. Van Haltren, Louis Whistler, Boston—John Strieker, Paul B. Raiford, Charles A. Farrell, William M. Earle, Henry C. Gastrintt, John F. O'Brien, Hugh Duffy, A. Hardle, Richardson, Thomas Brown.
Chicago—D. Stearns, Henry O'Day, J. M. Gunson, Kittridge, W. F. Hart, Amos Rusie, Milwaukee—H. Vaughn, F. B. Killen, Letcher, James Hughly, James E. Canavan, William F. Datien.
Columbus—John T. Lieper, C. E. Duffee, Tim & Richardson Cliourke.
Louisville-Scott Stratton, Hugh Jennings,
J. Shimick, Thomas H. Cabill, W. J.
ceuhne, William B. Weaver, Harry L. Taylor,

V. D. Fitzgerald, St. Louis-V. J. Van Dyke, H. J. Burrell, Thomas F. McCarthy, Theodore Brittenstein, T. C. Nicholson, Frank Ginnis, William Moran.

SPEED RING.

Calif's Great Specit. New York, Nov. 12.—Robert Bonner was seen last evening by a reporter regarding the remarkable record on Tuesday of his 2-yearold Arion at Stockton, Cal., over a kiteshaped track, trotting a mile in 2:10%. Mr. Bonner looked as hale and hearty as he did ten years ago. He said he wished he could

ce the trotter go in two minutes before he Mr. Bonner's dispatch in reply to Mr. Stanford's was as follows.
To Hon. Leland Stanford, San Francisco: Two ten and three-quarters for a two-year-old is so far beyond anything I ever expected to see that it dumfounds me, and I can only add that I most heartly congratu-late you on your unparalleled and undreamt

New Orleans and southern points was re-ferred to a conference committee.

Advices from the west are to the effect of success in breeding and developing the trotting horse. ROBERT BONNER. that General Dodge, general manager of the Rio Grande Western road, admits that his Close at Bennings. road will at once commence building west from Ogden and not stop operations until it Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.-The fall races closed at Bennings today with a good has arrived at San Francisco. The route is attendance. The betting has been heavy and now surveyed to the Sierra mountains, but no route over the range has been decided the contests today were interesting.

First race, six furiongs: Busiced, 112, won; Ninone, 91, second; Fannie Lewis third. Time: 1:1715.

Second race, slx and one-half furlongs: Lithbert, 116, won; Umpire Kerly, 107, second; Lost Star third. Time: 1:2545.

Third race, five furlongs: Barthens, 107, won, Sunday, 124, second, Miss Williams, 1cs, third. Time: 1:05.

Fourth race, one mile: Larchmont, 111, won, Foxmead, 117, second, Bothwell third. Time: 1:466.

1340%. Fifth race, steeplechuse, regular course; Mogul. 152, won. Folly, 159, second, Dandy third. Time: 4:42.

Nashville Baces. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12 .- Track heavy; weather cloudy and cold; attendance poor. First race, selling, slx furlongs: Corrinne Buckingham won, Zeke Hardy second, Maud B third. Time: 1:22. Second race, soling; seven forlongs: Ithaca won, Climay second, Lady Biackburn third. Pine: 1:384. Third race, hand can, mile and a sixteenth: ledeng won, Ethel Gray second, Hydy third limer 1:55, Fourth race, purse \$.00, mile: Somerset von, Rival second, Patti Rosa third. Time:

1:494. Fifth race, selling, five furiongs: Haarra won. Ermest I second, Billy Smith third. Time: 1:464.

Gartield Results. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11.- Garfield results Chicago, Ill., Nov. II.— Garfield results:
First race, one mile: Sullross won, Gonorra
second, Speedwest third. Time: 1:50,
Second race, three-fourths of a mile: Miss
Patton won, Kismet second, Communication
third. Time: 1:28,
Third race, three-fourths of a mile. Grey
Goose won, Powers second, Dolly Nobies
third. Time: 1:27,
Fourth race, one mile. Netus won, Jennie 8
second, Neva C third. Time: 1:584,
Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile. Clarion
won, Konser second, Dock Wick third. Time:
1:273a.

Williams Buys Two Axtell Youngsters INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Nov. 12. - [Special Telegram to The Bug. 1-S. W. Williams today announces the purchase by him of the 2-yearold filly Can't Teil and the yearling colt Drexel, full sister and brother to Axtell. He refused to make the price known, but said it was larger than ever before paid for

Turf Congress. Curcago, Ill., Nov. 12 .- The Turf congress inished its business this morning and adourned to meet in St. Louis on the second Wednesday in November, 1892. Rollo Weils of St. Louis was elected president for the

ensuing year. Tips for Today. These horses have been tipped as likely winners for today.

GUTTENBERG. 1. Padre-Gonzales
2. Tormentor-Silisburg
3. Knapp-Tanmany Hall
4. Magstone-Saunterer
5. Miss Beile-Castaway II
6. Sparling-Manhaset

GLOUGESTER 1. Bravo-Macauley.
2. Noble Duke-Kelturao.
3. Lee S.-Ely.
4. Crispin - A.O. H.
5. Backwood-Foxbill.
6. General Gordon-Annapolis.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES. Some Disagreement Among the

Roads on the bublect. Cutcago, Ill., Nov. 12.-The plan promisng low passenger rates during the World's fair, and at the same time preventing their demoralization by scalpers, does not moet with universal favor. The scheme was to nake a round trip rate by adding 25 per cent o the present one way fare and make theone way rate to Chicago 25 per cent less than the regular tariff, with a return rate 10 per ent higher than the fare. Two strong nto the present one way rate and makes the business of the roads that much less profit-able. The second objection is that the round trip rate proposed is too high. For years it has been the custom to make a round trip rate of one fare for meetings of

esser importance and magnitude than the The federal grand jury today began its investigation of alleged diciations of the inter-state commerce law. Messrs. Fay, Briggs, Bowles and Bartiett, the missing clerks of Swift & Co. were present, but were not called upon to testify during the day. Summer Hosikins and E. B. Howard of the Wabash road were examined at considerable length, after which the jury adjourned until tomorrow. General Freight Agent Spriggs of the Nickel Plate will be given a hearing tomorrow and he was ordered to bring with him the books containing the accounts with Smith & Co.