AIRING THE CENSUS BUREAU

Charges of Extravagant Management and Costly Favoritism.

DEBATE ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Democrats Assert That American Made Goods Are Sold Cheaper Abroad Than at Home-Want Them on The Free List.

WACHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5 .- The consus bureau, its management and the extent to which it has been subordinated to political ends was the subject for two hours' spirited discussion in the house today. While the discussion in a general way was upon party lines, the superintendent of the census was not without supporters on the democratic side, Representative Stone of Kentucky being among the warmest champions of Mr. Porter's efficiency and official zeal.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the census deficiency bill, Mr. Sayers of Texas, who was in charge of

the bill, made an explanation as to its provisions and brought a charge of extravagance against the administration of the census bureau. He said that hundreds of mea and women who never ought to have been employed were employed in that office at the instance of members of congress. Had the superintendent of the census been left to pperate his bureau without pressure from the outside to put in office a large number of incompetent persons, the expenditures would have been very much less.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa-Do you refer to

the number or the quality! Mr. Sayers—To both. Mr. Henderson inquired whether the gen-

tleman had any evidence to justify his state Mr. Sayers insisted that he had, that syidence had come to him from outside source... It had been stated to him that the

salaries of incompetent persons had been largely increased. There had been a useless expenditure of public money.

Mr. Henderson contended that the office had been economically administered and asked Mr. Sayers to bear nim out in this

An Investigation Suggested.

This Mr. Sayers declined to do, stating that from the information he had received he could not endorse the declaration. Many of the employes who were drawing a sainry of \$100 a month were unable to discharge their duties. He believed that a committee should be appointed to investigate the administration of the office. Such an investigation would justify him in his statement as to the extravagance of the bureau.

Mr. Dingley of Maine regretted that the gentleman from Texas had made charges against the superintendent of the census that had never been made before the committee on appropriations. It seemed to him that such charges made by the gentleman, from an anonymous source, should have been brought to the attention of the committee. He was sure that had this been done the minority of the committee would have insisted that an investigation be made. It was unfair to the superistendent that such charges should be made against him on the floor of the bouse. If there had been any mismanagement of the census office, if any employes were unfit to perform their duties, these allegations were matters which should have been brought to the attention of the committee and not launched on the house when the members of the committee could not have an opportunity of inquiring whether there was any foundation for the charges. He believed that the superintendent had faithfully performed the duty that had been entrusted to him. If the expenditure of the census bureau had been increased this was due to the fact that congress had in posed apon it the new and unheard of duty of inquiring into the private business of citi amounts of their farm mortgages.

Favoring a Relative.

Mr. Dungan of Ohio opposed an appropriation for the census bureau until the charges made against it had been answered satisfac-torily. It had been said that tons and tons of statistics had been destroyed after com-pilation, and that a lot of punching machines the invention of a relative) which could nive been purchased for \$10, had been em-

Mr. Cooper of Indiana criticised the consus office on the ground that it had discriminated against certain limestone industries of Indiana and in favor of others. In the taking esty had been committed as far as the lime ne working was concerned. Mr. Stone of Kentucky paid a high tribute

to the ability and efficiency of the superintendent of the census.

Mr. Sayers of Texas offered an amendment

appropriating \$115,514 for the subsistence of the Sioux Indians and calling upon the sec-retary of the interior to report to the house the names of all employes under the direction and supervision of the Indian bureau.

The latter clause of the amendment was

the first general legislation to be incorporated upon an appropriation bill, but no ob-jection being made the amendment was The committee having arisen, the bill was assed. The private calendar was then

taken up for consideration, but no progress ide, and the house adjourned till 12:45 o'clock tomorrow, when sulogies will be deivered upon the late Representative Lee of

Democratic Free Trade Move.

The first attempt to enlarge the scope of the democratic policy of the ways and means committee came today in the form of a reso-lution, introduced by Congressman Fithian of Illinois, directing the ways and means committee to report a bill placing all kinds of agricultural implements upon the free list, Mr. Fithian thinks his proposition should have the support of every democratic reprecentative from an agricultural district, and he has already received assurance of support from Congressman Watson and his colleagues of the people's party in the house.

voluminous and opens by asserting that it has been established by satisfactory evidence manufacturers of farm implements in United States are selling farm plements in foreign countries and to bers for export for less than the same im-ments are sold to the farmers of this country. The fact, it says, has been conclu-sively established by the foll ving answer of A. B. Farouhar, an agricultural implement maker of York, Pa., to the Home Market

We do sell goods cheaper to customers in foreign countries directly and to jobbers for export than we do to the domestic trade. This I could not truthfully or candidly conceal. You will like to learn the process by which the manufacturer can afford to sell the foreign buyer for less than he can the home customers. The reply is simplicity itself We receive the prices current on the market in which we sell. We cannot get more and

cannot be expected to take less." The resolution concludes: Whereas Under this system of plundering the farmers of our country, they are com-pelled to pay more for their implements than the same implements are sold for to the farmers abroad, whose products are mar-keted in competition with the products of our

farms; and.
Whereas. The duties upon farm implements are an unjust discrimination against Ameri-

whereas. The duties upon farm implements are an unjust discrimination against American farmers for the benefit of manufacturers sho do not need it, and is therefore legalized sobbers; therefore, be it.

Resolved. That the committee on ways and means be and are bereby instructed to report a bill to this house at an early day placing all kinds of agricultural insplements on the free list.

Cheap American Machinery in Canada. "My reason for the introduction of the resolution," said Mr. Fithian, "is indicated by the resolution itself. It has often been asserted, and never successfully denied, that the implements manufactured in the United Biates were sold to the foreign trade for less than the same were sold to our own farmers.

During the last campaign in New York state I was informed by many farmers of St. Law ronce county in that state that implements manufactured in the United States, such as were used by the farmers of the whole counwere used by the farmers of the whole country, could be purchased much cheaper in Canada, just across the St. Lawrence river, than the same implements cost on the American side. There is no class of people of our country that has felt the unjust burdens of our present tariff system more than the farmers. They are compelled to sell their products in the free markets of the world and buy all their necessaries in a protected market. I do not believe in attacking the McKinley bill by piecemeal, but if that is to be the policy I know of no better way to attack it than by pincing farm implements on attack it than by placing farm implements on the free list. Mr. A. B. Fahrquar, an im-plement manufacturer of York, Pa., has admitted, what has often been asserted by the democratic party, that American made im-plements are sold to foreigners cheaper than they are sold to our own farmers. If it is true, as Mr. Fahrquar asserts, does

it not demonstrate that our manufacturers of implements are not in need of protection? I believe that all raw material should also be on the free list. If our manufacturers of implements are now competing with foreign

implements are now competing with foreign made implements under our present tariff laws, if they had free raw material they could supply our own people with implements much cheaper and capture the markets of the world in the implement trade.

Mr. Watson of the people's party said:

"I think that it is a proposition that will have the support of the people's party representatives if it is reported from the committee. It seems one way within the reach of congress to afford the farmer partial relief, and we would naturally be in favor of relief, and we would naturally be in favor of the free list being as far as possible extended to all articles except luxuries. For that reason we would favor this proposition."

A Difficulty Ahead.

Chairman Springer of the ways and means committee was not prepared to say that the committee would receive favorably Mr. Fithian's resolution as an independent proposition.

"The revision of the metal and lumber schedules," said ho, "is involved in dealing with the rates on farm implements, as iron and lumber are the materials from which farm implements are manufactured. If lum-ber and the raw material from which iron and steel are made are put on the free list, there ought to be a large reduction in the auties on farm implements. It would not do, however, to put finished products on the free list and leave the raw material still subject to a tax. This would simply drive the manufacturers of such products out of the coun-

FAVORED THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Well Known Western Packer Before the Congressional Committee. Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—John Whitta-

ker, the large pork packer of St. Louis and Wichits, Kan., today addressed the house committee on agriculture in advocacy of the anti-option bill.

Whittaker said the tendency of "short" selling was to depress prices and interfere with legitimate trade. The farmers, he said, were not compelled to market their grain instead of storing it, but the experience of the past eight years taught them that this untimited short selling the best time for them to sell grain was as soon as it was harvested. Whittaker said the wheat exported this year probably averaged in price 25 cents a bushel, and if this proposed law had been in force he believed it would have brought considerably more than \$1 a bushel. He did not think the law would hart the owners of grain or pro-visions, because if lictitious offerings were done away with the market would be supplied with actual gram or provisions, and there being a smaller quantity offered prices would be better. In his judgment fictitious selling produced an abnormal condition of the mar-ket which defeated the law of supply and demand. He frequently received letters from Europe saying the writers could pay better prices for meats if the American market would only be kept steady.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY. Complete List of Changes in the Regular

Service Yesterday. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. - The following army orders were issued today: Captain Frank K. Upham, First cavalry, having been found, by an army retiring board, incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service this date. Colonel John M. Wilson, corps of engineers, superintendent United States military academy, will repair to this city and thence to Annapolis, Md., on official business, and upon the completion of the same will return to his proper station. The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Cap-tain James H. Baldwin, Eighteenth infantry, December 8, 1891, is still further extended

Western Pensions. Washington, D. C., Feb. 5 .- | Special Telegram to Tan Ben. |- The following list of pensions granted is reported by Tue Bee

six months on account of disability.

and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original-Jesse Ingalis, Fred Nebraska: Original Josse Ingalis, Fred-erick A. Siberl, Seth M. Baker, J. Bear, William H. Morrison, James H. Baker, Ernest Franz, Charles G. Lewy, Anna Harms, William A. Hunt, Alexander Sample, George W. Wood, John R. Nunley, Robert S. Robw. wood, John R. Nunley, Robert S. Roberts, John E. W. Stoece, Lewis C. Judson, Robert B. Fulton, John Greenhalg, William J. Creech, Enos H. Kirk, Thomas C. Cunningham, Samuel Miller, Anton Dostal, William Dally, James McDancan, C. G. Page, Original widows, etc.—Mary F. Lambert, Laws, Original, Myron Underwood, John

Iowa: Original-Myron Underwood, John L. Thompson, Frank Eshbaugh, Benedict Roland, Jacob Smith, John G. Baily, Ocretics Maloney, Mathow P. Ryan, William B. Price, John T. Palmer, David H. Nutting Austin John T. Palmer, David H. Nutting Austin Wardock, Jerome M. Wylcox, Charles Ady, Vinton Lord, James Norman, William P. Morthart, Icahabod Dow, David J. Leech, James P. Locker, John Hill, Thomas F. Palmer, John Davis, W. J. Fisher, Jackson Beede, Mclanco Bristol, Jeremiah S. Alexander, Alonzo T. King, Bennett Gayferl, B. Hoeflinger, Thomas Salsbury, William Winterstine, John M. Peterman, Charles S. Holt, Henry H. Linsley, deceased: Charles Chandler. stine, John M. Peterman, Charles S. Holt, Henry H. Linsley, deceased; Charles Chandler, James Young, Stephen V. Percivil, James Gill, James L. Thompson, Robert O. John-ston, Levi P. Wilson, Addison Dowey, James McKhiley, William Wall. Original widows, etc.—Anna Olson, Mary Hoffbauer, Elizabeth C. Bartlett, John M. Vaugn (father), Cather-tee McGlaire, Anna S. Linsley. ine McGuire, Anna S. Linsiey. .

Crisp Forced to Leave the Chair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5 .- Speaker Crisp called the house to order today. He was very hoarse and his voice was hardly audible. Finally he left the chair and yielded the gavel to Mr. McMillin. Mr. Fithian of Illinois sent the speaker a bill for reference, placing farm implements on the free list.

To Unseat a Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5 .- The house ommittee on elections today decided the contested election case from the Twenty-fourth congressional district of Pennsyl-yanu in favor of the contestant, Craig,

TO TRY DUNN'S SLAYERS.

They Will Be Arraigned in Seward County This Month.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 5 .- It has been decided between the attorney general and James IC. Beauchamp, county attorney of Seward county, that the six men under arrest for the murder of Sheriff Dunn shall be brought to trial at the adjourned term of district court at Springfield February 15. Mr. Beauchamp says he is confident a jury will be obtained which will give the men a fair trial. are, he says, over two hundred men in the county available for jury duty. As yet a judge has not been agreed upon to preside, but it will be some attorney who is accept, able to both sides. Judge Botklo, having a personal interest in the case, will not be per-mitted to occupy the bench.

TENTATIVE TARIFF REFORM

Another Political Shibboleth Manufactured for the Democracy.

STORY OF JOHN BULL'S TARIFF WEANING

Elaborate Outline of the Democratic Scheme to Tear Down the Protective Tariff Piece by Piece-National Political Gossip.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.-The Springer policy of attacking the republican high tariff by separate bills has found endorsement from the great political economist and father of tariff reform, Hon. David A. Weils of Connecticut. At the next conference of the democratic members of the ways and means committee a letter will be read, not only eadorsing the Springer policy as the wisest party course at this time, but intimating that, even if the democrats controlled both houses of congress and the executive, the separate bill plan, rather than a measure for general revision, would be the wiser course. That the gentleman whose works and essays for years served as the chief democratic literature in the agitation for tariff reduction should approve the plan now adopted by the democrats of the ways and means committee is naturally a source of great gratification to Mr. Springer and the other members of the house who have stood as advocates of the separate bill policy as opposed to the demand for attempt at general revision. The letter of Mr. Wells is addressed to the chairman of the ways and means committee and is as follows:

The Democratic Scheme.

"Nonwich, Conn., Feb. 1 .- My dear Mr Springer: I have given considerable thought to your question as to the best method of procuring taruff reform by legislation, and find myself more and more inclined to the opinion that, even if the democratic party was in full control of both branches of congress and of the executive, the wisest and most practical plan would be what might be most practical plan would be what might be termed 'tentative' rather than radical. To frame a new tariff bill wisely embodying reform ideas—even if the plan of the Walker tariff of 1846 is adopted as a structural model—will require much time, great labor and almost superhuman wisdom. The best experts can rarely tell where, in our complicated industrial and commercial organizations, the final incidence commercial organizations, the final incidence of any tax will fall. No bill can be framed that will not contain incongruities, inexpediencies, errors and, perhaps, absurdities, which only time and experience will reveal. In that hot, partisan, political discussion that will follow such a bill, all these weak points will be picked out, exaggerated and used to obscure more important issues and confuse the public.

Those Mean Republicans.

"Suppose, for example, the proposed bill puts works of art, paintings and statuary, not ordinary merchandise, on the free list, as would be desirable. The argument in favor of such legislation is, that such products do not need the protection of any tariff, that all civilized countries make a point of encouraging such importations and of not restricting them, and their presence in the country develops artistic tastes among our people, which in turn creates a demand for artistic products and so calls into existence new domentic indus-tries, employing highly skilled labor at high wages, both of men and women. But how much would this plea avail before the great mass of voters in the agricultural districts with a political opponent's counter assertions that pictures and statuary were bought only by the rich as pure objects of luxury, and are therefore eminently fit subjects for taxation? Can we afford to give the enemy advantages in disreal issues?

"Again, with a complete tariff bill the friends of reform would have to meet the entire force of the protectionists, active and compact through the attraction of further opportunity for public plunder. On the ther hand under the 'tentative' plan. s of a comparatively few issues, the tendency of those interests not immediately affected would be to sluggishness and indifference. The old maxim, "Divide and conquer," seems to me to be therefore most pertinent under existing circumstances.

Class in History, Stand Up.

"I would also ask your attention to a mat ter of historical experience full of sugges-tion, which thus far seems to have been en-tirely overlooked, and that is, that Sir Robert Peel, in dealing with exactly the same problem as now confronts tariff legislators, but from a British standpoint, adopted the 'tentative' method and owed all of his grea success to the fact that he did adopt it the time Mr. Peel took office in 1841 the British tariff was in every feature extremely protective or, better, extremely restrictive on British foreign commerce, as it had been for It was more complicated taxed a greater number of articles than the McKinley bill.

"The first measure or bill for tariff reform introduced by him in 1842 was very conservative and proposed little more than the noval of duties from crude materials and es sentials to manufacture with a view of cheapening the cost of manufacturing to British manufacturers, and it has been since characterized in history an elaborate attempt trade by reducing import duties and at the same time continuing protection. The measure encountered the most violent oppo-sition. The present arguments put forward in favor of the continuance of the McKinley tariff are the same as were advanced in sup same predictions of impending disaster to domestic industries as are now made were showered upon parliament and the public. The bill proposed by Sir Robert Peel became John Bull Was Weaned.

"No further important tariff legislation was proposed until 1845, but in the three proceding years the beneficial influences of the tariff reductions of 1843 had become so manifest in reviving industry and commerce that Mr. Peel's chief opponents in the latter year became his chief supporters in the former and voiced a general public sentiment in demanding further and greater reforms. A bill was accordingly introduced and passed in 1845 removing or reducing the duties on a large additional number of articles, but still maintaining protective duties both upon manufactured articles and agricultural products, and it was not until 1846 that Sir Robert Peol directly attacked the protectionist system by introducing and passing the bill which repealed the corn laws and greatly reduced or entirely removed the duties on manufactured products. After this, sithough Sir Robert Peel did not remain in office, his policy was continued, but it was not until 1852, when the last relic of the British navi-

gation laws were swept from the scalbook, that the policy of Great Britain became wholly antagonistic to the maintenance and enactment of any laws restrictive to freedom of exchange or the imposition of taxes for ahy other purpose than revenue.

"From this brief review of British experience it is clear that if Sir Robert Peel in 1842 had attempted to reform the British tariff as a whole and adopted any course in dealing with his problem other than the 'tentative' one he would not have been suc-And I venture to predict that if we now adopt the same policy, history on a grander scale will repeat itself. Every re-laxation of the existing restrictions on trade will increase trade, and the blessing of freedom and of exemption from all unneces-sary taxation will be so understood and appreciated by the masses of our people, that retrogressive action will not be toler

Handy for Campaign Thunder.

"A brief word further. By adopting the tentative method and sending to the senate a few simple bills passed by the house—bills removing duties on wool, sait, coal, lumber, tin plate and the like-the democratic party

will define and formulate the plan and sceps on which tariff debate in the coming presi-dential contest shall be conducted. General debate will, to a great extent, be dispensed with, and discussion will be concentrated on

essentials. "Every senator who votes in opposition to the removal of taxation from such articles as the removal of taxation from such articles as above specified puts himself at once on the defensive and in a position sure to be politically uncomfortable. The masses have been and probably always will be slow to comprehend the tariff question when discussed generally, but they will not be slow to recognize and appreciate the effect of the taxation on commodities that enter directly and largely into their consumption and increase the cost of their living and products.

of their living and products,
"It is assumed that none of the reforms in
the tariff which it is proposed to embody in separate bills will receive the sanction of the senate and executive and become enactments. This I do not regard as altogether certain. But suppose the assumption is to be fully warranted by experience, and that in the coming presidential contest the people andorse by their votes the action of the house.

Then Try, Try Again. "Then in the next congress, or the next "Then in the next concress, or the next session of the Fifty-second congress, it would be wise to renew the present detailed measures in question rather than a general bill, for in the face of decided ratification of them by the people it would be difficult to see how they could be rejected. And if accepted even in part, the future work of reforming the tariff, either by a general bill or in detail, would be comparatively easy, for forming the tariff, either by a general bill or in detail, would be comparatively easy, for every interest deprived of further oppor-tunity to plunder the public would follow the example of the quinibe manufacturers, when this commodity was put on the free list, and become tariff reformers, suggesting the fable of the old fox, who, when he lost his tail in a trap, was most anxious for gen-eral considerations that all the other foxes should have their tails cut off. should have their tails cut off.

"Such are some of the reasons which in duce me to prefer and recommend the at-tacking of our existing tariff system in detail or by what I have termed the 'tentative' method, rather than by a genera' bill which involves a contest all along the line, and in respect to every particular both of tax and administration. I am very respectfully, "DAVID A. WELLS."

A Judge Under Fire.

The nomination of Judge Woods was under consideration again today before the senate judiciary committee. Among the witnesses was ex-District Attorney E. B. Sellers, who gave a detailed statement of Judge Woods' conduct during the Coy-Dudley prosecution. It is learned that Sellers, although politically It is learned that Sellers, although politically opposed to Woods, did not attempt to censure him, and in fact his statement tended to acquit Judge Woods of any impropriety. Nathan Morris, ex-United States commissioner, also testified. He admitted that he had consulted Attorney General Garland with respect to the process issued by him against Mr. Dudley and had been informed that the process was worthless and would not hold good against any person. Thereupon further proceedings under the process were abandoned, coedings under the process were abandoned, and it did not appear from the witness' statement that Judge Woods had been instru-

mental in securing this abandonment.

Representative Bunn of North Carolina proposes to apply the patent system, which has resulted in the stimulation of invention, to the domain of agriculture with the hope of bringing about equally beneficent effects. A bill introduced by him today provides that any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful plant, fruit or flower may patent the invention or discovery. Congressman Bunting of New York today

introduced two tariff bills. One places a duty of 1 cent a pound on tin plate or tagger's plate, and 1 2-10 cents a round on terne pares plate, and 12-10 cents a round on terme plates with a drawback less 5 per cent, of the duty paid on exported cans, boxes and packages made from imported tin plate. After October 1, 1896, the articles named are to be placed on the free list. The second bill repeals, after July 1, 1893, the duty of 4 cents a round on highly

a pound on pig tin. The Pennsylvania border raids claims bili was reported to the house today by Chair-man Beltzhoover with the favorable recom-mends tion of the house war claims committee. It appropriates \$3,447,945.

The Baltimore's Orders. Captain Schley will leave Washington to morrow for San Francisco to resume command of the cruiser Baltimore, which vessel will be continued on the Pacific station for some time to come. There is no truth in the

report that she is to go to the Asiatic station A bill extending the mining laws of Mis-souri over Indian Territory was reported to the house today. This action was pre-cipitated by the recent accident at Krebs. The senate committee on agriculture today decided to report favorably Senator Teller's bill providing for stocking Alaska with reindeer from Siberia.

The president has issued a proclamation promulgating a reciprocity treaty with the British West India colonies, Trinidad, Wind-

vard and Leeward islands, etc. The house committee on rivers and harbors gave a hearing this morning to a delegation from the western waterways convention, held in Evansville, Ind., last October, to urge upon congress large appropriations for the improvement of western rivers. Colonel Sherklin, the first speaker, said the result of the convention was a unanimous declaration late a practical plan, to be enforced by such appropriations as may be necessary.

The proposition to cede the arid lands to

the states, to be reclaimed by them, was car ried by an almost unanimous vote at th meeting of the house committee on irrigation today. The method by which the tof the lands is to be made, and the safeguards and restrictions to be thrown around them to prevent their diversion uses of the settler, are matters that have not yet been determined upon. They will form the topic of discussion at a future meeting.

MILLS DECLARES HIMSELF.

He Outlines His Policy at a Dinner Given by the Reform Club. New York, Feb. 5 .- A dinner was given

onight at the Reform club to Roger Q. Mills by President Emory Anderson and Thomas G. Shearman. Ex-Secretary Charles S Fairchild, Francis L. Stetson, Congressman A. P. Fitch, Everett B. Wheeler, Louis B Windmiller and other well known Cleveland democrats were present.

Mr. Mills was the speaker of the evening, and for the first time indicated in a public speech the line of action to be followed by himself and friends in the present congress regarding the tariff. His first words were in reference to the check which tariff had received in the house of its friends at a time when to waver was dangerous. He declared his intention to oppose the proposed hide-away and stand-still measures that some demoand stand-still measures that some cratic leaders advocated. He scouted the idea of going back to the tariff of 1873 and a spring that as a final settlement. He said the democrats had been fighting that tariff for years and he was for carrying on war, eternal, un-compromising war. At the close of his speech Mr. Mills said: "I will follow whereever the flag points to fair trade; I will follow where-low wherever the flag goes, no matter who carries it, and I will fight wherever the battle is pitched."

IN THE HANDS OF APACHES.

They Hold a White Girl Captive-A Pursuit

Organized. PRESCOTT, A. T., Feb. 5.-A sensational reart reached bere today from the valley to the effect that two Indians had passed there yesterday, going in the direction of San Carlos, having in captivity a white girl 16 years of age, whom they had stolen from near Flagstaff. Captain Jackson, who brought Flagstaff. Captain Jackson. who brought word to Prescott, is an old and reliable citizen of this county. He states that the girl and her captors stopped at a ranch, and the girl was permitted to go into the house and get something to eat, when she told her story, imploring them to rescue her. As there was no one in the house except a boy, he could render her no assistance, but as soon as they left he gave the alarm to the neighbors, who organized a posse for the purpose of pursuing the Indians. Officers from Fingstaff reached there soon alterwards and it is thought her rescue will soon be effected.

FOUR LONESOME STEAMERS

Sole Representatives of America's Merchant Marine Leaving New York.

GRAIN SHIPPED FROM THE PORT IN '91

Annual Exhibit of Statistician Ferguson of the Export of Grain-Interesting Figures

tics of the grain export trade of this port, has just made his annual report. The table compiled by Mr. Ferguson shows the enormous increase of the grain export trade of

Britain. The completeness with which steam has superseded sait in the ocean carrying trade may be seen from the fact that of 1.235 vessels which carried cargoes of grain from this port during the year 1891, only fifteen were sailing vessels. There were shipped from New York during 1891 68,222,528 bushels of American grain to feed the hungry mouths of Europe. Not included in this were 260,377 pushels of buckwheat which appears in the

Kind and Quantity.

in 1,223 steamers and fifteen sailing ships— five British, five Italian, four Australian and one Norwegian—which, among them, loaded 600,904 bushels. Of the 1,238 ship loads only twenty-five were carried under the American

flag.
There are only four American steamers left in the grain carrying trace. They are the old passenger steamers of the late American line which used to run from Philadelphia under control of the Pennsylvania railroad. chant marine-made twenty-five voyages during the year.

Great Britain has the lion's share of the world's carrying trade, and no less than 792 ship loads left this port under the British flag last year. This was nearly two-thirds of the entire number. Next came Germany, with 143 ships; Holland, with 74; Belgium, with 61; France, with 34; Norway, with 29; Denmark, with 25; Italy, with 24; Portugal, with 16; Spain, with 10, and Austria, with 5. Of the grand total of 68,483,905 bushels of grain. America carried only 1,273,724 oushels. Belgium, 3,379,988 bushels; Holland, 2,483,692 bushels; France, 1,711,705 bushels; Norway, 1,667,029 bushels; Italy, 1,410,909 bushels; Denmark, 982,770 bushels; Portugal, 881,797 bushels; Spain, 617,484 bushels; Austria, 129,262 bushels.

Largest in Ten Years.

	Mr. Ferguson, will show:	2000
Year.		Amount.

		46, 162, 739
100		48,457,945
		42,103,204
100 453144		52,5 15,373
	*************	57,254,487
		25, 159, 064
		37,406,260
1801	***************************************	44,592,559

ships Suffered.

ng men passed through here on foot today on their way from Oklahoma to Kansas City. They tell a pitiful tale of deception by an employment agent and subsequent hardship and suffering. When the announcement was made in the newspapers that the Rock Island was extending its line through Oklahoma to Texas, Employment Agent Payne of Kansas City advertised for men to work on the line. Twenty five men answered the advertisement and on payment of \$15 were promised transporta-tion to the place of work and em-ployment when they should reach there. The men say that when they arrived in Oklahoma they found that the contractor had all the men he wanted and that he had not authorized the employmen agent to secure workmen for him. The twenty-five newcomers could find no means of subsistence in Oklahoma, so they pooled what little money they had to buy food with and started to tramp it back to Kansas City, 600 weary miles. They passed through here today, all of them in a terribly destitute condition, and some barely able to drag them selves along. They expect to be on the road for twenty days more. Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 5.—Inquiry in this

city located the employment agent to which the Wichita dispatch referred, but the proprietor declined to give any information to

waiting for a piece of timber which was being lowered into the mine. The rope broke, letting the timber fall, striking Sorrenson on Later in the day another accident occurred in this mine. Joseph Allison and Charles Johnson were working in a stope when the walls caved in, completely burying them

ing which will result fatally. Owen and James Doyle quarreled, and the former stabbed Doyle three times. Lane was released from the penitentiary but a short Yesterday afternoon the east end of the

Ivanhoe-Bulk tunnel, on the Midland, caved in. Foreman John Roach was caught in the crash and instantly killed.

Alice Mitchell Will Be Examined as to He

Sanity.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 5.—Miss Affice Mitch ell, the slayer of Freda Ward, when informed by the lawyers that she would escape the gallows, became frantic and said that she looked forward to the day when she should be hanged as the happiest of all, as beyond the gallows she would once more meet Freda

cell by one of her relatives. In the criminal court this morning the ples "present insanity" was made in the will follow. The lunacy trial will be con-any foundation in fact the newspapers will scarcely publish it in full.

Found Guilty of Embezzlement

money embezzied.

The case against Mayor Wyman for embez

glement and extortion has been postponed until next Monday. Ex-Mayor Pearson's case will be tried last.

FIRE HAD A LUNCH.

Three-Story Residence on Woolworth Ave-

nue Licked Up This Morning.

part of the fire department to Twenty-eighth

and Woolworth streets. When the firemen

arrived there they discovered a three-story

frame dwelling, owned by E. E. Leavenworth,

It was almost a waste of energy on the

part of the firemen to endeavor to do any-

thing more than keep the fire from spreading

to adjoining buildings, and as it was Mr.

Leavenworth's house was completely de-

The house has been vacant for three

months, and it is supposed the fire was started

by tramps who have used the place as a

Bad roads delayed the firemen from mak-

Cleaned Them Out.

frame houses at North Thirtieth and Gar-

THE DEATH ROLL.

A Day's Record of People Who Have Passed

Away. KNOXVII.E, Tenn., Feb. 5.—Hamilton

Gray, the oldest postmaster in the United

States, is dead near Kingston. He had

served as postmaster at Gray's Hill since his appointment by President Polk. DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—Captain Sarsfield, who

contested Cork City in the unionist interest at the parliamentary election of November 6

last, is dead.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5.—Dr. Gilbert Thayer died at his residence in Morgan park yesterday afternoon. He was 60 years of age. For the past fifteen years he had been president of the Chicago medical college.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 5.—Denny Killen, well known in sporting circles and a brother of Pat Killen, who died in Chicago in October, died at the city hospital yesterday. Denny had engaged in at least twenty pugilistic events, although but 28 years old.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 5.—General James F. Robinson, the well known turfman, died here this morning.

here this morning.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 5.—David Clapton, associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, died of pneumonia this morning.

BLAIR, Neb., Feb. 5.—[Special to The Bee.]—John Power, jr., son of Rev. Dr. Power, pastor of the Congregational church at this place, died this morning of pneumonia. He had been sick about twelve days. He was a bright, promising voung

days. He was a bright, promising young man and was head clerk in the State bank of

this place.

Joseph Glidden, father of Mrs. L. L. Lan-

this city from the effect of a paralytic

James Fry, D.D., editor of the Central Christian Advocate, organ of the Methodist Episcopal church in the west, and one of the

eading ministers of that denomination, died

Business Troubles.

this city, who assigned to Moses J. Stemeck,

have filed schedules stating their liabilities

at \$42,420, and their nominal assets at \$54,896

HALIPAX, N. S., Feb. 5 .- J. E. Wilson &

Co. have assigned. Assets, \$20,000; liabilities

New RICHMOND, Wis., Feb. 5,-The Alli-

ance Mercantile company of this place has failed. Assets, \$10,000; liabilities unknown.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5.—E. Goddard & Sons, millers, have assigned for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are estimated

at \$130,000; assets, \$97,000. The manipula-tion of the wheat market of late, preventing

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Fob. 5.—The trustee of Broker Jamieson, who failed about a year ago, states that the estate will pay a dividend of 30 per cent. Ho says the habilities amount to \$600,000, and the assets to \$140,000.

Steamer Ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 5. - The steamer

ashore at Brigantine shoals is the Venezuela

of the Red Line, from La Guayra, bound for

New York, with a crew of forty-five and

eleven passengers. Her cargo consists of coffee and hides. She is under command of

Captain J. Zahumers. At the time the steamer went on the shoals she was under full steam, and during the heavy snow storm

doubtful if she can be floated, and if not, the passengers will be landed on Brigantine

beach tonight by the crews of the life saving station. The Venezuela is owned by Bolton,

Steamer Arrivals.

At London - Sighted - Bostonian, from Boston; Wheeling, Lydian Monarch, from New York; Peruvian, from Boston. At New York-Albers, from Rio Janeiro. At London-Sighted-Friesland, from New

WEATHER FORECAST.

The high barometer was central over the

by fair and moderately cold weather. Cloudy

weather prevails in the lower Missouri val

snows were reported from North Platte, Denver and Santa Fe. The temperature has

remained nearly stationary during the past

portion of the country, with a prospect of warmer weather in eastern Nebraska. For Eastern Nebraska-Fair weather;

signtly warmer during Saturday.
For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair weather during Saturday, with slowly rising tempera-

and lowa-South winds and generally fair

weather Saturday; slightly warmer and probably fair Sunday.

For Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Kan-

sas-Winds becoming slightly warmer and generally fair weather.

For Minnesota and North and South Da-

nota-Generally fair; winds shifting; slightly

fair weather; probably fair Sunday.

For Colorado - Siightly warmer; south

colder west.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 5 .- For Missouri

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU,

the captain was unable to sight land.

Buss & Dallett of New York City.

profit making, is given as the cause

grippe, after an illness of five days.

unestimated.

At 2:20 fire was discovered in a row of

stroyed, entailing a loss of \$6,000.

ing a prompt response to the alarm.

will reach about \$3,500 to \$4,000.

a mass of flames.

lodging house.

last, is dead.

This morning an alarm from box 24 called a

on the Trade-Largest Shipment in Ten Years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - William E. Ferguson, secretary of the New York Produce exchange, who is a recognized authority on the statis-New York and the dwindling away of the American marine. The American merchant flag is being criven off the seas by Great

statistics for the first time, buckwheat never having been exported before in any quantity.

field avenue, owned by Mrs. Bechel. Three There were 47,706,285 bushels of wheat, 11,331,572 bushels of corn, 4,401,513 of rye, 2,707,773 of cats, 1,948,019 of barley and 2,188,366 of flax seed.

This 68,483,905 bushels of grain was carried one-story cottages, occupied by laborers, and a two-story frame, occupied by Ed Wilkes as a general store, were totally destroyed. Loss

These four lonesome steamers—about all that is left of the American transatlantic mer-

England Gets the Most.

grain, America carried only 1,273,724 oushels. The British lion's share was 48,569,305 bushels. Germany carried 5,117,323 bushels:

The shipments of American grain to Europe during the year 1891 were larger than they have been for any year for ten years past as the following comparative table, pre-

pared by Mr. Ferguson, will show:	try, was buried at 2 p. m. today. His death
Year. 1881	Amount. was the result of old age. He was 82 years
883 1883	46,162,739 CRESTON, Ia. Feb. 5 - Special Telegram
884 885	45.394.787 to The Bee.1 - Grandina Morrow, aged 40,
1886 1887	52.5 5.373 died at her home today after a lingering ill-
1888	25,159,064 Sr Louis Mo Fab 5 Mr. John Hogan
890	44.502.550 this city from the effect of a paralytic

DECEIVED BY EMPLOYMENT AGENTS. Laborers Sent on a Wild Goose Chase—Hard-

Few men in the west were better or more favorably known than "Honest John" Hogan, as the deceased was familiarly called. He was a native of Cork and came to this country to 18 7. Lating Mr. 19 1. was a native of Cork and came to this country in 18.7. In 1836 Mr. Hogan was president of the Hilmois Board of Public Improvements, and while occupying that position the board laid out the site of the city of Chicago and the first railroads in Plinois were built while he held that position.

St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 5.—Rev. Benjamin St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 5.—Rev. Benjamin St. WIGHITA, Kan., Feb. 5 .- Twenty-five labor-

ACCIDENTS AT LEADVILLE.

Killed and Injured in a Series of Accidents for a Day.
LEADVILLE, Colo., Feb. 5.—A run of accidenis and tragedy has struck this place and vicinity. Hans Sorrenson, a miner in the Evening Star mine, was instantly killed

today. He was at the bottom of the shaft

They were taken out alive but were badly injured. They will probably recover. A cutting afray occurred here this morn-

MEAPHIS' MURDERESS.

tears are entertained that she will commit suicide. Last night she was watched in her of Alice Mitchell. An inquisition of lunacy ducted in open court, but if all reports as to the nature of the evidence to be produced bave

Ward. She became terribly despondent and

Pittanuag, Pa., Feb. 5.-Market Clerk Hastings, the first of the Alleghany City officials indicted for embezzlement to be

tried, has been found guilty and remanded to jail for sentence. The verdict was wholly unexpected by Hastings, and almost stunned him. His bail was increased to \$10,000, which was furnished by relatives, and he was

released pending sentence. In an Interview he said he was careless, but not intentionally Louisiana Democrats Heeling Themselves for the Coming Contest. criminal. The penalty is twenty years' im-prisonment and a fine equal to the amount of

THEY ARE BOUND TO HAVE A FAIR COUNT

Preparing for Possible Contingencies Rival Factions in the Midst of a Big Row-Arming to Induce Fair Play-

Lively Times in Prospect.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5.—The steamer El Paso arrived from New York. Her cargo included forty cases of Winchester rifles and thirteen boxes of cartridges, addressed to "A. W. Crandali, Chairman Campaign Committee, New Orleans, La." In an interview, concerning these arms Colonel Crandall says: "Yos, it is a fact

that these arms have come to New Orleans

addressed to me as the chairman of the demperatic executive committee. There has been absolutely no attempt made to conceal their shipment, and there is likewise no effort being made by us to disguise why the arms have been secured. We are providing ourselves with them simply to protect ourselves against any scheme, armed or otherwise, to deny us & free ballot and a fair count in the coming election. Since the nominating convention at Baton Rouge we have been met on al sides with statements from the friends and supporters of Mr. Foster that it was war to the knife and knife to the hilt, and that the machinery in the hands of the existing state administration was to be used in counting in the Foster and in counting out the McEnery ticket. Believing therefore that the state and election machinery under the control of the present state administration are to be employed in frustrating, if necessary, a free expression of the public will, we determined on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, to take such means as would protect us from an illegal and unwarranted interference with our rights under the law. As I said before, we are not endeavoring to conceal anything whatever. The arms have been openly shipped, and there will be another consignment shortly, of which our friends may take notice if they desire. There is no intention on the part of the regular democrats to precipitate trouble. There is no desire to provoke the shedding of blood. It has been our aim to secure a perfectly peaceable election and to abide by the result. All we have asked for and all we mean to secure is the privilege of every voter to vote as he chooses in the coming election and the assurance that his vote will be counted as it is east. We have never intended to buildoze or blnff, but we are firm in our determination not to be bulldozed or bluffed. Our preparations are simply with a view to insuring an honest election, and we have merely accepted in earnest the threat made at Baton Rouge by the state house and Foster ring, that the administration will elect the Foster ticket, even if a resort to unfair ballot and an unfair count are necessary, a contingency we are determined shall not arise, and which will not arise unless we are disappointed in the manhood of this state."

ACCORDING TO LIW.

Judge of Crimes Foster's Sentence on the Chillan Rioters-South American News. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Feb. 5. - By Mexican Cable to the New York Hevald-Special to THE BEE. |-Judge of Crimes Foster assured me today that

his entire review of the Baltimore case occupied ten days. "I have rendered sentence upon Arana, Ahumada and Rodriguez," he said, "in strict accordance with the Chilian law. The only regret I feel is that there was no direct evidence showing the immediate cause of Charles W. Riggin's death. I have done the utmost in my power to fix the responsibility

for his killing upon some one." The court of appeals, which will review the action of Judge Fester, will convene next

today of crysipelas, following an attack of la month. On all sides there are renewed expressions of hope that there will be a speedy resump New York, Feb. 5 .- J. Leopold & Sons, tion of friendly intercourse between Chiliimporters of toys, china and glassware of

and the United States. Want Better Transportation Facilities. Since the loss of the steamer John Eider there has been a great deal of talk among the residents of this city against the Pacific Steam Navigation company. Many people here, in view of the approach of the World's fair, are desirous to see a line of American steamers between Vaiparaiso and Panama or direct to San Francisco. Some are even in favor of traffic with New York by way of Argentine Republic and Uruguayan ports, There seems to be no doubt that the opening of an American line along the Chilian coast in conjunction with the Chilian Steamship company would prove a paying investment.

Trying to Agree on Something. BUENOS AYRES. Argentine (via Galveston, Pex.), iceb. 5.- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-Discord still provails among the political parties in this province. A conference has ogen held by the various government officials with President Pellgrini and General Roca in an endeavor to reconcile the political fac-

Judging by the various reports recently received here, Saenz Pena is now leading in the fight for the presidency. A large numper of the principal chiefs of the army have given him their adherence. General Roca is about to visit the provinces on a vigorous campaign in behalf of the national party.

Argentinian Nuggets. There were no bidders at the sale of the T allapoosa. There is no diminution of the fever

scourge at Guyaquil. The American squadron is coaling at Montevideo. A number of commercial firms at Mendoza have petitioned the government to admit ar-

ticles from Chili to relieve the distress in lower lake region last evening, accompanied that district caused by locusts. The minister of finance has resigned, assigning as a reason his disgust at the numerley and southwest to New Mexico. Light

ous political feuds. President Pellegrini visited the military camp at Palermo today to inquire into the cause of so many desertions from the army Great alarm is felt and trouble expected at the approaching election. A German paper advocates the substitution of lynch law owing to the impotence of the authorities and their atter inspility to maintain order.

s stationed at this port.

The entire British squaaron of four suips

Mother Caroline Seriously III. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 5. -- Mother Caroine, commissary general of the School Sisters of Notre Dame in the United States, is seriously ill at the convent in this city from a comprication of diseases. She went to New Orleans on business connected with the order carly in the winter. January 4 she returned nome so much exhausted from her 15:p that winds; generally fair.
For Nebraska-Warmer, south winds and sne had to take to her bed.