# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

## TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1892.

#### NUMBER 184.

Senator Palmer of Illinois Makes an Argument Against the Measure.

MR. BATE OF TENNESSEE ON THE FORCE BILL

He Tells the Scuate Why He Thinks the Federal Election Law Should Be Repealed Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20,-In the senate today the army appropriation bill from the house was presented, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

A large number of petitions for and against the anti-option bill were presented, and referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to extend to the North Pacific ocean the provision of the statutes for the protection of fur seals and other furbearing animals. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Teller, a republican from Colorado, introduced a concurrent resolution for the assembling of the two houses in the hall of the house of representatives on Wednesday, February 8, 1893, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the requirements of the constitution and laws relating to the election of president and vice president of the United States. He said, in his own opinion, that the statute on the subject executed itself. but he thought that the precedent of four years ago had better be followed. The concurrent resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections

Mr. Faulkner, democrat, from West Virginia, offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the attorney general for information as to the Indian depredation claim.

#### Against the Force Bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bate, demoerat, from Tennessee, on December 6, "To repeal all statutes relating to the supervisors of elections," was taken up and Mr. Bate proceeded to make an argument in its favor. These laws, he said, had been in operation for over twenty years and had not reconciled the people in their harsh in-terference with affairs belonging exclusively to the states. It was not surprising that the late political revolutions in 1890 and 1892 had swept from power the party which enforced the machinery for interfering with the electhe machinery for interfering with the effec-tions of the states. The force bill had been a potent factor in the late overwhelming de-feat of the republican party. The law,, which he (Mr. Bate) proposed to have re-pealed was the germ or protoplasm of the force bill. It was that bacillus which had paigned elections and inconduct them with isoned elections and inoculated them with fraud. From the supervisor of electons, and and the armed deputy marshals, the step to the polls was but a short one. The day had come to bring the federal government back to those duties for which it had been provided. The late elections had brought into power a party pledged to reform not only fiscal, but electional questions; not only e tariff, but all the federal machinery that interfered with state affairs, and to wipe out absolute power, which had no rightful place in the American federal system. That sys-tem was a failure if the states could not keep pure the very elections which maintained its organization. The power of congress over elections having been conferred-only (in the language of Alexander Hamilton) "To instruct the union with the care of its own existence," and there being no apprehension for the permanency of the union, these election here being in the union of the second second second second the second second

and to define and punish sales for future delivery. The senator who called the bill a revenue measure knew that the bill was a ANTI-OPTION BILL DISCUSSED revenue measure knew that the oil was a misnomer, and if it were an action outside of the senate, (where proprieties were ob-served) the statement would be called false, because there was no purpose to raise revenue under the bill. The democratic party, when it comes into power, will not tolerate a fraud of the character of the pend to be a read of the character of the plat-ing bill. It will never attempt to imitate the Parisian legislation. Recensing a certain class of houses in order to prohibit them. Gambling in the states will never be pro-hibited by the rederal action; but the demo-cratic party will endeavor to suppress such vices by state action.

After further argument in the same line, but without concluding his speech. Mr. Palmer yielded the floor—the anti-option bill going over without action—and the senate admirmed

#### adjourned. In the House.

There was a baker's dozen leaves of ab-ence granted in the house this morning, ome of them being on account of illness, but the majority being granted to members from distant states, who desired to leave in time to celebrate Christmas at their homes. On motion of Mr. Lind, republican from Minnesota, a resolution was adopted calling

on the secretary of the interior for informa-tion relative to the action taken by the state of Minnesota to annul the charter of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company. Under the special order the floor was then accorded to the committee on public lands, which, through its chairman, Mr. McRae, called up the bill adjusting the claims of Arkansas and other states under the swamp

land act. No action was taken on the bill, no quorum being secured to vote upon it, and the house

#### DANGERS OF A PANIC PASSED.

Secretary Foster on the Late Financial Flurry on Wall Street.

Wasmingron, D. C., Dec. 20 .- Information cas received at the Treasury department today to the effect that the financial flurry in New York is practically over for the present, and that there is no longer any prospect of a panic. Money is reported easy and exchange has fallen below the shipping point,

o that the heavy exportations of gold are iot likely to continue.

treasury this week, and that about \$1,500,-000 would probably be lost before the week was ended. He is confident, however, he said, that this gold will soon be returned, with interest, through the regular channels of trade. He said that there is really nothing alarming in the situation, and that the tocks, apparently unsettled now, will readily adjust themselves. Mr. Hepburge, comptroller of the cur-rency, also said this morning that there was really no occasion for alarm at the state of

affairs in Wall street, and that he would be surprised if the apparent stringency was not intended solely for its effect on congress. Mr. Hepburne said that while there may be some sentiment in the situation, he was convinced that the interests of the country lemanded the repeal of the Sherman silver "I think there is a popular misapprehen-

sion in regard to the results, so far, of the international monetary conference," said said Secretary Charles Foster to a reporter at the Treasury department this afternoon. "It is a grave task," he added, "to assume that the conference will be a failure. The taking of a recess until May was expected by the administration when the American delegates left this country. There is every reason for expecting the conference to re-assemble at the date fixed.

"The fact that Mr. Rothschild made any proposition for the increased use of silver, coupled with his declaration that unless something was done to insure its better use among the nations very serious consequences would follow, is in itself a very hopeful indi-cation that the prominent bankers of the world feel the necessity of reaching an agreement of such a nature as will secure approximate uniformity the world over in dealing with the question. So far as my personal connection with the conference is oncerned, all that I expected of the preliminary meeting has been accomplished. The general feeling of the conference is even more favorable than we anticipated." more involve than we anticipated. Secretary Foster makes no secret of his purpose of repaying outputs within reasona-ble bounds. To that end he has renewed the policy so successfully employed by him at earlier periods of his administration, when the gold balance of the treasury was men-aced by foreign influences. This policy, in brief, is to disburse currency of any charac-ter and denomination desired at any point in the United States when it may be desired in exchange for gold deposited in any subtreas-ury except that at San Francisco. When it is necessary to ship money to make payment the dealer is given the benefit of government rates of transportation. The dealer desiring money at Chicago, New Orleans, or else where, deposits his gold at New York and receives its equivalent, less transportation charges at the subtreasury nearest its point of use. It seldom happens that any large amount of money is suddenly required at non-subtreasury points, it can readily be observed that actual transactions of the noney is rarely necessary. It was learned at the Treasury department this afternoon that several bankers have taken advantage of Secretary Foster's plan of domestic exchange and have already added \$800,000 to the government gold bal ance, in each case receiving an equal amount of currency, and there is an indication that this will speedily recoup the entire amount of gold ordered by foreign dealers.

## Prayer of the Republicans Danied by the Supreme Court.

## DUTIES OF CLERKS CLEARLY DEFINED

Grouped with the Parties

Secretary Foster said this morning that 000,000 in gold had been taken out of the

Names of Candidates May Legally Appear More than Once on the Tickets,

Represented.

**CLAY COUNTY'S CONTEST OFF** 

LANCOLN, Neb., Dec. 20.-[Special to THE BEE. |-At 3 o'clock this afternoon the su-

preme court handed down its opinion in the case of the state of Nebraska ex rel Christy against Herman E. Stein, county clerk of Clay county, to compel the county clerk to issue to him a certificate of election. The suit was brought on the ground that the name of L. L. Johnson, the nominee of the democratic and independent parties, had been printed twice on each ballot. Similar suits were brought upon relation of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, the republican candidates for the legislature, against Elder and McVey, the democratic-independent candidates. All asked for a writ of mandamus requiring the county clerk to cancel certificates already given to the democratic-

independent candidates and issue them to the republican nominees. When the supreme court convened Chief Justice Maxwell announced that in all of the

cases the writ was denied and the cases dismissed. The syllibus of the opinion is as follows: 1-U nder the provisions of section 20, chapter xxvi., compiled statute, it is the duty of judges and clerks of election to return a true list of the persons voting at that elec-tion and certify the same. It is also the duty of the clerks and judges to certify the aggregate number of votes cast for each person voted for, but it is no part of their duty to certify that certain persons received a specified number of votes as a democrat and a certain number as people's, independent or otherwise,

and such certificate has no force or effect. 2-By section 46 of the above it is the duty of the county clerk upon the receipt of the returns from each election precinct, ward, etc., and within six days after the closing of the polls, together with two disinterested electors chosen by himself, to open the poll books and make abstracts of the votes cast for mem-bers of the legislature by districts comprising more than one county on another sheet; and by section 48 the clerk is required to make out a certificate of election to the person having

the highest number of votes. Held: That it was the duty of the clerk to issue a certificate to the person having the highest number of votes and that he had no authority to classify the votes cast for a candidate as people's in-dependent, democratic or otherwise. Will Serve as a Precedent.

The opinion, which was written by Chief Justice Maxwell, forms the clearest and most complete analysis of the Nebraska ballot law that has yet been attempted and as stated by Justice Post from the bench this afternoon the opinion is designed to serve as a precedent for any and all cases that may arise under the law in the future. In discussing the question as to the printing of a candidate's name on the ballot more than once when the candidate is nominated by more than one party, Chief Justice Max-

"The object of the law is to promote the independence of voters at public elections. This is effected by placing all the aominees of all the parties and those nominated by petition before the voter on one ticket and re-quire him to designate the person for whom he votes by a cross opposite such name. No name printed on the ballot is to be counted unless a cross is placed opposite to it. If a person receive a nomination from more than one party it would seem proper to place his name with the nominees of each party This would not entitle a voter to vote more than once for a particular person."

to meet an increase of force on the lakes by Canada by similar increase of our armaments\*' Speaking only for the State department was the reply. I should say the United States would not build my revenue cutters on the lakes unless it needs them. That is a question for the Treasury department to de termine. When additional ships are needed

termine. When additional ships are needed in the current business of the country they will be constructed and not before. The treaty of 1817, as construed by both the United States and Great Britain, places no restriction upon the force of revenue vessels that may be maintained on the lakes by either party. But the document should be amended in some particulars to make it con-form to modern conditions. In its present shape it is out of date and some of its reshape it is out of date and some of its re-quirements are ignored by mutual consent.

#### CLAIMS AGAINST CHILL.

Money to Satisfy Them Paid Into the New

York Subtreasury-Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.-The \$75,000 paid by the Chilian government in settlement in full of all claims arising out of the Baltimore affair at Valparaiso, were covered into the subtreasury at New York today. The draft for the sum was brought to this country by Minister Egan in October last. The necessary preliminaries having been performed and the money now being in the actual possession of the government, ar-rangements will be made as soon as possible for its equitable distribution to the people,

or whom it is intended. Mr. Crain of Texas, from the committee n interstate and foreign commerce, reported to the house today with the recommendation that it pass the bill amending the act of February, 1891, to the construction of a deep water harbor on the const of Texas so as to extend the time of the commencement of the

work five years from February 19, 1893. Senator Collum today introduced into the senate two bills that are intended to strengthen weak points in the interstate commerce act. The first compels the testi-mony of witnesses before the Interstate Commerce commission. The other bill defines the word "line" as used n the interstate commerce law. and constructs it to mean a physical line whether one railroad or two, or more con necting railroads, or part of raailroads and part water, when both are under a common control. The words "any common carrier" are construed to mean one or more than one such carrier, and each common carrier to any contract shall be held individually resible for rates over such lines in which t is interested.

General Rosecrans, register of the treasury, will leave here tomorrow afternoon for Los Angeles, Cal., in the hope of recovering his health.

Haytian Complications. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Hon. John F Durham, minister to Havti, now in this country on leave of absence, has been instructed to return without delay to Port au Prince and investigate the facts attending the arrest and imprisonment of Frederick Meves, a respectable American merchant of that city. If the circumstances are as reported the minister will be expected to bring the subject to the immediate attention of the Haytian government, with a view to a full indemnification for the wrong done. The secretary of the navy has placed the Atlanta at the disposal of the State department to take Minister Durham to his post and he will sail from Norfolk within a few days.

### STEVENSON IN THE SOUTH.

Warm Welcome Granted the Vice Presidential Party of Anniston, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 20.-General A. E. Stevenson and party reached here at 10 o'clock today. The party was met at the depot here by Governor Jones and a committee from Anniston. They entered the private car, which, in a few minuets, was attached to a special engine and left for Anniston, which was reached at noon. There were no demonstrations here, except that a large crowd was present at the station to see the vice president-elect, who held an impromptu eception, shaking hands with all who could reach him. ANNISTON, Ala., Dec. 20 .- Vice Presidentelect Stevenson and party arrived at Anniston at noon on a special and will remain in the city until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning when they will leave for Atlanta. The city our courage and renew our strength, for in was gally decorated. Excursion trains brought in large crowds. When the train entered the city limits cannon were fired. the end our success is sure." Tonight a public meeting was held. Music bells rung, stram whistles blown and the was furnished by the Pacific band. Presi-dent Powers presided. Mayor Boyden was introduced and extended the freedom of the noisy welcome was continued until the union depot was reached. A number of military companies under introduced and extended the Precom of the city to the visitors. His address was fol-lowed by words of welcome from Governor O. A. Abbott, J. M. Edward, Judge Harri-son and Hon. W. H. Thompson. President Powers responded in a humorous vein, after which President H. N. Loucks of the Farmcommand of Colonel Ed Caldwell formed an escort to the vice president-elect's party, which was taken in carriages over the prin-cipal parts of the city before going to the hotel Enthusiastic cheering greeted the visitors from the time they left the car until they reached the hotel, and broke out afresh ers Alliance and Industrial union was intro-duced. He spoke of the objects of the organievery time Mr. Stevenson was seen. After luncheon an informal reception was zation, its accomplishments and its prospects held at the opera house, which was crowded to its fullest capacity, hundreds being turned away for lack of room. away for lack of room. Colonel McElroy introduced General Stevenson, who made a brief address, thanking the people of Anniston and Alabama for their cordial welcome. He was fellowed by Governor Jones and Congressman-elect William Denman and Congressman-elect William Denman and Gaston A. Robbins. Following this was the handshaking. The party was then driven over the city and shown the principal places of interest. The ladies of the city tendered the ladies of the party a high tea at 6 o'clock, which was followed by a public reception in the parlors of the Inn from 7 to 9. The banquet began at 9 o'clock, and was an affair of great liancy. Mr. Stevenson responded to toast: "The Incoming Administration." WILL FLY OLD GLORY.

Enthusiastic Attendance at the Annual Session of the Nebraska Body.

FARMERS ALLIANCE MEETING W. Post, York: G. W. Burton, Orleans: F. M. Rublee, Broken Bow.

PRESIDENT POWERS' RECOMMENDATIONS

He Makes Some Suggestions for the Future Guidance of the Order-State Bankers Association Opens an Interesting Session at Lincoln.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 20.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The twelfth annual session of the Nebraska Farmers alliance was opened this morning at 10 o'clock and called to order by President Powers, who spoke a few words on the importance of the meeting. Chaplain C. S. Brady led in prayer. A committee on credentials was appointed which reported after dinner. A large amount of preliminary business was disposed of.

This morning's trains brought in a large number of additional delegates and Secretary Thompson said: "I believe we will have a large and an important meeting."

General Van Wyck, who is a member of the executive committee, cavorted through the hotel corridors this morning, having come in on an early morning freight. The executive committee had just a quorum last night and met, but what was done, if anything was not divulged.

President Powers' annual address was the most interesting part of the day's doings. It was listened to with very close attention. President Powers reviewed the past year in the history of the alliance, the national meeting of the St. Louis Industrial conference and its result, the Omaha convention and platform, and the "in some degree" disappointing result of the election.

#### What the President Recommends.

He then stated the object of the alliance to be educational. The recent elections had the effect to interfere with and break up the regular meetings of the alliance, and in some instances has produced a condition of almost hopeless lethargy. "The excuse is made that we can now depend upon our made that we can now depend upon our political elubs, but their purpose is not ours, and being made up at all branches of busi-ness and professions are not adapted to the mutual improvements of farmers. We need an alliance manual or text book, to give technical information, systematle thought and systematic discussion which would tend to profitable and uniform know-ledge on the desired subjects. The members ledge on the desired subjects. The members should be exhorted to attend meetings regularly.

"Our financial condition is sufficient answer to those who in some localities are clam oring for a reduction of fees and dues." The strictest economy was therefore recommended.

"The question of the consolidation of our state alliance with the Farmers Alliance and Industrial union is. I think, worthy of your earnest consider ation, and I trust that if it is found expedi-ent steps may be promptly taken by which it may be successfully accomplished. Of course objections will arise and real ob-stacles may exist, but I think every such objection would probably apply with equal force to retaining the south in the federal union, which cost the mightiest civil war of modern history to maintain, and which is now insisted on by all our people."

In regard to legislation, state and national, the president urged the reduction of railroad freight rates, the amendment of the Australian ballot system, some relief, if pos-si5le, from the present usury abuses, a gov-ernment postal telegraph system, and that which he considered of the greatest import-

Abolishing Days of Grace. Hon A. U. Wyman brought up the matter of the abolition of the days of grace. At his request the secretary read from the advance report of the proceedings of the American Bankers association a resolution arging that all days of grace be abolished by legislative enactment. In order to secure uniformity of aution in the survey laters the American action in the several states the American association prepared and submitted a form of a bill to be introduced in the legislatures of which the following is the principal clause: "Section 1. All notes, drafts, checks, acceptances, bills of exchange, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, whereby he, they or it shall promise to pay to any

person, corporation, or order or the bearer any sum of money as therein mentioned and in which there is no expressed stipulation to the contrary, no grace according to the cus-tom of merchants, shall be allowed, but the same shall be due and payable as therein expressed, on the day and bayable as therein expressed, on the day and date named with-out grace." Mr. Wyman argued in favor of the resolu-tion. C. F. Bentley, president of the First National of Grand Island, thought that due

dates of paper maturing on Sundays and holidays should also be definitely settled. Where the last day of grace fell on Sundays and holidays the Nebraska supreme court had decided that such paper should be pre-sented the day after. Many prominent lawyers believed this decision wrong and likely to be contradicted by other supreme

courts. On account of the protest laws it is important to know beyond a question whether the paper should be protested the day before the paper should be protested the day before or the day after. On motion of J. H. Mickey a committee of seven was appointed to con-sider and report upon the two questions raised by the discussion. The committee was constituted as follows: J. H. Mickey, Oscoola, chairman; H. W. Yates, C. F. Bent-ley, Grand Island; Thomas Wolf, David City; N. S. Harwood, Lincoln; G. A. Link-hart, Tiden; S. C. Smith Beatrice. On mohart, Tilden; S. C. Smith, Beatrice. On mo-tion of Mr. Mickey the association took a re-cess until 9 o'clock tomorrów morning.

#### MONTANA'S ELECTION STATE.

#### Ruling of the Supreme Court of the State Regarding the Box Elder Returns.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 20 .- In the supreme court today a reply was filed to the answer of the Chouteau county canvassing board. denving all its allegations. The court made the following ruling:

The board of canvassers of Chouteau county in receiving and canvassing the returns of the late election - held at Box Elder precinct, No. 18 of Cohuteau county, Mont., on the 8th day of November 1892, could only examine and consider such documents as are by law made returns of said election; "Therefore, in passing upon the issues  $i\pi$  volved in this mandamus proceeding concerning said returns and the duty of said canvassing board as to the canvass thereof, this court will consider only such documents as said canvassing board could documents as said canvassing board could lawfully examine and consider in canvassing said vote and, therefore, every document by law which is a part of such re-turns shall be brought before this court by the proper custodians thereof, and the subpenas therefore shall be broad enough to include all documentary evidence, alleged by the pleadings as mul-

evidence, alleged by the pleadings as pertinent to such returns." "The court directs that these documents be brought into court Friday at 10 o'clock

GALLAGHER UNDER ARREST.

Pittsburg Officers Capture the Much Wanted Homestead Cook.

Another case of poisoning has also devel-ped. Word has been received at the mill

that Frank Tull, a coal and iron policeman,

who was taken sick with bowel complaint and sent to his home in North Carolina, had

died, and the physicians say he showed

Important Decision Rendered Against the

the excess, and these are paid, providing the

Newburger belonged to a firm which had not bought all its goods from the whisky

Order of Solon Receiver.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 20 .- It is stated that

he court will tomorrow appoint a receiver

for the Order of Solon, whose affairs have

expected to pay dollar for dollar in the end

The Death Roll.

doval, president of the Union club, is dead.

HAVANA, Dec. 20 .- The marquis de San

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 20 .- Nichols Gonner

editor of the lowa and Luxemburg Gazette died today. He was the father of City

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Prevail in Nebraska Today.

Wednesday: For Nebraska and Iowa-

Light local snows; variable, mostly north-

east winds; slightly warmer in northern

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Dec. 20.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of

 1802.1801.1890.1889

 Maximum temperature.

 1802.4801.1890.1889

 Maximum temperature.

 20

 Average temperature.

 100

 Precipitation

 04

 00

 00

 00

GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official

Statement showing the condition of tem-

250 150 2250

.03 inch .01 inch 3.95 inch

winds; mostly north; slightly colder.

For the Dakotas-Generally fair: variable

died today. He was the father of City Treasurer Gonner and prominent in national

There are nearly 8,000 members.

German Catholic affairs.

Missouri and Kansas.

past four years:

The trust, therefore refused to

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 20 .- Patrick Galfagher, the missing cook, implicated in the Homestead poisoning case, was arrested this

on account of illness.

symptoms of poisoning.

trust.

M. Rouvier defended himself awkwardly. morning and committed to jail. He said he could not tell all he knew, and District Attorney Burleigh has matters so arranged that he will be able to submit the when he descended from the tribune there cases growing out of the alleged poisoning no applause, not a hand extended to hi M. Emmanuel Arene, the writer, defended the grand jury for its action tomorrow. himself. He wept when he said that he had Coroner McDowell was today notified of never prostituted his pen. He made a great the case of Camus Yensky, who died at South Side hospital August 15 last. It may be that he is another victim of the alleged impression upon the Chamber, which nevertheless heard him in silence and voted to plot to poison the nonunion men at Homeprosecute him. Toward the close of the service an exciting The hospital authorities state that the incident occurred. M. Dermlede accused M. man, who was a Hungarian, was brought to the hospital from the Twenty-eighth Clemenceau of having decorated Dr. Corpolice station on August 22. He was suffering nelius Herz and of having sold France to a foreigner. Gave the Lie Direct. from chronic adjarrhosa, and died the nex day. The man worked at Homestead and lef

IT HAS REACHED THE CLIMAX

Excitement in France Over the Panama Question Attains Revolutionary Pitch.

SENATORS AND DEPUTIES ARRESTED

Most Prominent Politicians of the Republic Ordered Prosecuted by Yote of the Chamber Dramatic Scenes Before the Tribune.

Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.1 PARIS, Dec. 20 .- | New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.]-We have had during the last fortnight a good many exciting events to record, but none of them can be compared to that of today. Five deputies and five senators to be prosecuted.

That is, indeed, too much to contemplate, but when we consider that among the perons who are under the charges five of them have held prominent positions, we are appalled at the spectacle of morality presented to the country by its politicians. Here they are: M. Rouvier, M. Roche, M. Deves, M. Thevenet and M. Provost, all formerly ministers.

There is M. Albert Grevy, brother of a former president, and who was governor general of Algeria; M. Leon Renault, who was prefect of police and M. Beral, who was inspector general of mines.

The immediate consequence of today's events will be most serious, for grave reproaches can be made against the present ministry. MM. Roche and Rouvier were both ministers on the 14th. It looks impossible that their colleagues should have been ignorant of the accusation against them then, and having taken them into the new ministry, they are at least guilty of great laxity.

Morally Guillotined.

What the Herald has been saying would

happen has come to pass. Writs and accusa-

tions replace the guillotine, but the result is

the same-death, either moral or physical

death, but still-death. The end is not yet.

Mme. Cottu, the wife of the Panama canal

director, has come back to surrender herself.

will turn out well for us. Should the trial

take place M. Carnot will not be president

On the other hand, the accusation against

M. Floquet as at first made still holds good.

I can but repeat what I have said so often

that we are in a frightful muddle; that we

are in the slough of revolution. and no one

can see how it is possible for us to get out

The danger of a tragedy is not in the fact that not ten leg-

islators out of 700 are convicted of

corruption, but in the fact that the people

are saying "They are all robbers," and when

these cries resound throughout France then

It Was Tragedy.

The prosecutions were voted unanimously.

The Chamber is in a fever of excitement.

The session at which the prosecutions were

ordered was worthy of the great sessions of

"We will be persecuted, but everything

a prisoner. She says to her friends:

longer than two months."

the accused men are lost.

the convention

of it.

laws had no constitutional warrant. They were useless for any purpose. They served no good. They did much harm, and their re-maining on the statue books was in direct disregard of the spirit and purpose of the late elections, and of the peace and quiet of the

country. The bill went over without action. On motion of Mr. Teller, republican from Colorado, the McGarrahan bill went over until the morning hour tomorrow.

#### Mr. Blackbarn Downed.

After a brief executive session, Mr. Blackburn, democrat from Kentucky, moved to proceed to the consideration of the Hudson river bridge bill.

Mr. Washburn, republican, from Minnesola, asked whether, if the motion pre-vailed, the anti-option bill would not lose its place of privilege as unfinished business. The presiding officer, Mr. Harris, demo-crat, from Tennessee, stated that it would.

Mr Blackburn - I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the bridge bill.

Mr. Frye, republican, from Maine, I ob-

Ject. Mr. Blackburn-Then I renew the motion. Mr. Frye-I hope the senator will with-draw that motion until after the holiday Mr. Blackburn-On what ground is that

request based? Mr. Frye—I have a telegram here, which

1 will read. (Preparing to do so.) Mr. Blackburn-1 object to any debate un less we are permitted to debate the bill on

both sides Mr. Washburn-1 demand the yeas and

nays on the motion of the senator from Kentucky. The vote was taken and Mr. Blackburn's

motion was rejected—yeas, 13; nays, 41, as follows: Yeas—Messrs, Aldrich, Blackburn, Blodgett, Brice, Gibson, Gray, Harris, Hun-ton, Mills, Sanders, Stewart, Vest, Vilas—13. 100, Mills, Sanders, Stewart, Vest, Vias-15, Nays-Messrs, Allen, Bate, Berry, Call, Casey, Chandler, Coke, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, George, Hale, Hansbrough, Hiscock, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell. Morgan, Morrill, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Ransom, Sawyer, Sherman, Stockbridge, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Washburn, Wilson and Walcott-41. Vance, Washburn, Wilson and Walcott -41. The following pairs were announced: Messrs. Cockrell and Allison; Palmer, and Kyle; Quay and Faulkner; Walthall and Dixon; Cameron and Butler; Hill and Irby.

#### Palmer on the Anti-Option Bill.

The anti-option bill was then taken up and Mr. Palmer, democrat, from Illinois, ad-dressed the senate, explaining and defend-ing his objections to the bill. He said that when he was canvassing the state of Illinois as a candidate for the senate, he had been frequently asked whether he would vote for such a bill and he had said "No." The clauses against purchases of options were, he said, less satisfactory to his mind than the statute of Illinois on that subject. Deal-ings in options were prohibited by the laws of Illinois and were purched by adcounts of Illinois, and were punished by adequate fines and penaltics. He had, therefore, said to these who asked him, that there being a careful, well considered statute in force it lilinois, nothing more could be done in that time by more legislation. He argued that the meaning and effect of the proposed bill was to give to the collectors of internal revenue absolute authority over all contracts made by any person for the sale and future de-livery of property. It gave a most extensive and alarming jurisdiction to collectors of in ternal revenues. It gave them an authority to look into the business of every and any man of the country, a power which had been heretofore only permitted under very limited and restricted circumstances, for mere revenue purposes. The bill was objectionable on broader grounds. He had heard much of the "rights of the states." and he had supposed that no party was prepared to say that the federal government could interfere in the exercise of police power in the states. No senator (he apprehended) would risk his reputation as a lawyer or legislator, by claiming that congress possessed the power claiming that congress possessed the power to prohibit dealings in options, or futures, in the states. The attempt, however, was but thinly disguised in the bill to trust the jurisdiction of the federal gov-ernment into states to define and punish crimes. The bill resorted to the trick, or ex-uediant or subtrafues as circumfornition of pedient, or subterfuge, or circumlocution of being in the form of a revenue law; and that way it was sought to find power to prohibit SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

### James G. Blaine's Condition Such as to Give

His Friends Hope. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20 .- According to the report that came out of the Blaine manhis nomination by the republicans of Knox and Boyd counties. sion this morning, the ex-secretary's condition showed signs of a slight, but still noticeable improvement. Dr. Johnson, after his early morning call, hardly went as far as He told reporters that Mr. Blaine was to worse than he was yesterday.

Mr. Blaine passed a fairly comfortable night and managed to get a considerable amount of sleep. Today he felt a triffe tronger for his rest and seemed to be quite bright and cheerful. Later in the day when the sun came out from behind the clouds, his spirits revived accordingly; for he has a room facing toward the south, and enjoys the sunlight of which there has been so little the past few days. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Blaine is sleep-

ing and is no worse at midnight. The docto ays there is no danger of his dying tonight

#### Will Watch the Doubtful States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20 .- The republi cans in the senate have a "steering" commit tee that will cross swords with the similar committee on the democratic side in an attempt to foil their endeavors to secure the election of United States senators in the doubtful western states. It is remembered that at the meeting of republicans last week Mr. Sherman, chairman of the caucus, was Mr. Sherman, chairman of the caucus, was authorized to appoint a committee to consider what, if anything, should be done by the republicans relative to the elections. The senators are: Mr. Hoar, chairman, and Messrs. McMillan, Chandler, Teiler and Mitchell. This committee has held two or three meatimes and has some to the conduthree meetings and has come to the conclu-sion that while it cannot offer the states in the northwest material aid, it will keep in shape to protect the interests of the people when the matter comes before the senate for action.

member of the committee said this A member of the committee said this afternoon that it was the intention of the committee to keep track of the situation in the questionable states and be informed as to the details of the cases as some of them to the details of the cases, as some of them will no doubt come before the senate, and they will be fully equipped for the contest.

#### Will Sentence a Banker Today.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 20.-Judge Woolson today overruled the motion for a new trial in R. E. Graves' case. Sentence will be pro-nounced tomorrow. The case against Cashier Harris was continued until April.

## Boyd County's Contest.

The contest election case from Boyd county came up before the supreme court at 4 o'clock this afternoon. In this case Chester Norton asks the supreme court to issue a writ of mandamus compelling the county clerk of Knox county to issue to him a certificate of election from the representative district which he alleges is composed of Knox and Boyd counties. The certificate is held by Kruse of Knox county, who was elected by the democrats and independents of Knox county upon the theory that that county comprised a legislative district of itself. Norton was nominated by the republicans of Knox county and by applying to Judge Kinkaid he compelled the county clerk of Boyd county to write his name on the Boyd county tickets. Counting the votes of Knox

and Boyd counties together Norton was elected. The case hinges on the point as to elected. The case hinges on the point as to whether Boyd county is attached to Knox county for legislative purposes. Agee of Aurora appeared for Norton while Kruse was represented by N. J. Sawyer of this city A number of witnesses were ex-mined, the plaintiff endeavoring to estab-

lish the fact that two years ago the residents of the territory which now comprises Boyd county were permitted to vote in Knox Boyd county were permitted to vote in Knox county. Kruse took the stand in his own behalf and testified that the Boyd county people had never voted in Knox county. He admitted however that he had lived twenty-five miles away from \*the precinct in Knox county in which the Boyd county men voted and that he men act the plane are observed for that ne was not at the place on election day. The court gave the plaintiff until December 30 to file an amended petition, with leave to offer in support of his case the certificate of

## ENGLAND'S FORCE ON THE LAKES.

Secretary Foster of the State Department

Talks About It. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.-The con struction of revenue cutters on the great lakes by the Canadian authorities has received renewed consideration by the officials of the Treasury department within the last few days, since the receipt of a report made by one of the lieutenants in the service to Captain Shepard of the revenue marine service. In the report the lieutenant writes at considerable length of the new vessels which have been built by Canada within the

past year or so and which are now all ready for service. There are three of them, the Constance, the Curlew and the Petrel. De signs of the ships show that in all essential features the boats are naval vessels and can

be fitted for war at short notice. The designs were furnished from the British admiralty, the construction was superin-tended by officers from the admiralty and the officers of the vessels, it is understood, will come from the British mayy. The report states that English and Canadian officers and citizens explained that these vessels were built with a view to pro-

these vessels were built with a view to pro tecting the Weiland canal from destruction in case of attacks. And in this connection the statement was made that there are fifty vessels in the British navy that can be intro-duced into the great lakes, via the St. Law-rence and canal route.

The report does not excite any apprehen-sion or alarm at the Treasury department. Assistant Secretary Spaulding says he has no fear that England will, at any time, en-deavor to rush a fleet of fifty vessels through the St. Lawrence to the lakes, nor that the British vessels now on the lakes will ever seriously menace either the commerce of the

inland seas or the great cities that lie on the borders there orders thereof. Owing to the absence from the city of Captain Shepard the report has not yet been officially communicated to the officials of the Treasury department, and hence its contents

have not been transmitted to the State de partment. Secretary Foster was asked this question today: "Is it the policy of the United States | New York.

#### Fast Atlantic Liners that Will Sail Under th Stars and Stripes.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 20 .- When the Inman line steamship City of New York leaves New York on February 25 her bow will point toward Southampton, the new

European terminal of the International Navation company. At the same time it is expected that she

will initially fly the stars and stripes and be-come an American vessel in reality as well as in name. On this date her sister ship, the City of Paris, will leave Southampton, thus formally opening the terminal, and upon the latter's departure from this side the American flag will probably also grace her. This will be the culmination of plans which the International Navigation com pany has been perfecting for many months

EXPECT AN ENGAGEMENT.

#### Troops Close on the Heels of the Mexican Revolutionists.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 20.-A special from San Antonio, Tex., to the News says: Mexican Consul Ornals of this city has information from the City of Mexico denying the rumor that Gonzales Rocha is with the filibusterers on the frontier.

The report that the Mexican soldiers who escaped from the San Ignacio fight were held as prisoners by the Texas authorities has been ascertained to be unfounded. News at the military headquarters here

o the effect that troops are on the trail of the bandits and an engagement is hourly ex-pected. It is, however, doubtful if they ever have more than a chase, since the bandits are better frontiersmen and have easily eluded the troops heretofore.

Movements of Ocean Steamers. At New York-Arrived-State of California, from Glasgow; Suevia, from Ham ourg

At Lizard-Passed-Minnesota, from Philadelphis for London. At Philadelphia—Arrived—Lord Clive,

from Liverpool. At Glasgow-Arrived-Norwegian, from At Glas New York.

Hamburg-Arrived-Scandia, At from

the railroad owned and operated by the govern ment running from the Dakotas to the Gulf. in order to stop the east enriching itself on the west. After encouraging mutual insur

"Duty has brough us thus far. The voice of the people cries onward. Justice points upward to our onward, and liberty holds out toward us a glorious crown. Let us revive

Had a Public Meeting.

for the future. The meeting was very en thusiastic.

#### BANKERS IN CONVENTION.

#### Nebraska Financiers Meet in Lincoln to Discuss Business.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 20 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The State Bankers association met at the Lansing theater at 2 whisky trust has a regulation by which its o'clock this afternoon with 143 delegates in goods are sold in advance of 5 cents above the actual market. Vouchers are issued for attendance. A. L. Clark of the First National bank of Hastings presided. After holder for the previous six months has bought all his goods from the trust. Rev. John Hewitt, rector of Trinity church of this city, invoked divine blessings upon the deliberations of the convention, Mayor Weir welcomed the bankers to the hospitalhonor the relate vouchers. As a re-sult of today's decision other suits will begin in the higher courts for amounts itles of the city. President Clark responded in a brief and appropriate address. Chancellor Canfield of the Nebraska State varying from \$5 to \$10,000. The effort is not only being made for the purpose of obtaining university was presented to the association. the money, but is also intended to bring about an open market, it being supposed that other distillers opposed to the trust will start up in opposition, and that lower prices will prevail. Among other things, he said: "Money is closest, strange to say, when it is farthest away or hard to get." He said that banking is made of a great

many small amounts which, when consolidated in the hands of the banker, when consoli-dated in the hands of the banker, were capa-ble of being used advantageously. "The banker," said he, "is simply a dealer in credit. What is credit? It is suspicion advantageously and the suspicion asleep, and when suspicion awakes you al know what the cause is and no mistake. been so much ventilated lately. It has assets of nearly half a million and and is

strong language the chancellor urged upon his hearers the necessity of education for the men who would adopt banking as a business. A banker, said he, must know men and crops and industries. He must be able to foresee the result of certain condi-tions and events and shape his course accordingly. The chancellor kept the idea of an educational training to the front of his address. His remarks clearly made a marked

Henry W. Yates, chairman of the execu-tive council, read the annual report of that body, reviewing the work of the association since its organization two years ago. Allud ing to the fact that no convention was held two years ago, Mr. Yates said that at that time there was a bitter feeling against bankers, and under the circumstances it was deemed best not to antagonize that feeling by holding a public convention. Instead a bureau was opened in Lincoln and placed in charge of H.C. Morrill, then of Stromsburg. The object of the bureau was to look afte the interests of the bankers without attract

the interests of the bankers without attract-ing public attention unnecessarily. William Wallace, cashler of the Omaha National bank and treasurer of the associa, tion, read his report for the past two years-showing that he had collected the sum of \$2.532 and expended as per vouchers pre-sented \$2.740.23, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$111.79. He had collected as dues for the ensuing year \$96, leaving a total balance of \$207.77. Both of the above re-ports were accepted.

posts were accepted. On motion of N. S. Harwood of the First National of Lincoln a vote of thanks was experature and precipitation at Omaha for the day, and since March 1, 1892, as compared with general average:

National of Lincoln a vote of tended to Chancellor Canfield. On motion of Mr. Yates a committee of On motion of Mr. Yates a committee of Unseing gen-Normal temperature Deficiency for the day Deficiency since March 1 Normal precipitation Excess for the day Deficiency since March 1 pointed on nominations: The following gen tlemen were designated as members of the committee: A. U. Wyman of Omaha, at large; W. L. Wilson, Nebraska City; F. H. Davis, Omaha; L. M. Keene, Fremont; G.

M. Clemenceau defended himself very ably, and at the conclusion of his speech he said: "M. Dermlede, you have lied about it." In the midst of the general uproar that followed M. Millevove, Boulangist deputy, cried :

"Prove your words, M. Dermlede." AGAINST THE WHISKY TRUST.

M. Clemenceau made a return thrusts 'You also have lied."

There are, therefore, two duels for tomor row to add to the general excitement.

Big Monopoly. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—William Newburger The Senate will take a vote tomorrow on this afternoon obtained judgment against the question of the approval of the prosecuthe Distillers and Cattlefeeders company, tions. Other deputies are to be prosecuted commonly known as the whisky trust, for because of their relation with journalism. \$109 and interest. If this is sustained, the The government wants proof and will not reprecedent, it is said, will deprive the trust coil before the responsibility. of some \$15,000,000 of consumers' money. The

JACQUES ST. CERE.

#### WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.

#### Stirring Scenes in the French Chamber-Duels in Prospect.

PARIS, Dec. 20 .- In the Senate today M. Leroyer, the president, stated that he had received a demand for the prosecution of Senators Renault, Albert Grevy, Beral, Theyenet and Deves for the part they had taken in the affairs of the canal company. The matter was referred, as in the lower Chamber, to the standing committees.

In the Senate and lower Chamber special committees were appointed to consider the applications of the procureur general, and both were understood to favor the presecution of ex-Minister Rouvier.

M. Rouvier appeared before the standing committee, of which he is a member, in his own defense. He was glad, he said, of an opportunity to explain his position. There was nothing in the documents seized to prove that he had ever received a check from anybody in the interest of the Panama Canal company. He had served the state in high office for several years, and he had always deemed it his duty to preserve silence as regards certain facts. The accusations made against his honor and integrity had relieved him of such obligation, and he would now speak out in the Chamber

#### Before theC hamber resumed business, Light Snows and Northeast Winds Will WASHINGTON. D. C., Dec. 20.-Forecast for

Before the hamber resumed business, this statement had gone abroad and caused intense excitement in the lobbies. M. Rouvier was expected to refute in detail M. Clemenceau's charges as to the call at Baron de Reinach's house on the evening before the latters death, and the statement of La Libre Parole, that his initials were on the stub of one of the Thierre checks. The galleries were packed. Deputies who had intended to absent themselves from the sit-ting, hurried back to the Chamber. Not a dozen seats in the whole auditorium were zen seats in the whole auditorium

## vacant. M. Rouviers' Defense.

As M. Rouvier ascended the speaker's tribune everybody leaned forward in an attitude of close attention, and the first words of his defense were delivered amid oppressive stillness. After reminding the chamber of his long public service, his hitherto unex-ceptionable record and the obligations to official secrecy, which he had previously closed his mouth, he made a pathetic general denial that he had accepted checks from the Panama Caual company or had hed eny discreditable connection of any sort s, the the company's enterprise. The present circumstances had relieved his tongue of the gag imposed upon it by ministerial duty and he was ready to tell the whole truth. When he came into power he fourth

## impression upon all present. Chairman Yates' Report.