WORDS OF WISDOM.

President Harrison's Message Transmitted to the Fifty-Second Congress.

NOTABLE WORK OF STATE DEPARTMENT.

Reciprocity Treaties Which Have Resulted in the Extension of Trade.

DISPUTES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Result of New Orleans Lynchings-Opecial Message on Valparaiso Murders.

BENEFITS OF THE M'KINLEY BILL

Recent Silver Legislation Proving Satisfactory-Free Coinage Disastrous.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Fights of Civilized Indian Tribes to Representation in Congress.

PACIFIC RAILROADS DEBT DISCUSSED.

Euccess of the Agricultural Department-Government Control of Irrigation-Gerrymandering Denounced and a Remedy

Urged.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9 .- The president's message was transmitted to congress at noon today. Following is the full text of the document:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, required by law, to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the report of the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general made directly to congress, furnish a comprehensive review of the last fiscal year relating to internal afof the last fiscal year relating to internal affairs. It would be of great advantage if these reports could have an attentive peru-usal by every member of congress, and by all who take an interest in public affairs. Such a perusal could not fail to excite a higher appreciation of the vast labor and conscientious efforts which are given to the conduct of our civil administration. The reports, will, 1 civil administration. believe, show that every question has been approached, considered and decided from the standpoint of public duty, and upon considerations affecting the public interests alone. Again, I invite to every branch of the service the attention and scrunity of congress.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Its Work During the Last Fiscal Year -Treaties Made, Etc.

the last year has been characterized by an unusual number of important negotiations and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, of the tariff law, with the republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions, and with San Domingo. Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definitive trade arrangements of great value will be concluded. In view of the reports which had been re ceived as to the diminution of the seal herds in the Bering sea, I deemed it wise to pose to her majesty's government in Feb ruary last that an agreement for a closed season should be made pending the negotiations for arbitration which then seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion. After much correspondence and delays, for which this government was not responsible, an agreement was reached and signed on the 15th of June by which Great Britain under-

took, from that date and until May 1, 1892, to prohibit the killing by her subjects of seals in the Bering sea and the government of the United States during the same period to en-force its existing prohibition against pelagic scaling and to ilm the catch by the fur seal company upon it the islands to 75,000 If this agreement could have been reached

earlier, in response to the strenuous en-deavors of this government, it would have been more effective, but coming as late as it did, it unquestionably resulted in not greatly diminishing the destruction of the seals by Canadian scalers. In my last annual message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by her majesty's government for the adjustment of

the long pending controversy as to the seal fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this government have been agreed upor d that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of

In view of the advanced position which this government has taken upon the subject of international arbitration, this renewed expression of our adherence to this method for the settlement of disputes, such as have arisen in the Bering sea, will I doubt not, meet with the concurrence of congress.

Boundary Disputes. Provisions should be made for a joint de-marcation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States whenever required by the increasing border settlements, and es-pecially for the exact location of the water boundaries in the straits and rivers.

I should have been glad to announce some favorable disposition of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, touching the western frontier of British Guiana, but the friendly efforts of the United States in that direction have thus far been unavail-ing. This government will continue to express its concern at any appearance of for eign encroachment on territories long under the administrative control of American states. The determination of a disputed boundary is easily attainable by amicable ar bitration, where the rights of the respective parties rest, as here, on historic facts, readily

Meat Inspection.

The law of the last congress providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export, and clothing the president with power to exclude foreign produce from our market in case the country sending them should perpetuate unjust discriminations against any product of the United States, placed this government in a position to ef-octively urge the removal of such discrimifactively urge the removal of such discriminations against our meats. It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France, in the order named, have opened their ports to inspected American pork products. The removal of these restrictions in overy instance was asked for and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to the that should be accepted as adequate to the complete removal of the dangers, real or cied, which had been previously urged. state department, our ministers abroad, and the secretary of agriculture have co-ope ated with unflagging and intelligent zeal for the accomplishment of this great result. The butlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany, looking to equitable trade gencessions in consideration of the continued

free importation of her sugars, but the time has not yet arrived when this correspondence can be submitted to congress.

Brazilian Troubles.

The recent political disturbances in the republic of Brazil have excited regret and solicitude. The information we possessed solicitude. The information we possessed was too meagre to enable us to form a satisfactory judgment of the causes leading to the temporary assumption of supreme power by President Fonseca; but this government did not fall to express to him its anxious solicitude for the peace of Brazil and for the maintenance of the free political institutions which had recently been established there, nor to offer our advice that great moderation which had recently been established there, nor to offer our advice that great moderation should be observed in the clash of parties and the contest for leadership. These counsels were received in the most friendly spirit and the latest information is that constitutional government has been re-established without cloodsned.

Lynching of Italians at New Orleans Lynching of Italians at New Orleans.

The lynching at New Orleans in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity by a mob of citizens was a most deplorable and discreditable incident. It did not, however, have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian people, nor in any disrespect to the government of Italy, with which our relations were of the most friendly character. The fury of the mob was directed against these men as the supposed participants or accessories of the murder of a city officer. I do not allude to this as mitigating in any dedo not allude to this as mitigating in any de-gree this offense against law and humanity, but only as affecting the international questions which grew out of it. It was repre-sented by the Italian minister that several of those whose lives had been taken by the mob were Italian subjects and a demand was made for the punishment of the participants and for an indemnity to the families of those who were killed. It is to be regretted that the manner is

which these claims were presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the questions involved, but this may well be attributed to the excitement and indignation which the crime naturally evoked. The view of this government as to its obligations to foreigners domiciled here, were fully stated in the correspondence, as well as its purpose to make an investigation of the affair with a view to determine whether there were present any circumstances that could, under such rules of duty as we had indicated, create an obligation upon the United States. The temporary absence of a minister plenipotentiary at this capital has retarded the further correspondence, but it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attangable. Some suggestions growing out of this unhappy incident are worthy the attention of congress. It would, I believe, be entirely competent for congress to make offenses against the treaty-rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the federal courts. This has not, how-ever, been done, and the federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to inter-vene either for the protection of a foreign citizen, or for the punishment of his slayers. It seems to me to follow in this state of the law that the officers of the state charged with the police and judicial powers in such cases must, in the consideration of interna-tional questions growing out of such incidents, be regarded in such sense as federal agents as to make this government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States used its constitutional power to define and punish dents, crime against treaty rights.

Our Relations with Chili.

The civil war in Chili which began in January last, was continued, but fortunately with infrequent and not important armed collisions until August 28, when the congressional forces landed near Valparaiso, and, after a bloody engagement captured that city. President Balmaceda at once recogcity. President Balmaceda at once recognized that his cause was lost, and a provisional government was speedily established by the victorious party. Our minister was promptly directed to recognize and put himself in communication with this government so soon as it should have established a defacto character, which was done.

During the pendency of this civil contest frequent indirect among worse made to this

frequent indirect appeals were made to this government to extend beligerent rights to the insurgents and to give audience to their epresentatives.
This was declined, and that policy was

pursued throughout, which this government, when wrenched by civil war, so strenuously insisted upon the part of European nations.

The Itata Affair.

The Itata, an armed vessel commanded by a naval officer of the insurgent fleet, manned by its sailors and with soldiers on board, was seized under process of the United States court at Sad Diego, Cal., for a violation of our neutrality laws. While in the custody of an officer of the court the vessel was forcibly wrested from his control and put to sea. I would have been inconsistent with the dig-nity and self-respect of this government not to have insisted that the Itata should be returned to San Diego to abide the judgment of the court. This was so clear to the junta of the congressional party, established at Iquique, that before the arrival of the Itata at that port the secretary of foreign relations of the provisional government addressed Rear Admirai Brown, commanding the United States naval forces, a communication,

The provisional government has learned by the cablegrams of the Associated press that the transport itata, detained in San Diego by order of the United States for taking on board munitions of war and in possession of the United States marshal, left the port, carrying on board this official, who was landed at a point near the coast, and then continued her voyage. If this news be correct, this government would deplore the conduct of the Itata, and as an evidence that it is not disposed to support or agree to the infraction of the inws of the United States, the undersigned takes advantage of the personal relations you have been good enough to maintain with him since your arrival in this port, to declare to you that as soon as she is within reach of our orders this government will put the Itata, with the arms and munitions she took on board in San Diego, at the disposition of the United States. from which the following is an extract:

A trial in the district court of the United States for the northern district of California has recently resulted in a decision holding, among other things, that, inasmuch as the congressional party had not been recognized as beligerants, the acts done in its inter-est could not be a violation of our neutrality laws. From this judgment the United States has appealed, not that the condemnation of the vessel is a matter of importance, but that we may know what is the present state of our laws, for, if this construction of the statnte is correct, there is an obvious necessity

for revision and amendment. Efforts to Bring About Peace.

During the progess of the war in Chili, this government tendered its good offices to bring about a peaceful adjustment, and it it was at one time hoped that a good result might be reached; but, in this we were disappointed. The instruction to our naval officers and to our minister at Santiago, from the first to the last of this struggle, enjoined upon them the most impartial treatment and absolute non-interference. I am satisfied that these instructions were observed and that our representatives were always watchful to use influence impartially in the interest of manity, and on more than one occasion, did so

effectively.
We could not forget, however, that this government was in diplomatic relations with the then established government of Chili, as t is now in such relations with the successor of that government. I am quite sure Presi-dent Moutt, who has, under circumstances of promise for the peace of Chill, been installed as president of that republic, will not desire that, in the unfortunate event of any revolt against his authority, the policy of this government should be other than that which we

No official complaint of the conduct of our minister or of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to this govern-men; and it is a matter of regret that so many of our own people should have given ear to unofficial charges and complaints, that manifestly had their origin in rival interests and in a wish to pervert the relations of the United States with Chil.

The collapse of the government of Balma ceda brought about a condition which is unfortunately too familiar in the history of the Central and South American states. With the overthrow of the Balmaceda government, he and many of his counsellers and

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

FORECAST OF THE COMMITTEES

Members of Congress Who Will Likely Be Placed on Important Committees.

MILLS CAN HAVE ANYTHING HE ASKS FOR.

How the Senate Committees Will Re Made Up-Crisp Will Remember His Friends in the Distribution of Favors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9 .- Notwithtanding the fact that the organization of both branches of congress has been perfected in its main details and the president has been informed that they are ready to receive his communications, it still remains for the managers at each end of the capitol to supply the all-important parts of the legislative machinery-the committees-before the wheels can begin to revolve and the Fifty-second congress can begin to discharge its proper

Already the managers in both branches of congress are struggling with the problem of how to accommodate each aspirant for a committee assignment of his personal preference without causing discontent and with due regard to public policy.

Appropriations Committee. In the senate the only contest likely to be expected is one relating to a committee of minor importance-that on the librarywhere at least Senators Stockbridge of Michigan, Dixon of Rheae Island and Wolcott of Colorado are anxious to succeed the late chairman, Senator Evarts. A struggle is possible, however, over the vacancy on the appropriations committee caused by Senator Farwell's retirement, inasmuch as a place on this committee is of much more importance locally than on other committee, as it is supreme in the matter of expenditures of the public moneys, but beyond the fact that the committee will probably go to one of the far western senators there is no visible

determination. Senator Mitchell, who has been chairman of the railroad committee for two terms, expects to fill Senator Spooner's place as chair-man of the committee on claims, and he is likely to get it without much opposition.

Senator McMillan of Michigan will probably assume the chairmanship of the committee on District of Columbia vacated by Senator Ingalls, but this may require him to relinquish his present chairmanship on the manufacturers committee, which will naturally pass to Senator Quay. Senator Casey of North Dakota is as good as booked for Senator Mitchell's present po-sition as chairman of the committee on rail-

roads, as he has had no chairmanship since he entered the senate. Possibly Senator Wilson of Iowa, though a member of several hardworked committees, may be induced to accept the chairmanship of the committee on education vacated by Senator Blair, as he stands next in order of promotion, but this will result in his holding two chairmanships, and so, it may reasonably be expected that this rather undesirable place will be handed over to a new sen-

Senator Hoar goes, by order and by preference, to the head of the judiciary committee, vice Edmunds, resigned. Senator Teller takes his place as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections. This places Senator Platt in position to take the lead in the patents committee.

There is some talk of giving Senator Pfeffer a place on the agricultural committee. Some politics are involved in this and it may be that the alliance senator w secure a more desirable place as a result of the efforts of the republican and democratic

nanagers to keep him on their respective Nobody has undertaken as yet to assign Senator Kyle, the South Dakota alliance sen-ator, but the expressed views of Mr. Irby

caused him to be assigned to the minority representation. House Committees.

the South Carolina alliance senator have

It is said upon good authority that Speaker Crisp had not up to this morning offered a single committee chairmanship to any mem-ber of the house, and for that reason reports as to his intentions are purely speculative and conjectural, based on considerations of geographical location, experience, prominence in special lines of legislation and adherence or non-adherence to the late canvass of the new speaker. Though Mr. Crisp has said he will not punish his opponents, his friends will naturally not be overlooked.

The speaker has, to a few friends, outlined the policy which will govern him, so far as individual characteristics of measures will permit, in the make-up of committees. He will, it is learned, endeavor to give the west and north prominence in the membership in the leading committees and avoid, as far as possible, charges of sectionalism. The few experienced democrats from north of Mason and Dixon's line will, therefore, fare well at advance to important committee places i number of the newer men whose abilities, it tion of important trusts, even though their experience has not been so great as is usually necessary to secure much coveted committee honors. The committees on rules, enrolled bills, ac-

counts and mileage will be appointed as soon as possible.

Ways and Means Committee. The custom of recent years has made the chairman of the two most important com-mittees—those on ways and means and ap-propriations—the party associates of the speaker on the rules committee. Mills is ex-pected to be tendered the chairmanship of

the ways and means committee on account of identification with the tariff movement, but personal considerations may induce him to decline this honor and to prefer a place as simply a member of the com-Ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Burrows of

Michigan are named as the republican members of the rules committee. in advance of a tender of the place, defi-nite information as to whether or not Mr. Mills would accept the ways and means chairmanship cannot be had, but Mr. Mills, it is known would prefer not to be on the rules committee and should the custom of coupling the two places be followed this would increase the probabilities of a declina-

As Mr. Springer is a northern man, there is reason to believe he is not unlikely to be Mr. Hill's democratic successor, and is almost certain of being a member of the ways and means committee, if not the

Mr. Holman of Indiana is the prominently mentioned representative for the chairmanship of the appropriations committee, out the name of Mr. McMillin of Tennessee was today suggested for the honor, and aside from experience, ability, and the kusck of feeling the temper of the house, he has in his favor the fact that two adjoining states seldom get the two mos important chairmanships, and it would be graceful thing for the speaker to appoint one of his principal opponents. Mr. Mc
Millin can, of course, stay on the ways and
means committee if he prefers. But northern men will dominate these two principal

Messrs. Hatch and Bland of Missouri are slated with the chairmanship of the agri-cultural and coinage weights and measures

committees

Amos Cummings of New York is the probable chief of the committee on marine and fisheries, and postoffices will go to Blount of Georgia, its chairman in the Blount of Goorges, ...
Fiftieth congress.

Herbert of Alabama has a sort of prescriptive right to the navat affairs committee, through being its former chairman, in which position he had an influential part in the upposition of the new navy.

Foreign Affairs Committee. The foreign affairs committee will have for | progressing toward recovery.

two of its members Chipman of Michigan and McCreary of Kentucky, with geographi-cal location in favor of the former as chairman, and longer experience on the side of

Mr. Fitch of New York will, it is believed,

Mr. Fitch of New York will, it is believed, secure either a chairmanship or an aimost equally eligible committee place, and may be the New York member of the ways and means committee.

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio is the probable chairman of the Pacific railroads committee, unless he should prefer elections.

Being a Georgian is the principal point against Mr. Turner of Georgia, in connection with the chairmanship of the committee on commerce, and either he or isadore Raynor merce, and either he or Isadore Raynor of Maryland will figure in this place, a meu bership on the ways and means committee going to the one losing the chairmanship. Unless Wilson of West Virginia goes on the

ways and means committee, he will get a chairmanship. He has seen service on the manufacturers committee, but probably prefers some other committee. The public buildings committee will go to the north, very likely, and Forney of Ala-bama can look after the militia if he wants to while attending also to the appropriations. Culpertson of Texas and Oates of Alabama are the best qualified for the head of the ju-diciary committee. The immigration committee will very likely go to Covert of New York.

The needs of the District of Columbia will

Andrews of Massachusetts stands the best chance of leading the civil service reform committee.

be looked after by Hemphill of South Car-

ADJOURNED UNTIL SATURDAY.

Proceedings in Both Branches of Congress Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9 .- After the approval of the journal, the house took a recess for fifteen minutes to await the president's message. After the recess the message was received and read by the clerk. The reading of the annual message in the house never receives much attention, and the last one proved no exception to the general rule. On the completion of the reading of

the message it was referred to the committee of the whole and ordered printed.

Miller of Wisconsin offered a resolution requesting that the speaket, in the appointment of committees, apportion the same among the several states and territories according to population, and to appoint, at least, a chairman from each state and terri-

tory.

The resolution was ordered referred to the committee on rules when appointed. The house then adjourned until Saturday, with the understanding that further adjournment would be taken until Wednesday.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Contempt Case Growing Out of the Interstate Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9 .- The United States supreme court today heard arguments in the case of Charles Counselman on appeal from a decision by Judge Gresham refusing to grant him a writ of habeas corpus. Counselman refused to answer questions put by the grand jury in Chicago which was en paged in an investigation as to alleged viola-tions of the interstate commerce law. Countions of the interstate commerce law. Counselman was asked if he had received rebates from any railroads and refusing to answer on the ground that an answer would criminate himself, was adjudged guilty of contempt and sentenced to a fine of \$500, in default of payment of which he was to be kent in the marshal's custody. His present effort is nominally to obtain his release, but the effect of a decision in his favor, it is said, would make the interstate commerce law practically iseffective. John N. Jewett argued the case for Mr. Co. Jelman and G. M. Lambertson for the government.

American Bar Association. Washington, D. C., Dec. 9,-Less than wenty-five members of the American Bar association were present at the annual meet ing today. The secretary read a report from the committee on international law which urged the formation of a congress of intermational lawyers at Chicago during the World's fair. At the session this evening an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Justice Harian of the supreme court.

In the Senate. Washington, D. C., Dec. 9 .- Immediately after the reading of the journal in the senate, the annual message of the president was pre-

The reading of the message closed at 1:45 having consumed exactly an hour and a half It was listened to throughout with close in terest. The message was ordered to be laid on the table and printed, and then the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Maj ir Overman's Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9 .- There were no new developments in the case of Major Overman of the engineer corps. While the investigation of his accounts is not closed, it is already known that the deficiency, if any exists, will not aggregate \$400. Acting Secretary Grant said that it is expected that Major Overman will give a satisfactory explanation of the transactions under investi gation.

Will Select Committeemen. Washington, D. C., Dec. 9. - Senator Gornan, chairman of the democratic or icus pas appointed the following committee to brepare a list of senators to represent the minority on the senate committees for the present session: Senators Cockreil, Ransom, Voorhees, Harris, Butler, McPherson Blackburn and Kenna.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, QMAHA, Dec. 9. The northern storm is now central in Manitoba and some light rain has fallen in South Dakota and eastern Montana, with snow in Wyoming. Elsewhere generally clear weather prevails. Temperature has risen as expected throughout the Missour and upper Mississippi valleys. Winds in the upper Missouri valley are shifting to north and northwesterly. No decided weather change is looked for within the next thirtysix or forty-eight hours.
For Omaha and vicinity Warmer, con-

tinued fair weather during today.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—For Colorado

Increasing cloudiness, followed by occasional snows: colder winds, shifting to

For Nebraska-Fair; west winds; slightly For Iowa-Generally fair; southwest winds, colder in northwest; stationary temperature in southeast portion.
For North Dakota Generally fair; northwest winds; slightly colder.
For Montana—Occasional snows; colder in east; stationary temperature in west por For South Da

For South Dakota Fair; southeasterly winds; local snows in northwest portion; slightly colder; north winds. HEAD OF THE BOMB THROWER.

Still Being Kept on Exhibition at New

York. NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- The head of the dead bomb thrower was viewed by hundreds at the morgue this morning. Mrs. Catherine Stumph called to see the nead. She had a picture of Prof. Denton and was sure that it was his head. The picture bore a striking resemblance to the feature of the dead bomb thrower.

The man Southworth is in the insane avilion just across from the morgue. He has little to say. Among his effects has been found a ribbon like that believed to have been worn by the dead bomb thrower, and which was found Monday in Sage's wrecked Russell Sage is not expected down at his

office this week but he is directing affairs from his home. Messrs. Osborne, Robertson and Laidlaw, who were so severely injured, are still confined to the hospital, but are AWFUL WORK OF THE FLAMES.

At Least Ten Girls Burned to Death and Four Firemen Killed.

LOUISVILLE'S DOUBLE CONFLAGRATION.

In the First Fire a Wall Falls on the Workers, and in the Second Forty Women are Imprisoned,

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 9 .- Four firemen were killed and four others badly injured by the falling of a wall of Bamberger, Strong & Co.'s building early this morning.

While firemen were raking away the ruins of the Boone Paper company at 4:30 this morning, there came a sound of a terrific explosion in Bamberger, Strong & Co.'s building, four stories high. In an instant flames broke out from every floor and shot out through the roof. The fire must have been smouldering for several hours in the cellar, and when each of the four stories had been filled with heated air and smoke the explosion followed. A number of firemen were caught under a

falling wall of the building. Fire Chief Hughes and Captain Weatherford were injured, and four dead firemen lay under the walis and four others are padly hurt. It was with great difficulty that the fire-

men prevented the flames from spreading. A number of the people were sleeping in the upper rooms of the building, but all escaped. Forty Girls Imprisoned.

At 8 o'clock another fatal fire broke out at A. Menn & Co.'s wholesale candy and fancy grocery house, a square above the Boone Paper company's building. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Forty girls were at work on the fourth floor and all were not able to escape. The bodies of six girls have already been taken out burned almost beyond identification.

G. S. Menn, a brother of the senior member of the firm, is supposed to have been burned to death, and the firemen think at least five other girls' bodies will be found as soon as a thorough search is made.

Jumped to Save Their Lives.

The fire cut off escape by the stairs leading from the fourth story, where the girls were at work. Many jumped from the windows to a second story projection and escaped with broken limbs and bruised bodies.

Others got out unburt. With its forces weakened and demoralized by the accident of the early morning the fire department was called to the disaster at the candy factory. To add the casualties and confusion, Fire Chief Hughes was so badly hurt in an accident early this morning that he may not recover. He and Henry Weatherford, the chief's assistant, while going to the fire, were run into by a salvage corps wagon and their buggy smashed. Both were trampled by the horses, but the injuries of Weather-ford were not serious.

Brave Work of the Firemen.

A number of other firemen were badly in-jured at the candy store fire, but in the face of these disasters the firemen stood oravely to their work and within another half hour the flames were under control, out within this time half a score of lives had been sacrifrom one of the candy furnaces, which pos-sibly exploded. The flames com-municated with a big stock of Christmas fireworks. The first explosion among the fireworks scattered fire brands all over the store. The skylight feli in and the entire stock was flercely blazing almost im-

mediately.

The bodies of the girls were removed as soon as possible to the nearest undertaking establishments. Two of the girls bave just been laeutified as Mary Walsh and Amelia

Dickey. Great confusion exists. Main street, where the principal hotel business of the city goes on, is blockaded and business is almost at a standstill. The loss on Menn & Co.'s building and stock is placed at \$75,000, and the total loss will be nearly \$750,000. The flames were stopped at George W. Wicks & Co. cotton house.

Searching the Ruins. Gangs of workmen have been busy in the ruins of the fire on Main street all day since the flames were subdued and are still busy. At Menne's caudy factory at 517 Main street where ten were entombed by the crashing walls, laborers are still digging toward the cellar and searching for the bodies of the missing. The mass is still smouldering and there is no hope for any. At the Boone Paper company, 57 West Main, the dangerous walls that at first delayed work were thrown down this afternoon. It is in the paper company's building instead of Bamberger, Strong & Co.'s, as at first supposed, that the missing firemen are now believed to be.

There is a faint hope that one or two of There is a faint hope that one or two of the men may be still alive, wedged between the huge piles of paper that filled the cellar. But the steam and an occasional jet of flame breaking out show there is little chance. At 1 o'clock the body of Charles Kimmel the partner in the firm, was reached at the candy factory, and a little later two bodies,

supposed to be those of Clara Rouche and William Hulseheimer. This leaves three more supposed to be in the ruins at that The dead recovered at Menne & Co's, are Lulu Kern, Carry Luckhardt, Barbara Beil, Amanda Dickey, William Hulsebeimer, Charles Kimmel, Clara Rouche, Missing and certainly dead at the Boone paper company's are Tom Moore, Sam Baker Will Davis, Tony Schlienek all of No. 1 hook

and ladder company. At Menne & Co's: Ida Beil Parker, James Mundweller and Thomas Buckholder, who worked at Menn's were also missing this afternoon, but the relatives have not been heard from tonight. Dead and Injure 1.

CHARLES KIMMEL.
CLARA ROUCHE.
WILLIAM HULSCHEIMER.
LULU KERN.
CARRIE LUCKHARDT.
BARBARA BELL.
AMANDA DICKEX.
TOM MOORE. TOM MOORE.
WILLIAM DAVIS.
SAM BAKER.
TONY SCHLICHT.
IDA BELL PARKER.
JAMES MUNDWEILER.
THOMA; BUCKHOLDER.

The injured are: KATE McGARVEY, leg broken and interna CHERESA HOLTHAUS, head bruised. COWARD ININGER, body bruised. LILLIE GREENWALD, slightly bruised Major Hughes, seriously cut about the

James Nutall, engineer of the "Fives," internal injuries and injuries about the hips and spine. PAT SHEERY, ladderman No. 1. hook, badly cut about wrist and arm. ALLEN GRIMES, candymaker, internal in-HENRY WEATHERFORD, fireman, sprained Fire Chief Hughes has not concussion o the brain, although he was unconscious for several hours after he was first burt. The report that Frank Menne was caught in the ruins arose from the loss of Kimmel, a

partner of Menne. Loss and Insurance.

How the fires originated is still unknown How the Bres originated is still unknown in both cases. Losses and insurance are as follow: Boone Paper company, loss on stock, \$75,000r insurance total, \$49,000. The Boone Paper company building, owned by A. W. Burge, was valued at \$10,000 and insured for \$5,000. Bliss, Wilson & Co., notions, loss on stock, \$40,000; insurance, \$52,000. The building belonged to Charles Rosenheim and was

valued at \$15,000 and insured

Bamberger, Strong & Co., boot | d shaes, loss on stock, \$125,000; insur
building telonging to Mrs. May Tyler, valued at \$20,000; insurance, \$15 |

Walter, Wolfolk, Payne & Co., owned b, Koberts, Bessie McCord and other for \$15,000. Frank A. Menn & Co stock, \$70,000; insurance, \$31,000. owned by Mrs. Pattle A. Clay, loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$15,000. Building owned by F. J. Pfings, insurance, \$14,000. George Wicks & Co., cotton, loss about \$45,000; insurance, \$28,500. Building owned by Wilder heirs, loss \$18,000; fully insured. Johan Boske & Co., loss \$25,000; insurance \$27,000. Building owned by the estate of James Monk, loss \$10,000; insurance \$21,000. The building occupied by Stock of Hirseh Bros. & Co., loss \$1,000; insurance \$1,000. The building occupied by the accupied by the state of James Monk, loss \$10,000; insurance \$2,000. Insurance \$1,000. The building occupied by the content of the state of James Monk, loss \$10,000; insurance \$1,000. The building occupied by the state of James Monk, loss \$10,000; insurance \$1,000. Bros. & Co., loss \$1,000; insurance \$1,000. The building occupied by Hirsch Bros. is owned by H. H. Thierman, who was out of

city and the amount of insurance carried by him could not be learned. WYOMING'S MURDER MYSTERY.

Deputy Marshal Canton Was ! ot the

BUFFALO, Wyo., Dec. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The examination of United States Deputy Marshal F. M. Canton of this city, who was at his own suggestion arrested on complaint of Al Allison on the charge of killing John A. Tisdale, a brother of the latter, began yesterday morning at 10 o'clock before Justice C. H. Parmelee. The arrest of Canton was the sequel to an interview which he had on Saturday with half a dozen friends of the murdered man, in the course of which Canton told them be understood they were of the opinion that he had committed the deed and he would like to have a chance to go into court, and clear himself of the odious charge. The warrant was issued on Monday morning and shortly thereafter Mr. Canton was taken in charge by the sheriff and kept under official sur-veillance till the end of the trial. At the examination the state was represented by County Attorney Alvin Bennett, assisted by J Walter Wilson of Sheridan county. C. H. Burritt was counsel for the defense,

The court room was crowded with spec tators throughout the trial, conspicuous among the anxious ones being Allison and his friends. The chief witness for the prosecution was Charles F. Besch, a ranchman liv-ing sixteen miles from Buffalo, through ing sixteen miles from Buffalo, through whom the first intimation of Tisdale's fate reached the authorities at Buffalo. Basen testified that he rode within fifty or sixty yards of the man who did the shooting and he was positive that he was riding Canton's horse. The man were a light overcoat and soft felt hat similar to those worn by Canton, but his face was hidden by a muffler and he could nat swear that he knew him. Baseh heard two shots fired after he passed the gulch in which the murder was committed and afterwards saw the murder was committed and afterwards saw the murderer ride rapidly across the country towards Buffalo.

Others testified that they had two or three days before the murder seen Canton conversing with Lee Moore, an enemy of Tisdale's and that the defendant, who is afflicted with rheumatism, had been out riding on his horse the preceding day. The prosecution had eighteen witnesses, the only material evidence being that of Basch.

For the defense, business men of the city stated under oath that they had seen, net and conversed with Canton in Buffalo at various times during the entire period when one must have been eight miles from town in order to commit the crime and a perfect alibi was proven. The rest of the testimony was submitted at 10 o'clock last eight and the justice took the case under advisement, setting the time for the announcement of his

setting the time for the announcement of his decision at 9:30 this morning.

There was little doubt as to what the decision would be in the face of the evidence, and when the justice announced the acquittal of the defendant no surprise was manifested in the crowded court room. Canton's innocence was established beyond the shadow of doubt. The cowboys who flocked to Buffalo after news of the trial have at no time made any demonstration of violence and after the any demonstration of violence and after the announcement of the decision this morning they quietly dispersed. There is great un easiness among the alleged cattle rustlers who fear that more of their number are on the list, and it is predicted by those who are in a position to know, that recent occurrences will result in an exodus of a large number of the residents of the Powder river country

within the next six months. CONFESSED THE CRIME.

Alleged Kansas Tr. in Robbers Under Arcest at Atchison. ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 9 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Charley O'Conner of Atchtson, and J. Burwell and his sons Jim and Bill of Norton county and Alonzo M. Franks, who recently escaped from the Logan county jail are under arrest charged with stealing the safe from a Pacific express car on a central branch accommodation train Leonora on October 20. Superintenden W. Johnson of Kansas City and J. W. Johnson of Kansas City B. P. Waggener of Atchison, been working on the case since the robbery occurred. Su Suspicion pointed toward Franks, as he had been seen in the vicinity of Lesiora a few days before the robbery. He was captured in Iowa and taken to Kansas City, where on Friday he made a confession implicating the rootles.

made a confession, implicating the parties The Burwells were arrested yesterday and iod ed in the Norton county jail. O'Conner was arrested last night at his home in Atchison. He acknowledged that he assisted in planning the job, but contended that he was not present when the robbery was committed He was locked up and will be taken to Norton county tomorrow. O'Conner is an all round railroad man, baving been on the central branch of the Union Pacific several years. He owns two farms in Norton county ise and lot in Atchison, all of were this morning attached by the Pacific Express company. The stolen safe contained \$2,600, none of which has ever been found. O'Conner says old man Burwell still has the

DISASTERS FEARED. Sioux City Thought to Be on the Verge

of a Water Famine. Stoux Cirv, Ia., Dec. 9. - | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The condition of the water works is not improved. Tonight there is less than two feet of water in the reservoir and the pumps fail to increase the supply. The city is in peril from fire. The fire insurance agents have called a meeting to consider the situation.

Dubuque Fatalities. DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 9 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-A portion of the orick wall of the new court house was blown down today and J. Kuntz, one of the workmen, was fatally injured. He fell sixty-five feet. Patrick Kenvedy, an old resident, was killed about midnight last night by a passing train. Kitled in a Gambling Den

OTTUMWA, Ia., Doc. 9. - | Special Telegram to Tun Bes.]-In a gambling den here tonight Ed. Southerland, colored, shot and fatally wounded a colored man name Brown. Three shots were fired, the third one taking effect.

SPECIES OF SIHILISM. Chinese Upr sing of a Political, Not a

Religious, Nature. LONDON, Dec. 9. - The Chronicle publishes a letter from its Shanghai correspondent. In this communication be repeats the assertion aircady made by him that the basis of the present crisis in the Chinese empire is polit-ical, not religious. He says:

"A revolutionary spirit fills the land. It is a species of nihilism. It has seized the army, members of the official classes, even the older families of China and servants in European houses. The pro-consuls, or gov-ernor-generals hold the situation in the

OMAHA'S BEET SUGAR PLANT,

New York Capitalists Will Establish a Factory in This City.

INTERESTING POINTS ON THE SUBJECT.

Some Reasons Why the Business Should Become an Enormous Source of Revenue to All Concerned.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTERNTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.

Information has just been received at the Department of Agriculture that New York capitalists are to establish beet sugar factories at Springfield, Ill., and Omana. Mr, Tupper, chief of the sugar bounty division, said today: "The sorghum and beet sugar industry has now become established and paying and capitalists, realizing this fact, intend to invest large sums in establishing factories. It is true that a number of failures are reported all over the country, but I am certain that these result more from bad management than bad business. The failure of the Topeka factory certainly was so caused. I am told there was a woman at the head of this plant. Whether or not she had anything to do with the failure, I am unable to say. The output of the sorghum and beet factories are not up to the estimate by any means, failing short about sorghum and beet factories are not up to the estimate by any means, falling short about two-thirds. However, when an estimate was made it was placed at the very top notch, even before it was known how much sugar a beet contained. I am very well satisfied with the showing this industry has made and consider it a much more paying business to the farmer than raising cereals. Most of the poor beet crops are due to the fact that they are given insufficient attention and the wrong seed used.

wrong seed used. wrong seed used.

"To make beet raising a success it is necessary to give the beets proper care. They must be looked after and not planted and tended like corn. Again, the only seed that is used to any extent successfully is imported. This has been proved by an expert employed by the agricultural department. With the national and state bounty on beet and sornational and state bounty on beet and sor-ghum sugar, there is no reason why it should not be an exceedingly profitable industry.

Interested in the Chilian Affair.

Men of affairs and those in private life who keep closest run of current eyents, first turned to President Harrison's treatment of the Chilian incident, when the message was laid before congress this afternoon and copies laid before congress this afternoon and copies of it distributed at the capitol. The greatest interest was shown in this, the first official statement of the status of the case. The firm manner in which the case throughout was stated in the message was very gratifying to all who have the welfare of American citizens uppermost in their hearts and in the estimation of almost all men in congress the president has added another wreath to his crown in the effort to elevate the rights of American citizens abroad and command of American citizens abroad and command respect everywhere for the stars and stripes, It was especially gratifying to congress to learn that the president intends to depart from the old custom of secrecy and send to congress, and thereby give to the entire country, all of the facts relating to the killing of American sailors in the streets of Valence ing of American sailors in the streets of Val-paraiso because they were the uniform of the United States; also that he believed the present status of the case warrants some sort of action on the part of congress. In the en-tire treatment of the Chillian affair the president gave evidence of his old time de-termination to maintain the rights of our American citizens in foreign lands. War or any hostile step can only be taken by direc-

any hostile step can only be taken by direc tion of congress and the reference to Chill's attitude is regarded as significant. Next in importance here and that which was quickly turned to was the president's reference to the financial condition of the reference country and the operation of the McKinley law. Many supposed the question so energetically evaded by the democratic leaders at

present, that of free coinage, would be 'straddled" or ignored. His Views of Free Coinage.

Not so in this instance. President Harrison while not evincing a dogmatic disposition carnestly points out the disastrous effect that absolute free comage would have upon that absolute free comage would have upon this country if undertaken before an interna-tional standard and action were effected. There were those who expected to see the president "fight" off a fair and square endorsement of the tariff law as it stands and hoped to see him point out objections and make suggestions of amendments. On the contrary, his comment on the law is full and direct. The president expresses the belief that it is the best that could have been invented, taken in connection with reciprocity provisions. Presidential messages have heretofore been largely reviews of exclusive de-partment work, dealing in figures and stereo-typed facts. This evening's Star voices the typed facts. This evening's Star voices the sentiment of hundreds of statesmen at the capital today when it says that "while it is long it is packed so full of meaty interesting matter, edited with nice discrimination, that it is hard to suggest where the cut would be properly made," that "it is not a formal rehash of the department reports" and that "the president has impressed his individuality upon every sentence. ressed his individuality upon every sentence of it and the art of putting things effectively of which he has shown his mastery in the ad-mirable condensed speeches which he has made from time to time during his adminis-

tration." The message is complimented by men in both branches of congress, not alone for its originality of ideas and new matter but for its business qualities. It is on every hand taken as an appeal to the Americanism of our citizens and their best sense of judgment, rather than their political prejudices. The message was attentively listened to by men in all parties when read in congress, and will have an unusual impression upon future legislation, for it bears upon its face evidence that it was prepared by one who alone desire the best for the people.

Miscellaneous.

Carpet layers are busy upstairs in the white house putting down the new carpet in the corridor. The new carpet, of which about 400 yards were required, is in keeping with the general artistic treatment of the house. It was a ground of moss green with a small figure of a deep cream or buff color. This carpet and the new one for the east room were selected personally by Mrs. Har-rison from an immense number of samples shown her early in the fall. The east room arpet had to be especially woven, as the or dinary ones come just once and a half the length of the room, and if used would entail pucing every other width or losing just that much. It requires 515 yards to cover it. Hon. John L. Webster left for Omaha tonight and Mr. Estabrook left for New where he will be a short time on business

before returning to Omaha. Both have been bere as attorneys in the Boyd-Thayer case. K. Wing was today appointed postmaster at Walton, Lancaster county, Neb., vice J. H. Bobb, resigned; also J. Keegan at Doylestown, Bon Homme, S. D., vice E. Hornstra, Assistant Secretary Chandler today in the

homestead residence case of Armield S. Guntle from Huron, S. D., directed that the entry stand, Guntle having complied with the requirements of the law. P. S. H.

SEVERE JUSTICE.

Dreadful Punishment Meted Out to a Texas Marderer. SAN ANGELO, Tex., Dec. 9.-In the district court here today J. Igo, a gambler, was found guilty of killing John C. Allison here last spring and was fined \$37 and costs.

Steamer Arrivals. At Hamburg —Servia, from New York. At New York—Elbe, from Bremen; Teu-tonic, from Liverpool.

Busines . Troubles. Foar Woarn, Tex., Dec. 9,-The Fort Worth Iron works have failed for \$100,000.