NOW THEY'RE TALKING PEACE

War Rumors Not Nearly So Thick Around the National Capital.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE HELD BACK.

It Will Not Be Sent to Congress Tomorrow and No Date Set for Delivering It

-Varied Expressions of Opinion.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.-There was a feerded diminution in the war talk around the Navy department this morning and a more peaceful state of affairs prevailed. Though peaceful rumors have a very gen-Erai effect, many naval officers refuse to place entire credence in them, alleging that Chili is making a show of relenting in order to gain time for her own preparations.

The announcement is made at the State department that the Chillan correspondence and the president's message will not be sent to congress tomorrow. No date has been fixed for the submission of the message and documents.

Secretary Tracy had a conference with Senators Cameron and McPherson of the senate naval committee, and it is understood the secretary laid before them a statement the expenditures he had recently incurred in his proparations and asked that when his estimates for appropriation should be submitted he receive the support of the committee. A week ago, he is alleged to have said these preparations seemed to be absolutely neceseary, but he now believes there will be no war. It is understood he received the assurances of the committee that he would be sup-ported in every proper and necessary ex-penditure involved in hs precautionary Peaceful Indications.

While the cabinet as a body did not assemble for deliberation today the joint presence of Secretaries Blaine, Elsins and Tracy at the white house this afternoon bore a strong resemblance to a meeting of the cabinet. They remained in conference with the president for a long time, and General J. W. Foster was called in for consultation. The discussion related generally to the Chilan

affair, but the question under consideration was the character of the president's message to congress. Senor Montt, the Chilian minister, was at the State department today and had a short Interview with Assistant Secretary Adee, but, it is understood, he had nothing important to communicate.

Secretary Tracy received a cable message from Commander Evans today saying that the ktown, with the refugees on board, would sail from Valparaiso to ight for Caliab. This is regarded at the Navy department as an indication that affairs are quiet in Chill at present. While Commander Evans was given full discretion, it is taken for exactly the value of the v for granted that he would not leave Valparmiso if there was any necessity for his pres once there, except in pursuance of orders direct from the Navy department.

At the meeting of the senate committee on

made of anything relating to Chilian affairs. MONTT SAYS CHILL WANTS PEACE.

Talk of War is Confined Entirely to This Country. New York, Jan. 20 .- A Washington corre-

foreign relations today there was no mention

spondent telegraphs his paper of a visit to Chitian Minister Montt. His is a small, unpretentious house with a high stoop and two ground glass globes on tall steps at the foot of a flight of stairs leading to the front

Senor Montt is peculiarly the representa tive of Chili at this moment, and therefore peculiarly interesting to Americans. He is the cousin of the Chinan president and no doubt exercises much individual discretion as to the nature of his dealings with American authorities. He talked to the correspondent last night at 8 o'clock. He is an interesting man to look at. He displays none of that vanity of personal apparel which is so often noticed among South Americans. He is rather a short man. His face is strong, covered with a short black beard, slightly mixed with cray. His complexion is extremely dark-almost black. His eyes are very dark and rather close together. There is a slight sinking in at the temples and the outline of the face in other ways suggests that of Emile Zola. His mouth is peculiarly strong. His black hair is extremely thick with a sight curling tendency, and grows straight up from the forehead without any attempt at a part of any kind. He is most natural and simple in his manner. His manner of speech is very direct. He is evidently cut out for a diplomat, for he manages to say exactly what he wants to say and no more. without in any way besitating in his speech or appearing to pick his words. Here is the substance of what he said on the question which is now agitating America:

All They Want is Peace. "All the war talk is in America, Nobody wants war in Chili or suggests war. The word 'war' does not occur in newspapers or in any letters that I roceive from home. 1 could show you all my letters and newspa pers, of which the latest received are dated December 7, and you would see that nobody with us has any idea or desire for war. We have gone through great excitement, and what we desire now is peace and quiet and a chance to increase the greatness of the coun try in legitimate, peaceful ways." "How about Egan, Mr. Montt?"

"I would rather not talk about Mr. Egan, replied the minister very softly. "Have you anything to say as to the mes-sage addressed by Captain Evans, comman-der of the Yorktown, to Minister Pereira!" "Commander Evans sent no message to Mr. Pereira. He sent a message, which of course, you know about to the naval com-mander. The implication on his part that the Chillan government changed its mind was without foundation. He was simply told that the government had given no safe conducts and could not do so. It had simply ignored the fact that any such transfer of refugees was made. It also ignored their presence on board the American man-of-war.

MUST BE FORCED TO APOLOGIZE.

thill Will Only Come to Time When She Sees Our Forces. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.-A. Percy Devalasco.

the Peruvian consul at New York, who was

seen yesterday by a reporter, said: "I do not suppose that war will occur, for the Chilians will probably apologize. If they feel that they are in the wrong they will no doubt ultimately make an apology. But one thing is certain, that they will not offer an apology to the United States until taey are compelled to or until they see that a disastrous war can no longer be avoided.

"Once let the Chinans thoroughly understand that time for business has arrived and they will climit down soon enough. In other words, it only needs a show of firmness on the part of the United States to get what is wanted. As long as matters are allowed to drag along and it is only a matter of correspondence, the Chilians will never apologize no matter how many appeals or ultimatums are fired at them,

"They think that in the realms of diplomacy they can beat the Americans every many they can beat the Americans every time. Undoubtedly, too, the rank and file of the Chilian people do not wish to apologize to the United States under any circum stances, and they are full of fire for the time being. The government, however, and the leading men, who have a better knowledge of what they are doing, would consent to an application more easily. Mr. Montt is a very sensible man, and I should think would fully realize what a war with the United States

would mean for his country. But if the government apologized to the United States, it would probably turn him out to short order. He is between two fires. However, I think a show of firmness would quickly settle the matter. As long as the Collinas do not see a hostile fleet in their harbors they will scont the blea of making an apology, but they the idea of making an applogy, but they might after their ideas if the fleet were to ap-

Mr. Devalasco was asked about the Peruvian ports. There were, he said, many fine harbors in the country and at Callao a dry dock large enough to take in the biggest men-of-war. There was also, he said, an abundance of coal in Peru. In answer to a question, he answered that the nearest Peruvian port to a Chillan port was a matter of one night's steaming. In the event of a war between the United States and Chili, Mr. Devalusco said he could not forecast the attitude of other South Ameri-

can governments. Harbor Defenses Discussed,

General C. Comstock, president of the Misssippi River commission, and one of the best informed men in the country on barbor defenses, said yesterday, when seen in the army building: "Harbor defenses would be supplied by singing lines of torpedoes about ten miles from shore. There are two kinds of torpedoes and two ways of laying them. Some of them are oblong, some round. England uses the former; we would probably use the round ones. Some are nuchored just below the surface of the water; others are placed on the bottom. The former explode struck by a vessel, the latter are expioded by electricity.

The torpedoes would be loaded on a tug "The torpedoes would be loaded on a fug boat, taken out to sea and placed where the War department thought best. The navy would have little to do with the torpedoes. The engineers would be under the central of the War department and would have no easy task. I think that the tor-pedoes used would be of an average of forty inches in diameter. Of course there are larger torpedoes, and some such would be used, but the majority of them would be about that size. Dynamite, or gun cotton, which is an explosive about as terrible in its work of destruction as dynamite, is used in such torpedoes. The torpedoes will hold from 500 to 1,000 pounds of dynamite or gun cotton. The air in the torpedoes keeps them affoat, so that it is necessary to anonor them with pieces of iron. The torpedoes would be placed in a line, at about 100 to 200 feet apart, just below the surface of the water. I suppose that the engineers would put three lines of them off the harbor of New York, and probably off all the other important seaports. Ten miles is far enough out for the torpedoes. The Chilian boats can't throw their shot so far as overybody seems to think. On shipboard you can elevate the gun only about 15 degrees, and at that cleration it takes a powerful gun to throw a snot

HARD COUNTRY TO FIGHT IN.

An Army Officer Explains the Peculiarities of Chilian Topography. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.--Captain M. P. Maus, an aide on the staff of Major General Miles, said last night that not one order has yet been received at army headquarters here

having any warlike significance. "I am privately of the opinion that there is apt to be trouble," said he. "Those fellows down there are as treacherous as they can be, and it looks to me as though they were simply killing time in order to prepare them-seives for fighting. The thing most likely to avert trouble will be the interference of Eng-land or Germany. The valuable nitrate beds which Chili seized from Peru are being worked by English and German capitalists, who would bring great influence to bear to prevent any lighting. But I have no confidence in the word or promise of Chilians.
"Chili does not realize the strength of the
United States, and hopes to secure assistance

from some European power if war is de-clared. The record of the country is one of intrigue, treachery and parbarous cruelty. carry on campaigns. The whole length of the country is cut up by deep ravines run-ning from the Andes to the ocean. There are practically no facilities for traveling north or south. Between these deep canons are desert wastes absolutely without water supply. The only way to procure drinking water is to evaporate the sea water, and large plants for that purpose were scattered along the coast and used during the fight with Peru. If invading troops should establish lish such plants, the enemy might destroy them and leave numbers of soldiers without water. The wild, desolate character of great

portions of the country would certainly re-suit in great hardship to the troops." Captain Maus was in Washington last week and found that military organizations all over the country had offered their services in case war should be declared.

"By filling up the companies of the regu-lar service, the government would have about 47 000 men on hand, and the indications are that there would be as many volun-teers as needed," said he. "There is no probability that any militia organizations would be urged to enlist."

SCHLEY ON THE CHILIAN FINDINGS. He Points Out the Absurdities of the Con

clusions of the Procurator Fiscal. Vallejo, Jan. 20 .- Captain Schley of the cruiser Baltimore was shown today the report of the procurator fiscal of Valparaiso, as published this morning. He said:
"I am not at all surprised by this report, Such conclusions were rendered necessary to Sustain the Chilian contentions in the case."

Captain Schiey then went over the report and discussed it in detail. Regarding the

rejection by the procurator of Langin's and Johnston's testimony on the ground that their stories did not agree perfectly the captain said: "Those two men were our strongest witnesses, testifying as they did directly to the shooting of Riggin by the soldiers. The court had to find some plea for rejecting their evidence and hit on the fact that they appeared not to have known each other before the riet occurred. This is very natural. Lagin was not a member of the Baltimore's crew at this time. He was a sailor on an American vessel wrecked in alparaiso harbor some days before and enisted on the Baltimore a week after the riot. As for the statement that the men dined together in an eating house on the day of the riot, it might well be that the two men could eat at the same hotel without meeting each other.

Killed by a Rifle Hall,

"In fact there is no possible doubt that Riggin was killed by a rifle bullet fired by soldiers. Johnson was stooping over supporting Riggin on hi. left arm and shoulder. The soldiers fired at only six feet distance. The bullet pierced the shirt and neckerchief covering the right shoulder of Johnson and then struck Riggin in the neck ranging downward and inflicting a wound which the doctors say caused instant death. poured from the wound and covered Johnon's shirt. This shirt was shown to the Valparaiso court and yet the fiscal states hat he rejects Johnson's testimony because there were no blood stains on the sleeve as here must have been if his story were true, The procuator's statement that no one testle-fied who fired the shots is false, as Johnson and Langin both testified that the soldiers

Experiments by Baltlmore Officers, Regarding the dispute as to the weapon rom which the bullet that killed Riggin was fired, Captain Schiev said: "The day after the mobbing the Valoaraiso paper stated that one of the Baltimore's men gred a pistol at a policeman, missed him and killed Riggin. This theory was at once setzed upon by the Chilians, but when examination of Riggin's body was made it was found that the bullet had passed through over nide inches of the firmest tissues of the human body, passed through vertebra, shattering them, then through the shouler biade, and after all this left the body with such velocity that the flesh was hardly torn at all. There is no pistal in existence that could make such a wound as this. There is no possible down that the hillans, but when examination of Riggin's as this. There is no possible doubt that the ball came from a rifle. But it was necessary for the Chilians to prove that it was a revolver wound in order to exonerate the police, and they therefore called in two physicians as experts. Only one of these men was really a physician, the other being merely a

hospital steward, and one of whom had |CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE. |

BURIAL OF THE DEAD PRINCE.

Services Over the Remains of England's Heir Presumptive.

MANY PAY THEIR TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

Solemn and Impressive Ceremonies - The Coffin Hidden Beneath a Wealth of Flowers Sorrow of Prince and Princess of Wales-Scenes and Incidents.

LONDON, Jan. 20.-Services were held at the parish church at Sandringham today over the remains of the duke of Clarence, At their conclusion the casket was placed upon a gun carriage and was escorted by a battery of artillery and the people of the village to the railway station, where the train was taken for London. The remains were accompanied by the prince and princess of Wates

and family.

All the government and many private buildings in London had their blinds drawn and flags at naif, mast. In accordance with the request of the lora mayor a large number of factories, shops, etc., closed up after noon At Windsor the weather was cold and dis-oil. The shops were closed and their fronts draped in black. All trains arriving there bring wreaths from all parts of the country. here were almost a countless number of these floral offerings. They were taken to Albert Memorial chapel. Services in mem-ory of the duke were held today in all the European capitals and were attended by the members of the royal families. At 3:30 the train bearing the remains came nto the station and on the train which followed immediately after were the mourners

Wrapped in a Silken Flag. The coffin was removed from the funeral car. It was wrapped in a silken union tack and placed on the gun carriage in waiting. The Life guards had the right of the line and were followed by the bands, which clayed funeral marches. A detachment of the Tenth hussars and Horse Artillery immediately preceded the gun carriage upon which the remains had been placed; on either side of the gun carriage walked the guard of officers of the Tenth hussars. The of Clarence was led behind the gun carriage The royal mourners came next.

The route from Windsor station to the

castle was lined with guards. Behind the soldiers there was an immense crowd of people, who patiently awaited the coming of the body and the royal mourners.

It was nearly 4 o'clock, an hour after the time appointed for the services to begin, when the cortege reached the chapel.

The clergy and the choir were apprised of the coming of the procession, and they slowly marched down the alsle to the door of the chapel and ranged themselves on either side ready to receive the body of the duke.

Within the Chapel.

As the earl of Latham, the Lord Chamberlain, swung back the crimson curtains at the door the harsh command to the soldiers to halt and the music of the band of the Life guards could be heard. As the beavily draped gun carriage arrived opposite the door of the chapel the music ceased and per fect silence reigned. Then there was a sharp command, and the coffin bearers from the hussars stepped from the ranks and quickly lifted their burden to their shoulders. With based and bowed heads they mounted the steps and passed within the sacred precincts of the chapel.

As the coffin was carried into the chapel

the clergyman, headed by Very Rev. Phillip Frankeloot, D.D., domestic chaptain to the queen, dean of Windsor and registrar of the Order of the Garter, and Right Rev. Randall Davidson, D.D., bishopof Rochester, and the choristers, preceded it down the main aisie singing, "I am the Resurrection and the Life. They were followed by three equerries i

scarlet uniform, bearing on cushions the coronet of the duke and other insignia of his Then came a small detachment from the hussars, and befind them was the coffic flanked by ten officers of the duke's regiment, the Tenth hussars. Behind then came the prince of Wales, Prince George of Wales and the duke of Fife, who were, in turn, followed by the

royal personages who had walked behind the coffin from the station in the same order as had been then observed. The coffin was placed by its bearers upon a bier before the altar and the coronet and

other insignia were placed upon it. At the same moment the window in the queen's gal-iery, situated directly above the alter on the right, opened and the princess of Wales and her daughters, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria and Princess Maud, and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck took seats in the gal-lery. As the body was placed on the bier the prince of Wales, as chief mourner, stood at the head of the coffle. Prince George of Wales stood on one side of it and the duke of Fife on the other. Standing in a group near them were the other reval personages.

Services Over the Remains. The services were conducted by the dean of Windsor, assisted by the bishop of Rochester. A psalm was chanted by the choir and the dean then read the lesson. The choir then

sang hymns which had been selected by the

After the reading of the lessons the bishop of Rochester read the sentences beginning "Forasmuch as it hath pleased," and th duke's tutor, Canon Daiton, stepped forward and cast a handful of earth on the coffin.

After this the choir sang "I Heard a Voice
from Heaven." The bishop of Rochester
read the concluding prayer, and the religious ceremony was closed by the singing of Sulli van's anthem, "Brother Gone Before Us," and the presenting of the benediction by

the bishop of Rochester. At the middle of the service, which lasted for nearly an hour, a chair was brought for the prince of Wales, who sat down. He looked greatly fatigued and his face gave evidence f his deep sorrow.

As the bishop of Rochester pronounced the benediction the prince knelt with his head buried in his hands. When the bishop had finished the prince remained kneeling for a short time and a most impressive silence

filled the chapel until he rose.

Then in consonance with the ancient custom, Sir Albert Woods, C.B., K.C.M.G., F.S. A., Garter knight of arms, (the duke was a knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter) in the full insignia and habit of his rank, stepped forward and proclaimed the full list of the titles of the duke. The prince of Wales, followed by the other royal person ages, then proceeded by the private way from

the chapel to the castle. Watched With a Mother's Love.

The princess of Wales could be seen look ing mournfully from the queen's gallery upon the coffin of her beloved son for some time after the services were concluded. There were only a few women in the chapel and they were all seated in the nave. All the space in the choir under the banners of the knights was reserved for the distin guished guests, most all of whom were at tired in brilliant uniforms, and wore the ecorations that had been conferred on them by different rulers.
On the altar there was displayed during

the service the beautiful gold communion plate, one of the valuable treasures of the chapel No daylight was allowed to enter the chapel, which was illuminated entirely the light from numberiess wax tapers. The entire service was marked by a solemn im-

pressiveness that made itself deeply felt every one in attendance. Every detail had been most carefully arranged, and there was not a single incident to mar the selemnity of Tonight the remains of the duke will be uletly removed to the memorial chape where they will find their final resting place After the coffin had been deposited in St.

George's chapet wreaths from the duchess of Teck and Princess Mary were placed on it, beside the wreath sunt by her majesty. Floral Tributes. Until late in the day floral tributes conpart of the country, Some of then, were of

such size that it was a difficult task to get them through the doorway of the chapet.

The American legation, and the embassies of other governments which are not con-nected by family ties with the queen, were not represented at the services at St. George's chapel. The members of the American legation and the embassys above mentioned attended a memorial service in the chapel royal, St. James' chapel, Memorial services were field in Westmins-

ter abbey, at which Archdean Frederick William Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., officiated. Services were also held in St. Paul's cathedral. Rt. Hon, and itt. Rev. Frederick Tem-ple, D. D., bishop of London, prenched the memorial sermon. There were present at these services 12,000 persons, including Lord Mayor Evans and the sheriffs of London

Special Memorial Services, The queen, accompanied by Princess Lou-ise, (marchioness of Lorne), today attended as pecial memorial service to the chapet at Osborne house, conducted by Canon Duckworth. As she entered the chapet the Rifles band outside played the dead march in Saul. Following the march the chapet choir sang a hymn, which was followed by selected passages from the burial services. Then the Lord's Prayer was re-peated, the hymn "Let Him Not Sorrow" was sung and a special prayer was said, the service concluding with Chopin's funeral narch rendered on the organ. The queen walked feebly and was assisted

by Princess Louise.

The prince of Wales and family and Princess Mary of Teck are staying at Windsor tonight, but the funeral guests left the Muffled peals will be rung on the bells of St. George's chapel at intervals until mid-

night. Weighted Down with Sorrow,

After the funeral the prince of Wales, is parting with the three ministers, admitted that he was intensely oppressed and weary, ite had a hard day. Guests who had the last glimpse of him before he retired concur in saying that he appeared to be worn and ill and the overstrain was telling upon him. He had been on his feet from early in the morning, personally overseeing details of the preparations at Sandringham. He walked behind the coffin three miles to Wolforton in submission to the prescribed usage. In addition, he had to stand for a long time at the Windsor station while various distinguished persons and representatives of foreign houses, approaching him in the order of pre-cedence, conveyed to him expressions of condolence. The prince had a kindly greeting for each, although he was obviously weary. The princesses kept themselves in entire seclusion in their compartment of the train, the curtains being drawn closely. When the

tion of their saloon enabled them to view the proceedings. No one approached them except the duke of Teck, who exchanged a few words with them and retired. / Spectators of the funeral agree in saying that the most notable feature was its sim-plicity—the absence of spectaeniar display and the plainness of the ceremonial features -Litherto unknown in connection burnals of princes of so high a rank.

train stopped at Windser, however, the posi-

DEATHS FROM THE GRIP,

Large Increase in London's Mortality Rate as a Result of Influenza. LONDON, Jan. 20.-The vital statistics for

the past week show the terrible rayages that influenza is making among the population of London. The official figures from which the facts are obtained show that the mortality from the disease has greatly increased in this city within the short period mentioned, and the list of victims who have succumbed to the malady is steadily growing larger and larger. The number of deaths attributed directly to influenza during the week is pinced at the startlingly large figure of 271 as against only 95 reported during the pravious week. And to these 271 fatalities of grip must be added 66 deaths in which influenza only reported as a secondary cause of death

Unfounded Rumor About the Pope, ROME, Jan. 20. - The report that the pope suffering from an attack of influenza is pronounced unfounded.

MORE ABOUT THE WEATHER.

Moderating in the West and Getting Colder in the East. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 20.-The cold weather has moderated somewhat through this state. Reports from North Dakota state that blizzards raged at Devil's Lake and Moorhead, Minn., yesterday and milder

weather resulted today. At Jamestown, N. D., a heavy snow storm and high winds are More cold weather for Thursday is reported. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26 .- The mercury this morning was 100 below zero and there was nearly a foot of snow on the ground. All the streams are frozen to a depth of

twelve to fifteen inches. PITTSULIG, Pa., Jan. 30.—The mercury dropped to 4° below zero this morning, the lowest point reached in years. Reports from the surrounding towns indicate even colder weather. All trains are from one to three

lours late. TABLEQUAR, I. T., Jan. 20.—Deep snow covers the ground here and the mercury is about 10° below zero, the coldest in five years. Stock on the ranges is suffering terribly, and

GREEN GOODS MAN HELD.

a wood famine exists here.

He Tried to Swindle a Utah Verdant and

Was Caught. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.-Charles At wood, who was arrested on Monday upon the charge of coaspiracy to defraud Anton Oleson of Utah, out of \$400 by promising to sell him \$4,000 in counterfeit money, has been turned over to the national authorities by the city authorities and given a hearing be fore a United States commission, on the charge of using the mails to defraud. At the conclusion of the hearing Atwood was held in \$1,200 bail for a further hearing and Oleson in \$800 bail to insure his presence as a witness.

The Fire Record.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20 .- A fire of probably incendiary origin started in the row of buildings of the old Waterway on the west side of Canal street, between Smith and Crossing streets, and before control of the flames was obtained \$30,000 worth of property was destroped. The fire extended to the Armour Beef company's building, but by hard work the firemen prevented the flames doing much damage. Scotta, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The dwelling of L. L. Doane, with contents, was destroyed by fire last

night. Loss, \$5,000; insured for \$2,000 in the Phenix of Brooklyn. Will Raise Insurance Rates. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20. - It is understood here that within the next two days the fire insurance companies of this city will

notify their policy holders of an immediate

morease in rates of 20 per cont. This deci-sion of the fire underwriters is due to the enormous increase in losses during the past Cars Run Under Police Protection. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20. - With the aid of police, the officials of the electric line were enabled to open up their road this morning and run a number of cars after an almost complete suspension of traffic since last Fri-day. Up to noon no trouble had been re-

ported. Sentenced the Linwood Broters. PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 20, -Five of the Linwood rioters have been convicted and sentenced to the state penitentiary for from one to ten years each. Several of the gang were fined. The icmainder will be tried today.

Blaine Able to Work. Washington, D. C., Jan. 20. Secretary Blaine had sufficiently recovered this morning from his slight attack of lilness yester-day to do considerable work. ALL ARE AFRAID OF CHICAGO.

What the Various Cities Are Doing to Secure the Democratic Convention.

CLEVELAND AND HILL IN THE CONTEST.

Springer's Free Wool Bill-Secretary Rusk Warns Cattlemen-Democratic Clubs-Mr. Edmunds and the Supreme Court -Washington News and Gossip.

Wishington, D. C., Jan. 20.-The most confident cities for the democratic convention onight are undoubtedly Cincinnati and Milwaukee. The delegation from the former city is already speaking confidently of the ultimate support of New York, while the Milwaukee people are counting finally on the votes that Detroit may get on the first ballot. It does not by any means follow, however, that New York and Detroit are dusposed to concede the somewhat presumptive claims of their rivals. Far from it. The New York people claim that they will lead all their competitors on the first bailot, and t is not unlikely that this may be the case. The only question is whether the great metropolis can hold the lead. It is generally conceded that Milwankee will be second on the first ballot, if, in leed, she does not lead her great eastern competitor.

Cleveland and Hill Influences. Comparatively few of the members of the ational committee are here now, but many secret conferences are being held between the representatives of the several rival cities and the leaders of the party who are at hand. It is difficult to locate the lines of the fight, but the air is full of talk about the Cleveland and the anti-Cleveland influences. A statement which is being very diligently circulated is that the Cleveland folks, being convinced that Mr. Hill wants the convention to go to New York or Cincinnati, are making a combination to defeat those cities with any other city that is to have the best chance of success. They are said to favor Detroit first and after that Milwaukee.

Those with authority, however, very earnestly deny the statement, and both the Cleveland and the Hill folks are anxious to appear indifferent as to the place of holding the convention. The representatives of the several cities, who are more interested just now in avoiding all antagonisms and in getting the convention than in anything else, all insist that they represent no particular can-

It is thought that the New York delegation will have a great deal to say about this election, though there is some doubt about their ability to send it to New York City. No matter how loudly it is proclaimed that the selection of the convention seat will not have any influence on the question of the nemination, there is no doubt that there is θ great deal of figuring on that subject, and there is an ovident anxiety to know where Hill, Gorman and Brice want the convention to go. Apparently the Cleveland folks are not taking a very active interest in the question, though they undoubtedly have their

proferences. Afraid of Chicago. As was the case during the meeting of the republican national committee, Chicago is the city all the rest are afraid of. She occuples the position of not seeking the conven-tion, but of being able to get it if the wants it, or possibly of being called upon to accort or decline it when accord or decline it when offered. It is believed, could now result in sending the convention

to Chicago.
One of cru or of the day is that the anti-Cleveland people are making an effort to break the Wisconsin delegation, which has heretofore been regarded as safe for Cleveland, under the influence of Vilas. It may be that with this object in view the New York influence may be suddenly thrown to Milwankee in the hope of weakening the al legiance of that state to ex-President Cieve-

Kansas City's Claims.

The majority of the members of the Mis ouri delegation spent the day at the capitol Through the courtesy of Chairman Bank head the room of the public buildings and grounds committee was utilized for the pur grounds committee was utilized for the pur-pose of displaying a large number of photo-graphs of Kansas City hotels and other points of interest. The Kansas City com-mittee is under the leadership of Senators Vest and Cockrell, Governor Francis, ex-Governor Crittenden, National Committee-man Prather, ex-Governor Campbell, Chair-man Putnam, Congressing Tarsney, Genman Putnam, Congressman Tarsney, Gen eral Charles W. Blair and other equally in fluential westergers. These gentlemen seem to be making a well organized fight and so successfully that the chances of that city for final success are being seriously discussed in the hotel corridors this evening Their principal arguments are the splendic railroad facilities of Kansas City, eighteen trunk lines centering there. The matter of central location of the southwestein city is also urged, being but 200 miles east of the geographical center of the country and equi-distant from New York, San Francisco, St. Paul and New Orleans.

Milwaukee is Hopeful, The Milwaukee delegation seem to be especially hopeful. They ask for the convention on political grounds. They lay stress upon the argument that since 1878 the republicans have had everything their own way until the democrats elected. Peck mayor o Milwaukee and, later, governor of the state Milwaukee and, later, governor of the state. He was succeeded by a democratic mayor, and now they claim that the democrats have everything their own way and the yeomen element, that makes up such a considerable element of Wisconsin's population, is now solidiv democratic. They do not claim that Chicago is reaching them up the fight for the convention. backing them in the fight for the convention as has been stated, but the Milwaukee men seem to be satisfied that Chicago does not eally want the convention for itself and that with the World's fair they have all they can ossibly attend to.

As to New York, they say it would be any-thing but a wise move to hold the convention there, and that New York is not really in the fight to win.
The St. Paul and Detroit delegations are

still bard at work, but neither make: any particular claims of votes on the first ballot. It is evident that both these cities have their hopes on a prolonged contest.

This afternoon the New York men held a meeting in the banquet room of the Shoreham. Judge Lapham presided, and upon the motion of Hon. Bourke Cockran a committee of two from each of the elements represented in the delegation was appointed to present in writing the claims of New York to the convention, and all the delegates not on this committee were appointed a general canvass

ing committee in the interests of Gotham. Unless there have been forces at work that are not visible on the surface the fight is

still an open one, and it is impossible to say, with any degree of certainty, where the convention will really be held.

Will Meet at Noon Today. The arrangements for the meeting of the national democratic committee are complete. The committee will be called together at 12 p'cleck, noon, tomorrow, when the reception committee of the District of Columbia will be admitted to the rooms and an address of welcome delivered by Commissioner John W. Ross. The committee will then go into executive session on important matters relating to proxies, unfinished business and designating the date when the convention will be held. After the executive session ends the doors will be opened and the repre-sentatives of the cities competing for the convention will be admitted and the claims of cities presented by distinguished citizens of the various states.

A recess will be taken at 3 o'clock to accept the hospitality of the district demograts, which will assume the shape of an informal

the evening or the following day the ballot-

Ways and Means Committee,

The nonse ways and means committee met oday and adopted the following resolution: Resolved. That the secretary of the treasury be requested to appear before the committee on ways and means of the bonse of representatives at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 21d of January, for the purpose of furnishing the committee with information in reference to the finances of the country. Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee, said that the information was desired in order that the committee might have knowl-

edge of the government's receipts and expenditures before the taking of action with reference to the tariff. Until this information is secured, he said, the committee will not decide upon the course it will pursue. The tariff was not broached in committee today, at least in any format way.

Mr. Springer during the day introduced his free wool bill, but, he said, it had no reference to the meeting of the committee in the morning. The bill is similar to that made public through the Associated Press dispatches, except as respects the waste or

dispatches, except as respects the waste or should wool section, and a new section, pro-yiding that goods in bond January 1, 1893, the dute the bill goes into effect, may be taken out of the custom house on payment of the new duties, the same as though imported subsequent to that date. The waste section of the bill as amended and introduced

section of the bill as amended and introduced today reads as follows:

The articles mentioned in paragraph 300 of said act, and likewise all mungo, shoddles or corded waste, or other waste products composed wholly or in part of wool, and which habeen in proved or advanced beyond its original condition as waste by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or of both, shall, on and after January 1, 1800, be subject to a duty of 30 per cent.

Warning to Cattle Raisers.

Secretary Rusk has issued a notice to the managers and agents of railroad and trans-portation companies, stockmen and others in terested, that spienetic, or southern fever exists among cattle in a described area, which includes nearly all of the territory lying south of and including the states of North Caradina. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas and the Indian Territory. From February 15 to December 1, 1892, no cattle are to oc transported from this area to any portion of the United States north or west of it, except by rail for connectiate slaughter, and when so transported certain scated rigid regulations are to be observed. It is provided, however, that cattle which have been within a certain area in the state of Texas, included in the infected district, at least ninety days, may be shipped to Celorado, Wyoming and Montana or grazing purposes, under the regulations of these states.

Association of Democratic Clubs,

A meeting of the executive committee of he National Association of Democratic Jubs was held here this afternoon. The asociation is composed of delegates from demcratic clubs of various states and territores, and meets once in four years at some iate subsequent to the holding of the national democratic convention. The meeting of the executive committee was presided over today by Representative William L. Wilson of West Virginia, the chairman. The principal business of the committee at this ime is to determine the time and place for he meeting of the general committee of the association. This latter body is composed of four representatives from each state and ter-ritory, and the membership is about 400. It was decided to hold the meeting at the place and date of the meeting of the demeratic national convention, which will be decided by the democratic national executive commuttee at its meeting tomorrow. The report of the secretary showed that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 clubs on the rolls. Every state and territory are represented. As each of the 5,000 or 6,000 clubs is entitled to send one representative to the convention, that body is one of considerable magnitude. Owing to its representative character the meetings are regarded as of great importance from a political standpoint. The association was organized at a meeting held four cars ago in Baltimore.

Lectures the Supreme Court. The justices of the supreme court of the Juited States were astonished today and a mild sensation created in court by the manner in which ex-Senator Edmunds, who was ounsel in a case under argument, criticised be court and stated his opinion that it was entirely wrong in its decision in the celeprated original package case from lowa. The ex-senator was in excellent spirits and he lectured the court in the be-pignant, amiable manner familiar to his colleagues on the senate floor. With great diffidence he said that he felt it his duty to tell the court that it had gone wrong in its construction of the constitution in its de ision in the Loissy against Hardin case (th original package case). The principle laid down in that case was one dangerous to the peace and security of the recopic of the in-dividual states. He urged the court to go

back to the true doctrine in this case while

there was yet time. Protecting the Miners. The recent mining disaster at Krebs, in adian Territory, whereby many lives were ost, has been one of the means of inducing the house committee on territories to act promptly on a bill introduced by Representative Mansur of Missouri to regulate mines and mining in Indian Territory. The bill extends the general mining laws of the state of Missouri over mining operations in Indian Territory. A feature of the Missouri law prescribes a certain amount of time which must clapse after the miners have stopped work before what is known as "shooting the mines" takes place. This process is for the purpose of clearing out the fou! gas from the mines. Had this law been in force in Indian l'erritory it is believed the accident might

have been avoided. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

New Mexico Wants Admission—Woman Suffrage-Business in Both Houses, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20 .- When the senate met today the spectators in the galleries were more numerous than usual-the woman suffragists, who had been having a hearing before their special committee, being largely represented. Only one of the two re-elected Mississippi senators-Mr. Waithall -was in his seat, and he received congratuations from his fellow senators of both parties. Mr. George entered the chamber and took his seat while the pusiness of the morn-

warmly congratulated. Bills introduced and referred: By Mr. Platt-To enable New Mexico to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the union as a state. He said that he introduced it at the request of the delegate from New Mexico, but without

ing hour was in progress and was also

ommitting himself to its provisions.
The tenate then took up the calendar, the first eighteen bills upon it being for public buildings. The following were passed: Deadwood, S. D., \$200,000; Salem, Orc., \$100,000. The Dalles. Orc., \$100,000. The last bill gave rise to a long discussion, but it was finally passed; year 35, nays 12. All the negative votes were given by democrats—the only democrats voting in the affirmative with the republicans being Messrs. Blodgett, Brice, Call, Daniel and Vest. Mr. Peffer

The senate resumed consideration of the LaAbra bill, and after a tedicus and wholly minteresting discussion, the bill went over ntil tomorrow without action.
Mr. Washburn introduced a bill defining options and futures and imposing special taxes on dealers therein. Referred to the udiciary committee.

also voted yea.

Adjourned. * In the House. Aithough it was generally believed in the house this morning that the president would not send his Chilian message to congress today the tenor of the forthcoming document

today the tenor of the forthcoming document was speculated inon by the little group of members who, around the fireplaces at the rear of the seats, indulged in conversation while awaiting the hour of noon.

On motion of Mr. Stone of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted cailing on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of all goods imported into the United States from the Dominican republic and from Porto Rico, dutiable or free. Also a statement of all goods exported to those coun rise for ten years prior to the passage of the McKinley fow invited representative democrats. In

HASTIN WAS ADVERTISED.

Building Bill Did It.

Senator rame ock's Speech on Her Federal

IT WILL RECEIVE FAVORABLE ACTION. Even the Most Extreme Economists Coucede the Merit of this Measure-

Some of the Reasons Why It Should Pass the House.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, Senator Paddock said to THE BEE corres-

pondent today that the bill appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Hastings, which passed the senate yesterday, would certainly receive favorable action at the hands of the house as its merit was conceded by the most extreme "economist," Senator Paddock gave Hastings a splendia advertisement in his remarks before the senute, while his bill was under consideration. He said among other things; "Hastings is in the third class of the towns in our state; indeed there is only one other besides Hastings in this class in respect to population, business importance, railroads, manufactures, public institutions and enterprise. It is a court town. Two terms of the United States court are held there regularly in each year and no suitable place has been or can be provided without the construction of this building for the holding of the same. The supervising architect of the treasury has reported this amount, \$250,000, is in the required limit; that no less than this amount should be appropriated; that no building, such as seems to be demanded, can be erected for less than the amount named. An act providing for terms of court there was passed by congress two or three years since. Hastings has a population of 15,000. It is the metropolis of the western half of our state, south of the Platte river. No more meritorious public

building bill has been or will be passed by this congress."
After this statement Senator Paddock rested his case and the bill passed without

ayea and nay vote. Special Census Bulletin.

A special census bulletin was issued this evening upon the subject of paupers in alms houses of various states in 1890, classified by age and sex. It shows that in Nebraska there are 295 paupers under 5 years of age, 7 between the ages of 5 and 9, 6 between 10 and 14, 7 between 15 and 19, 12 between 20 and 24, 16 between 25 and 29, 15 between 30 and 34, 18 between 35 and 39, 24 between 40 and 34, 19 between 35 and 49, 16 between 50 and 54, 20 between 56 and 59, 17 between 60 and 64, 40 between 65 and 69, 23 between 70 and 74, 24 between 75 and 79, 19 between 80

and 84, 3 between 85 and 89, and 1 at the age of 100. In lows there were, under 5 years, 1621 paupers, 18 between 10 and 14, 34 between 15 and 19, 65 between 20 and 24, 68 between 25 and 29, 99 between 30 and 34, 101 between 34 and 30, 98 between 40 and 44, 121 between 45 and 49, 131 between 50 and 54, 98 between 55 and 59, 135 between 60 and 64, 131 between 65 and 69, 173 between 70 and 74, 136 between 75 and 89, 75 between 80 and 81, 52 between 85 and 89, 13 between 90 and 91, 4 between 95

and 99, and 1 at 191 years. In South Dakota there are 53 paupers under 5 years of age, 4 between 5 and 9, 1 between 10 and 14, 4 between 15 and 19, 2 between 20 and 24, 4 between 25 and 29, 3 between 30 and 34, 3 between 35 and 39, 1 between 40 and 44, 9 between 45 and 40, 1 between 50 and 54, 3 between 55 and 50, 3 between 60 and 64, 3 between 65 and 69, 7 between 60 and 64, 3 between 65 and 69, 7 between 60 and 64, 8 between 65 and 69, 7 between 65 and 69, 80 and 69

ween 80 and 84, 3 between 85 and 89. Reducing Federal Employes. It is probable that quite a number of the Indian agents in various sections of the west will be dropped from the pay rolls of the government. General Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, has addressed a letter to Secretary Noble on the supject, recommending that at the smaller agencies and where there is peace and the Indians are taking lands in severalty the agents be dropped and the superintendent of schools empowered to act in the capacity of agent. General Morgan points out the fact that in many in-stances where the publis in the schools are refractory it is not possible to secure co-operation from the agents in maintaining order, while at the same time there are no functions devolving on the agents which the superintendents cannot perform in connection with their educational duties, and that by consolidation of the two offices of agent and superintendent of schools, a double pur-

pose can be served and the satary of one officer saved to the government.

He also points to the fact that in many in stances the resident physician can perform the duties of clerk, and recommends that where the duties of the two offices are not too great the two positions be made one, a physician who can act as clerk to the agency being employed. Where the two offices of agent and superintendent of schools and clerk and physician are consolidated the salary of each is to be advanced somewhat. It is stated that the census bulletin on the Indians of the country which will shortly appear will be quite sensational in its nature, as it will show that at many of the agencies there are nearly half as many employes of the federal government as there are Indians, and it is not impossible that General Morgan

s acting upon this information.

Famous Land Case Settled Today Representative Pickler called at the Interior department in response to a number of his South Dakota constituents for the purose of ascertaining what definite action had been taken with reference to the celebrated and case from Aberdeen known as the Dayton vs. Dayton contest," involving a parter section of land lying within the corporation of the city of Aberdeen. He was told by Assistant Secretary Chandler that the motion of the defeated for a rehearing had been finally denied and the decision of the general land office confirmed, and further that the case would not be reopened under any consideration. This is the final determi nation of one of the most celebrated land suits which has ever come before the departnent from South Dakota, or any other state n fact, as it has attracted attention for years.

Miscellaneous, Deadwood, S. D., will undoubtedly get ar appropriation of \$200,000 for a federal build-ing before many days. The senate passed ing before many days. The senate passed Senator Pettigrew's bill for that amount to-day, and this afternoon the senator stated that arrangements had been already perfected whereby the measure is to be promptly reported from the house committee and

Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Warron, wives of the Wyoming senators, are at the Arlington, but all not receive tomorrow, which is the senators' day in society. Secretary Noble today denied the motion

for review in the case of Cornelius Hamilton against James A. Wilson from Rapid City, S. D., and affirmed the decision in the timber culture contest of George A. Meyer against James A. Dickey from Mitchell, S. D., dis-Beush was today appointed postmaster

at Vining, Tama county, ia., vice C. Kaverick, resigned; also the following in South Dakota: Grand View, Donglas county, A. W. Thomas, vice M. A. Hatchelder, resigned; Westworth, Lake county, R. R. Wentworth, vice E. E. Stevenson, removed.
Senator Warren introduced bills today providing that receivers and registers of the United States land offices or paid salaries of \$1,200 each annually and to pay William A Richards, surveyor general of Wyoming, £318 for losses incurred by a cloud burst on July 6, 1861, near Fort Washakie, Wyo., in-

curring damages to his official outilt.

The appeal was today dismissed in the preemption contast of the United States against
Patrick Shea from North Plat e by Assistant
Secretary Chandler.

P. S. H. Pullman Palace Car Dividend.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. The directors of the Pullman Palace Car company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cea