various committees handed up from the Twenty-first congressional district. He said the delegates of Clinton county had not been notified of a meeting for the selection

and declared that as only the delegates from Franklin and Warren counties were present there was not a quorum and they could not make a report.

Essex county's delegates, who were de-

clared to be Hill men, it seems flopped back to the support of Weed. The chairman said that Mr. Weed and his six delegates might meet and present a list of delegates and the convention would decide

between them.

This made young Weed smile, for he realized that he would have no show with the convention, and he persisted in his right to participate in a meeting of all the delegates of the district. Ligatement Governor Sheehan came to the rescue of the chairman and advised that the conference he allowed, though he said he had no hope for an agreebetween them.

The lieutenant governor was right, for young Mr. Weed announced that his efforts had been futile.

The committee having aunounced o'clock the convention took recess until 3:30 Blocker hall was as crowded as at the morning session when Chairman Bebee called the afternoon session to order at 4:20.

The report of the committee on contested seats favored the seating of sitting delegates in the contested cases in Albany and Chautauqua. The Oswego contest was withdrawn and the report was adopted.

Sickles Speaks for Hill.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was presented and adopted. General Daniel E. Sickles was made permanent chairman, and when he was introduced by Chairman Bebee he was given an evation. General Sickles said the democracy of New York and the nation approached the presidential campaign of 1892 with a deep sense of responsibility, imposed on them by the signal victories of 1890 and 1891. He could not fall to see that the manifest purpose of the people of this country was to distaiss the republican party from further control of the federal government. The state of New York had often had the grand fortune to be honored by the choice of one of its citizens as the champion of the national democracy. If again invited by their comrades in other states to put forward a candidate for the chief magistrey of the nation, they were prepared to ask their suffrages for a states-man whose record already placed him in the group made illustrious by the names of Van Buren, Wright, Marcy, Seymour and Tilder Buren, Wright, Marcy, Seymour and Tilden. They should present the name of a leader whose banner was inscribed with many victories and under which the democracy of New York never had been and never will be defeated—the leader who was elected to the senate of the United States without the expenditure of a dollar; a leader loved because the enemics of the democratic party hated and feared him; a leader in whom the veteran sordiers had always found a steadfast friend; a leader whose success was always the triumph of his party; a leader whose election to the presidency of the United States would by the principles, the traditions of Jefferson

James W. Ridgeway of Kings county next handed up the report of the committee on resolutions. The paper constituting the con-vention's platform is as follows: The democratic party of the state of New

York, in convention assembled, renews the piedge of its fidelity to the great cause of tariff reform and to the whole democratic faith and tradition as affirmed in our national platform from 1876 to 1888, as well as in our state platform concurrent with the opening of Governor Hill's long, thrice approved and alike illustrious service in the chief magistracy of the Empire state. New York Democratic State Platform, 1874

First. Gold and silver coins, the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin. Second. Steady steps toward specie payments; flo step backward.
Third. Honest payment of public debt in coin; sacred preservation of public faith. Fourth. Revenue reform; federal taxation for revenue only; no government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fifth. Home rule and local, as most jealous powers intrusted to public servants, municipal and federal.

Sixth. Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

Seventh. The presidency a public trust; not a private perquisite; no second term.

Eighth. Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

Last Year's Platform.

Last Year's Platform,

We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to the principles of a sound finance.

We are against the coinage of any silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States.

We therefore denounce the new Sherman aw, under which one-tenth of the gold stock has been applied and all our silver output is dammed up at home as a faise pretense, but actual hindrance of return to free bimetalle coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometalism to another.

therefore unite with the friends of honest money, ever stigmatizing the Sherman progressive silver basis iaw as no solution of the gold, and silver question, and say if progressive silver basis iaw as no solution of the gold and silver question, and as a fit appearing to the subsidy and bounty swindle; the McKiniey worse than war tariff; the Blaine reciprocity humbug; the squandered surplus; the advancing deficit; the defective census and faisified representation, and the revolutionary procedures of the billion-dollar congress—all justly condemned by the people's great uprising last November.

Ninth. A verdict was renewed this year which will empower democratic statesmen to guide the people's counsels and to execute the people's will.

Figurage Policies of Tilder and University of the states of the people's will.

Finance Policies of Tilden and Hill.

Finance Policies of Tilden and Hill.

The democrats of New York recall with proud memory the inflexibility and sound finance policy of Governor Tilden, who not only administered the state government with fengality, but who also with unequaled ability and unflagging resolution demanded a thorough reform of tariff taxation and likewise with a statesman's energy and foresight, assailed the shameless degradation of our greenlack currency and led the democratic party in pushing on the compulsory republican advance to a current coinage redemption, if not also to the coin payment of the same, whereto the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged.

The democrats of New York refer with great pride to the sound finance of Governor Hill, who, by efficient economy throughout his iong administrative career, has accomplished the practiced extinction of our state debt; has faithfully urged with a powerful and practiced advocacy the nation's release from the bondage of unequal, unnecessary and unjust taxation imposed by the tariff of 1883, and the repeal of the superadded impositions of two McKinley laws: likewise, with a stateman's energy and true foresight of the 70-cent dollar, pushing against the Sherman silver law, he has taken up the people's cause, assailed the renublican degradation of the people's silver money and led the advance of the democratic party of New York with unfaltering steps to that solid ground of high justice and equity upon which they stand today, in this behalf demanding the redress of the present shameless incending the redress of the

Delegation Instructed to Vote for Hill.

Delegation Instructed to Vote for Hill.

The democrats of New York, with proud hope, yet with perfect deference to their brethren of other states and a cordial estimation of their renowned leaders as worthy standard-bevers of the people's cause, point to the nomination of David B. Illii to the office of president as a fit expression of the whole democratic falts. Our set purpose is to rescue this government from the clutches of autocrats and plutocrats; from a spendthrift administration, whose arm is only to tax and debase the people's money. In obedience to the mandates of the democratic voters of New York the delegates sciected by this convention are instructed to present to the national democratic convention the name of David B. Hill as the candidate for president of the United States—a democrat who has led his party from victory to victory for seven successive years and who has never known defeat.

The said delegates are further instructed to

The said delegates are further instructed to set as a unit in all matters intrusted to their charge, said act to be determined by the vote of a majority of delegates.

When the passage instructing for David B. Hill was read the air was shaken by an outburst that made the bunting quiver, and when the resolutions were unanimously adopted the cheers broke forth again and subsided only when Colonel John R. Fellows rose in his place near the front of the Tam-many delegation and moved that a committee be delegated to wait upon Senator Hill and request him to apper before and address the

while this committee was on its way, Secretary of State Rice handed up the report of the committee to which was entrusted the preparation of the list of national delegates and alternates at large and by districts.

Then the band feit a murmur and saw the white sen of faces turned backward toward the entrances and the strains of a stirring air broke out from the threats of brass in-

roke out from the throats of brass

struments. The murmur arew in volume and at last three moving figures were seen pushing through the crowd at the end of the aisle and the pale face of Senator Hill was ered. They came to a standing posi-Every man on the floor and many of the ladies in boxes were on their feet waving handkerchiefs. The du died only of exhaustion, as Mr. Hill upon the arm of Colonel Fellows waked down the asse. Coming fairly upon the stage, Mr. Hill shook hands with General Sickles, removed his overcost, took from one of his pockets his speech in printed copy and waited for the applause to subside. When

slience had come on the throng, General Sickles leaning upon his crutch waved his right hand toward Mr. Hill, saying: "I present to you, gentleman of this convention, the young Hickory of the democracy, our next presidential candidate, David B. Hill." Then came more cheers and added din and Mr. Hill stood waiting, his face very pale and one hand tightly grasped in nervous tension. At length the noise subsided and Senator Hill spoke, saying:

What "The Young Hickory" Said, "Fellow democrats: Your committee, summoning me to this presence, have an prised me of the unanimous vote which

make known your approval of me to authorized representatives of democracy of the United States and which will be recorded in the annals of our national convention. With what terms shall I acknowledge this official act, my fel-low democrats, which, instead of pointing to some new untried career, might aptly reward and crown the labors of the longest life! From that great cardinal whose 'Lead Kindly Light' has touched the garb of all hristendom, let my gratitude humbly row this worthier response than I myself could voice to the great democracy whom you represent. My respect for them obliges me to submit myself for their praise as to a grave and emphatic judgment of act, which it would be rude to question, unthankful not

o be proud of and impossible ever to forget. "The reawakening of democracy all over the land is the most auspicious sign of the times. When the people of the United States rove against oppression a hundred years ago it meant revolution, a change of rulers and a social earthquake. When the democracy of America arises today, it means an upheaval at the ballot box, a change of the political forms.
"This is a government of, by and for the peo-

When you see the farmers arousing and il allied; when you see the federations of labor stirring; when you see in every state the great democratic party up and afoot, it means that the reign of plutocrats is nearly over and the bright day of democracy is hastening to a glorious dawn. The use of political parties is to promote the expression of the people's mandates. The function of statesmen is to frame and execute the same by just and equal laws. The democratic party has this proud record. It was swift in response to the people's needs. It makes choice of safe and wise statesmen to guide by the statutory landmarks of the people's progress and release their energies to a arger liberty. Democracy is progress and

Democracy's Mission. Constitutions and laws are the voluntary self-imposed safeguards of government, my voice could reach every fireside in land this is what I would ask my fellow citizens to consider. All our troubles, all our dangers at this very hour, follow from inconstitutional legislation by the very men who sit in shivering fits over what the democracy will do with power. On the other hand the democratic party would see all broad principles based upon a people's will. The republican party neither trusts the people nor obeys them. It now requires such an other upheaval at the ballot box as that of 1890 to be convinced that the wicked work of the billion dollar congress must be repealed and the people's will obeyed. Fellow democrats. I rejoice to know by those infallible erats, I rejoice to know by those intainous signs, by the ground swell, by the re-awakening of democratic hosts, by the arousal of high and noble young ambitions through our land, that we are advancing to a cordial union and an overwhelming triumph.

Continuing Mr. Hill said: "The Sherman silver law new transforms the federal coinage power of silver and gold into an instrufor the gradual expulsion of our gold. for the establishment of an exclusive basis and for the permanent reduction of every American dollar by 30 per cent or more below the level of its true value during the whole period of our free bimetallic coinage from 1872 to 1883. Shall such a law stand? There has been no such legislation for freemen since Cromwell called the law of England a 'tortuous and ungodly jumble.' The demand for repeal of these edicts of the billion-dollar congress has extorted from republican leaders their pub-

lished purpose to refuse repeal. Touches on Tariff Reform. Ropeal is not a proposal to stop at the tar-iff of 1883 as a finalty. My language exressly barred out that absurd idea with the tariff of 1883 as the law of the land, in the hour of our defeat three years ago, I said here in Albany, 'the democratic party nails to the mast the flag of tariff reform.' Tariff reform will remain and require progressive solution with the wise and poli-tic method of abolishing, whenever practic able, one after another, one indefensible tax at a time, until the McKinley laws today are replaced by the tariff of 1883. I do not flinch from the advance line of entrenchment which the democrats of New York have won, kept and will guard. I do not shirk a deadly grapple with the republican revolutionists, whose banners no longer fly the tariff of 1883, but fly the mad McKinley

laws and the wild Sherman law and mock us from the citadels of power.

"The cause of tariff reform has lately made a great practical advance. Secretary Man-ning in his last report of 1886 ad rised congress to begin practical tariff reform by a single act—an act for free wool, an act un-taxing the clothing of about 60,000,000 people. One year later, in 1887, the secretary's report was 'writ large' in a message of the presi-dent. Now, five years later, one of our most enlightened economists, David A. Wells, writes to the chairman of ways and means that the path of progress which Secretary Manning blazed first is the true path. It is a maxim of sound policy, better fitted to win elections than to lose them. of a long campaign of education. Abelish, whenever you can, one after another, one in-defensible tax at a time. This is true pro-gress. In the success of our cause we may ow be better assured."

The speech was cheered loudly at its close.

and the band played, "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue." The motion to adjourn came quickly then and the convention, at 5:30 p. m., adjourned

WILL BUCK THE BOSS

Anti-Hill Men Organize and Address the Democrats of the State. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.-In the recess in erim of the state convention at Biseker hall, the anti-winter convention men gathered at Union hall on Eagle street, only a block from the executive mansion. At 2:30 Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, as chairman of the committee of fifty, called the meeting to order and submitted a statement in the pature of a report as chairman of that com-

mittee. He said the committee, in pursuance of the nstructions given at the Cooper union mass meeting in New York, requested the state central committee to dissolve the convention called for this day and the committee had declined. In anticipation of such action by the state committee the mass meeting had instructed the committee of fifty to take such measures as might seem advisable to secure a proper representation of democracy of the state at the Chicago convention. Continuing, he said. "Your work of today will. I believe the Chicago convention. Continuing, he said: "Your work of today will, I believe said: "Your work of today will, I believe, be such that you will meet again with count-less thousands of your fellow democrats in-spired with high purposes and high hopes for our beloved party."

Bossed by the Machine.

Mr. Fairehild presented Mr. Locke of Buffato as chairman. He said, on taking the chair: "In the history of parties it becomes necessary for good citizens to assert and maintain their rights. Such an occasion now confronted the democracy of New York. Its organization had been seized by unscrupulous representatives of a mere faction and had been used as an instrument to frustrate the will of majority." In conclusion he urged such action as would be a reflection of true de-

sires of true democracy of the state.

Mr. E. Eliery Anderson was called upon and made a stirring speech which was frequently interrupted by appiause. Following his speech an address to the democrats of the state was read as follows: of the state was read as follows: To the DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS

State or New York: The present demo-eratic state committee was appointed by the state convention of 1891. Its controlling membership was secured at that convention by the admission of numerous irregular contesting delogations, and by the exclusion of delegates regularly elected by the majority of democratic voters. The state committee has complete control over the machinery by which delegates may obtain seats in the convention. It exercises absolute jurisdiction in making up the preliminary roll which de-termines the membership of the committee on contested seats. The experience of 1891 has taught you that no matter how complete the vote may be in caucuses, in the assembly district conventions, if the result is not sat-isfactory the delegates chosen by the demo-cratic electors will be set aside in favor of a delegation having no shadow of right except subserviency to the state committee. Usage of the Party Recited.

All the issues involved in the pending campaign are of the utmost gravity. These issues are tariff reform, by which is meant a radical revision of the tariff, in accordance with the principles of the platforms of 1876 and 1888, and honest money, by which is meant the preservation at all times of an equality of intrinsic values of our gold and silver cur-rency. All the democratic electors of this state are entitled to be fairly represented in a convention called to declare the sentiment of the state on these issues and its preference as to the standard bearer best qualified to secure their trium phant vindication at the

The uniform democratic usage for the past twenty years, by which the quadrennial conventions to elect presidential delegates have seen held not earlier than the middle of the menth of April, bus become so established as to have the force of party law. It is the duty of party officials to follow the usages of their party, and to call conventions in the accustomed manner. The action of the state committee in suddenly calling a convention in mid-winter in the interest of a particular candidate denies to the electors the full and fair representation to which they are en-

For the first time in the history of party we find the state committee enlisted in cause of a favored candidate who shrinks from submitting his case to the test of a free and full vote of democracy. It has used its powers for the avowed purpose of serving his personal ambition instead of affording to all the democratic electors an equal and fair opportunity to express their preferences both as to the issues and candidates. It has become the instrument of a faction instead of being the representative of the whole party. Must Ignore the Machinery,

The welfare of party, both in this state and in the nation demands that all the demo cratic electors be equally heard and represented. It is the right of votors when this privilege is denied to act for themselves,

Pursuant to the demands of many thou-sand democatic voters in the city of New York, who gave formal expressions to their ishes at a public meeting beld at Cooper Union February 11, and of a similar expres sion of many thousand democrats in Kings county and of similar demands made by democrats in the counties of Albany, Chautauqua, Dutchess, Eric, Gonessee, Greene, Herkimer, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagera, Oneida, Onandagua, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Queens, Krocket, Schenectady, Schoarie and Wyom-

Resolved. That the democratic electors of each assembly district in this state are hereby requested to choose three delegates and three alternates at assembly district conventions which shall be constituted by primaries, held alternates at assemply district conventions which shall be constituted by privarios, held in no case earlier than the 1st day of May and on not less than five days' purile notice of time and pince of holding the same, to form a state convention to be neld on the 31st day of May at Syracuse for the purpose of choosing seventy-two delegates and seventy-two alternates to represent the democratic party of the state at the national convention to be held at Chicato on June 2i.

Resolvel. That the state chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of fourteen members of which the chairman shall be one, which shall have power to till vacancies and add to its own number, so as to constitute and be known as a provisional state committee consisting of one member for each contressional district, according to the present apportionment of the state, to take action that may be needful to carry the purposes of these resolutions into full effect.

Organized for Vigorous Action.

Organized for Vigorous Action.

The din of cheers and that breeze of wavng hats followed the reading of the address and was maintained several minutes, dying out and renewing until it died of sheer weariness, George C. Smith, a farmer from Chautauqua, next addressed the meeting in favor of its purposes and proposed action.

TURNERS' REUNION

Meeting of the District Organization at Germania Hall Last Night, A reunion of the members of the district turnverein occurred Sunday at Ger mania hall, Lincoln, Freent, Platts mouth and Sioux City were resented. It was the first of three exhibitions to be held by the state turners for practice before the annual urnfest takes place next June at Sioux

The exhibition was largely attended. The forenoon was devoted to calisthenics and the afternoon to field sports. In these Fred Breitling of Fremont took the honors. In high jumping he leaped five feet four inches and in distance jumping he made a record of ten feet in length and four feet in height. In "putting the shot" Hanry Rix t thirty-seven pounds 18 feet and 6 inches. The exercises in the evening consisted of peeches, recitations and songs, concluding

with a dance. ELECTRICAL NOTES.

A convention of electricians is to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., beginning February 22. Prof. Elihu Thompson has so far perfected his electric machine as to be able to make i emit flashes of lightning twelve feet long and with the rapidity of shots from a Gat

ling gun. In the coming Crystal Palace Electrical exhibition, upon the payment of a small fee, persons will be able to listen through the telephone to the music performed at theaters London, Birmingham, Manchester and

Underground electric railways seem to b popular in London just now, as two new bills are before Parliament asking for nower to build the following roads: The Waterloo & Baker Street railway, to cost \$6,250,000, and the Waterloo & City railway, to run from Lumbeth to the Mansion House, and estimated to cost \$3,140,000. Both foads are

The telephone charges which New Yorkers The telephone charges which New Yorkers are now compelled to pay are extortion, pure and simple, says the Tribune. Having succeeded in one attempt to defeat legislation regulating the rentals, the company, which enjoys an absolute monopoly, proceeded to raise the yearly charge from \$150 to \$240. This is outrageous. The movement now under way to secure better terms ought to

ILLUSIONS OF GREAT MEN.

Pope saw an arm apparently coming through the wall, and made inquiries after

Byron often received visits from a specter. knew it to be a creation of the magination. Dr. Johnson heard his mother call his name in a clear voice, though she was at the ume in another city.

Baron Emmanuel Swedenborg believed that he had the privilege of interviewing persons in the spirit world. Sir Joshua Keynoids, teaving his house,

hought the lamps were trees, and the men and women bushes agitated by the breeze. Ravaillac, while chanting the "Miserere" and "De Profundis," believed that the sounds he emitted were of the nature and had the full effect of a trumpet.

Oliver Cromwell, lying sleepless on his couch, saw the curtains open and a gigantic woman appear, who told him that he would become the greatest man in England. Bostok, the physiologist, saw figures and faces, and there was one numan face con-stantly before him for twenty-four hours, the and headgear as distinct as those of

a living person. Gessier's Magic Headache Wafers oure all headaches in 20 minutes. At all druggists.

A Card of Thanks. The children of Mrs. Nancy Bean ten-der to the kind friends and neighbors our heartfelt thanks for assistance and kindly sympathy in our recent bereave ment. W. H. BEAN,

MRS. SOUGHRIDGE,

FROM NEWHOLY'S SECOND EDIT ON WHO WILL BE THE PRESIDENT

Argentinians, Deeply Interested in the Answer to That Question.

SAENZ PENA- HAS THE LEAD NOW

Police Are Taking an Active Part in Opposing the Badicals-Affairs in Chill Are SUL Somewhat Unsettled, Carticularly Politics.

(Copyrighted 1832 by James Gordon Bunnett.) BUENOS AYRES, Argentina (via Galveston, Tex.), Feb. 21.-(By Mexican Cable to the New York Heraid-Special to THE BRE. ]-The entire country continues in a state of great egitation over the approaching presideatial elections. The riots and frauds which disgraced the recent coagressional Sunday elections stirred up public iudignation which has increased as the investigation into the charges against the officials proceed. At San Luis, the capital of the province of the same name, some 425 miles northwest of Sucros Avres, the disturbances were most serious. In the conflict between the police and members of the radical party, the former discharged their firearms at the crowd. After the firing had ceased, was found that twenty-four civilians had been wounded and two killed. A large number of persons were arrested and thrown into fail. They were treated very harshly, not being permitted to communicate with their friends. The wounded, it is alleged, were left unattended for several hours, despite the fact that many of them were in danger of death.

Radical Leaders Killed. Senor Arias was one of those killed. He died from a bullet wound inflicted by a ponceman. Senor Salvador Collva was also snot dead by the police. He was one of the foremost radicals in San Luis, and had a large following. His killing aroused a storm of indignation throughout the province. 'results of frauds at the election in San I are also causing bitter criticism. The cheat piace in most all of these departnents and in nearly every instance were no companied by rows, which resulted in the telling or wounding of civilians by the police. This was especially the case in the depart ents of Santa Rosa and Beimarto, where the police fired upon the people.

Formal Charges Against the Police. Dr. Aiert of Buenos Avres a short time ago preferred serious charges a short time of Police Donovan, acqusing him of having ordered his men to interfere with the Sunday elections. Donovan with the Sunday elections. Donovan promptly ordered an answer to Alertz' charges denying their truth and challenging

the doctor to furnish proof. Alert accepted the challenge and said that he was perfectly able to substantiate his statements. He added that not only did Donovan give the orders, but they were car-ried out to the letter. Alert is now in prison and there the matter rests for the present. The elections in the province of Mendosa resulted in a victory for the combined civic

and liberal parties. Pena May Be President.

Luis Saeng Pepa now appears certain of election as president of the republic. He is popular with the people, and the politicians are generally ral-lying to his support. He has served with distinction in the army. When the war between Perg and Chili broke out he joined the Peruvian forces and was taken prisoner at the fall of Atiea. The report that President Pelingrini and General Roca, the former president, favor ais candidacy is confirmed, It was said that General Mitre, also an ex-president, inclined to array himself on the side of Dr. Jose Urubon, and a large number of Mitristas, or followers of Mitre, bearing this rumor, believed that Mitre might be persuaded to change his mind in regard to running himself and set to work to prevail upon him to withdraw his letter of declin-

Mitre Supports Pena.

Mitre, however, put a quiet is to their of be a candidate and by declaring publicly that in his opinion Pena would triumph. The idea gains ground that Pena is the best can-

didate that can be selected. Several leading people are giving their supcort to the vice president, Dr. Lestra, but their advocacy of his claims does not appear to make much of an impression upon populare. The latest advices show that Pena's popularity is growing. The radical party is most kindly disposed toward him. Of the fourteen provinces six have already strongly declared in his favor. They are Buenos Ayres, Cordaba, Rio Janeiro, Tuchuman, Santiago and Santa Fe. In these provinces are included most of the principal cities and towns of the re-

A meeting of the committee to select a suitable caudidate was held in Buenos Ayres on last Thursday night. General Mitre presided. The meeting cordially agreed ipon Pena for president. A large and enthumeeting the other night declared against the abuses at the recent elections. The police have issued a denial of the storles that they fired upon the people. Dr. Lilled, a prominent member of the radical party, asserts that he is a victim of police persecutions. Pestered by Locusts.

Word was received here today of great distress among the farming population of the province of Mendohea, owing to the locust plague. Sixty per cent of the vines in the province have been destroyed by the pest. The foreign ministers' attention is now engaged upon points relating to the limits of Chili in the boundary question. It is stated that the difficulty between the Argentine difference of opinion as to the interpretation

of the treaty fixing the boundaries. Orders have been issued to the corvet Argentine to sail on a secret cruise. The cruiser Twenty-Fifth of May returned recently and was ordered to sail again. Her mission was kept quiet for a few days, but it has since transpired that she went down the Patagonian coast and seized three ships that were illegally loading

Claudio Vicuna, the fugitive president of Chili, is still here, but resolutely refuses to be interviewed. He says that he adopted the same course with American and European newspaper men, and does not yet feel at liberty to discuss the events in which he figured so prominently.

CHTEIAN NEWS.

Very Friendly Toward Americans Just Now —Disorder Still Prevails,

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] VALPARAISO, Chill (via Galves ton, Tex.) eb. 21. - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |- Presideut Montt yesterday held a reception in honor of the consulate corps. In the course of a pleasant posiversation with United States Consul McGreery the president said that he was extremely glad that the troubles between the United States and Chill had ocen settled. d v

"I am hopeful, "the added, "that it will be found practicable to maintain eternal friendship between the two republics."

The attorney don the Chilians convicted of assaulting the saflors on the Baltimore on October 16 asked for a rehearing for their cases, and of a suspension of passage of sentence until the matter had been reviewed by the superior court on various legal tecnnicalities. The lawyer's motion was denied by the procurator fiscal. Balmaceda's Spirit Still Rife,

That leniency is displayed by the present government toward Baimaceda's supporters s evidenced by the advantage which they take to print libellous and insulting articles in their papers against the new administration. The opposition papers, Republica and Democria, have appeared and contain viru-lent articles against the present government. Scarcely a night passes in Santiago without a street riot between the dictatorials, as the Balmacedists are still called, and the adherents of the victorious party. The army officers are continually subjected to

insults in the most public thorough-fares. Matters have reached such a stage that the Santiago judge of crimes yesterday ordered the arrest of six members

of Balmacoda's congress. The press of Valparaiso are discussing most seriously the frequency of railroad accidents and delay of teams. The telegraph line along the railroad between here and Santiago has also been often cut. The director of the railroads is making a stringent investigation of the matter. All efforts to discover the miscreants who tried to wreck President Montt's train by removing a reil have proven unavailing.

There is no clue either to the person or

persons who saturated with kerosene the seat occupied by General Kalto in the Pull-Tenders have been called from the local

basks for \$10,000,000 to replace Bsimaceda's note issues. Colonel North's bank has placed \$500,000 at the Chillan government's disposal. His loan has been accepted. This is failing in line with the Chilian banks. These loans will bear 5 per cent interest, and Balmaceda's notes will be retired to the amount of \$10,000,000. The banks will

deposit the bonds as guarantee of their pres-

comment has been here relative to statements in American newspapers just received by mail that the bilians entertain animosity toward the people of the United States. Leading Chilians desire to contradict these stories and declare that their feelings toward Americans are just opposite to what they have been represented.

Rehabilitating Her Finances.

Now that the diplomatic questions between the two republics have been amicably arranged, the Chinan officials are paying for the cablegrams sent to the United States and Europe for sometime past in order to as-certain the authors of the sensational and false messages that have been published in regard to Chili and the United to Chili and the United The French minister, M. Baccourt, has written his government denying Thomp-son's story to the London Times that the minister was engaged in pushing the Dreyfus claims upon Chili.
Incendiarism is still provalent in Santiago

Several fires due to this cause have recently occurred in that city. One man was caught in the act of setting a building on fire. Others of his sort are now in jail.

The government has ordered a process to be drawn against Captain Gorin, commander

of the Imperial, while it was in Balmaceda's service. Captain Gorio, together with General Valesquez, is now aboard the corvette

DEACON STILL IN JAIL.

His Wife Gives Her Statement to the Judge

of Instruction.
[Copprighted 1802 by James Gordon Bennett.]
GRASSE, Feb. 21. — | New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |-Mrs. Deacon arrived here yesterday and appeared before he judge of instruction. Her interrogatory lasted two hours. Mr. Deacen is still under arrest. He will be interrogated tomorrow and confronted with his wife on Tuesday. He is well treated in every respect and has his meals sent into the jail from the outside. Mrs. Delicon will leave for Paris tonight, out will return Tuesday.

Deacon decies that he is intemperate in his

havits and says he will not proceed against his wife for adultery for the sake of his Deacon is confined in a cell of the local

prison, with no fire, an iron beastead, and is

watched by turnkeys. His money, watch, penkaife and razor have been taken from him. Otherwise he is well treated. The pistol with which he shot Abeille was Smith & Wesson, caliber 38, Mrs. Deacon seems unconscious of the ragedy of which she was the cause. Deacon's lawyer will visit him tomorrow and probably will obtain an order for his re-lease, provided he remains at Grasse to

await trial. Abielle's antecedents, so far as

omen are concerned, were bad.

Abolition of Tribal Relations Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.-To the Editor of THE BEE: I am in receipt of your very polite letter of the 11th instant and I am now also in receipt of the editorial from the Globe-Democrat, on the authority of which your statement was made, that I was hostile to the abolition of tribal relations. Your editorial was evidently justified from the statement made in the Globe-Democrat, but am greatly surprised and not a little mortified that ten years hard labor here devoted almost exclusively to the abolition of tribal relations of the Indians, dealing with each dividual Indian and endeavoring to set him up in severalty and as a self-supporting citizen of the United States has made so little impression upon the Globe-Democrat and you will pardon me for saving, Tue OMERIA BEE also, as to lead both of you to believe that I was opposed to the very work I was engaged in. I venture to say without coasting that there has nothing been done in congress for the last ten years leading to the abolition of the tribal relations of the

Indians if it did not originate with me, had, evertheless, my hearty support.

More seres of Irdian reservations have been open to the public as a part of the pub-lic domain for settlement during that ten years than in the twenty-five years preceding.) The severalty act which I had the honor to draft, strikes at the very vitals of the tribil relations. I think all this mistake has arisen from some remarks I have made upon the undue zeal of some of our Indian friends who have chosen for their motto three things: First, "Down with the Reservations;" second, "National Courts for the Indians;" third, "Education for the Indians;" I ventured to criticise the order in which these mottoes were published as the work laid out for the friends of the Indian, and to say that the order should be reversed: and that "Down with Reservations" should be the last, not the first. To abolish the reservation before you had taken care of the Indian either by establishing num on a home and teaching him to be self-supporting or by making bim a herder or giving him some other employment, would be like turning out a flock of sheep without shepherds, etc. The abolition of the reservation should be the result of making the Indian self-supporting.
If anybody knows what to do with a troop of wild Indians without a reservation they know more than I do, and the idea of estab-lishing United States courts over wild Indians who have no reservations, no local

one place as any other, is an undertaking that I do not know how it could be carried The order in which I have been at work in this business has been: First, to teach indi-vidual Indians bow to take care of themselves; second, to give him a home and make him a civizen; third, to open to the public gomain what is left of his reservation, which falls to pieces of itself the moment you take the individual indians and make homes for them. I, of course, may be mistaken in this line of business, but that is exactly what I am doing, and no one has a right to infer from it that I am opposed to the apolition of tribal relations. To my mind the tribal rela-tions will melt away like a snow bank under the summer sun if this work goes on in the way I have indicated. Jam truly yours, H. L. Dawes.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

D. A. Campbell of Lincoln 1s at the Mur A. Hockler of Geneva, Neb., is a Millard

guest.

J. W. Thomas of O'Neill, Neb., is stopping A. D. Schmitt of Calbertson, Neb., is stopping at the Dellone. Emil Helier of West Point, Neb., is regis

tered at the Arcade. George H. Armstrong of Norfolk is regis-tered at the Murray. M, H. Miuman and wife of Fremontare registered at the Murray.

Patrick Gibbons, a contractor of Orleans. Neb., is stopping at the Arcade. F. C. Fisher and wife and H. Chamberlain of Wood River are at the Paxton. J. W. Breneman and John McDonald of Pender are registered at the Arcade. John H. Jones and J. E. West of Rushville.

Neb., are sequestered at the Millard. C. E. Middlekauff, W. A. Lee and James Danaher of Wausa are at the Arcade. C. Ira Tuttle and wife and Norris Brown and wife of Kearney are at the Paxton. M. E. House of Lexington, Noo., was ng the arrivals yesterday at the Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Morris, of Buffalo, N. Y., are the guests of Mr. C. F. Huntzinger of the Hotel Richelleu.

Hon. William A. Paxton is in New York

VERY ANXIOUS TO

Belgian Workingmen Are Clamoring for the Right of Universal Suffrage.

IMMENSE MEETING HELD AT BRUSSELLS

Thousands of Toilers Will Take Part in a Demonstration in the Interests of the Iden-How to Suppress the King Discussed.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BRUSSELLS, Feb. 21 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- A large workingmen's congress met here today for the purpose of discussing the best means to compel Parliament to grant universal su frage. It was resolved to organize an enormous demonstration for May 1, to embrace hundreds of thousands of workingmen who are demanding universal suffrage. The congress decided against a gencral strike as an additional means of bringing pressure to bear on the government, because of the misery and suffering caused by last year's strike. It is probable this means will, however, be resorted to if the revision of the constitution does not grant universal suffrage. A proposition to present addresses to the king was rejected on the ground that a majority of the workingmen are socialists and republicans who want to have nothing to do with a sovereign. Meanwhile it is evident that parliament

the tendency is to increase the royal power of veto by some kind of a referendum.

has no intention of granting universal suf-

frage or anything approaching it, and that

WILL SAIL FOR HOME. Minister Reid Will Leave France - News

from Paris. Panis, Feb. 21 .- President Carnot held a consultation today with M. Constans, Bourgoise and others in regard to the formation of a cabinet. The opinion grows that the best way out of the difficulty will be found in the dissolution of the Chambers.

The Journal des Debats holds that the solid majority necessary to support the new cabinet can only be found among men who are determined opponents both to the bill and the separation of church and state,

The Temps says that dissolution of the

Chambers will be useful when it promises to

cast in, from universal suffrage, a majority that cannot be found in the Chamber. The Martin, Evenment, Siecle, Republique 'rancais and other papers advocate the formation of a ministry under Constans. In partiamentary circles the resignation of

the present ministry is said to have been the conviction prevalent among the radicals that

the support given the movement by the pope is due to a secret treaty between the cabinet and the vatican. La Lanterne announces that immediately after the new cabinet is formed that Hubbard will interpellate the ministers regard-ing the decision of a recent will case by which the pope secured a French inherit-ance of 20,000,000 francs.

The Novesti Vovreymae and other journals concur in praying that M. Ribot and M. de Freycinet will have seats in the new cabinet. United States Minister Reid and family expect to sail on steamship La Borgoune Monday. Mr. iteid does not wish to leave his work uncompleted, but it is held here that M. Ribot is no longer in a position to sign treaties. Mr. Reid has not yet resigned. It was his desire at first to resign early enough to enable him to present his suc-cessor to the French officials, but at the request of the state department at Washington he will not resign until after his arrival in America, and probably not until the extradition treaty has been voted upon

in the United States senate.

Count Testilies de Tolm, whose marriage to Etla Haggin will take place in New York on Wednesday next, is a scion of a famous family. His mother, Countess Testilics, was a handsome woman and is well known in

WAS VERY AFFECTING. cene When M. de Freycinet Gave President Carnot His Resignation. Copurishted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett, 1 Paris, Feb. 21 .- [New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |- The crisis continues nd President Carnot is in his turn playing the role that has so often been played by distinguished statesmen of the Chamber of

Senators. Meanwhile it is probable that M. Ribot will become president of the council. returning at the same time the portfolio of foreign affairs, and that M. de Freyeinet will remain minister of war. It is safe to say that in the future these two ministers will nold themselves aloof from any political crisis.

There was considerable dignity in the manner in which M. de Freyeinet handed his resignation to President Carnot. In the the president that it was impossible for him to hold office any longer. Then, in a voice trembling with emotion, he added these words, which were repeated to me by one who was present at the interview:
"We have done our duty so far as

relations are concerned. Indeeds there is only one policy for us to pursue in this respect. The bonds with which we are allied to other powers are too close to be broken. England will remain neutral and will be candid while a liberal ministry is in power, and hostile white conservanties hold office. In this direction nothing more can be expected. In regard to the smaller powers it will be seen that the support offered them is insufficient, and in regard to Russia it must be admitted that our efforts have been crowned with success. Indeed, the alliance has become stronger every day and our foreign relations ever continue to be more horough and practical.
"As far as our domestic relations are con-

cerned, the only policy to pursue—I am speaking from a religious point of view—is one of telerance and pacification. If our successors adopt the same policy as we adopted they will do well."

President Carnot was deeply moved and here were tears in his eyes as he made his reply. Finally be accepted the resignation. His intimate friends, however, are convinced that he will make as few changes as possi-ble. They are right. It is quite clear that the influence of the Elysee is being directed toward the removal of all embarrassments, and that M. Constans will join nim in this.

Egyptian Affairs.

(Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.) Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 31.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. S-Abba Pasha, in pursuance of the intention of his iate father to show his satisfaction with the brilliant results of the Dariera search, which have produced a large surplus, has conferred the order of Medidgie on Fered Pascha, Gay Lussac and Hamilton Lang.

The sugar factories of upper Egyptare in full blast and the results of 1891 are expected to be most satisfactory when the figures are made up.

Members of the diplomatic corps are commenting with some zeal on the fact that the British foreign office has sent new creden-tials to Barring which have been presented to the khedive. They have referred the matter to their respective governments.
The king of Greece has conferred the corden of the Grand Order of the Savier on the

Will Miss Minister Reld.

[Copyrighted 1802 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panis, Feb. 21.—(New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. | - Many expressions of regret are heard among the American colony over the resignation of Whitelaw Reid. Tomorrow (Monday) afternoon a meeting will be held at the office of Drexel, Harjes & Co., to consult as to the proper expression of the colony in recognition of Mr. Reid's services

as minister.

The pope's encyclical on the French republic was read yesterday (Sunday) in every churci in France. This was the order of Leo XIII., who directed that not even the Smallest names church should omit doing so. This, coinciding with the annual mass the church colebrates for France, and which has bitherto served as an occasion for a monarch-

VOTE | ical demonstration, produced a prefound im-

\$10 VS. \$60 HYDRANTS.

Councilman Elsasser's Ordinance and the Opposition That is Being Made to It. The ordinance introduced by Councilman Elsasser ordering the relocating of twentysix useless fire hydrants, and for which that gentleman made a fight, is dead. While it has not been kuled upon its third passage it has been placed on file, which means that it has been tucked away in a pigeon hole in the city clerk's office, where it is most likely to

remain until Gaoriel's trumpet blows. The ordinance was introduced at the reguiar meeting of the council held January 29 and was referred to the committee on fire and water-Monroe, chairman, Bruner and Howell. For three long weeks it remained in the hands of that committee, to be reported back just Tuesday night with the recommendation that it go on file. The motion prevailed and that ended the fate of the

The ordinance provided that the hydrants

should be taken up and located as follows: One from the corner of Fifteenth and Wirt

streets, to be located on Sixteenth, between California and Webster; from the corner of Fifteenth and Spencer streets, to be located on Sixteenth between California and Cass from Thirty sixth, between Francis and Buren streets, to be located on Sixteenth, between Davenport and Chicago; one from Park street, 100 feet west of Thirty-fifth, to be located on Sixteenth, between Capitol avenue and Davenport; one from the corner of Thirty-seventh and Park streets, to be located on Sixteenth, between Dedge and Capitel avenue; one from the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Poppieton avenue, to be located between Sixteenth and Leavenworth; the first hydrant west of Thirty-seventh street, on Poppleton avenue, to be located on Sixteenth, between Jackson and Jones; the second hydrant west of Thirtyseventh street on Poppleton avenue, to be located on Sixteenth, between Howard and Jackson; the third hydrant west of Thirtyseventh street, on Poppleton avenue, to be located on Seventeenth between Farsam and Douglas; the fourth hydrant west of Thirtysoventh street, on Poppleton avenue, to be located on Seventeenth street, between Harney and Howard; one from the corner of orty-second and Leavenworth streets, to be ocated on Seventeenth street, between Douglas and Dodge; one at the corner of Forty-third and Leavenworth streets, to be located on Seventeenth, between Capitol avenue and Dodge; the fourth hydrant west of the Belt Line, on Leavenworth street, to be located on Izard, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth; one from the corner of Sixth and Dorcas streets, to be located on Eighteenth, between laard and Nicholas; one from the corner of Seventh and Dorcas streets, to be located on Farnam, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth; one from the corner of Eighth and Oak streets, to be located on Farnam, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth; one from the corner of Ninth and Oak streets, to be located on Farnam, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth; one from the corner of Fourth and Seventeenth; one from the corner of Fourth and Bayersoft streets to be corner of Fourth and Bancroft streets, to be ocated on Eighteenth, between Douglas and Farnam; one from the corner of Fifth and Bancroft streets, to be located on Eighteenth, between Farnam and Harney; one at the corner of Ninth and Bancroft streets, to the located on Fourteenth, between Jones and Leavenworth; one from the corner of Fitteenth and Center streets, to be located on Leavenworth, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth; the twelfth hydraul, south of Bancroft, on South Thirteenth, to be located on Leavenworth, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth; the first bydrant east of Eighteenth street, on Ontario, on Thirteenth, between Jones and Leavenworth; one hydrant at the corner of Agnes and Van Camp streets, to be located on Twelfth, be-tween Jones and Leavenworth; the second hydrant south of Vinton, on Fifteenth street, be located on Twelfth, between Howard

and Jackson. Mr. Monroe, the chairman of the commit tee, stated that the objection to the ordinauce was that it robbed the Seventh ward of hydrants and brought them into the heart of the

city.
The record shows that the ordinance, had it passed, would have resulted in the removal of seven hydrants from the First ward, six from the Second, two from the Fifth and eleven from the Seventh ward. At the same time it would have caused the three hydrants in the First ward, four in the Second, two in the Third, thirteen in the Fourth and four in the Fifth. emplated removals were all from the

skirts of the city, in isolated and sparsely settled districts. Mr. Monroe raised another objection and said that the committee had not looked over the ground, but would within the next month. In company with the chief of the fire department he would visit all portions of the city and decide what hydrants could be relocated without inflicting any injury upon any portion of the city. In his opinion there were at least 100 hydrants that could be re-located, as there were that many that were useless on account of being a long distance from any residence or business house. He had some doubts about the council having anthority to take out hydrants on which the city was paying a rental of \$60 per annum and relocating them as intermediate hydrants on which the rental would be but \$10 per annum, the price stipulated in the charter granting the franchise to the water works company. Mr. Monroe stated that when he had made up his mind upon these

points he would report an ordinance re-locating all of the useless hydrants in the city.
Mr. Elsasser looked at the matter in an altogether different light. He had taken legal advice upon the subject of the reloca-tion of fire hydrants and was positive that the city had a legal right to go into any portio of the city and take up useless hydrants for the purpose of relocating them, provided the new location was upon the line of some existing water main. in ordering out hydrants no partiality had been shown to-ward any particular ward. The Seventh ward would have jost the most hydrants had the ordinance passed, but they would have been taken from places where there were no houses and would not be during the next five

growth. The idea was to bring most of the hydrants into the business portion of the city for the purpose of affording better fire protection to the business men and their property. They were not to be located on street corners, but on alley lines where they would be known as intermediate nydrants on which the city would pay an annual rental of \$10 per annum. The city had that kind of a contract with

the water works company and there was nothing to prevent such a removal. Mr. Elsasser had figured on the cost of re-moving and resetting hydrants. It would be from \$10 to \$15 for each hydrant, which would include the expense of digging out, hauling to the new location, resetting and connecting with the mains. Hait the ordinance bassed, on the twenty-six hydrants the city would have saved \$010 the first year, as the rental in the new location would have amounted to but \$260 instead of \$1,560 as in their present locations. The expense of setting would not have been more than \$390 at the most.

The city, Mr. Eisasser said, had set a num ber of intermediate hydrants along the alleys on Sixteenth street and the water works company had acquiesced by accepting \$10 per annum reutals. If the bydrants were trans-pianted along water mains on which no byd-rants had been set, the city would be liable for the \$60 per annum rental, but in this case no such locations were contemplated by the ordinance.

NEWS OF YESTERDAY. Domestic.
Republicans are gathering at New Orleans,
La., to attend the state convention. Albert M. Haword of Schenectady, N. Y., yas blown from a passenger train near Braid-yood, Iil., and killed.

A Big Four Chicago express ran into an open switch near Indianapolis, and two tramps, a man and woman, were killed. Ex-President Cleveland is in Detroit. To-night he will deliver an address before the Michigan university at Aan Arbor. A rumer that the State National bank of Denver Colo., was in financial straits gained circulation. The rumer is emphatically

denled. Snow storms and cold weather prevail in the British Isles.

The Kreuz Zeitung says Prince Bismarch whilattend the coming session of the upper house of the Prussian Diet.

The Imperial prohibition of exportation of grain from Russia is about to be suspended in favor of owners of 10.00,000 poods tabout 15s. 7.0 tons of oats now lying at Baltic portangularing shipmont.