PLEADING FOR THE WEST.

Omaha's Delegation Working Hard For the Convention.

FRESS COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION.

Hospitality That Means Something More Than Four Visitors in a Bed and Five Beds in a Room.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.

Omaha stands to the front tonight. There is every reason to believe that she is making a good impression in the effort to secure the convention. Her committee has been as hard at work today as was possible. The members have taken hold of everybody and everything that resembled influence upon the national committee, although there was little material upon which to work.

Their headquarters at the Arlington are the most prominent in the hotel. They are in the first parlors, being located on the ground floor and at the very threshold of the principal entrance. On the table are piled photographs of the leading buildings in the city printed matter and clears. The committee is well organized, with Postmaster Clarason as secretary. Every person that enters the Omaha headquarters is sounded, and if he knows anything of value or can do anything for the main idea, he is pumped and entisted. Ex Senator Saunders, Senators Paddock and Manderson, Colonel E. K. Valentine, W. E. Annin and various other Nebraskans, not regularly enrolled as the fighting committee, are at work like beavers. Every member o the committee is doing his duty, and each one stands with the other. Omaha has elicited the support of most of

the citizens here and visitors from the various states, not having candidates of their own, together with the local press. Her committee are conducting themselves in such a way as to win support and lose no friends. Omnha is recognized by everyone as accessible and her hospitality is becoming known. There is nothing half hearted in the way her claims are presented. "If the convention goes beyond Chicago, Omaha will get it," is the way nearly everybody puts the situation tonight. Tomorrow night it is probable that the Omaha committee will give a dinner to the famous Gridiron club composed of the leading newspaper cor-respondents here, when something more that

is good of her and what she represents will become known throughout the country. The local press is speaking well of Omaha. This merning's Post has an edi-torial on "Where Will the Convention Go," in which it says: If a national convention is helpful to the

In which it says:

If a national convention is helpful to the party in the section of the country where held, and that fact is appreciated by those whose duty it is to select the place of meeting for the next republican national convention, it would seem safe to predict that either Omaha. Minneapolis or Detroit will carry off the prize. To win the next election the republicans must carry the northwestern states, which, have since Harrison's election shown signs of political heart failure. Since the presidential election of 1888, Nebraska has elected a democratic governor. Since that time Iowa elected a democratic governor. Since that time Iowa elected a democratic governor and re-elected him by an increased majority, carrying with his last election the entire democratic state ticket. It would seem the part of wisdom for the republican managers to plant their next national convention somewhere in the heart of this political mile sickness district. If so doing will have the effect of checking the spread of the disease and recialming the political convalescents. A convention has never been held west of the Mississippi river. That section was once the republican stronghold. Kansas, Nebraska, lowar and Minnesota were wont to pile their majorities mountain high.

There need be no fear of the competing cities of the northwest teng unable to take care of the convention. Neither Minneapolis nor Omaha will leave a stone unturned to supply full and complete accommodations to the crowd the convention would bring together. These cities represent the enterprise, the push, the get-up-and-get-there spirit of the most enterprising section of the union. Their hospitality will be equal to the occasion, and it is a hospitality with heart in it—a hospitality that means something more than 100 per day, four in a bed and five beds in a room. Give the roaring, boundless, woolly west a chance to show what it can do.

Day of Social Festivities.

This has been a day of social festivities or the part of the various committees from citie eting for the location of the convention Scarcely more than a dozen members of th national committee are here in person or by proxy and no effort has been made by the representatives of any city to take a poll or count noses or by any process to arrive at any conclusion which way the convention is likely to go, as the committeemen residing i states having a local city in the contest have in every instance, announced in favor of local interests and those having no metropoli aspiring for the prize have almost every instance avoided mittal. It would be difficult to mittal. It would be difficult to give anything like an approximate rational or valuable forecast of the action of the com-Acting Chairman Clarkson and Fassett, Fessenden and one or two of the other leading members of the committee arrived tonight from New York where they have been conferring on the general policy for the coming year, and it is expected that morrow the proceedings of the committe for next week will begin to take shape to

There is in the city but one complete dele gation from an aspiring city-that of Omaha with its twenty-two committeemen. A few advance guards are on the ground from Muncapolis, Cincinnati and San Francisco. St. Louis, Chicago, Buf-falo, New York, Detroit and Philadelphia are without representation at this time, bu the wires announce that delegations from al unrepresented cities are enroute and will b here by Sunday morning. The contest that is going on is a very good natured one Every city is in earnest but is good humored Omaha is probably the only city that places her claims for the convention purely and most wholly upon political grounds. A the other cities advance either financial railroad, hall or hotel facilities of a superior character and claim the convention for that

Omaha's Political Claims.

Omaha says she wants the convention be cause it will do the republican party good in Nebraska. On every side of her and through out the commonwealth independent people and the alliance party have been running things with a high hand. The membership of these organizations have come almost whol from the republican ranks. The late elections have demonstrated that the republicans are claiming their own and refilling the reput lican phalanx so that with the fostering and renewed energy the convention would give the locality in which it is held, Nebraska, outh Dakota and Kansas besides som of the Nepraska's neighborhood immediately to the west would be rehabilitated in a repub-lican sense. Nebraska people are making a very strong fight and they feet tonight that they have good ground for believing they will win. Cincinnati hopes to secure the convention as the result of a deadlock be tween the sections, while some of the Chicago people are confident that the active candi dates will wear away their strength and after all the committee will go back to their first love and locate in the greatest of the conven-

tion cities, as they put it. There is no effort made to conceal the There is no clore made to conceal the feeling in many quarters that, after all, Chicago is playing "'possum' and at the critical moment will rise up and try to gobble the prize. There is one significant fact in connection with the work being done to secure the convention—there has not been a single federal officeholder on the scene of action. It is stated that when the national committee assembles there will not be a member of that body or a proxy present who holds a federal office, and that there will not se a single federal officeholder among the active workers from the various cities seeking to secure the convention. Heretofore the federal officeholders have been most the federal officeholders have been most they possess indisputable evidence that it premiscuous in these gatherings. President will require 3,200 cars to relieve the declarrison has determined to maintain a strict mands now being made.

neutrality in this contest, and it is understood that for that reason the efficienclers have kept away, as their presence here might be misconstrued and it might be claimed that their work was in the interest of the president, who desired to get the con-vention for this or that city.

Omaha's Postmaster Justified.

Postmaster Clarkson and Senator Mander-son called at the Postoffice department today in the interest of the former's ap-pointees. A full verbal explanation was pointees. A full verbal explanation made of the appointments and the Postoffice made of the appointments are more than ever department officials are now more than ever before, if possible, of the opinion that the Omaha postmaster was not only justified in what he did in the way of appointments but that he would have been dereliet of duty had he taken any other course. The Postoffice department has stood up for Mr. Clarkson up to this time and now it will defend Clarkson up to this time and now it will defend him in every particular. It is now a question with the Civil Service commission. The de-partment officials say Mr. Clarkson acted in an emergency and that he did what was best for the patrons of the office. He will finally be justified even by the Civil Service commission. There has un-questionably been some super-serviceable official services with the local civil service. officiousness with the local civil service board—somebody jealous of his little prerog-atives. The inspector sent to Omaha by the Postoffice department to investigate the cir-cumstances surrounding the appointments in uestion has reported, fully justifying Post-

master Clarkson's course.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, Assistant Postmaster General Whitfield, Sugerintendent of Free Delivery Pollock and several other department officials have said to THE BEE correspondent in discussing the controversy in question, "Postmaster Clarkson is one of the best postmasters in the entire service. There is none better, and he would not have gone wrong in a matter of this kind," The Postoffice department is solid for Postmaster Clarkson anyway.

Western Crop Situation.

From the monthly crop report bulletin just issued at the Department of Agriculture the following is taken of special interest to THE

BEE readers: Nebraska—Quite a percentage of new corn has been fed and cribbed. The whole grow-ing season was campant and protracted to an unusually late date. When the ripening sea-son set in the weather was not favorable, and like the plant growth, ripening was too rapid and imperfect, and as a natural result the actual value anticipated is not realized, not-withstanding which we still have a corn crop better in total results than ever before pro-ucedin this state. Reports generally as to Irish potatoes are of the best, both as to quantity and quality, and ndicate a crop much larger than was antici-

pated. Hay is reported exceptionally favorable, both as to yield per acre and quality. Apples are gathered and results are better than growers expected. There is a large demand for this fruit and prices are ranging from 50 to 60 cents per bushel for hand-picked vinter varieties. Iowa-The corn crop is being gathered in

lowa—The corn crop is being gathered in good condition. A small percentage of the corn is loose on the cob and light, but all is thoroughly dry and will keep. The potato crop is very large and of excellent quality. Sweet potatoes are also above the normal. The high temperature and dry weather of September was very favorable to the ripening of buckwheat and sorghum. The percentage of sucrose in this sorghum. The percentage of sucrose in this year's sorghum crop ranges high. The fruit crop is a very gratifying one. October has been a very favorable month and all crops will be streel in good condition. W. H. Hooper & Sons of Muscatines, extensive growers of sweet potatoes, write to the sta-tistical agent of this department for that state relative to the sweet potato crop of Muscatine county as follows: "The yield of sweet potatoes for Muscatine county might be safely estimated at 130 bushels per acro— 110 bushels for table uses and twenty bushels for seed. Their quality, both in appearance and flavor, is the finest we have had in

uarters to three bushels."
South Dagota—The yield of corn is not

neeting expectations. The frosts of August 22 and 23 Filled the blades in nearly every county, but the ears—then in the milk—were

apparently uninjured and it was expected

that they would fully mature. Harvesting shows, however, that the grain which was

not glazed or beginning to harden did not mature and the result is the crop is very dis-

appointing in both quantity and qual-ity. The entire crop will be needed for home consumption. Potatoes are a satis-

factory crop in every respect. A large per-

centage of the hay is made from wild or prairie grass. In the southern counties time-

thy and clover are raised to some extent and

further north millet is sown. The yield per

acre of native grass is not as heavy as that of

the cultivated varieties, yet the feeding value is nearly equal to that of millet. The

millet crop was less this year than usual. The

entire hay crop was secured in good order,

Miscellaneous.

A report was circulated this morning that

Secretary Foster was seriously ill, and im-mediately many inquiries were made for him

at the Treasury department and at his resi-dence. It was learned that he was simply suffering from a cold contracted in New

York and the report grew out of the fact that

he had refused to attend a luncheon yester day on account of a little indisposition. The

secretary has retired to his private residence and will deny himself to callers during th

emainder of this week, or while he works

pon his annual report, Postmaster General Wanamaker is also

doseted at his residence and working upon its annual report. It is expected that all the infinished reports of the cabinet officers will

e completed next week, and the president ill have his message to congress in type. Assistant Secretary Chandler today af-

rmed the decision of the commissioner of he general land office in the application to ontest in the case of S. M. Heitt vs. Levi

Dunbar, from the McCook land district. The commissioner denied the application of Helt

also confirmed the decision of the commis-sioner in the case of Russell Parmice as neir-at-law of David Parmice, deceased, ex

arte application to make homestead entry n Nebraska. The assistant secretary held

hat the rejection of the heir as applicant to

ontest was right, as the preference right of ontest is a personal one, and does not descend

from the heir at the death of the successfu contestant. P. S. H.

NO CARS FOR THEIR GRAIN.

Iowa and South Dakota Farmers

Crying for Relief.

Bunningron, Ia., Nov. 20 .- | Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. |-"Although millions of

bushels of grain bave been taken away from

Chicago eastward, we don't seem to feel any

on the let up of blockade out here," said a

raitroad official today. "The roads are ex-

erting themselves to clear the grain, but it

pours in unceasingly and as fast as removed

by eastern lines we enoke Chicago up. Today

by easternlines we choke Chicago up. Today 500 cars of grain crossed the Mississippi for Chicago from lowa points, and the officials are advising farmers to store their grain as a possible solution to the situation. They will have to crib their corn for awhile at least, as the moving of it will be out of the question. We could use to great advantage just now 5,000 more cars and 100 nore engines."

Shoux Crit, Ia. Nov. 20.—[Special Telegram to Fue Bris.—The car famine in this section is becoing severe. On the lines of

section is become severe. On the lines of the Colongo, Milwausee & St. Paul alone there were today seventy-five car leads of live stock wating to be shipped to this point

for which there were no cars.

Sincx Falis, S. D., Nov. 20.—(Special Telegram to Tun Ben.)—This evening the South Dakota railroad commission started for Chicago to secure relief from the tre-

mendous blockade which exists in the ship-ment of grain. Two hundred complaints from as many towns report no cars, and grain buyers have stopped purchasing. The commission denies emphatically the state-

ment of Roswell Miller, president of the

contestant.

contest Dunbar's homestead entry.

teen yearly, according to the proportion of small or large caliber. After detailing the work under way, and years, and in the general market stands equal to the best. Muscatine county is the greatest sweet potato producreferring at length to some annoying compliing county in the state, most of the crop being raised on the famous Muscatine island. cations, the consideration of the topic is con ciuded: It is estimated that the present yield will equal 250 car loads, each car containing 150 barrels and each barrel from two and three-

The point has now been reached when, by the continuance of the present rate of appropriations for coast defenses, which have been moderate, the work can be carried on systematically and judiciously. To stop or check the work how would be to lose much that has been done; to continue will be both safety and economy. Each year some part of it can be completed so as to become available, and thereafter every gun mounted will add to its efficiency. The Board of Ordnance and Fortification in its reports says:

"Four years' continuance of similar legislation and activity and it can no longer be said that the United States is defenseless against foreign powers." The point has now been reached when, b

AMERICA'S STANDING ARMY.

Proctor Addressed President Harrison

PREPARATIONS FOR COAST DEFENCES.

Seaboard Fortifications and Arma-

ments-Deserters and Enlistments

-Indians, Post Traders and

Apprentices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20 .- Today the

report of Hon. Redfield Proctor, secretary of

war, was laid before President Harrison.

In the document Secretary Proctor discusses

in an incisive manner some of the interesting

problems presented concerning the govern-

ment's land forces and the other matters of

internecine economy that come within his

jurisdiction. At the very outset the subject

of coast defense is considered. In an intro-

ductory paragraph the report says:

ductory paragraph the report says:

In the line of coast defense, sites for fortifications have been pricured, and engineering work has been begun on batteries for mortars and emplacements for guns, at New York, Boston, San Francisco, Hampton Roads and Washington. The north wing and center section of the gun factory at Watervillet has been competed and is nearly equipped. A south wing, doubling the capacity, is now being constructed. Provision has aiready been made for the manufacture by the government of ninety-eight breech-loading steel rifled guns of high power, and 100 more have been contracted for with private manufacturers. A supply of submarine mines and seventy-three twelve-lich mortars are also under construction.

Further along the secretary recurs to the

Guns for the new sea coast fortifications

under contract with the Bethiehem company

are twenty-five eight-inch, fifty ten-inch and twenty-live twelve-inch. This contract, and

the output of the gun factory at Watervliet from forgings already under contract, pro-vides for the manufacture of 198 breech-

loading steel rifle guns of high power, sixty-two of eight-inch caliber, eighty-six of ten-

inch and fifty of twelve-inch. Four have been finished, two eight-inch, one ten-inch and one twelve-inch; twenty-four more will

be finished in 1892, thirty-four in 1893, forty in 1894, when the machinery at the gun fac-

tory will be nearly complete. Thereafter there can be manufactured about forty-five per year, and the deliveries from the Bethle-

opic and says:

About the "Regular Army."

Dismissing magazine small arms with a paragraph, the report considers the subject of desertion. It is shown that during the three years last passed the percentage of de sertions has been steadily diminishing. ng the twenty-four and one-half years from January 1, 1857, to June 30, 1891, the total number of desertions from the service was 88,475, or an annual average of nearly 14.5 per cent of the enlisted strength.

per cent of the enisted strength.

For the year ending June 30, 1889, the rate was 11.5 per cent: for the year ending June 30, 1880, 5 per cent: for the year ending June 30, 1880, 5 per cent: for the year ending June 30, 1880, 5 per cent. During the twelve months ending October 31, 1881, the rate was only 5.7 per cent. The diminution is still going on, and the percentage is being reduced month by month. Great as the reduction has been, however, there is no good reason why desertions should not be reduced to 3, or even 2, per cent. Probably they can not be reduced below 2 per cent. This much will have to be charged to the perversity of human nature and the ineradicable restlessness of the American people.

people.

An effort has been made to improve the haracter of the recruits of the army by excluding, as far as practicable, men of quescionable habits or reputations. Applicants or enristment are not accepted unless they produce satisfactory evidence of good character.

Continuing on this subject, the secretary refers to the reduction of the maximum age for enlistment from 35 to 30, and suggests it would be desirable to reduce the limit still further, and to allow no re-enlistment unless in exceptional cases. He makes the suggestion because he holds the training of an army term will fit a young man to become a better citizen than if ne never nad it. But, ne contends, the age limit cannot be reduced much further unless some inducement to a good class of young men be held out. This should be done by increasing the pay of noncommissioned officers and giving them better opportunities to compete by examination for mmissions.

I would renew the surgestion of my last re not be statute, making the recommendation of the statute, making the recommendation of the company communder a condition presedent to promotion from the ranks to a lieutenancy, be renealed. Every soldier should be permitted to appear before preliminary boards and be given an opportunity to estab-lish his ciaim to consideration. This pretimi-nary examination should be very critical regarding antecedents, and take a wide scope regarding antecedents, and take a wide scope with reference to the personal and moral character of the candidates. Under this more liberal provision I believe that more men would qualify than could be commissioned. The most meritorious could be selected upon the final examinations. It would be well if there were some provision by which others, who establish a high degree of proficiency but fail to seeme commissions. Biftht be permitted to seeme from the service with some houseast. retire from the service with some honorary

He favors the three pattalion organization for the infantry, and suggests a radical change in the present cumbersome system of paying the army. He thinks the money can be sent as safely as it now is, and at much less expense by check or draft, to the small

Indians as Soldiers

Referring to the enlistment of Indians as soldiers, under the general order of last March, the secretary expresses himself as extremely well satisfied with the result of the experiment. The object was, he says o give employment in useful and legiti bannets to a considerable number of In It was not deemed advisable to urge the Indians into service hastily. Three cav been recruited to their full comple ment, and seven others partially. He com-pliments the indians highly on the ready manner in which they assume the duties of soldiers, and the proficiency they have attained in their new calling.

For example, troop L of the First cavalry, recruited from the row tribe, though none of its members had had more than five months service, furnished as early as September 14 ably Sunday.

last its full quota of non-commissioned officers. Trumpeters, and privates for guard, fatigue and other post duties; and on a recent two weeks' practice march of the command to which it belongs demonstrated its canacity for the performance of the various duties if the expedition. The colonel of the First cavalry recognizes that the men of this troop possess in a high degree the characteristics and traits essential in light cavalry, and considers them a valuable acquisition to his regiment. Satisfactory reports have also been received of the progress of the Indian Infantry companies. Interesting Theme on Which Secretary

ry companies. Nothing unfavorable has been brought to Nothing unfavorable has been brought to the attention of the department regarding the utility as military organizations of the Indian companies of either arm, but so far there is every reason to believe that much more than was expected of the experiment will be realized. They are treated in all respects like other soldiers, and the same duties are required of them. They are dressed the same, fed the same manner, and in every respect they strive earnestly to equal, and, if possible, outdo their white comrades. All commands are given in English, and though few of them understand the language they learn the sound of their orders quickly and make rapid progress in drill.

Secretary Proctor expresses the belief that

Secretary Proctor expresses the belief that after a few months' training the Indians now enlisted will be fit for any arm of the service, and, properly managed, will furnish a valuable addition to the military strength of the nation.

It is not only an important step [says the secretary] toward their civilization, self-support and control, but is the cheapest and best insurance against further Indian troubles. While I believe they will prove trustworthy in any service, even against their own people, they will, at least be sureties in some measure for their respective tribes.

Some Minor Matters.

Twenty-eight army posts, about one-fourth of the entire number Jane 1, 1889, have been abandoned since that date. Ten or tweive more can be abandoned as soon as suitable shelter for the troops is provided at more central points. The troops should be assembled by regiments, or at least battalions in well-built posts at strategic and convenient points as rapidly as it can be done consistently with adequate protection against possible Indian depredations. Even for this purpose it has been found by experience that troops stationed at convenient railroad centers are more available than those at posts nearer the scene of at convenient railroad centers are more available than those at posts mearer the scene of trouble but not on the railway. Besides the economy of transportation, supplies, etc., a much greater percentage of men is available for service from a large post than from a small one. Fewer are employed outside of their legitimate military duty, and the discipline and drill of the command is improved.

"Contract" surgeons have been reduced in author from four outside to the command of the command is supposed.

number from forty-eight to twenty-one, and post traders from eighty-five to twenty-two. Speaking of the post trader system the secrespeaking of the post trader system the sector tary says: "It was a pernicious system and necessity was the only excuse for its existence at any time. It has outlived whatever usefulness it may have had, and its longer continuance is not for the interest of the

The formation of an "apprentice battalion," to be composed of boys from 16 to 18 years of age, is suggested. It is proposed that this organization be composed of boys appointed. ne from each congressional district, and that they be given an education that will fit them for either civil or military life. Speaking of the present method of allotment of the annual appropriation of \$400,000 for the sup-

Further along the secretary recurs to the topic and says:

This policy necessarily contemplates a system of land defenses as its most important feature. We have some 4,000 miles of sea coast, exclusive of Alaska. No great naval power has more than a few hundred miles of coast to defend, and yet even they protect their harbors with heavy fortifications and high power guns. The cost of land defense has not increased as rapidly as the cost of the means of attacking them. They are not only the cheapest to build, but once built the cost of maintaining them can be reduced to the minimum. Neither are they an experiment, nor can they become useless, but they may be built with a view to further strengthening if required, and capable of mounting larger guns if necessary.

Two appropriations of \$300,000 each for the purchase of sites for fortification and sea coast defenses were made by the last concress. Over one-half of the entre appropriation has been allotted and about \$350,000 expended. The Dalance of the appropriation will probably be expended during the next five months, but it will not be sufficient to pay the awards of juries in cases now pending. I recommend that an appropriation of \$300,00 expended. It is plained of the inportant sites are secured. It will require this amount for several years to pay for sites as rapidly as they will be needed for use, and it is economy to acquire them as quickly as possible after their location has been determined upon.

Guns for the new sea coast fortifications port of the militia, the report says:

There is no inducement for the maintenance of a greater number of militia than is actually required by the law, but rather the reverse if economy be consulted. The allotment as now made is not based upon what the states do in return for the appropriation, but what they ought to do. It would be better to help those who help themselves. If the appropriation, or even one-half of it, was distributed upon the basis of the effective force of the National guard maintained by the several states it would better accomplish its purpose of encouraging that association. port of the militia, the report says:

Money Matters. The following memoranda of expenditures and estimates are attached to the report: Expenditures for fiscal year, ending June

Salaries and contingent expenses, \$ 2,150,646.53
Support of the army and military
academy.
Public works, including river and
harbor improvements.

16,061,478.96
Miscellaneous objects.

7,894,422.46 hem 100-gun contract will be eight to four-

\$31,450,764.68 Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1822. Salaries and contingent expenses . \$ 2.022,833.00 Support of the army and multary academy Public works, including river and harbor improvements. 8,611,614.22 Miscellaneous objects. 3,609,553.95

Total.... Estimates for the fiscal year ending June Salaries and contingent expenses . \$ 2,086,178,00

 Support of the army and military academy
 26,299,170.77

 Public works
 13,298,385,00

 Miscellaneous objects
 4.381,861,60
 Total \$45,975,603.37

His Valedictory. In concluding his report Secretary Proctor

I would refer you to the report of the

I would refer you to the report of the major-general commanding the army for further information concerning the army for further information concerning the army, and for its operations during the year; to the reports of the several bureaus and divisions of the department, for further details of its administration, and to the Board of Visitors and of the superintendent, concerning the military academy. They all contain valuable suggestions, fully and clearly presented.

I have not attempted to make any recapitulation of or merely formal reference to them. It has seemed better that I should simply discuss those matters with respect to which some particular duty is charged upon me, or which seemed to be of the most general interest to the army or the department as a whole. I would call your special attention to the full account. In the report of General Schoffeld, of the operations of the army last winter during the trouble with the Sionx Indians. This campalin, which was made in midwinter in a severe climate, was conducted in a manner deserving commendation.

The character and attainments of the older officers of the army, who made their records during the great war, is too well understood to require any mention; but I wish to pay a well deserved tribute to the younger officers, who have not had the great war observants of the great war observanties of their seniors. Nothing in my pay a well deserved tribute to the younger officers, who have not had the great war opportunities of their soniors. Nothing in my connection with the army has gratified me so much as the general high character and professional attainments of the younger officers of the army, who have made the most of their opportunities under the conditions of comparative peace. It is upon them that we must depend in the future, and they can be implicitly relied upon to be equal to the requirements of any emergency.

As I am about to retire from this department, I desire to acknowledge the carnest and

As I am about to retire from this department. I desire to acknowledge the carnest and loyal co-operation which I have at all times received in its administration from all of its officers and officials, and the encouragement and support which I have ever had from you.

RESPIEED PROCESS.

Secretary of War.

WEATHER FORECAST. OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU,

A severe storm is central north of Mon-

tans. Its influence is felt over all the northwest and interior of the country. It has raised the temperature in the upper Missourt valley, so that it was warmer in Montana than in Nebraska last evening. It has caused a general rain over lowa, Missouri and Illinois. Fair weather prevails in the Rocky mountain regions: The storm will probably increase in severity as its center moves to the eastward north of us. Generally soft, mild weather prevails and the spect of a spell of wet weather mentioned vesterday's paper will be realized,

For Omaha and vicinity-Slightly warmer ondy weather with rain today. Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—For Iowa Threatening weather and rain; warmer; south winds; except stationary temperature in extreme southeast portions; rain probably

For Missouri—Threatening weather and ain; winds generally from the south; nearly tationary temperature; rains probable Sun-For Kansas-Rains in eastern portion

snow Saturday in western portion; variable white; colder, except stationary temperature n extreme eastern portions; probably generor Colorado-Fair; stationary.

For Nebraska-Warmer; south winds; budiness and rain or snow Saturday; colder with local snows Sunday. For North and South Dakota-Warmer; outh winds Saturday, shifting to colder northwesterly during the evening: increasing cloudiness; rain or snow Saturday, prob-

WORKING FOR THE CONVENTION

Omaha's Delegation at Washington and Ready for the Fray.

OTHER DELEGATIONS ON THE GROUND.

Rumors of Combinations and Schemes -John M. Thurston Will Talk for Omaha-Committeemen Arriving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20 .- The Minneapolis delegation did not waste any time in getting down to bard work. A few hours after they arrived a meeting of the delegation was called for the purpose of discussing the work before them, and deciding upon an active plan of campaign.

Before adjourning the delegation adopted the following resolution, which Mr. Robert G. Evans, the member of the national committee from Minnesota, was requested to place before that body:

place before that body:

Resolved. That in the judgment of this committe public, and especially party, policy demands that the next republican convention be held in the Mississippi valley and the northwest, and that we, the representatives of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the region tributary thereto, earnestly represent to the national committee that whatever else be the outcome of the present session of the committee, the importance of holding the ensuing convention in this great and growing empire of the west should not be lost sight of or disregarded.

regarded After the adjournment of the meeting the Minneapolis executive committee having in charge the details of the work in hand was strengthened by the addition of five members from St. Paul.

Plans of Other Cities.

The headquarters of the Pacific coast dele gation were also opened during the day. Mr? Edward Curtis of San Francisco is in charge. During the day Hon. M. H. De Young, the California member of the national committee, Mr. A. C. Booth, A. C. Alexander and John C. Quinn came in The California delegates will also have the

assistance of Senator Felton and Representa tive McKenna.
Those interested in having Cincinnat chosen as the place for the convention have secured a room on the ground floor of the hotel. The delegation to assist the workers

already here is expected tomorrow.

New York city will be represented tomorrow by a delegation upwards of 100 strong.

John W. Vrooman of New York, W. T. H.

Hughes and Hon, Warner Miller came in tonight. On Monday \$50,000 will have been raised to defray the expenses of the convention, it secured to New York. The New York com-

nittee will get to Washington Monday. Committeemen in Washington.

Hon. J. S. Ciarkson of lowa, accompanied by his wife and C. A. Hobart, member o the national committee from New Jersey, reached the city tonight on the limited ex press from New York. Mr. J. H. Manley o Maine also arrived here tonight. The fol lowing members of the committee are now here: Powell Clayton of Arkansas, M H. De here: Powell Clayton of Arkansas, M. H. De Young of California, Colonel P. H. Carson District of Columbia; Mr. John K. Russell, Florida; P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana; Robert C. Evans of Minneapolis; James Hill of Mississippi; T. H. Carter of Montana, as proxy for C. S. Warren; Senator Paddock, who holds a blank proxy for William Robinson of Nebraska; H. A. Hobart of New Jersey; W. P. Canday of North Carolina; Charles McCoy of South Dakota, who holds a proxy for Governor Mellette; J. Brady of Virginia, and J. S. Clarkson of Iowa.

It will require forty-five votes in the committee to decide the location of the conven-

mittee to decide the location of the convenention and the work of the various delega tions will commence in earnest tomorrow.

Rumors of Combinations.

The Post tomorrow will say that there is some talk of a combination of the western cities against New York, and it was stated such a combination could be made successsul. M. H. De Young received a telegram today asking him if San Francisco would throw its influence to New York if the Golden Gate city could not win. reply was made. In the opinion of the delegates here it is too early to make any combination, even if it should be decided advis-able to do so. The air was full of rumors, political and otherwise, that were interesting if not always true. Most of the delegation were surprised to find when they reaches here a good deal of talk about the effect of the location of the convention upon the president's chances for a renomination. They professed not to have taken this matter into consideration, but they certainly heard enough of it today to give them food for thought. Indeed, one prominent gentleman, who took occasion to call upon the president to learn, if possible, whether he had any preference, left the white house convinced that the administration will helf aloof from the contest. The result of his visit spread through the Arlington lobby and gave equal joy to all delegations.

Thurston Will Plead for Omaha. The Omaha delegation held a conference lasting over four hours today at the residence of Senator Manderson to decide who should represent Committeeman Robinson of Neraska on the national committee. It was inally agreed that the blank proxy held by Senator Paddock should be awarded by a ballot, and no less than twenty ballots were taken before a majority was recorded. After a vigorous contest, Mr. John M. Tburston. who is in New York, was selected. He will be in Washington tomorrow.

Pulling for Minneapolis. CHICAGO, III., Nov. 20.-Governor W. R.

Merriam of Minnesota is at the Grand Pacific hotel en route to Washington to assist the Minneapolis delegation in securing the next republican national convention. He said:

"The republican party in the northwest needs very badly some great assistance in saving it from the maw of the alliance democratic fusion. A big convention in Minneapol's would do much toward saving the republican vote. Should the democrats and alliance fuse, so as to give the alliance the governorship and the electoral vote, the republicans would no longer be in it. peat, that unless some big move be mad Minnesota will be lost to the republicans, calamity which we can ill afford to bear, now that Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska are lost I am not going to be a candidate again, but will look after the interests of the party just

CHANGED THEIR POLICY

English Conservatives Experiencing a New Light-News Notes.

ppyright 1891 by t. e.New York Associated Press. London, Nov. 20. - The liberal leaders have decided to incorporate in the platform approved at the Newcastle conference an English tenants' rights bill. This decision is one of the most important steps that the responsible chiefs of the party have ever taken. The question of ameliorating the position of British farmers by giving them greater security for their capital and freedom from harrassing covenants imposed by landlords has long been recognized as ripening toward liberal legislation. The magnitude of the liberal victory in South Moulton, and the conviction that the capture of the rural vote by the liberals will lead them to overwheiming suc-cess in the general elections, have lifted the measure in favor of tenant farmers into the front of liberal proposais. This resolution on the part of the fiberals has been hastened by the movement of the conservatives in the same direction. The history of the con-servative party presents no change hore surprising or more sudden than which has occurred on the English pand question under a dread of what world happen to the landiords' inter-

ests through an uprish of laborers and farmers to the liberal condition was the subject of the specimeeting of influential a carlton club on Wedne lit has since lisbury, that if English land legislation wede everything clse at the next sessic of parliament, and a measure be presented acceptable to the agricultural interest, triumph, instead of disaster, will be the result of the government's appeal to the country.

The British government will send a delegate to the international conference on emigration, which opens in Paris on Wednesday next. Major Fred Brackett, special foreign agent of the United States, will attend the conference under orders from the Treasury

conference under orders from the Tronsury department at Washington. Secretary Fos-ter's instructions to Major Brackett in defin-ing the position of the American govern-ment state that the government and the people of the United States are not averse to the immigration of meritorious self-sustaining persons. He suggests some method of effective inspection of emigrants, and that any proper measure for preventing the immigration of undestrable classes will receive the

hearty co-operation of the United States.

The attorney general in opening the session of the Society of Arts appealed to manufacturers in their own interests to be fully represented at the Chicago fair. Both British trade and British prestige would suf-fer unless the display of British goods rivalled anything shown at the fair. The prince of Wales passes many hours at the bedside of his son, Prince George, who is ill with typhoid fever. The fact that Prince George has gained the thirteeuth day f his illness without suffering delirium is much in favor of his rapid recovery.

Queen Victoria will go to Florence in
March. From there she will go to visit ex-

Empress Frederick at Kronsberg, Afterward she will be a guest of Emperor William at Coblentz.

BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION.

Rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul Making Much Noise and Little Progress.

[Congrighted 1891 tomaines Gordon Bennitt.] VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex., Nov. 20,- By Mexican Caple to the New York Herald - Special to THE BEE, |-The insurgent committee at Porto Alegre, the capital of RioGrande do Sul, Brazil, has sent circulars to all the garrison commanders and intendentes throughout Brazil, in the name of the provisional junta, asking each of the parties addressed to join the movement against Dictator da Fonseca.

The squadron in the Upper Uruguay river s said to have gone over to the insurgents. General Asserio, who was chosen chief of the military forces of the junta, is now reported to have declared that he will not side with any party, as his only aim is to defend the constitution and overthrow the dictator. Dr. Assiz Bruzil is said to be on his way to Montevideo, to ask the government of Uruguay to recognize the insurgents. The rebels are reported to be receiving large numbers of rifles, swords and pistols.

Likened Unto Anarchy.

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Exchange Telegraph company has received further advices from Rio Janeiro this afternoon. According to these the condition of affairs throughout Brazil is rapidly growing more critical. Everywhere discontent and dissatisfaction with the present regime are becoming more pronounced. Instead of tranquility and acquiescence in Fonseca's assumption of die tatorial power there are vigorous opposition and increasing agitation. In general terms, the political condition is described as closely bordering on anarchy.

In spite of the efforts of the government to

reduce Rio Grande do Svi to obedience by force of arms or to win its allegiance by oucessions, it is now generally admitted at Rio Janeiro that the state will adhere to its attitude of opposition to the dictator. It is believed that the state will be strong enough to maintain its independence, as reports from there show that the provisional junta is well supplied with funds and is daily in creasing the effective strength of its army. The Exchange Telegraph company's dis parch further declares that Fonseca's death is probable at any moment. Though it is known that Fonseca is ill, this statement i not supposed to refer to death by natural causes. It is taken to mean that there is extreme danger from assassination or a sudden and powerful uprising, incensed by the oppo sition, who will overthrow the present re gime and make away with its head.

Fate of Fiatists.

(Copyright d 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.) VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 20.- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-Procurator Fiscal yesterday filed suits against Senator Jose Ereina, lately a member of the Baimaceda congress, for the sum of \$15,000,-000, the amount of notes issued by that body and which have since been declared illegal by the government of Chili. Similar suits have been entered against all the members of Balmaceda's congress.

The new government has granted conessions to John Pender, the telegraph man, to construct a line from Valparaiso and San trago to the Chirlan frontier, there to connect with the projected new transandean wire from Buenos Avres. The work is to be completed in two years.

Short of Arms.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 20.-All advices received here from the disturbed Brazilian state, Rio Grande do Sul, tell of the difficulty the insurgent leaders experience in securing ufficient arms to supply the 50,000 men mo

A dispatch received here announces that General Osorto, who commands the insurgent forces in Rio Grande do Sul, has issued a manifesto in which he threatens to march o Rio Janeiro.

Englishmen Instigated Chili's War. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20, - An officer of the San Francisco said as far as he could learn the war in Chili-was instigated and in a meas are maintained by an English syndicate of capongaged in nitrate and other business in that country.

WORSE THAN INDIANS.

Tales from Chili by an Officer of the San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20 .- An officer of the cruiser San Francisco, speaking of the scenes occurring after the last Chiliau battle -Placillo-where Generals Barbosa and Alcerrega of the Balmaceda forces were killed, said:

"The bodies of the two dead generals were allowed to lie, uncared for, where they fell for nearly a week. Finally, after the revelry in Valparsiso had partially subsided, the bodies of the two dead generals were picked up, placed on a rude four wheeled carry-all, and dragged through the streets of Valparaiso, being spit upon and stoned by the in furiated mob. It was a terrible sight to see the two bodies, stiff in death, the arm of one of them stretched out almost upright, being treated in such a nideously uncivilized man

.cr. "Chillan hatred toward the American men was manifested in the streets of Val-paralso whenever the men went ashore. The Bultimore's men were not the only ones at-tacked, for one of the San Francisco's men, a young man named Monaban, was stabled in the back, and suffered from the effects of the woung for weeks. This was in a place near the dock, which the American scamen rendezvous. When the Chilian fleet came is proprietor of the house was afraid to a the American sallors to enter his place. When the Chillian fleet came in the of the men did so, however, and after some little trouble be and his two companions, who remained outside, had to leave, and in the rush Monahan was stabbed in the back," of the fastest overland trains.

PREMIER DE GIERS IN PARIS,

Haunted by Reporters to Whom He Shows an Unusual Affability.

HIS VISIT IS A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Parisians Lidn't Receive Just What They Expected-No Alliance Signed-An Official Dinner at the Presidential Mansion.

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gord in Rennett.1 Pauts, Nov. 20. - New York Harald Cable Special to Tan Ben |- Since last night the Parisian reporters have been dogging a grey whiskered, elderly and rather haughty looking gentleman of 60, who hides his real reserve beneath a show of affability. This gentleman, who wears an ugly felt hat, and who reached Paris from Stuttgart yesterday by the Orient express, is M. de Giers, the Russian minister. The reporters have got nothing for their pains; nor have the politicians been much more fortunate. The fact is, M. de Giers has not come here to talk, but to attend to business. He spent this morning at the Russian embassy. This afternoon he called on M. Carnot, the president of the republic, M. do Freycinet, the French promier, and M. Ribot, the French minister

of foreign uffairs. There is reason to believe that M. Carnot received him coldly. M. de Freyeinet, as usual, was more sociable, while M. Ribot was reserved.

What the Minister Said.

I have excellent authority for assuring you hat in speaking to the president M. de Giers paid a high compliment to the French navy. In his interview with the two ministers he seems to have confined himself to discussing the atrocities committed in Bulgaria, and hinting at the possibility of a Franco-Russian treaty of commerce. I have also reason to believe that certain plans for the reform of the Russian finances, which would facilitate future leans, were also talked of.

But, contrary to the general belief, it is not true that a France-Russian alliance will be signed tomorrow. M. de Giers will not take that ali-important document to Berlin with him when he leaves Paris. Perhaps it would have meant too much-or too little.

and perhaps, too, it was needless. This evening M. de Giers dined privately with President Carnot at the Elysee. A few privileged guests were invited to meet the exar's envoy, among them the baron von Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador to Paris; the comte de Montebello, the coming ambassador to St. Petersburg; M. de la Boulaye, the ex-ambassador, and the minis-

ters of foreign affairs, war and marine. Display in Dress.

While Russia maintains her reserved attitude, France is doing her utmost to spread the impression that an alliance has been concluded.

It was M. de Giers' origininal intention to don a very showy uniform at the dinner, but on hearing that M. Carnot affected ordinary evening cress, like all who are attached to the Elysee, he abandoned the idea and drove off to the presidential palace in a swallow tail, wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. M. Carnot wore the grand cross of the Russian order of St. Andrew, with which he was lately invested by the czar The ministers were Russian decorations.

DINNERED WITH CARNOT.

M. de Giers Officially Eats at the French President's Board.

[Copyrigh ed 1891 by James Gordon Bennett,] Paris, Nov. 20.- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-General Saussier, Admiral Gervais and son and M. do Giers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, dined today with President Carnot. M. de Giers sat on the right side of Mme, Carnot and on her left was the baron von Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassator. The

following is the menu: Potage Tortue, Bouchee aux Hultres. Truites, Sauce Crevettes, Fillet de bouef, Rossint. Saimis de Sarcell Salmis de Sarcellis. Cotelettes Chevrent's,
Marrons, Pomard Russe,
Sorbets, Truffes, Chanfroid
Callie, Asporzes, Graces,
Dessert,

The conversation was as hvoly as it was possible for an official dinner. After dinner M. de Giers had a long interview with President Carnot in the smaller drawing room,

where they were left quite to themselves. M. de Giers leaves on Sunday for Bertin where he will be received on Tuesday by Emperor William, and will dine at the palace. On Thursday a grand official banquet will be given in his honor, at which Count von Caprivi, the chancellor, will be present. This last bit of news had a bad effect in Paris.

Bad news comes from the coal pits at Pas de Calais. The number of the striking mirers has been increased, and this morning they attacked a train, which they stoned, Grave fears are entertained concerning JACQUES ST. CERE. Landery.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Finland Trying to Suppress the Salvation Army.

ST PETERSBURG, Nov. 20 .- The authorities of Helsiforst, the capital of Finland, are taxing stringent measures to suppress the Salvaion army. Orders have been issued that all publications in the interests of the army be suppressed and the newspapers have warned to make no mention whatever of any matters regarding the Salvationists.

Secret Societies in Ireland. DUBLIN, Nov. 20 .- The Irish Catholic (news

paper) states that a scheme is in operation in Ireland to draw the young men of the country into the membership of certain secret societies, alike accursed by the church and banned by the law. This scheme, the Irish Catholic says, aims at preventing the attainment of nome rule for Ireland in a constitu-tional manner, and must inevitably result in murder and outrage.

the islands. A large number of vessels were wreeged and much damage done. The Span-ish cruiser, Castilla, was driven ashere, but she afterward got off.

Damaged by a Tornado.

London, Nov. 20 .- A disputch from Ma-

nila, the capital of the Phillipine Islands, an-

nounces that a disastrous tornado has passed

Another Irish Cardinal London, Nov. 20 .- The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that the pope has decided to nominate another irish cardinal, and he hesitates between Archbishop Walsh and

Archbishop Logue. After Continental Business.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 20.- The Colorado Midland is shaking off the letherzy it has shown for some time and is making preparations to compete for all continental business. The first step in this direction is the announcement today of the restoration of the double daily passenger train service between here and the Pacific, commencing Sunday, November 29. The time of both passenger and freight service has been reduced to that