[FROM YESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION.]

MAY MEAN WAR THIS TIME.

Chili Requests Permission to Submit an Entirely New Proposition.

HOW THE YORKTOWN RUMOR STARTED.

Torpedo Boats, Drilling, Manœuvered Close to the American Cruiser—Yorktown Has Sailed From Valparaiso—Summary of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Chili wants time to make a proposition. It wants to put the whole controversy on a new basis. This is the news which comes from Minister Egan in Santiago tonight and confirms his advices of last evening.

When the proposition is made it may be interpreted by the United States as warlike or it may be accepted as a peace offering, but it at least asks the opportunity to make it. Minister Egan has been notified that instructions will be sent to Minister Montt for a change of negotiations. Mr. Egan evidently thinks that time should be given for a new proposition to be formulated, so the president's message and the correspondence will not go to congress tomorrow. It may be Friday or Monday, but the Chilians will have the opportunity for their latest expression to be put before congress at the same time.

What Chili Has to Say.

Up to this evening Minister Montt had not received his instructions, but he is looking for them every day. What Chili has to say will be in the nature of an ultimatum from it, not in the offensive, but in the way of a reply to the United States government.

It will fully define its position on all the points in controversy, declare how far it is ready to go in the direction of an apology for the Matta letter as well as making reparation for the Baltimore outrage. If its propositions are satisfactory to the United States, and the belief is they will not be, then it will be either war or arbitration. But Chili has at least got to the point where, in answer to Minister Egan's peremptory instructions, it declares itself ready to make a categorical reply.

Discussing the Situation.

It remains to be seen whether the representation made to the minister in Santiago will be carried out or whether the Montt government will at the last moment fail to come to time. The recent developments were discussed this afternoon at the white house by President Harrison and Secretaries Blaine, Tracy and Elkins. Ex-Minister John W. Foster also had a previous interview with the president on some questions of diplomatic precedents bearing on the situation. The conference between the president and his secretaries lasted till evening.

Not Materially Changed.

There seemed to be but little idea that the developments from Chili would cause any change in the attitude of the United States because the reparation proposed, as outlined by the somewhat meager news from Minister Egan, did not meet the case though it was of sufficient importance to justify the president in taking a little more time to write his message.

Practically the situation was declared to be not materially changed since the president discussed it in his annual message. It was therefore clear that everything bearing on the subject would go to congress as promised, with something in the line of a recommendation from the president, and with possibly a hint that a resolution from the legislative body might be desirable to show that the executive and legislative branches of the government were in accord in upholding American rights.

Not Indicative of Peace.

There was plainly little expectation on the part of the president and his advisers that congress could be informed that all the questions in dispute were in process of satisfactory settlement and that the ordinary channels of diplomacy were still sufficient to meet the emergency.

Peaceful Indications.

While the cabinet as a body did not assemble for deliberation today the joint presence of Secretaries Blaine, Elkins 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 Chilian 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 Yorktown, with the refugees on board, would sail from Valparaiso tonight for Callao. This is regarded at the Navy department as an indication that affairs are quiet in Chili at present. While Commander Evans was given full discretion, it is taken for granted that he would not leave Valparaiso if there was any necessity for his presence there, except in pursuance of orders direct from the Navy department.

At the meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations today there was no mention made of anything relating to Chilian affairs.

NO TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

Chili's President Thinks the Dispute Will Soon Be Amicably Adjusted.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Jan. 20.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald can state positively that President Montt yesterday told an official high in the Chilian service that there was not the slightest doubt but what all matters at present in dispute between the United States and Chili would be amicably settled within a short time.

It is a deliberate lie that the Yorktown was fired on.

The facts that were seized upon to circulate the canard were as follows: The Chilian torpedo boats were practicing in Valparaiso bay without torpedoes, only spars being used. One of the boats chanced to get near the Yorktown and when about thirty meters away slewed around. That was absolutely all the foundation there was to the report. Commander Evans, happening to be ashore shortly after this took place, talked a good deal about it to our officials here, and notably to Consul McCreery and Lieutenant Harlow.

I have just had an interview with the captain of the Chilian torpedo launch Sarjento Aide. He states that all the torpedo boats in question were ordered to practice in the bay without torpedoes. His launch, while so engaged, happened to pass the Yorktown, circling. He indignantly denies that his action was in any way insulting or intended as a provocation to the American ship.

Other Chilian officers are similarly at a loss to understand why such a maneuver should have been deemed provocative of ill feeling.

The Chilian ships Esmeralda, Huascar and Cochrane, and two torpedo boats have sailed on a practice cruise. They will go first to Quinteros bay and then to Talcahuano. The ships are under manned. On their southerly cruise they will endeavor to obtain recruits.

None Wants to Fight.

The sentiment of all classes of the Chilian people, as far as I can discover, is in favor of amicable relations with the United States. They are anxious to avoid war. Despite statements to the contrary, the people one and all believe that the matters in dispute between the two countries can be settled in accordance with the terms and conditions suggested in the Herald.

It must be considered that while the Baltimore case has dragged slowly along the procedure is only in accord with the customs of Spanish countries. In addition to this, the permanent government which replaced the junta, now out of existence, has only been established since January 1, 1892. Then again, Senor Matta's conduct in sending his aggravating circular has to be remembered as bringing about complications in the new cabinet, which even now is not by any means working harmoniously.

Before war can be declared with any show of justice, some definite demands must be made by the United States, and I am given to understand through Chilian official sources here that nothing of the kind has yet been made by the American government.

Highly Colored Reports.

As I have cabled you, these warlike reports are, in my opinion, sent out from this country by persons who seem anxious to bring about serious trouble between Chili and the United States. These dispatches are invariably colored highly and in many instances are sent with the connivance of those who wish to profit on exchange.

As I announced she would, the Yorktown left Valparaiso harbor last evening for the north. She will land the refugees who were aboard her at either Callao or Mollendo, Peru.

TROUBLE AT THE INQUEST.

Indiana Physicians Quarrel Over a Victim of the Monon Wreck.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There has been no little stir caused by developments subsequent to the death of Colonel Melville McKee of Chicago, who was injured in the Monon wreck and who died suddenly Tuesday morning. Yesterday afternoon, prior to the arrival of the coroner, the road's local surgeon announced that McKee had died of heart disease rather than from injuries received in the wreck and prepared to hold a post mortem examination to verify his assertion, but when he attempted to carry out his plan Mrs. McKee interposed and flatly refused to allow the examination. After a squabble the project was abandoned and Coroner Brannagh began his inquest in an undertaker's shop.

The inquest was not completed and will not be until tomorrow. It broke up last night in a very unpleasant dispute. Dr. Etter, a local physician, who attended McKee when first hurt and who visited him again the afternoon previous to his death, stated that the slow pulse of the patient was caused by the medicines which Dr. Ensminger had administered and further stated that he had warned McKee to be wary of Ensminger. He also told the same to Mrs. McKee. Dr. Ensminger, who was present, indulged in some stinging language, to which Etter retorted. The coroner threatened to call the police, and the inquest was adjourned. The reflection cast on Ensminger has caused no little comment, as he is a physician of good repute.

SOUS AGAINST FRANCS.

Singular Phase of the Urbaine Cab Drivers' Strike in Paris.

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PARIS, Jan. 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The strike of the Urbaine cab drivers, which has been going on since January 1, has taken an odd turn. Eighteen hundred jehus have stopped work in consequence of the exactions of the company, which requires them to turn in 23 francs every night for the hire of its cabs. The men hope to bankrupt the company, which has a capital of 25,000,000 francs, and can hold out for two months longer. Meanwhile, however, it is losing 25,000 francs a day by the strike. It seems impossible for the company to accept the offer of the drivers to pay 15 francs a day for the cabs, as the first cost of the vehicles and horses is 17 francs. The strikers are enabled to continue their fight by means of subsidies received from the jehus in the employ of the rival companies. Each of these drivers contributes 1 franc a day to the fund—an easy matter, as the earnings of the nonurbaine men are much increased by the strike. The Paris municipal has voted a sum of 10,000 for the strikers, who have now 80,000 francs at their disposal. The fight may be a long one, though it is a case of sous against francs.

The disturbance at yesterday's sitting in the Chamber has been followed by a duel between the deputies, M. Delpech and M. Casteiln. M. Delpech was wounded.

M. Laur will not challenge M. Constans nor will he prosecute the minister for assaulting him. Practically the quarrel is ended. The moral results of the affair will be felt later on. It is generally felt that the incident will prove disastrous to the reputation not only of the minister but also of the Chamber. JACQUES ST. CERE.

WILL FORMALLY PROTEST.

French Cardinals to Make a Demand for Complete Religious Liberty.

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PARIS, Jan. 21, 2 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The cardinals and archbishops of Toulouse, Rheims, Rennes, Paris and Lyons have drawn up a protest against the manner in which the French government is acting toward the church. The protest will be read on Sunday in all the churches of France.

The cardinals declare that they are not opposed to the form of government, and desire that the stability of the government shall continue, but they also desire to have religious liberty. They enumerate the vexatious acts committed against the church during the past twenty years, and maintain that it is the duty of Catholics to come to terms so far as political dissensions are concerned, to accept the existing constitution, and to defend their threatened religious faith.

In regard to further developments in the Constans-Laur affair, it may be stated that M. Laur has sent certain friends to call on the minister. Twenty-four hours, however, have elapsed since the occurrence, and M. Laur, who considers himself the aggrieved party, does not think the minister will give him the desired satisfaction.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, Jan. 20.—An exciting scene occurred today during the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies. The Marquis di Rudini, the prime minister, was speaking, and in the course of his remarks he said that an Italian fleet had never been sent to salute President Carnot of France without the compliment being returned. Signor Crispi, the former prime minister, here interrupted the Marquis di Rudini, declaring that during the time he (Crispi) had held the office of prime minister, Italy had never suffered by any humiliations. They were to be sought for during other periods. The statement caused an uproar in the chamber, but amid the din could be heard the voice of Signor Crispi who, directing his remarks to the Marquis di Rudini, shouted: "You made no apologies to France for the recent incidents with the French pilgrims."

The Marquis di Rudini protested against this statement by Signor Crispi and, after some further discussion, the subject was dropped and the chamber proceeded with the business before it.

Italian Dynamiters.

CADIZ, Jan. 20.—A number of suspicious characters were in the habit of congregating in a certain house in a low quarter of the city, and today the police raided the house. The anarchists, if such they are, had taken alarm, and when the police broke down the doors and entered they found the place deserted. They made a search of the premises, however, and were rewarded by finding sixty-two dynamite cartridges.

Tiger Ate Him.

Dave Bennett, with a string of runners and walkers arrived in the city this morning, and is endeavoring to put in a six-day go-as-you-please pedestrian match at the old exposition hall next week. The manager and backer of the gang went broke Tuesday night against the bank down in Kansas City and was left behind.

HE WAS DETERMINED TO DIE.

Arthur Wingert of Bennett, Ia., Ends His Life in Chicago.

DELIBERATELY TURNED ON THE GAS.

All the Cracks in the Suicide's Room Were Found to Have Been Arranged to Prevent the Escape of the Deadly Fumes.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Arthur A. Wingert was found dead in a room at the Stafford hotel, corner of Van Buren street and Pacific avenue, this morning. Wingert went to the hotel last night and registered from Bennett, Ia. He was assigned to a room about 9 o'clock. This morning about 9:30 o'clock the chambermaid found gas escaping from the room occupied by Wingert and notified the clerk.

The door of the room was forced open and Wingert was found lying on the bed dead. He had on his trousers, shirt and stockings, and his legs were partially covered with the bed clothing. The window and transom over the door were closed and a pair of overalls had been placed along the bottom of the door to stop up the crack there. The gas jet was turned on full and the room was filled with the escaping gas.

Death had resulted from asphyxiation, and from all the circumstances it appeared to be a case of suicide. The deceased was about 28 years old and was evidently a mechanic. The body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held.

They Will Purchase Their Lands.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Scores of river land settlers who were deprived of the last shadow of title to their homes by the recent United States supreme court decision, are now making efforts to purchase their farms. The office of the agent of the Litchfields, who hold the legal title to the lands, is besieged daily by settlers anxious to buy. The agent announces that a schedule of price, ranging from $20 to $25 an acre, will be fixed, the settlers to be given the first chance to buy land at these figures. Two years ago half that amount would have bought the land.

Jacob Crouze, one of the most belligerent of the settlers, says: "I know when I'm licked."

He is negotiating for the purchase of his land. Present indications are that the Winchester rifles recently scattered about among the settlers will not be used and those who do not buy will give up their homes peacably. Some who are too poor to buy talk of resistance but a majority see the hopelessness of fighting against fate.

Poultry Fanciers in Session.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first annual exhibition of the Upper Mississippi Valley Poultry association opened today in this city. There are over 1,000 entries of high bred fowls, covering the states of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and extending to Nebraska. Steps are being taken to enlarge the scope of the society and increase the membership and importance of the exhibitions.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following opinions were handed down by the supreme court today: State vs Benjamin Hart, appellant, Mitchell district, reversed; G. B. Cadwell et al, appellant, vs Stephen King, assignee, Harrison district, affirmed; E. Day, appellant, vs Mary Day, appellee, Muscatine district, affirmed on plaintiff's appeal and reversed on defendant's appeal.

Iowa Millers in Session.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The eighteenth annual convention of Iowa millers was held today with about thirty in attendance. The subject of wheat growing in Iowa occupied most of the time of the meeting.

The Mill Owners Mutual Insurance company held a meeting this afternoon.

He Claims the Fortune.

CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thomas Mulligan, who died recently, left an estate valued at $30,000. No relatives could be found. Today Christopher Mulligan of Illinois put in an appearance and claims to be a brother and only surviving heir.

Convicted of Liquor Violations.

CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Tom Debord was convicted in district court today on three counts for selling liquor. He will receive sentence tomorrow.

Iowa's Ice Harvest.

CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Orders were received today by John Hall for 1,100 cars of Creston ice, the largest order—700 cars—going to St. Louis.

RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

Changes of Interest Occurring in the Regular Service Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Leave of absence for one month and five days, to take effect on or about February 30, is granted First Lieutenant Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth infantry. Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brayton, Ninth infantry. The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause twenty recruits to be assigned to the Fifth cavalry and forwarded under proper charge to such point or points in the Department of the Missouri as the commanding general of the department shall designate. The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause forty recruits to be assigned at Columbus Barracks, O., to the Seventeenth infantry, and forwarded under proper charge to such point or points in the Department of the Platte as the commanding general of the department may designate; also ten colored infantry recruits, to the Twenty-fifth infantry to such point or points in the Department of Dakota as the commanding general of the department shall designate, thirty recruits at David's Island, New York harbor, to the Eighth infantry, to such point or points in the Department of the Platte as the commanding general of the department shall designate, Twenty recruits at David's Island, New York harbor, to the Twelfth infantry, to Fort Sully, S. D., for distribution to companies of the regiment serving at that post.

Second Lieutenant Monroe McFarland, Twenty-first infantry, now on leave of absence at Baltimore, Md., will report by telegraph upon its expiration to the superintendent of the recruiting service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the department of Dakota. Captain Louis Bechemin, assistant surgeon, will proceed without delay from the presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty, reporting also to the commanding general Department of the Columbia. The leave of absence granted Lieutenant Delemere Sherret, First artillery, December 16, 1891, is extended seven days.

DOES NOT DESIRE A CHAIRMANSHIP.

Congressman Mills Resigns His Committee Chairmanship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Representative R. Q. Mills of Texas has written a letter to Speaker Crisp resigning his position as chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Mr. Mills says in resigning he is simply following out the line of action indicated in his former letter to Speaker Crisp, in which he declined to take second place on the committee of ways and means. He is willing, he says, to serve in the ranks, but he does not desire a chairmanship.

MEXICAN SILVER ORES.

High Export Duties Imposed by the Government—A New Order.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 20.—For the last two days no silver ore has been imported from Mexico into this country, though seventy car loads of ore stand in the yards of the Mexican Central railroad in Juarez (Paso del Norte). The cause of the blockade is a new order just sent out from the Treasury department of Mexico, placing a heavy duty on all high grade ores exported into this country. This is for the protection of smelting companies forced to establish plants in Mexico on account of the embargo placed on Mexican silver ore containing lead by the ruling of the United States Treasury department.

Heretofore the only tax paid the Mexican government on ores shipped to this country were regular state taxes, but according to the new order, ore running more than ninety ounces to the ton must pay a duty of $4.46 on every $100 worth of ore in excess of the ninety ounces. The ore must be assayed at a Mexican mint and the duty paid before it can pass to this side, and in addition to this tax the shipper must pay stamp tax on each car load. The new order is in direct conflict with the tariff law enacted by the Mexican government, and the owners of the seventy car loads now in Juarez have appealed to the Mexican government for relief and for a recall of the new order.

DAME GRUNDY DEFIED.

Supple Bostonese Surreptitiously and Vigorously Dance the Kangaroo Kick.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ladies counted among the exclusive "four hundred" have put that Mentor of society, Dame Grundy, all in a flutter. They have taken to the delights of free and easy kicking in the skirt and other forms of dancing.

The herald of the new regime was Mrs. T. B. Aldrich, who last season invited a number of guests, restricted to ladies, to see a group of young ladies in garments warranted to hide no graceful movement of their lithe bodies and limbs, give an exhibition of the Delsartean poses. It was a startling innovation, but most of the guests though it undeniably fetching, and straightway as the fame of the soiree spread there sprung up a new interest for society buds and its younger matrons.

They took to dancing—not the cotillon, nor yet any other of the steps requiring a partner and innumerable duplication of themselves, as in the ball room. It was the skirt dance and the kangaroo kick and variations of these and divers ballet performances that were undertaken. No one of the favored few who officiated as principals or accessories in the dancing frolics could be pinned to a confession, and it really looked as if the big outside world would never know to which of society's masterpieces to ascribe the graces of the amateur Carmencitas and Cyrenes.

But everything comes to him who waits. It has transpired that the palm has been carried off by Mrs. Haserick of Commonwealth avenue and her friend Miss Cole. The award was unconditionally made to these fair ladies a few nights since, when a number of ladies, including Mrs. John Mackay, Mrs. Paul Baron Watson and Miss Alger, sat in appreciative judgment upon the artistic dancing of the hostess and her assistant nymph.

Mrs. Haserick's triumph was won in a skirt dance, which rivals say those who know, the best professionals, while Miss Aldrich's function so piquantly offset the swirl of draperies with a series of wonderful posings and terpsichorean specialties.

Now that the secret is out Boston prays the ladies that they be no longer so sly and exclusive.

BANK CLERK ARRESTED.

Gay Young Sioux Falls Bank Clerk in the Toils for Embezzlement.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lew C. Hazelton, a clerk in the Sioux Falls Savings bank, was today arrested by Inspector Burke of Boston on the charge of embezzling $2,000 in November, 1889, from the wholesale grocery firm of Cobb, Aldrich & Co. of Washington street, Boston. Young Hazelton since his arrival in this city has been exceedingly popular, an active member of the Young Men's Christian association and a constant attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. His uncle, A. Yeager, is one of the leading real estate boomers of the city and the arrest is a great surprise to this community. Hazelton confesses having taken the money and squandered it upon fast women and whisky. Inspector Burke left this afternoon for Boston with the prisoner.

National Builders.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—The National Association of Builders finished its business today and adjourned to meet in St. Louis, February 14, 1893.

The free coinage resolution introduced by the Denver delegation was killed in committee.

The following officers were elected: President, Anthony Ittner of St. Louis; first vice president, Ira G. Hersey of Boston; second vice president, Hugh Sisson of Baltimore; Secretary, William H. Sayward of Boston; treasurer, George Lapper of Chicago.

Tonight the visiting delegates were banqueted at the Hollenden by the Cleveland builders, plates being laid for 500 persons.

Advices from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20.—Advices from China to December 16 confirm the report that the so-called rebellion in the northern provinces has received a severe check. The work of hunting down the rebels is apparently carried on with vigor.

The most destructive storm experienced at Hong Kong in years occurred the night of December 3. Chinese crafts suffered severely. It is believed 300 vessels, including a Chinese junk with a large number of people, and the Norwegian bark Aaron foundered or were wrecked. The loss of life and the value of the wrecked vessel has not yet been determined.

Formally Elected.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—The two houses of the Mississippi legislature met in joint convention at noon today and compared their journals of yesterday as to the election of each of the two United States senators. The comparison showed that J. C. George and E. C. Walthall were each elected their own successor, the former receiving an aggregate vote in the two houses of forty-eight majority over his competitor, and the latter 111 over his, and each was formally and officially declared elected.

Young Blaine's Divorce Suit.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Blaine divorce case came on for hearing in the circuit court today on a motion of the plaintiff for an increase of alimony. The motion was met by a counter one from the defendant praying that the order previously made be modified and the amount then allowed be reduced. No one appeared for the defendant. The motion was overruled and an order made increasing the alimony as prayed for by the plaintiff from $800 to $1,000.

At the Athletic Club.

A gymnastic exhibition will be given in the club house of the Omaha Athletic club, Fifteenth and Harney streets, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock for members only and their lady friends. Membership tickets must be shown to gain admittance. A choice program will be given.

Close of the Highland Sale.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The sale of blooded trotting horses of the Highland stud at Lee, Mass., was completed today. One hundred and four trotters were disposed of at the sale realizing a total of $98,465, or an average of $941 each.

Steamer Arrivals.

At Hamburg—Suevia, from New York.

At London—Sighted: Spaardam, from New York.

At Boston—Pavonia, from Liverpool.

At New York—Haven, from Bremen; Rhoetia, from Hamburg; Wyoming, from Liverpool; Mississippi, from London.

Guttenberg Frozen Solid.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Jan. 20.—The races arranged for today were postponed on account of the snow. The track is frozen solid.

Italy Falls in Line.

ROME, Jan. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted the zollverein treaties.

Washington Notes.

Representative John Davis, one of the Kansas alliance members, introduced a service pension bill today, with income legacy and land tax attachments as a means of raising the necessary revenue to pay the pensions.

After hearing a delegation representing the Woman's Suffrage association, the senate select committee on woman suffrage today decided by a vote of three to two to report favorably to the senate the proposed measure in favor of an amendment to the constitution giving the right of suffrage to women.

Secretary and Mrs. Blaine this evening gave a dinner in honor of the president and Mrs. Harrison.

The Woman Suffrage association today elected the following officers for the ensuing year: First honorary president, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton; second honorary president, Lucy Stanton; active president, Miss Susan B. Anthony; vice president-at-large, Rev. Anna Shaw; first auditor, Harriet T. Upton.

NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

Domestic.

Mrs. Sarah Howe of the Woman's bank notoriety is dead.

Adjutant General Mobrey thinks Garza will shortly surrender or be captured.

The whisky trust has reduced the price of whisky 2 cents per gallon. It can now be bought for $1.16 per gallon.

The directors of the Union Phrenological seminary are considering Prof. Briggs' case. Their last meeting was held behind closed doors.

Newell & Presby, extensive importers and dealers in woolens, of New York, assigned today. The concern was rated by Bradstreet's as worth $300,000 and had good credit.

The street car strike in Pittsburg continues. A number of prominent labor leaders were arrested there in connection with the strike. The Arkansas Pass strike also drags along.

The annual meeting of the National Divorce Reform league is being held in Boston. Mass. American Society of Civil Engineers are holding their yearly meeting at New York.

Judge Botkin did not preside at the session of the district court which convened in Liberal, Kan. The case against Brennan, charged with killing Wood, was dismissed without prejudice.

Two old people were found in their home at Athens, Ala., frozen to death. They were Mrs. Martha Davis and her brother, W. H. Danforth. Mrs. Davis' body was sitting upright in front of the empty grate.

At a meeting of the democratic state committee of Pennsylvania William F. Harrity, secretary of the committee on wealth, was elected by acclamation in place of William L. Scott, deceased. Harrisburg was selected as the place for holding the state convention.

The report that the American Sugar Refining company (sugar trust) had come to an understanding with the Spreckles Sugar Refining company has been repeated. At the office of the Spreckles company in Philadelphia it was said that nothing was known about the report.

Foreign.

The legislature of Mendoza, Uruguay, has deposed the governor of that province.

The building occupied by Mills & McDougall, wholesale woolens; A. M. Fisher & Sons, importers, and Evans Sons & Mason, coal and wood merchants, at Montreal, was burned tonight. Loss $150,000.

GET RIGHT.

Suggestive Dont's from a Geographical Authority.

Goldwaithe's Geographical Magazine thus punctures some common expressions:

Don't say or write Austro-Hungary. The best writers prefer Austria-Hungary.

Don't call the Chinese "Mongolians." It is better to reserve the latter name for the people who live north of China proper.

Don't speak of a native of China as a Chinaman. You would not say that you had an Ireland man digging in your garden. It is better to call John a Chinese.

Don't, please don't, say that New York city is located on Manhattan Island. Such a misuse of the verb "to locate" is trying to the nerves of the best lexicographers. Say New York city is situated on Manhattan Island.

Don't speak of China as our Antipodes. Antipodes is the point on the other side of the world reached by a straight line passing through the place on which we stand and the center of the earth. Our Antipodes is in the ocean southwest of Australia.

Don't forget that oriental names ending in "an" have the accent almost invariably on the last syllable, as Teheran, Beloochistan.

Don't imagine that the spelling of geographical names in the newspapers is necessarily accurate. It is safe to say that one-half of the place names in Africa and Asia, as they appear in our daily press are mangled almost beyond recognition by the cable or the types.

Don't call Bermuda "a North American island," as a writer in a newspaper did the other day. There are plenty of North American islands, but Bermuda is not one of them. It is an oceanic, not a continental island.

Don't be mystified if on one map in your atlas Hudson bay seems to be larger than the Gulf of Mexico, while on another sheet of the same atlas the Gulf of Mexico appears larger than Hudson bay. The apparent discrepancy is doubtless due to the different map projections employed. You know, for instance, that areas far removed from the equator are very much exaggerated as they appear on maps of the Mercator projection.

Don't say the compass points to the true north, for it doesn't except in certain places. The compass points to the magnetic north, which is at present considerably west of the north pole. When Lieutenant Greely was at Lady Franklin bay the declination of his needle was found to be very great, the needle pointing toward the magnetic pole in a direction nearly southwest.

Don't make the mistake some people do of thinking the word "alluvium" to be synonymous with "soil." Only those soils which are the result of the deposition of sediment by running water can properly be called alluvial soil.

Don't for mercy sake say "The Smithsonian Institute." The name is the Smithsonian Institution.

When you are writing a novel don't get your geographical facts so badly mixed as to reflect discredit upon your early training. In one of the popular novels of the day the Azores are referred to as in a southern latitude. The writer also introduces his hero into the Antarctic region in January, and speaks of the "inky blackness" of the nights he experienced there. Of course anybody ought to know that the month of January is the height of the Antarctic summer, and the entire month is one continuous day.

WILL CANVASS FOR FUNDS.

Committee Appointed to Work Up the National Drill Matter.

Another meeting of the National Competitive Drill association was held last night at the Board of Trade rooms. W. J. Broatch presided, and after stating the object of the organization said it was an even proposition to submit to the people on getting a guarantee fund of $30,000 to secure the prizes for the military encampment.

Julius Meyer said the firm of Max Meyer & Bro. was ready to subscribe $100 to get the encampment here and thought other business houses would be as liberal.

On motion of Attorney John T. Cathers a finance committee, composed of Messrs. W. J. Broatch, John Steele, C. L. Chaffee, George H. Boggs, Julius Meyer, Thomas Swobe, H. A. Eastman, Chris Hartman, John T. Clark, W. E. Clark, A. L. Reed and D. J. O'Donahue, was appointed to solicit subscriptions. The committee will meet this afternoon at the Board of Trade.

Mr. Coykendall made a suggestion on subscriptions. He said that he would subscribe $150 and take fifty tickets to the encampment if 150 other business men would do the same thing. This would bring 7,500 people into the city, as he said that he, if the others did likewise, would send the tickets out of town.

Mr. Clark stated, also, that if the encampment were held in June that the Business Men's association of the state, which holds its annual sessions in May, would postpone its convention until the week of the encampment. This would get in several thousand more people.

After the usual request or demand that everything depended upon the press, an adjournment was taken until the committee meeting this afternoon.

STRIKES FROM THE SHOULDER.

A Young Woman Whose Fist is a Terror to Tormentors.

Miss Louise Ferrell is the latest acquisition in the pugilistic line that Macomb, Ill., can boast of. Her latest encounter was in the postoffice one evening recently. The lobby was jammed full, as usual, and Louise, followed by an escort of jeering small boys, pushed her way into the crowd. A young man made some slighting remark about her new bonnet or her new Worth garment, and Louise promptly knocked the insulter down. The crowd, which contained many women, shouted and formed a ring. The women were not at all averse to witnessing a fistic engagement between one of their sisters and a member of the stronger sex, and they pressed eagerly forward to get in a better position. The battle was, like the female pugilist, short and decisive. Two or three well directed right-handers laid the young man low, bleeding from several wounds on his face. When the poor chap recovered sufficiently he crawled away. A titter reached Louise's ear. It came from some one just behind her. She whirled around and caught another youth in the act of guying her. A good sized fist, followed by the girl's strong arm, flashed through the air and another member of the masculine gender fell to the floor. This hardly satisfied the muscular young lady's thirst for bright red gore. A third victim succumbed to her insatiate fury. The police made no interference and Louise smilingly picked up her hat and scattered pieces of clothing and walked proudly away.

This is by no means Miss Ferrell's first battle. She had a row with a man on the street a few weeks ago and severely pounded him. Last week at the Williams house, where she is employed as dishwasher, she became angered at remarks a couple of sister employes made, and she threw them both out of the window. The girls swore out warrants, and Louise was arrested and fined about $50. Then she has had several minor "scraps" that have made her a perfect bugaboo among the female population of the city. Many ladies who fear that she has some peculiar grievance against them will walk half a mile to avoid passing her on the street. The police are either terrorized by the girl's ferocious actions or have given her up as a hopeless case—one beyond all power of reform—for they scarcely ever molest her.

Meanwhile Louise grows happier and bolder every day. She is not at all old, having seen the light of but sixteen summers, but she has the appearance of being ten years older. She is about five feet in height, heavily built and weighs 150 pounds. She has muscles like a wood chopper's and is prepared to meet any female pugilist, her weight, in the country.

How Wanamaker Works.

Julia Hawthorn in New York World: To give an idea of what the postoffice growth has been since it was started under old Samuel Osgood a hundred and odd years ago, it is enough to say that in 1789 2,000 letters were posted in a day, whereas now 8,000 letters are posted every minute of the twenty-four hours.

Mr. Wanamaker's office is a large, light, pleasant room, which any one apparently may enter and tell his business to the postmaster general, who hears it all, gives his answer briefly and frankly, though courteously. "Everybody thinks he can run the postoffice," says Mr. Wanamaker.

"I have plenty of suggestions; many of them are unavailable, but now and then I get a good one, and such are worth waiting for." He is in his office by 8 o'clock, an hour before the clerks appear. That hour he is at liberty to spend over his private correspondence. Then come the subordinate officers to consult with him.

"He gives to every one the responsibility of his position, his theory being that the more you trust a man the more trustworthy he becomes. But he first selects the man in question with great care, and his instinct in this important matter is very seldom at fault.

At 10 o'clock the procession of congressmen and people in general begins to stream in and lasts until lunch time—at 1. Only on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11:30 the postmaster general gets into the department hack and is driven to cabinet meeting.

By 3, in any case, he is back in his office and stays there until past 7. Sometimes he drives out with the president or some other leading man and they enjoy the air in the environs, and I suppose discuss the situation quietly.

The last two hours of his office day are spent in considering projects and improvements, and are often the most prolific of the whole nine.

The Children's Eyes.

Harper's Bazar: The constantly increasing near-sightedness among school children, and the very general need and use of glasses, ought to suggest to us whether or not we are sufficiently careful of the conditions affecting the eyes of the young. Do we see to it that the books they read and those they study are of a clear and large type, requiring no straining or forcing of the vision; and do we encourage a large and open script for their handwriting? Do we see to it that our school houses are built with a view to the falling of the light in the right way for the children's safety? Do we have the lights at home so regulated that no blaze shall produce blindness and no dimness make sight difficult? Do we make sure that the child holds his book at the distance which gives a correct focus, that he holds his body properly in relation to his book or work, that he looks off frequently, thus changing the character of the demand on the eye, and that he is not allowed to continue long in any effort requiring the too intent use of his eyes? Do we keep ourselves on the lookout, too, for the first indication of feebleness or strain, in order that artificial aids may be resorted to in season to prevent any positive evil? That precaution in all these directions is wise is evident from the fact, if we look for it, that in those living what might be called the natural life that is, without books or fine work—there is very little trouble with the eyes where the conditions of good bodily health otherwise are maintained. Of course, where there are unclean methods of life, like those crowded Oriental cities, ophthalmia of various degrees is to be expected; but the free roamer of the desert, the dweller of the forest, the sailor on the seas, they who oxygenate the blood in constant currents of fresh air, and live wild lives that train the eyesight upon far distances, have little or no trouble with that eyesight. The eyeless fish of dark underground lakes are a perpetual example of the atrophy that takes place through non-use of an organ; but just as fatal an atrophy can result from its over-use—that is, from undue strain and effort—and too much attention cannot be given to the prevention of such possibilities. We may hate to put glasses on the fair free faces of children, but their future comfort is of more importance than the pride of our eyes in them; and it may be a burden to give the constant oversight that the prevention requires in other directions, but as we chose to assume that burden in the beginning, we have no right to shirk one of its responsibilities, and there is none of the physical responsibilities of more weight than the care of their eyes.

A TRAMP PRINTER'S RECORD.

Experience of a Globe Trotter and His Little Rule.

In the ranks of the tramp printer no more adventurous career appears than that of globe trotter Robert M. Smythe, says the Washington Post. A young man yet, under 25 years, he has probably stuck type under more flags than the oldest veteran who worked with Horace Greeley and followed the star of empire to the Golden Gate and back a dozen journeys.

Up to the age of 16 Smythe wastrapping prairie dogs and killing grasshoppers on a Kansas farm. Then he packed his grip for Mound City and picked up the art preservative in a few months. The Yankee curiosity to see the world infected his blood, and he struck southward for Mexico.

Every city in the erstwhile empire of Maximilian had a case ready for the young adventurer, and he set up last week's telegraph on the sluggish Mexican dailies until the plating of novelty had worn away. California was the next stand, and he reached the coast by slow stages, learning the map of the southwest through personal exploration.

When San Francisco became monotonous young Smythe drew on his bank account and boarded a sailing vessel for the Sandwich islands. There he took advantage of genial King Kalakaua's well known partiality for Americans and struck the old gentleman successfully for a place in the royal printing office. In the language of the Sandwichers, there is no wand for weather, since the temperature rarely varies more than 20 degrees.

The enterprising merchant who hangs out a different thickness of underclothing for every sign of the zodiac is not rated in the Sandwich Bradstreet. After Smythe tired of hobnobbing with dark royalty he found a passage to the Samoan islands, where the monotony of typesetting was relieved by the international row then in full swing. New Zealand was the next stopping place,