NEBRASKA GIL INSPECTION

How the Law is Ignored and Rendered Almost Inoperative.

BRICE HISTORY OF OIL LEGISLATION.

What The Bre Proposes to Show Concerning This Fee-Collecting Farce and the Men Who Profit by It.

In the year 1885 the legislature of Nebraska enacted a law regulating the sale of Illuminating oils, which went into effect May I of that year. This law declared it uniawful for any person to offer for sale for illuminating purposes, as agents or otherwise, any mineral or petroleum or any fluid or substance which was a product of petroleum without testing the same in a manner specified in the first section of the act. This test required the placing in a small cup of not less than half a pint of oil and heating the same gradually at a rate of not less than 2 degrees per minute. The temperature was to be determined by a Fahrenheit thermometer placed in the oil, After the oil had been subjected to heat, a lighted match or other taper was to be applied to the surface and with such frequency and in such a manner as to ascerthin the exact temperature at which the oil would emit a gas which would ignite. If such a gas should be emitted at a temperafure below 110° Fahrenneit, the oil was to be declared dangerous and it was declared unlawful to sell or offer the same for sale.

The penalty for violating this law was a fine of not less than \$100 or imprisonment in the county jair not exceeding twenty days or both, in the discretion of the court, and the party convicted was to pay the costs of the prosecution.

The provisions of this law governed the sale of oil in any quantity loss than that of a barrel as well as barrels or by tank loads. It thus reached the retail dealer who, it may be easily understood, had not the time and pernaps the patience and the skill to inspect the dangerous fluid.

Sustaining Damages.

Under this law, if any person sustained damage either to his property or injury to his person by failure on the part of a vendor of oil to comply with the requirements of the act, the latter was held responsible to the former for the damage sustained.

If the violation of the law was attended with death, the violator was to be deemed guilty of manslaughter and upon conviction was to be punished according to the crimi-nal statute defining that crime.

All contracts made in violation of this act

were decared void and the purchaser of oil uninspected or of oil below the standard of 110° cou'd return the same to the vender at the expense of the latter, including all charges for transportation and all other damages resulting from the sale.

No Respect for the Law.

This statute, notwithstanding that it contained some good features, was a dead letter, It was flugrantly violated. None of the wholesale dealers made any pretense of com-plying with it. It is needless to remark that retailers found it impossible to comply with the law by actually inspecting the oil them-selves. They placed confidence in the jobbers from whom they purchased, more especially because they could rarely find a barrel of cil which did not have a branded standard of from 150 o to 300 o.

was well known that in this branding. fanciful standards were established and that more frequently than otherwise, the oil thrown upon the market could scarcely stand of more than 80° Fa There was a host of Each had his own brand each decided upon his own standard. The oil was sold and consumed, and not infre-quently its consumption was attended by destruction of property and loss of life centage of fatalities was not greater than i has been for some time past, showing that under the present law the quality of oil re-tailed can scarcely be said to be an improvement upon that which was retailed under the old law. It remains to be seen, however, whether this fact is to be charged to the law or to the manner in which it is enferced.

Wanted Another Law.

Nevertheless the people clamored for a law which would afford them some relief and which would, among other things, make it the duty of somebody to attend to the insp tion of the oil offered for sale. This lat was a feature sadly missing in the law of 1885, which, while requiring the fluid to inspected, made it the duty of every vendor make the inspection.

The clamor for a new law increased, and the views of the people on the subject were voiced in an editorial in THE BEE in Jacuary, 1887, which read as follows:

voiced in an editorial in The Ber in January, 1887, which read as follows:

The legislature should not fail at its presen resion to pass a law providing for the inspection of illuminating oils, and the proper branding of all packages from which they are sold to consumers. In the absence of such a law, which is borne upon the statute books of all neighboring states. Nebraska is being delaged with petroleum products of the most dangerous character, which are paimed off on the public as high test oils. In Omaha and elsewhere oils testing as low as 80° are sold to the poorer class of consumers as 110° test, and 110° oil is sold for 150°.

There is, of course, a large margin of profit in this kind of cheating, just us there has been in selling butterine for pure butter. In the one case, however, there was no danger involved to life and property, while in the other case both are menaced.

A proper law for public protection modeled after either the Illinois or Ohio statute should provide for the inspection of every package of Illuminating of which comes into the state, its thorough test by the most approved apparatus and the steneiling of the grade on the barrel, east or can. It should be made a criminal offense to adulterate such oils when once inspected, or to sell any oil of a lower test than specified. A state inspector and deputies should have the matter in their under regulations and restrictions which ought to be specifically provided for in the statute to afford the widest protection to the public from the avarice and greed of consciences dealers who are willing to endanger I fe itself in order to increase their profits. It is remarkable that Nobraska had no such law on its statute books. It should have been attended to iong ago.

Monopoly steals In.

Monopoly Steals In.

The Consolidated Tank Line company saw that the people were aroused and knew that they would no longer stand the unmitigated fraud which had been perpetrated upon them by means of the foreign handlers of oil. They also saw it would afford them an excellent opportunity because of their smoorior atrength, induced and strategic ability to deal a blow to individuals and less powerfu corporations which were also engaged in the

Accordingly the company affected to be lieve that it was heartly in favor of the pro-posed law for the advantages which it knew the people would derive and and for which they had been clamoring. When, therefore, a bill was introduced into the legislature it was backed up in the main by the representatives of the people who felt that the meas-

ure ought to become a law. It was also sustained by a goodly crowd of ringsters who secretly were obedient to the commands of the Consolidated Tank Line ompany. The latter of course did not appear n the matter, save on one occasion, when one of its representatives affected opposition to the measure knowing that in this manne he would be sure to effect its passage. The bill was passed, only nine votes being recorded against it in the house and no vot-

at all in the senate. Test Was Too High.

While the measure was before the legisla ture an effort was made to have the minimum test established at 110°, the same as in the old law. But the lobby of the tank company and plandishment of its allies on

floor rendered the attempt unsuccessful. floor rendered the attempt unsuccessful. It was then sought to make the minimum 1050, after the law now in force in lowa, but that effort also failed. Nothing would suit the oil men, who studiously kept under cover but a minimum test of 1000 which was the standard established by the bill when it became a law. With this, however, a majority of the localists were attained by the view of the localists were attained by the property of the localists.

of the logislators were satisfied, not knowing what inspection laws obtained elsewhere, and believing that any system of inspection was a great deal better than no inspection at all.

While the bill was pending in both nouses of the legislature, a norde of mortals were seeking influence to secure from Governor Thayer the appointment of chief inspector or a deputyship under the new act. Among these were a few experience; oil men, who sought the place because the governor had declared that in the inspection of oils be wanted and would appoint only [intelligent and experienced men.

Peliticians Got the Offices.

The law did not go into effect until July 1 ss7, and then it was discovered that in the election of inspectors, the governor had no use whatever for experienced men because e positions had been parceled out to poli-cians and wire pullers in various parts of

This was a source of disappointment to the

friends of an honest inspection, and caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among a large imber of the legislators who had voted for the bill as public necessity and not as a party measure. On the other hand, the inspector were entirely satisfactory to the Tank Line and with their appointment that monopoly took occasion to express its secret approval With but a few exceptions the inspectors since have been of the same general descrip-tion as those originally appointed, some ex-celling others as political ringsters, and perhaps only one or two over having previously handled or had anything to do with the fluid which they were expected to scientifically and honestly examine. With such inspectors and with such a law as was passed, the pec ple were not guaranteed first-class oil, neither was there given any guarantee that all the oil which would come into the state would be inspected. Sinceures, however, were assured some of the appointees, and up to this day several of the latter cantinue in the enjoyment of their soft berths.

Coming Events.

In this series of articles THE BEE will attempt to convince its readers of this fact, and show to what base purposes the appointments are prostituted, and the slipshod manner in which the alleged inspection of oil s being carried on in this state.

In doing this it will be necessary to give a brief resume of the law, which was hurried through the legislature in the manuer do-tailed; to show how greatly inferior it is in vital features to the law of Iowa; how it is possible for oil rejected in that state to be shipped to and approved in Nebraska, and now this has been done; how the law has almost driven out competition in the oil business and thrown the patronage into the hands of the Standard oil monopoly; how employes of the latter are practically enabled to do al-most as they please in handling and trading oil; how the people are compelled to burn oil which never passed under the eyes of an inspector; how fires and plenty of them result from the explosion of kerosene lamps, and finally how inspectors are able to go on huntng tours, take part in political campaigns occive favors from the Tank Line and yet in some mysterious manner claim that they have actually inspected all the oil in the thousands of barrels to which their names are attached.

This is a very serious matter, more serious than the average dealer or consumer of oil imagines. It is the result of certain defects in the law itself and the careless and criminal manner in which it is now enforced.

About the Present Law.

before being offered for sale for illuminating

Provision is made for a chief oil inspector who is to be appointed by the governor and whose term of office is to be two years. He is not to be interested in manufacturing dealing or selling any of the oils mentioned. His term of office is two years. He is uthorized to appoint not to exceed five dep ities, who are also empowered to inspect oils. Inspector and deputies are to provide homselves with stencils, brands and stamps necessary for the proper performance of thoir duties. It is the duty of these officials inspect all oil offered for sale by any man facturer or dealer. If the oil meets the re nirement of the act, they stencil th following words upon the package, bar-rel or cask containing the oil: "Ap-proved flash test — degrees." In the blank space is to be inserted the actual number degrees reached by the flash test. This ecompanied with the date of the inspection and the signature of the officer making th test. The inspectors are empowered to ente upon the premises of any manufacturer of vender of or dealer in oils and inspect any of which may there be found for sale for lluminating purposes. Oils which do no comply with the requirements of this act ar e be marked "rejected for illuminating put poses." Oil mark "approved" may be sold.
Oil marked "rejected" it shall be unlawful
to dispose of. To offer for sale such rejected
oil is deemed a misdemeanor and may be
fined at the discretion of the court in any um not exceeding \$300. All oil is to be re ected which emits a combustible vapor at a emperature of 160° Fahrenheit. The tester to be used is that known as the Foster apparatus, which is now used in the state of

Emoluments of Inspectors.

The state inspector must give a bond for \$20,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. The bond of each deputy inspector is placed at \$5,000. These officers are entitled receive 10 cents per barrel for every barre aspected. They shall keep a record of al the oil inspected, the amount rejected and to whom the oil belonged. This record is to bopen for the inspection of all parties inte sted. At the end of each month each det uty inspector is to forward to the culet in spector a record of his work and all th oney received for the same. In January of he governor a report of the oil inspected by him and his deputies the preceding yes. The salary of the chief inspector is \$2,000 year. That of each inspector is \$100 per The salary must depend upon the rom the oil inspected. Where the return from the oil latter is inadequate the salary each month

Some of the Penalties.

A person who shall sell illuminating oil be fore the same is inspected shall be fined not exceeding \$300. A similar penalty is affixed to falsely branding packages containing oil for the purpose of deceiving the purchaser. thereof; as is also for the use of barrels hav ing an inspector's brand, the oil in which however, has not been exhausted. A fine o \$10 is to be assessed against any one wh shall sell an empty barrel which formerly contained oil and on which was an inspector's brand, without first removing that brand. A penalty of \$500 is to be inflicted pon any person who shall adulterate oil so as to render it dangerous for illuminating purposes, or to make it emit a condustible vapor at a temperature less than 100 ? Fab

A person who knowingly uses for illumin ation purposes any kerosene before the same has been legally inspected, and marked approved may be fined not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$20. Whoever knowingly sells any lituminating oils which are below 100° E brenheit shall be liable to the person purchasing such oil for

An inspector who shall traffic directly or indirectly in oils shall be fined not exceeding \$500 and shall be removed from his position. is the duty of inspectors to make comp fall violations of the provisions of this efore a court of competent jurisdiction, and he duty of the county attorney to prosecut for the people. It is the duty of the governo to remove from office any state inspector who shall be discovered either unfaithful or in-competent in the discharge of his duties.

Hotel Respors Fail.

Missigna, Mont., Nov. 22. -A sensation vas created here when it was announced that Kennedy & Mitchell, proprietors of the Missoula hotel, had falled with liabilities at

ARGUING WITH MUCH FORCE.

Omaha's Contingent at Washington on the Alert for Points.

NEW YORK CAN'T GET THE CONVENTION.

Competing Cities West of the Mississippi Prepared to Resist all Efforts to Ignore that Great Region.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to The Ben.]—Omaha continues to be on the lips of every man about the republican national committee headquarters. A large majority of the people in Washington believe she will get the convention. She is making a magnificent fight, and if she fails it will not be the fault of the committee she sent here. Two facts are already becoming apparent in the contest, although almost everything is in doubt-the location will not be determined without much bailoting by the committee, and New York will not get it. One might well go further and add that no

city east of Ohio is apparently in the contest, Not only have the competing cities beyond the Mississippi formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, but almost every committeeman west of the Alleghanies has openly stated that it would never do to take the convention to an eastern city, especially New York, as the colitical twangers and clacquers of the cople-the independent and other renegade parties-would contend that the platform, no matter what it contained, was framed under the influence of Wall street.

"Why, it would make no difference if we make a platform openly denouncing Wall street and opposing every interest of money power, we would be charged with being under the shadow of the eastern capitalists," said one of the strongest western republican sen ators this afternoon, "We must therefore go west and the farther west the better, for this if no other reason." This statement is made on every hand now and has practically ruled New York, Pennsylvania and every other eastern state out of the race.

New York's Hope. New York's hope lies in a secret ballot, which is next to an impossibility. The New Yorkers see this, and are undoubtedly conulting among themselves as to a centrally cented city like Cincinnati, accessible to the greatest population, or Omaha, which is in the pathway between the two extreme sec tions of the country, equal distant between Maine and California,

Omaha is arguing with much force that she has all the advantages of all the other aspirants beyond the Mississippi and none of the disadvantages, and at the same time she has some advantages, on account of geo-graphical location, which none of her western competitors can present. The statement of Acting Chairman J. S. Clarkson that it would not do to give the convention to San Francisco because she would pay the railroad and other expenses of the delegates, as it would have a demoral-lzing influence in determining the location of the other convention, is having its effect and the great city of the Golden Gate is also out of the race. This would really leave but The first section of the act provides that all perroleum oil or any oil fluid which is the product of petroleum, whether manufactured in this state or not, shall be inspected out of the race. This would really leave but Omaha, Minneapolia, Cincinnati and Detroit in the range of success. The first three cities named contend that there would be no wisdom in selecting Detroit, as it is several hundred. red miles without the range of travel and would therefore be inaccessible to the majorty of those who would want to attend the convention.

Omaha Feeling Well.

Omaha is feeling well over the manner in which popular opinion is thus minimizing the number of formidable contestants. She, on top of all this, argues that on top of all tun-is just as accessible as Minneapolis and as Minneapolis and to the ast as Minneapolis and hundreds f miles more accessible to the far west and the entire south. This thus reduces the number of her competitors from a logical view, point to one—Cincipnati. Should the prevailing sentiment in the committee favor as early a day for the convention as the middle of May or not later than the 20th of that month. Cincinnati will score a strong point by forging that to the front while th balloting is in progress for the climate of that city is most pleasant at that time. Should earlier than the last week in May-and it is generally believed that is about the time which will be determined upon—Omaha's chances of success will rise some points

It may not be before Wednesday evening that a decision is reached by the national committee as to where the convention shall go although there are members of the com nittee who hope to see the contest ended be fore Wednesday morning. The arguments are to be confined to about one hour for each city or probably eight hours altogether. It the routine work of the committee is at tended to before the arguments begin the latter will consume quite all of Wednesday Some of the most cloquent men in the coun ry will present the claims of the contesting beginning with Chauncey M. Deper ew York. He will be assisted by Sen for New York. ator Hiscock, Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, and also Senator Joe Hawley of Connecticut. Claims of Other Cities.

Other cities have arranged for the presen-tation of their claims as follows: For Omaha,

lolonel C. R. Scott and probably Senator Manderson; for San Francisco, Repre-tive McKenna and Hon, M. H. De Y. for Minneapolis. Senators Davis and Wash burne, and C. W. Johnson of Minnesota and Representative-elect M. N. Johnson of North Dakota; Cincinnati, ex-Governor J. B. For aker and probably Governor-elect McKinley Although Chicago has not asked for the cor vention she hopes to get it, and W. J. Camp-bell of the national committee from Illinois will tell what the Windy City will do if the onvention is given her.

Detroit's claim will be urged by the follow

ing named persons: Ex-Senator Palmer, Senator Stockbridge, ex-Representatives M. S. Brewer and E. P. Alien, Hon, J. H. Stone and Messrs. W. I. Deverne, I. T. Cowles and Henry Hay. It is said that no speeches will be made on pehalf of Chicago. Committeeman Campbel of Illinois, will, at the proper time, announce

o the national committee Chicago's willing ness to entertain the convention if the com-nittee should decide that it is the proper city which to hold it.

Today was a busy one about the Omaha headquarters. Although it was Sunday, crowns filled the parlors at all times later than 10 o'clock. The headquarters presented a thoroughly Omaha appearance, with photographs, faces and badges. The Omaha committee paid Mrs. John A. Logan a social can during the afternoon and were cordially eccived. Every member of the committees doing his best for Omaha. Hen John M Phurston arrived this morning from Ne York and was soon in the thickest of the fray for Omaha. He is confident of success When he first arrived he was disinctined to act as proxy for Mr. Robertson, but h consented to serve. Senators Pad dock and Manderson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crounse and Mr. E. E. Ham are working day and night with the com-

AWAITING THE MEETING.

Program of the Work Laid Out for

the National Committee. Washington, D. C., Nov. 22 -All the arrangements for the meeting of the national renublican committee at the Arlington house s about completed. A banquet hall in the new addition to the hotel has been prepared for use of the committee. It is well adapted for the purpose for which it will be devoted. A large room to the right of the hall will be used as a consultation room for the committee. The hall has been appropriately decorated for the occasion with flags and washed overboard and drowned.

bunting, and probably never presented a

more deautiful appearance.

The committee will be called to order at 11 o'clock by Acting Chairman Clarkson, after which an organization will be perfected. Some time will be consumed in this work.

Hon. Samuel Fessonden, the member of the national committee from Connecticut, said today that after the organization of the said today that after the organization of the committee the next business in order will be a motion upon the resignation of Chairman Quay, and the choice of some one to succeed him. Next will follow the approval of the act of the executive committee on accepting the resignation of Hon. W. W. Dudiey, the treasurer of the committee, and appointment of Mr. Barbour of New York in his stead. The transaction of the necessary business above referred to, including the organization of the committee, will probably consume about two hours. The will probably consume about two hours. The committee will then bear arguments from the delegations from the various cities who desire to entertain the national republican convention of 1892. Mr. Fessenden said tonight that the time to be allowed each delegation had not yet been determined upon, but it would probably be the same as that allowed four years ago, namely one hour.

After the delegations have all been heard
the committee will proceed to ballof, and the
balloting will continue until a city has been
selected. After a selection has been muco the committee will fix the time for holding the convention. The committee will then consider the form of the call for the convention. All the other business of a routine character, such as reports of sub-committees, etc., will then receive the attention of the committee. Mr. Fessenden said tonight he thought the committee would be in session

At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning a sub committee from the national convention, consisting of Messrs, Fessenden, chairman, Haines of Maine and Conger of Ohio, will near representatives from the District of Columbia as to the manner in which dele gates to the next national republican con vention shall be chosen from the District of Columbia.

The delegations have in the main agreed upon the person or persons to present their claums, although their choice is still subject to a change.

Secretary Foster III. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.-Secretary Foster is today confined to his bed by an attack of the grippe, resulting from a bad cold which he contracted while in New York. Dr. Cecil, the attending physician, says the attack is also attributable in part to a need of rest from continued mental strain, but there is no reason to doubt that the secre-tary will soon be restored to his usual robust

WINTER WHEAT IN KANSAS.

Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Kansas City, Kan., Nov. 23.—Secretary Mobier, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has issued a special report on Kansas winter wheat. The estimated acreage sown to winter wheat is 92,64 per cent of last year's acreage or 284.853 acres less. The conlition of the crop is far below the condition

at this time last year.
In the eastern belt of the state there has been a severe drouth. Many of the counties report no rain since last July. The drouth has delayed blowing, nearly rained the fall wheat and has dried up the stock water and parched the pastures. The acreage of winter wheat in the eastern belt has fallen off 35.3 per cent from last year.

In the central belt the drouth has not been severe, and plowing has progressed sufficiently to allow the planting of 96.3 per cent

of last year's acreage of winter wheat. The condition of the wheat is not good, but better than in the eastern bett.

The western belt has been more prosperous than all other sections of the state. Rain

winter wheat is 126.9 per cent of last year acreage and the condition is good. The general average of the condition of wheat throughout the state is much below the average at this season last year, and the out-

ook for a good crop is not flattering. IT WAS A CASE OF SUICIDE.

Rev. Boring's Death Did Not Result

from Natural Causes. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 22 .- It now appears tha the death of Rev. Exra Marsh Boring at Evanston last night was not caused by old age, as at first reported, but that the unfor tunate man committed suicide. The deceases was one of the oldest living Methodist Episco pal ministers in the northwest and has been prominently connected with the Chicag-district since its organization. For somtime past he had been on the superanuated list. For several weeks past old age and ill health had made him despondent, and h had several times threatened to take his life Two weeks ago he tried to kill himself, bu was prevented by friends. Saturday night dead body was found in an attic, wl had committed suicide by hanging. He was about 80 years of age.

FINISHED ITS WORK.

Supreme Council of the Farmers Alliance Has Adjourned.

Indianapolis, tnd., Nov. 22 .- The supreme council of the farmers alliance adjourned at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to meet nex t year at Atlanta, Harrisburg or San Francisco, the place to be selected by the execu tive committee. A grand summer encamp ment was decided upon, time and place being left to a special committee. The committee on national legislation was

made up of President Polk, Macune, L. P. Featherstone of Arkansas, Page of Virginia and Gwynne of Texas.
The council refused to give the Reform Press association any sort of indorsement, and on this account H. W. Ayer, private secretary to President Polk, resigned.

KILLED BY A GUN TRAP.

How a Kansas Farmer Put an End to Stealing on His Farm.

Fr. Scott, Kan., Nov. 22.-William Mc-Lain, a merchant at Walnut, a small town eighteen miles from here, has lost considerable property lately as the result of rob beries. He could not detect the thief, and last night he set a gun trap. About mid-night the trap was sprung, the gun exploded and mortally wounded the intruder. where he had a brother living, but he re fused to give his name. The man's identity fused to give his name. has not been discovered,

RENEATH THE WAVES.

Collision of Two Vessels on Lake Michigan-No Lives Lost. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22,-The steamer Samuel Mather from Duluth for Buffalo, with 58,000 bushels of wheat, came in collision with the steamer Brazil eight miles out from froquois Point, near Sault Ste. Marie, at 2 o'clock this morning. The Mather's

crew was rescued by the Brazil, that vessel The Mather sunk in twenty-five feet of Desirable Citizens.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.-Forty-five families of farmers, from the German border of Russia, arrived at this port today per steamer Sparrndam. The families averaged ten members, all bound for North Dakota to form settlement. They were strong, poking people, well supplied with

Lost Overboard in a Gale. NEW OBLEANS, La., Nov. 22 - The Spanish steamer Emiliano from Liverpool has ar rived, and reports that during a heavy cale

and apparently will make a destrable class of

HARPIES OF THE BATTLE FIELD

Sickening Stories of Chilian Ferocity-Even the Dead Mutilated.

SACRIFICES OF AN AMERICAN GIRL.

Foreigners Care for the Dead and Dying Chilian Soldiers Left a Prey to Vultures by Their Comrades-Horrible Details.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.-Some interesting letails in regard to the course of events in Chili immediately following the battle which placed the opposition in possession of the city of Valparaiso, as well as on some points relating to the troublesome times preceding the junta's victory, is contained in a private letter recently received here from a young American girl who has been living in Valparaise and Santiage. The writer of this letter has been a member of the household of some of the most influential families n Chili and her position has been such as to afford her ample opportunity of observation. She was at one time in the family of Balmaceda, and at another in that of Edwards and Sellmans. The Edwards family, as will be remembered, was exiled by Balmaceda and afterwards was allowed to return to Santiago. The return of the family was made

the occasion of great public rejoicing. Following are some of the most significant portions of the letter which is dated at Santiago, September 15.

Sickening Sight :.

Referring to the treatment of the dead podies of the defeated leaders of the Balmacedan forces after the battle of Valparaiso. the writer says "It is sickening to write it but I saw that mob light for a bone, a piece of flesh, a hand, anything out of that cart and six of the officers of the opposition on horse-back, looked on and smiled and they kept that cart around in open view for five days before

they threw the bodies into the sea.
"What had these generals done! Nothing but remain loyal to the government and led the armies after the opposition first attacked. True, they were not good men, but what was left to the president but such men! When they were defeated they were both found wounded on the battle field. When the enemy went around to make the repasand demanded their swords which they were and demanded their swords which they were still grasping, they answered: "Generals never surrender." Then they killed them, stripped them, cut them in pieces and drew them around Valparaiso. Women—mothers with their daughters—looked on and said: "Well done, so is the vengeance of the con-stitutional party. Let them catch Balinaceura

and make reast of him."
"I tell you frankly, a little more of such scenes and I would have gone mad. As it was, I lost my head, and when one of the wretches looked up to me and asked me to 'viva' I leaned over and called out, 'Wnat brutes you are; what animals, what demons, and a lot more that I don't remember Though it had meant certain death I could not have contained myself.

Help From the Warships.

"On the 21st the opposition attacked at Concon, and after a very hard battle the government troops were defeated. Then after the victory the government fell back to the heights of Vina del Mar and the opposition followed, and for a week they lay in the trenches facing each other on the hills near Mira Mar, the river Aconcagua between We could see the tents from the ton of the house and from the beginning we heard every shot. Nothing was done until the 28th, but meantime the government troop passed over by thousands to the opposition

It was a foregone conclusion, "On the morning of the 28th the flual battle of Pincilla came, and the firing for an hour and a half was dreadful. Suddenly it ceased entirely, and twenty minutes later the rem pants of artillery dashed by as though the devil was after them. One whom we know shouted up, 'All is lost; in two hours the op position will be here to take the town and sack it.' Immediately Mrs. McCreary signalled from the top of the house for help from the San Francisco and Baltimore which were in the bay. In an hour the marine corps and officers arrived.

"About noon the opposition came straggling in, and the uprear began. All the church bells and fire bells rang madly. The whol populace turned out to receive them, all with red ribbons or badges. Never was a town so willing to be taken. Ladies pulled the officers from their horses and hugged and kissed them. At night the and kissed city was a pandemonium. We we up on the roof where they were signalling We went with electric lights to the admiral on board and we counted several fires going on at one and spent balls were flying around in all d rections. We did not sleep much that night I can assure you, though we were well guarded. Next morning they found in varus parts of the city, dead, 600 men, women

"The German man-of-war Leipsig sent men ashore to do guard duty, as did also her majesty's ship Champion and the French frigate Champtain, but it was not safe on the

"When Balmaceda knew of the defeat a Placilla he he handed over the government to General Baquedano, who was a neutral, so as to save the city if possible; sent his wife

to Mr. Egan's house in the morning and dis-appeared no one knows where.
"A week ago today we returned to San tiago, and about an hour after we arrive they came and shut us up in our house untidark. Mr. Hillman was out, but suddenly we had the bright idea of telephoning to Mr Egan and so we got help. They said they wanted to search for Balmaceda, but they were not allowed to, and had to be content with appointing a guard to watch our going out and coming in. That is still there. Baimaceda and family are now mother's house, Don Domingo Toros. To-morrow I am going to see them. "The last battle was Friday. August 28.

Saturday the dreadful scenes in the plaza, one of which I have told you of, occurred over the remains of Generals Barbossa and Alcorreca, and there were others. Dead and Wounded Left Uncared For.

"And all this time the victorious army quite and utterly forgot its 5,000 dean and wounded on the field. Don't be incredulous -the first ambulance was got up on Monday morning at 7 o'clock by the foreigners of Valparaiso. They began to bring the poor fellows in about 9, and continued all day "At noon I went as assistant to Drs. Stip and Edgar of the San Francisco and Baltimore, and I was with them ten days. Had charge of their ward with twenty-eight nded. I was there from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m Some poor things had been lying ten days hidden in some hollow of the field with he

food only what they had with them.

pitiful stories. Some do not know for what they were fighting. "After each battle the government wounded were all killed and even some of their own by mistake. Perhaps they found forty wounded government soldiers on the field. On Monday, the 31st, they remem-bered their wounded, and some soldiers were sent out to bring them in and bury the dead

At one time there were 4,000 wounded in Valparaise, but some were sent to Taica, Chillen and Sautiage. Do you know how they buried them? rode out the morning of the 4th of Sentem-ber at 6 o'clock. They piled up the dead after stealing their clothes and arms, in piles of fifty cach, poured kerosene over them and burned them. At first they dug wells very deep and pitched badies in headlong, but vention, which will last through the week, is even this was too hard work, so they adopted "How our doctors did work. They earned the good will of everybody, although they

were cailed Yankee spies. Only one in my Have War in Mississippi. Kosciusko, Miss., Nov. 23 .- For the past

few days trouble has existed among the | nessia from Glasgow.

races of Ais ta county, and a crowd of whites went the house of Dan Glaener (colored) shar him and severely whipped several other egroes. George Pickle, a white man, we today arrested as one of the leaders, and of: rs are in pursuit of the rest

of them.
While Deput, heriff Whitaker was guardwilled Deput, heriff Whitaker was guarding the shanty of an Gladner, his pistel was examining it. The first struck and instantly killed a negro ni of the trouble is n known,

PURCHASED NEBRASKA LANDS.

Preminent Illinois Formers Prefer to lave Where Crops Are Sure. Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 22 - Special Tele gram to THE BEE] - A party of eight farm-

ers from Jo Davies county, Illinois, are here on their way to Nebraska farms which they purchased during the harvest excursions last fall. They say that about 300 families from that region will locate this winter and next apring in northwestern Nebraska and south-eastern Dakota. They sell their Illinois land for \$65 to \$100 per acre and buy equally good land here for \$25 per acre. Will Oppose a Compromise. Sioux Cirv, Ia., Nov. 22. - | Special Telegram to Tirk Bur, | - Senator W. O. Schmidt of Davenport, who will probably be chair-

man of the state senate committee on liquor law, was interviewed here today and de-ciared positively against any compromise with the anti-prohibition republicans for the repeal of the prohibition law. He said: "I hope none of our members in either house will think of presenting any bills embodying their individual notions. There is no chance for the passage of any bill not well matured and endorsed by the democrats in caucus, and it will not do the man who introduces it any good, but it may bring aid and comfort to the enemy. I am not in favor of voting for any republican or any side issue-demo-

Accommodating Farmers. Sioux City, In., Nov. 22. - Special to The BEE. |-A line of light, swift steamers is being organized here to ply on the Missouri river between Sloux City and Pierre. The bject is to carry the products, especially the grain, of a large agricultural region bor-dering the river in which the farmers have now to haul from thirty-live to seventy-five miles to a railroad station. The Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul have a compact not to build in Dakota. The boats will begin regular trips n the spring as soon as navigation opens,

Squandered His Money.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 22.—[Special Tele-gram to Tun Ben.]—John C. Funk of Waterown, S. D., arrived here a week ago with is wife and three children and \$500 en route for Blair, Neb., to go into business. He went on a spree and today was seized with a fatal it of delirium tremens. Every cent of his money has been squandered, and his wife is trying to get aid to take her to friends at

Cleveland Is Their Choice.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 22-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Sloux City democrats tonight organized a Horace Boles club. a long time director general of prisons, and motion declaring Boies the club's choice he is accused of matversation in office. The for president was lost and a motion pledging to Cleveland was carried. news is very important, for, if true, it would force his brother, the ambassador, to resign,

Iowa City, Ia., Nov. 22,-The New Young Men's Christian association building, known as Chase Memorial hall, costing \$30,000, was dedicated today, Professor Wheeler

Y. M. C. A. Hall Dedicated.

BROOKLYN'S ACCIDENT.

making the address.

Iwo Hundred Men Digging for the Rodies of the Victims NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- All last night 100 nen lapored at the scene of the disaster at Ridgewood, Brooklyn, searching for the podies of the four laborers who were caught by the cave-in of sand and the bursting of the main of the Long Island Water Supply company, that occurred vesterday afternoon

At 7 o'clock this morning they were re-lieved by a new gang of 200 others. At 2:40 p. m. the first body was recovered, t was found some twenty-five feet below the prince, standing in an upright position, both hands firmly grasping a shovel. It was iden-tified as Paul Guntero, an Italian, living a 56 Canton street, Brooklyn. He has a wife and

family in Italy, No attempt was made today to find the bodies of the other three men, Hugh Mur-phy, Joseph Cosine and Philip Saloon, who were caught between the timber and piling that held up the sides of the excavation for he new iron main that was being laid. Every effort was made to find the top o the brick conduit to learn if possible if it was intact or had been broken. When its condi-tion has been established the question whether Brooklyn is to have a water famine

or not will be known. INTO THE RIVER BELOW.

An Unknown Man Jumps to His Death

From the Brooklyn Bridge. New York, Nov. 22 .- In the afternoon to day, when the big Brooklyn bridge was crowded with strollers, a stranger jumped from the main span to the East river, 140 feet below, and was drowned. It was a lear case of suicide. James Ross, a peddler, of 235 York street, Brooklyn, was driving upon the New York end of the bridge roadway, when the stranger passed up and begged permission to ride across. Hi was a medium sized man, in middle life clad in the garb of a longshoreman. As he rode along he conversed rationally with the peddler and two boys who were with him On reaching the center of the main span the man jumped up and said: "I guess I'll jump overboard." Ross thinking he was joking replied: "All right; you jump and I'll fo low." He did jump, going down half th distance as straight as an arrow, feet first o view for some seconds. He rose at once his head just showing, and sank for the last time. The body has not been recovered. This is the first suicide from the bridge.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU. OMAHA, Nov. 22.

Milder weather prevails to the north and northwest, and light rain or snow has fallen in the Missouri valley, It is now raining a Rapid City, S. D., with the temperature above freezing and northeasterly wind. Fair weather provails in the Rocky mountain re-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23 .- For Kansas Pair; northerly winds; warmer; fair Tues For Nebraska and the Dagotas: Warmer

and generally fair Monday; variable winds

probably fair Tuesday.
For Missouri-Colder in eastern portion with a cold wave; warmer by Tuesday in western portion; local snows followed by fair weather Monday night and Tuesday. For Colorado-Silghtly warmer and fai weather; fair Tuesday.
The storm central Saturday night over

Lake Superior had disappeared by Sunday morning, but that central over the Iudian

territory had become a decided cyclonic area.

central over southern Illinois. The moderate and limited cold wave has moved from Montana to Arkansas since Saturday morning. Electric Wire Men in Session. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22.-The electric wire men and linemen of the United States are in session in this city. The object of the con-

to form an international organization to better the condition of the trade. Stermer Arrivals.

At London-Sighted, Memphis from Balti At Havre-Bretague from New York, At Queenstown Alaska from New York; Lord Clive from Philadelphia. At New York Fulda from Genoa; Fur-

PARIS REPORTERS STUMPED,

None of the French Newspaper Men Can Fathom de Giers' Little Game.

EVERY MOVE IS MADE VERY SECRETLY.

Some Startling Rumors Affoat Conceraing the Visit of the Russian Premier-A Ministerial Crisis in : pain.

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bernett.] Pages, Nov. 22.- | New York Herald Cable Special to Tue Beg. |-In the last twentyfour hours the Parisian journalists have all been playing a new game-"What is M. de Giers up to?" No one can answer this conundrum. All the newspaper men of Paris give it up. M. de Glers is absolutely actormined to keep his secret. his son, who is councilor at the Russian embassy here, begs his numerous friends not to come to see him during the visit of his father, and when M. de Giers goes out-which happens often enough-he departs from the little back gate ra order to throw off the track the journalists

who lie in wait for him. For the Russian foreign minister has b >ome more timorous than usual and is afraid of a shadow. Even the servants are believed capable of committing an indiscretion. Nevertheless everyone knows that at noon a conference took place between M.M. de Giers, de Freyeinet and Ribot, which lasted an hour and a half. When M. de Freveinet returned to the War department he appeared very well pleased, which is a rare thing for

It is believed also, despite tha secrecy kept up at the Russian embassy, that the Russiam anbassadors at Rome, London and Brussels have been in Paris since yesterday, and have had several conferences with their chief, These two facts are much more important than the dinner vesterday at the foreign office and the breakfast today at the Russian embassy, which was attended by the chief personages of the French political fold. At a quarter to 10 o'clock this evening

M. de Giers will leave for Berrin, where, as I have already stated, he will be received by the emperor and Chancellor von Caprivi. Meanwhile the Grand Duxes Alexis and Vladimir, brothers of the czar, one representing the navy and the other the army of Russia, remain in Paris, ostensibly, merely for their own amusement. A rumor has been circulated since yesterday in spite of official denials that M. Herbette, brother of the French minister at Berlin, has been arrested. M. Herbette was for

and the government would be greatly embarrassed in trying to replace him. It would find no Frenchman willing to continue the policy of political abasement followed by the present ambassador. A most unexpected ministerial crisis has broken out at Madrid. The financial troubles became so great that the prime minister thought to set them right by taking a new

stay in the new cabinet. The political crisis, therefore, adds to the financial crisis. HOW RIGGIN WAS KILLED.

minister of finance, but he has not been abia

to find one of the old ministers willing to

Investigation ? hows the Battimer 's Boatswain's Mate was Shot

Conur akt d 1:91 by James Gardon Bennett, Valpanalso, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 22 .- By Mexican Caole to the New York Herald - Special to THE BEE, |-Judge of Crimes Foster has concluded his secret examination into the assault upon the seamen of the United States steamer Baltis more. It is possible that the result of the testimony in the case will be obtainable some time this week. The evidence will show that Riggin, the American saller, was killed by a rifle shot. It has been estabished that there was a bullet hole through the scarf and overshirt of the Baltimore

sailor who supported Riggin after he had been stabbed. In regard to Shields, the fireman of the steamer Keeweenaw, who was subjected to such ill-treatment, there will probably be an argument over the question of his nationslity. It will be alleged that he is not an American citizen, as the ship's articles show

that he is a native of Ireland. The bark Kaisow, about whose loss at sea cabled you yesterday, was loaded with manganese. After she had been nine days out her cargo shifted and the vessel was thrown on her beam ends. All her crew, sixteen in number, got off in the small boats. They were four days at the mercy of the sea before they could effect a landing on the northern coast. They had very little food, and suffered greatly. They reached Fouroy, thirty miles southwest of Coquimbo, whence

they came here. CALLED THE ELECTIONS.

President Da Fons ca Issues a Call For the Brazilian Elections.

Loxnon, Nov. 23 .- A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says: President da Fonseca, in a proclamation, dated November 21, appoints February 29 next, as the day for the holding of the general elections and has summoned congress to assemble on May 3. The president adds that the requirements of the constitution, amended to secure the independent judilary, are to provide safeguard for upholding tree presidential veto, limiting the preroga-tives of congress, onlarging the powers of the executive and reducing representation. The president insists that existing decora-

ons and distinctions will be respected. SPAIN'S NEW CIBINET.

Queen Regent Christina Approves of the Premier's Selection. Madnio, Nov. 22. - Queen Regent Chris-

ina has approved the following appointments by Senor Canovas Del Castillo, the prime minister, necessitated by the resignaion of the ministry yesterday: Minister of the interior, Senor Chargan; minister of public works, Senor Lineras Rivas; minister of colonies, Senor Robleda. The other portfolios are assigned as in the last cabinet as follows: Minister of foreign affairs, duke of Felhuan, minister of justice, Senor Villeerde; minister of war. General De Azacarrsgo; minister of marine, Admiral Beranger; minister of finance, Senor Cas Gayon; mia-ister of public instruction, agriculture and commerce, Senor De Isasa.

Novel Advertising Scheme. MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Nov. 23. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Mrs. Russell B.

Harrison is visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. C. Howman, in this city. Mrs. Bowman has recently opened a novelty store, and the Mount "leasant Journal prints the following adver-iscenent: "President Harrison's son's wife is spending a few days at Mrs. J. C. Bow-man's, and will be pleased to me t the Mount Pleasant people. Everybody cordially in-vited to call at the poverty store and meet this distinguished lady,"