NEW NICARAGUA CANAL BILI

It Has Been Favorably Reported to the Senate by Mr. Sherman.

CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN IT

Additions Which Will Increase the Obligations of the Company and Insures to the Government Ample Protection from Any Loss.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.-The Nicaragua canal bill, which has held the attention of the foreign relations committee since the beginning of the session, has at last been completed and was today favorably reported by its author, Senator Sherman, who gave notice in the senate that he would call it up at an early date and endeavor to secure prompt action upon it.

The new bill is drawn on substantially the same lines as the bill reported from the committee to the last congress, including, as it does, a proposition to guarantee bonds of the company to the extent of \$100,000,000 to nid in the construction of the canal. The new bill, however, contains some additions, which increase the obligations of the company, as well as the security of the government. For instance, in the second section the real and personal property and franchises of the company are included in the liabilities. In the third section it is provided that all the stock heretofore subscribed for or issued shall be called in and cancelled; that all bonds issued shall be redeemed and cancelled, and that all out-troubles shall standing obligations shall be satisfied before the act takes effect. The dates are changed so as to make the bonds issue January 1, 1893, and to make them mature in 1953, in stead of 1911, as is proposed in the original bill, and they are also made redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after 1953.

The section requiring the company to execute a mortgage to the United States as security for the guaranty is amended by the addition of a clause requiring the mortgage to contain a provise for a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity. In addition to section 6 of the old bill, it provides that if the company default in the payment of interest, or in other respects, before the canal is put in operation, the right of forcelesure shall at once attach in favor of

the United States.

The section authorizing the secretary of the treasury to deliver to the company bonds equal to the expenditures prior to January 1, 1893, is amended by requiring the company to first satisfy all liabilities and to accept the provisions of the act by a resolution of stockholders. The section is further amended so as to make the bonds bear interest from the date of delivery and to exclude from expenditures that may be taken into account the consideration paid or agreed to be paid to the Nicaragua Construction company, or other parties for expenditures by them and for the con-cessions to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the total amount, principal and interest of bends that may be issued for the first pay ment, is fixed at \$6,000,000, instead of \$4,000. 000 as in the original bill. There is also in cluded in the same section, a new provision for the payment to the company of \$1,000,000 interest bearing bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used as a working capital and ap-plied exclusively to the construction of the canal, to be accounted for in the settlement

and deducted from the total issue of bonds Important Changes in the Bill. Perhaps the most important changes in the bill are those made in the ninth section. bill this is limited to \$100,000,000-\$12,000,000 to be retained by the company, the amount stidated to be delivered to the governments of Gearagua and Costa Rica. issued to the United States full paid and not subject to assessment, to be voted by the president of the United States or his proxy at stockholders' meetings and but three directors are to be selected from helders of the stock other than that owned by the United States. In this last section an amend ment is made so that ten instead of six of the fifteen directors shall be appointed by the president of the United States, not more than five of them who shall be appointed from one political party.

EVILS OF THE SWEATING SYSTEM. Result of the Investigation by the House

Committee on Manufactures. tive Warner of New York, the chairman of the subcommittee of the house on manufactures which was directed to inquire into the sweating system, has just returned to Washington after a thorough investigation of the working of the system in New York, Chicago and Boston. On being asked how the condition of New York compared with that of the other cities, Mr. Warner said: "They are so similar as to be scarcely distinguishable, except as modified by the different con-

for example, this aweating business is carried on in quarters where the streets are practically bottomics and the buildings are rotten and disgusting, as well as inadequate and unfitted for human occupants. 'In Boston the industry seems to be carried on almost exclusively in extremely old

ditions of the several cities. In Chicago

but fairly substantial buildings, in the mes crowded quarters, so while the municipal conditions are better the result is an even greater Hability to contagion in the more limited area.

"In New York the streets are, as a whole, much better paved and cared for than in Chicago, and much more spacious and afford more breathing room than in Boston

"While the tenements in New York are, on the one hand, far more like human hives than those in Chicago and Boston, they are more recently and solidly built, and, there

fore, on the average, much less squalid and uncomfortable. The human conditions pre-practically identical and the general result varies only by essential local conditions "What do you find to be the attitude of the local authorities?" was asked.

"One of prompt co-operation in every case, and or e of frank admission that the evil was beyond their power to handle. As to dangerous contagion, there is equally little dis-tinction. In Chicago we saw the scarle-fever signs posted up where the sweating system had been carried on and in a neigh-borhood where it was still being prosecuted, "In Boston we stumbled into preximity with this disease in a room where the he hold manufacturing of clothing was p It was not occupied by the same fan but it opened up on the same corridor. In New York one of the most typical instances was where we found poor wretches working under the most filthy conditions a) 10 o'clock on Sunday, when in the next block to them the typhus fever had broken ou

only last summer here yesterday," continued Mr. Warner, "and expect that they will complete the taking of testimeny today, and then it will make its report at the eacliest possible mo-

What is the general result of your inves-"tigation?" was the next question

Verified the Worst Reports.

"We have," replied Mr. Warner, "verified not merely as instances, but as a recondition, the worst that has been alleged. But with one exception we have met with no proof of immorality, and speaking for myproof of immorality, and speaking for myself, I have the greatest respect for the
mailiness and the womantiness of the persons employed. From the testimony taken,
we find repeated instances where it 9 and 10
octock at night the operatives were still
continuing their work. They had begun
their work at 5 or 6 octock a. m.
and the so-called 'sweater' or boss, worked
along with them, bringing work for them

the next morning. It was not unusual to find eight or ten people with their machines tables, etc., crowded into a 12x15 foot room tables, etc., crowded into a 12x15 foot room. In a number of cases the living room of a family was connected with the shop, and garments finished and unfinished were scattered about indiscriminately. Of child labor I personally saw but few instances, but I did see a little girl about 8 years of age at 9:30 in the evening, dragging along a bundle which she was physically unable to carry, and acting as a human express for the transfer of goods. Children in every condition of filth and health swarmed in most of the shops. In the last one we visited every one had gone except two wormout fellows, who had made a pile of the bundles of goods ready to be made up, upon which, without bed clothes, they proposed to sleep without change of the filthy condition of their persons or their clothes. The sweater and the sweated perfectly agreed as to the miserably low wages paid."

MR. BLAINE'S CONDITION.

His Physician Holds Out no Hope for His

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—There has been no appreciable change in the condition of Mr. Blaine since yesterday. After his serious relapse and attack of heart failure on Sunday the ex-secretary has rallied somewhat and he seems to remain at the same point. He has had a respite. That is about all that can be made of the reports of the physicians and family today.

Mr. Blaine passed another fairly comfortable night, and as a result of the rest he seemed to be at least no worse this morning than he was yesterday. This is all that the doctor would venture. It is the same story as had to be told yesterday. Should the sick man have another set back similar to the one he had on Sunday it is hardly to be hoped that his enfeebled constitution will be

ole to withstand it.
All the members of the family except Mr. Blaine's son-in-law, Colonel Coppinger, are at the house now, and while they at times leave for short strolls about the neighbor-bood, none of them dare venture far away from the house on Lafayette square for fear that the case may take a sudden turn for the worse. There is constant dread that the end, when it does come, may come suddenly, and it is understood that all are prepared for

ie worst at any time. When the doctors left after their first visit this morning the curtains in the south win dow of the sigh room were raised to catch the first rays of the sun. Mr. Blaine is pitifully weak and can move but little withit assistance. Trained nurses are constant or hand, and Mrs. Blaine is by the bed side almost all the time. Everything is done that can be done to alleviate his condition, but this is very little after all, and it is prob able that even the physicians feel now that there is not much that lies within their power to aid him. Time alone will tell the story. That his illness may have a favorable ending, is the hope of every one, and the people of all political creeds are as one in their expressions of sympathy at this sad

"Mr. Blaine is much better this evening," said De. Johnson in reply to the usual in-quiry. "I called to see him between 5 and 7 relock tonight and found him exceedingly cheerful for one in his condition. His voice was much firmer in tone and his eyes brighter. In fact he is so much improved that I shall not repeat my visit of this even-ing unless summoned by the family, and that

I do not expect. Does Mr. Blaine sit up during any portion of the day?"

"Oh, yes, Mr. Blaine is much stronger than the outside world has been led to be-lieve. In fact, his condition at no time has been as serious as has been painted in the newspapers. It is true that Mr. Blaine was for a few minutes a very sick man, but he was not as near to death as believed by some. Mr. Blaine is still very ill, but he is in no immediate danger of death 'Do you think that Mr. Blaine's present

ow of improvement will warrant his removal to a more congenial climate in the

After meditating a few seconds the doctor said: "I cannot say as to that. It is useles

that far in the future. While Mr. Blaine's physicians are as disweet in their utterances as men well can be, heir manner of expression, impresses those who confer with them daily, that Mr. Blaine's condition is hopeless. While he is in no immediate danger, his malady must prove fatal, and that his span of life is measured by the progress of the disease with which he is afflicted.

SILVER COINAGE.

Treasury Officials Talk About the Montana Man's Offer.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.-The offer of Mine Superintendent Allen, of Butte, Mont., to coin a silver dollar of more intrinsic value than the standard dollar issued by the government, at the rate of 50 cents apiece, will receive no consideration at the Treasury de partment, for the simple reason that there s no authority for the acceptance of such an offer, even if it were regarded as advanta-

It is conceded that a profit would be realized in the coinage of redollar containing 400 grains of silver at 90 cents a coin, and that the existing discrepancy between the face value and the bullion value of the coin is a temptation to counterfeiters. Under existing conditions, however, the remedy for this state of affairs lies solely with the people who make the laws, and not with the offi

who make the laws, and not with the offi-cers who execute them.

One of the officials of the mint bureau said today that Mr. Allen's assertion that it would be profitable to counterfeit the standard silver dollar at its present value, ever with the use of the same amount of silver, applied with equal truth to all currencies and securities issued by the government, with the possible exception of gold. He added that the point would have been even stronger had it been raised against the Columbian half dollars instead of against the standard silver dollar, for the reason that while both are now floated on the market as worth a dollar, it takes just half as much silver to produce one as to produce the other. He admitted that the value of the souvenir coin was wholly fictitious, but said it held the same relative value as the larger coin at present, simply because of its movelty and the limitations of the issue. The official added that Mr. Allen's proposition was like a great many others that had arisen out of the present position of the white metal as a circulating medium, and like most of them was not sufficiently practical to merit seri-ous consideration, except in the event of un-looked-for legislation of a most radical character

DR. BRIGGS TRLIL.

Rev. Mr. Lampe Continues His Address for

the Prosecution. New York, Dec. 21.—The trial of Dr. Briggs was resumed today by the New York presbytery. Immediately after the calling pressylory. Immediately after the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session Dr. Briegs presented an exception to the proceedings of the court yesterday, and then Dr. I ampe, under the cloak of rebuttal testimony, introduced a large amount of evidence and new matter. The new evidence submitted was extracts from Prof. Smith's writings, John Bull's exteriism and the life of Calvin.

Dr. Briggs measured against the recention

Dr. Briggs protested against the reception of this evidence, but was overruled. He took n exception to the ruling.

Dr. Lampe then resumed the reading of his response to Dr. Briggs' reply.

The Death Roll.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 21.-Edwart H Miller, jr., first secretary of the Southern Pacific railroad and formerly business part ner of Mark Hopkins, the deceased million-airc, died at his residence at Alameda of Bright's discuse.

He was born in Greenville, N. Y., in 1834, and came to California in 1849. He is credited with having organized the entire accounting and financial system of the Central Pacific, and when the Southern Pacific company was organized Miller became excretary of that road and remained so until three years ago, when he resigned. He continued as a director of both companies and was also in the directorate of the Crocker-Woolwerth bank of this city. He leaves a large family.

TOOK UP THE TIME TALKING

Anti-Option and Indian Territory Matters Discussed in the Senate.

ONE USE TO WHICH DESPERADOES ARE PUT

They Are Made Deputy Marshals in Indian Territory-Joint Resolution to Suspend Silver Purchases What the House Did Yesterday.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—The senate was in session today during four hours and a half, three-fourths of that time being de-

voted to speechmaking. Mr. Hunton, democrat, from Virginia, continued, but did not conclude his argument in favor of the McGarrahan bill which went over without action.

Mr. Palmer, democrat, from Illinois, finished his argument against the antioption bill, and Mr. Peffer, populist, from Kansas, commenced, but did not finish a speech in favor of it.

Mr. Perkins, republican, from Kansas, addressed the senate on the subject of the policy to be pursued as to Indian Territoryhe favoring the extension, of a state, or of a territorial government over the territory, with or without the consent of the five civil ized tribes.

The concurrent resolution for the holiday recess was agreed to, and a loint resolution was introduced by Mr. McPherson democrat, from New Jersey, which he will press to a vote immediately after the holidays. directing the secretary of the treasury to suspend all purchases of silver bullion under the Sherman act of July 14, 1890,

Mr. Sherman presented a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal company, and it was placed on the calendar. A resolution for an investigation into the charges of partisan action against certain.

census enumerators was agreed to.

Desperadoes as Deputy Marshals. During Mr. Perkins' speech a reference to the shooting of the Dalton brothers in their attempt to rob a bank at Coffeyville, brought out a communication received by Mr. Vest from a citizen of that town, dated December 18, stating that on that very day one of the notorious family of Daltons was one of the notorious family of Daltons was walking through the streets armed with a repeating gua and bolding a commission as deputy United States marshal. Mr. Perkias admitted that the statement was likely to be true. He knew that some of the men had been guilty of the greatest crimes and lawlessness and had been shielded and protected by commissions as deputy marshals. Mr. Perkins had no doubt, he said, of the authority of congress to confer statehood. the authority of congress to confer statehood or territorial government on the people of Indian Territory, whether the civilized tribes consented to it or not. He hoped that soon after the holidays the Cherokee outlet bill would be taken up for consideration and that through it some legislation looking to the purpose which he had in view might be sepurpose which he had in view might be secured. His own judgment was that the new administration would find a most difficult question precipitated upon it. The thousands of people who were now waiting for the opening of the Cherokee outlet were being driven to a condition of desperation and to a spirit of recklessness. All senators ought to desire that, in a candid and lawful and fair way treatice reade with hallows. and fair way, treaties made with Indians should be ratified so that there should be no violation of law or treaties with Indians, and yet that the land should be open to settle-ment and that the homeless should be given the opportunity of securing homes.

Arguments of the Anti-Oction Bill. The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. Palmer, democrat, from Illinois, con tinued his argument (begun yesterday) in opposition to it. He said that one of the most serious objections to it was that it struck at the common right of citizens to make con-tracts in any manner now permitted by law. Nothing, Mr. Palmer said, was farther from the truth than the idea that the farmers and planters of the United States demanded the bill or would demand it, if they were made aware of its provisions. The people wanted to be protected, more than anything else, from their so-called friends, from the mer who would subvert the orderly, constitutional ideas of government, and who would turn those helpless people who always suffered most when orderly government was at tacked over to the mere discretion of congress. He was happy to know that there was no urgent demand for such a bill in the state of Illinois. The effect of the bill, should it become a law, would be to driv speculators out of the business, and to give large capitalists a monopoly in dealing in farm products. The effect would be to diminish purchases, to drive out competition and to leave the field of business to the mer who were so flercely demanding the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. Peffer's Remarks.

Mr. Peffer, populist from Kansas, said that he would not be quite satisfied with his own conduct if he did not, at least openly before the senate, express his approval of the pending measure. It was not his intention to enter into a discussion of the details of the bill, nor did expect to consider at length the legal question involved in it. But he wished to emphasize the importance of early and favor-able action on the bill. Ninety per cent of American farmers favored the passage of the bill. the bill, or of another having the same object in view. Farmers did not object to buy ing and seiling for future delivery. That was often convenient and sometimes neces sary. But the farmers insisted that a ficti pretended and false commerce in imaginary articles, which continually interfered with their business to their in jury, ought to be suppressed. They did not expect that the pending measure, if it be-came a law, would rist them wholly of the evil complained of, but it would open the way to more successful legislation after the methods of evading it had been discovered. He doubted whether 100 votes could be obtained among the farmers of Kansas in opposition to the bill; so that, in urging its passage he was doing their bidding, and it afforded him pleasure to aid them in all matters about which they had given him instructions, as they had done in this matter. they had done in this matter.

Mr. Peffer yielded the floor without con-

cluding his remarks On motion of Mr. Teller, republican, from Colorado, it was ordered that the McGarrahan bill shall be taken up in the morning

House bill, extending for one year the acts authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Cane river in Louisiana and a bridge across the Red river in Louisiana, Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Lack of a Quorum Prevents the Transaction

of Much Business, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—The session of the house today was an innocuous one; it did nothing. There was evidently no quorum in the chamber and the members who had measures which they desired to be considered refrained from offering them, know ing that a single objection would defeat their propositions. There was a special order for the day, and under it the committee on commerce called up a bill providing for aids to navigation. But Anthony, democrat_from Texas, thought that the aids provided for were too expensive and converted himself into an obstruction. And as there was low water in the quorum stream his obstruction was effective

was effective.

On motion of Mr. Smith, democrat from Arlzona, a bill was passed restoring to the public domain a certain portion of the White Mountain Apache Indian reservation in Arizona.

On motion of Mr. Griswold, republican from Pennsylvania, a bill was passed grant-

ing certain rights to the Board of Water Commissioners in the city of Eric, Pa. Mr. Outhwaite, democrat from Ohio, asked

onsent that the vote by which the house tabled the motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill was passed Saturday for the sale of the Fort Brown military reservation in Texas be reconsidered.

Mr. Atkinson, republican from Pennsylvania, objected,
The floor was then accorded to the com-

The floor was then accorded to the committee on committee.

In committee of the whole, the house proceeded with the consideration of the first bill called up, being one providing for sundry lighthouses and other aids to navigation.

Mr. Brickner, democrat from Wisconsin, in a short speech, advocated the passage of the measure, and then moved that it be favorably reported to the house.

favorably reported to the house.

Mr. Holman, democrat from Indiana, wished that some time be given for debate, which elicited from Mr. O'Neill, democrat from Missouri, a remark—one which was greeted with applause and laughter—that economy of time was as essential as any other kind of economy. And therefore a half hour was the limitation placed upon the discussion. favorably reported to the house.

Mr. Anthony, democrat from Texas, was a strong opponent of the measure, and, although he permitted it to be reported to the house with a favorable recommendation, he resumed his antagonism, and the house. being without a quorum, was obliged to

COLORADO'S NEW GOLD FIND.

Its Effect on the Use of Silver Discussed by

Senator Teller. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The old coincidence that seemingly large deposits of gold should be discovered in Colorado just at the time Senator Jones of Nevada, a delegate from the United States to the international monetary conference had made the statements that silver would surely be remonetized unless a large discovery of gold were made, caused some comment among silver men in the senate and house today. Senator Teller, the acknowledged leader of the republican silverites in congress, when asked about the matter, said he believed the discovery in his state was not of such gigantic proportions as some of the newspaper

accounts would have people believe.
"I think Senator-Jones is right in his idea," he said, "but I am quite certain that there never will be discovered such a find of gold as he had in mind when he made his prediction. The gold capacity of the world is well known and an approximate estimate can be made of the output of the mines with this recent discovery, and while it may be very large, the field has been so thoroughly very large, the field has been so thoroughly prospected that it must necessarily be imited in extent, and it is ridiculous to believe it will approach the California discovery of 1848. Nothing can affect the vemonetization of silver except discoveries like those of forty years ago, when California, Russia and Australia were pouring \$200,000,000 yearly into the market. Besides, the commerce and trade of the world has inthe commerce and trade of the world has in creased so rapidly that business must necessarily be done in silver—the more abundant metal.

Speaking of the rish for the new fields, Senator Teller said little could be learned of the capacity of the deposit from this. Creede, he said, had received 6,000 people when the excitement was at its height, but there was not that number there now, although Creede was a very rich camp.

Washington Notes.

Reports received at the Treasury depart ment today indicate that the flurry in Wall street is at an ond for the present, and that exchange has faller below the shipping

A statement issued by the United States treasurer shows that the net gold holdings of the government today are \$119,284,194, a decrease of nearly \$6,000,000 since the 10th inst.. the date of the issue of the last state

Treasury department today pur-The chased 461,000 ounces of silver at from \$0.8245

Representative Bryan of Nebraska, speakcourt of his state in the Nebraska election cases, said the decision insured an anti-republican majority in both houses. "The democratic editors of Nebraska," he said, have just been in session and they resolved against any union of the democrats and republicans on any question, or in fact, for any purpose. This indicates without doubt that democrats and independents will com-bine on organization. It is also all but certain that an anti-republican will be elected

The collector of customs at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., has informed the Treasury department that five Chinamen recently arrested near Lewiston, N. Y., have been convicted of unlawful entry into the United States and sentenced to thirty days im prisonment at hard labor in the Eric county penitentiary. When released they will be deported to China.

AGITATING ANNEXATION.

Establishment of a Paper at Toronto Having for Its Aim That Object.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 21.—The first issue of an evening paper called the Sun, made its appearance here tonight. Its avowed object is to advocate the annexation of Canada to the United States. In its salutatory it says "We have no hesitation in saying our lack of like progress has been and is entirely due to our unhappy separation from the republic of the United States, and as our faith is that as one of the states of the union we would become more prosperous than we can be as a British colony alongside the over shadowing great republic, we shall devote ourselves to the furtherance of this great mission. With England we have no quarrel. nor are we unmindful of her great services on behalf of human freedom, but our hearts and energies should be devoted to improving the condition of this, our own land and our own people, and 'consider what is best for ourselves, rather than what is best for the country with which we cannot long be pracconnected and whose people care

The advent of this paper is not due to financial aid of Americans, nor to the contributions of favored classes in return for governmental patronage. We come honestly before the country to secure, as far as in us lies, the bright and better day for our people who, while blessed by nature with an abund ance of her choicest gifts, have failed to reap any harvest, but that of disappointment and humiliation.

"Of course none but constitutional agita-ion will be resorted to or countenanced by the Sun. We advocate the political union of Canada and the United States upon fair and honorable terms and as the act of two free self-governing people, but we do not advo-cate such union, nor would we consent to it, without the consent of her Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain.

MADE MUCH OF AT ATLANTA.

eeption at Georgia's Capital. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—Vice President

elect Stevenson and his party reached this city at noon today from Anniston. arrival of the party was heralded in Atlanta by the screeching of a chorus of whistles along the line of the road and by the ringing of bells. The crowd today and the ovation was despite the cold weather, second only to that of Mr. Cleveland's reception four years ago. By request of Mr. Stevenson, Editor Clark Howell joined the party at Anniston last night. Today the committee of the city council, the Young Men's Demo cratic league and the committee of socia lubs went to meet the party and give them a sister.

The program for this afternoon included drive over the city and tonight the formal dedication of the Commercial club occurs, the exercises being preceded by an elegant reception at the club rooms. Tomorrow there will be a round of galety. A breakfast by the Young Men's Democratic league, lunch cons and receptions, and a great public re-ception at the executive mansion at night.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

Farmers' Alliance Will Have a Steering Com-

mittee Located at Lincoln. AS THE STATE CONVENTION VIEWS IT

Synopsis of Some of the Measures the Populists Favor-How They Will Conduct

Their Forces at the Approaching Legislative Session.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 21.-(Special Telegram to THE BEE, |-The farmers' alliance may be a non-political organization, but as a prominent member said of it, "the right is reserved to express opinions on political and religious matters, as also to

take such action as is deemed necessary. One of the gentlemen who speke at the meeting last night made an entirely people's party speech and was loudly applauded. Speaker Elder came in vesterday and last night at supper time the lobby of the Palmer house was crowded with members of the alliance, many of whom congratulated the speaker on his victory in the supreme court in the Clay county contest case.

The speech of President Leuck's, of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union, too. was an arraignment of the east as against the west and south, the republican party receiving the credit for all the ills that confront the nation and especially the farmers' alliance. The convention met again this morning

The reports of the state secretary, state treasurer, state lecturer, assistant state tecturers and chairman of the state executive committee were read and considered.

It was resolved unanimously that state farmers' alliance consolidate with the National Farmers' Adliance and Industrial union. Other resolutions were adopted as

union. Other resolutions were adopted as follows:

That we endorse the demands of the convention held at Omaha July 4. That we favor the appointment of a committee to attend the coning session of the legislature as an advisory committee to look after needed legislation in the interest of the whole people. That we favor the assessment of property at its actual value and that the penalty be such as to insure the enforcement of such a law. While we are heartly in favor of improved roads we unalterably oppose and would condenn any method proposing the bonding of the state or county or district for such purpose and that we here and now sound the alarm to all other labor organizations to watch this new scheme of capital to further enslave labor.

That while we rejoice at the establishment of new enterprises we are unalterably opposed to any and all subsidies or bountles. That as wheat raising is one of the chief, industries in Nebraska we recognize the millers countline as oppressive to our farmers, there being an obviously unjust and unfair margin of profit between producers of wheat and consumers of flour and that some steps should be taken to more nearly divide up profits even if it should be found necessary to build and operate our own mills.

Denounced the Board.

own mills. Denounced the Board. Resolved. That we denounce the members of the present Board of Public Lands and Buildings for gross, if not criminal, negligence in the management of the public institutions Buildings for gross, if not criminal, negligence in the management of the public institutions and particularly the insane asylum at Lincoln, on account of which thousands of dollars have been stolen and the fair name of the state greatly injured, and we demand that the coming legislature make a thorough investigation of the management of the same and examine into the management and condition of the state offices themselves, and especially that of the treasurer. That we demonate the present state treasurer and Board of Educational Lands and Funds, who, in violation of law, refuse to invest the permanent school funds in state warrants, but use the same for private gain, thereby robbing the taxpayers of thousands of dollars, and we demanded that the attorney general take legal steps to recover all money to the state so, or in any other way, taken and received by present or any former treasurer or bondsmen.

Anxious About the Finances.

Auxious About the Finances

That we demand that state and county treasurers fully and faithfully observe the present laws requiring all public funds to be deposited in bonds and interest thereon to be placed in their respective treasuries.

We believe that all great works of national requirement which are of public or semipublic interest such as the proposed Platte canal be constructed, owned and operated by the state, not private corporations.

Resolutions were also passed to the effect that the alliance appreciates the great work and underpaid labor of the state and local reform papers, and that all possible aid and enforced the state and the state a form papers, and that all possible aid and en-couragement should be given them. W. C. Holden and his Liberty were condemned and denounced because he gave the paper's feeble aid to the defeat of the state independent tleket in the late election under cover of friendship by assailing some of its candidates. A resolution was passed thanking Mayor Boyden, the city council and citizens of Grand Island for generosity and kindness in the reception of the delegates, and the Pacific Hocompany band for furnishing music.

Officers Chosen.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. H. Powers of Plitchcock; vice president, W. A. Poynter of Boone: tary and treasurer. J. M. Thompson of Lan caster; lecturer, S. C. Fairchild of Antelope executive committee, B. F. Allen, chairman, of Cass; Allen Root of Douglas, H. B. Mc-Gawof Adams, P. H. Barry of Greeley, and Clark Olds of Box Butte. The convention

DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.

Topics of Interest to the Trade Discussed at

Minden. MINDEN, Neb., Dec. 21 .-- [Special Telegram to Tun Bun.]-The State Darrymen's convention met at 9 o'clock this merning and the secretary and treasurer made their annual reports. The treasurer reported expenditures for the year, \$1,506.10, balance on hand, \$2,070.74. A. F. Hartwell of Inavale gave the convention the benefit of his six year's experience in cheese making in Nebraska. Papers were read by C. D. Emmerson of Norman and F. S. Flumer of Gibbon At the afternoon session, the question, "Is it not Advisable to Use Separators in the Nebraska Creameries." was ably discussed. Addresses were made on the following subjeens; "Dairy Industry," J. H. Ratheon, Fairment; "How Olemargarine Effects the Dairy Industry," W. K. Lay, Columbus; "Grading Cream," John R. Sutton, Table

William Sutton, Table Rock, was elected president; W. A. Carpenter, York, vice president; S. C. Basset, Gibbon, secretary and treasurer. In the evening Chancello Canfield of the state university delivered an able lecture, subject. "Any Fool can Farm." The opera house was well filled and every

WANT MORE PROTECTION State Bankers' Association Declares for

Favorable Legislation. Lincotn, Neb., Dec. 21.— (Special Telegram to Tue Ben. |-The State Bankers' association closed its annual session this afternoon. Very little routine business was transacted outside of the executive council and the deliberations of that body were secret. On motion of L. M. Keene it was resolved, that the report of the convention at which this association was organized, in 1899, be made a part of the reports of this session. A letter of regret was received from Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who was to have delivered an address on "The Tools of Commerce," but was unable to be present owing to the illuess of

The following officers were elected: President, C. F. Bartley, Grand Island; first vice president, A. E. Cady, St. Paul; executive ouncil, H. W. Vates, Omaha; N. S. Harwood, Lincoln; A. R. Graham, Wisner; C. H. Morrill, Lincoln; W. L. Wilson, Nebraska City; L. D. Richards, Fremont; A. L. Clarke, Hastings; G. W. Post, York; Edward Up-

dike, Harvard; F. Y. Robertson, Kearney, Vice presidents: First district—O. Howe, Syracuse; G. W. Holland, Palls City, Second district—F. H. Davis, Omaha; A. F. Brink, South Omaha; William Wallace, Omaha, Third district—William Steaffer, West Point; W. H. Bucholtz, Norfolk; E. F. Folds, Schuvier, Fourth district—S. C. Smith, Beatrice; E. E. Leonard, David City; Charles Perky, Wahoo, Fifth district—A. R. Carzon, Curtis; Kincaid, Curtis; A. D. King, Calbertson, Sixth district—L. H. Jewett, Broken Bow; Job Hathaway, Hemingford; C. R. Glover, Long Pine, The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That congress be petitioned to

lowing resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That congress be petitioned to suspend the purchase of silver buildon under the Sherman act until such time as the rate of silver shall be so fixed by international agreement that the silver legal tender dollar or its proper representative shall have an equal purchasing multiry with the gold dollar.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convenion that the national banking act be so amended as to restore to the banks one of its proper functions, namely, the furnishing under proper governmental supervision, such additional instruments in excess of coin necessary to meet the demands of trade.

The committee to which was referred the

The committee to which was referred the matter of days of grace resommended their

abolishment by legislative enactment. It time and place for the next association w be decided upon by the executive council.

Collided with the Train. Shelton, Neb., Dec. 21.- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. J-Claire Sheldon, a farmer, while driving his team across the railroad track today was run into by the fast mail train No. 4 and instantly killed. He was thrown 100 feet or more and the wagon torn into splinters. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict as follows: "We find the trainmen gave signals for the crossing. We consider the crossing on Main street

dangerous by the view being obstructed on the west side of said street."

Cozap. Neb., Dec. 2—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—About 9 o'clock this morning Thomas Graham of Seward in the employ of the Lombard Investment company started to drive into the country with a livery team When just south of the railroad track the team ran away throwing Mr. Graham out, breaking his leg near the hip. He is about

NEBBASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 21.—[Special felegram to Titt BEE.]—Miss Lu Wilson, one of the most prominent young society ladies of this city, met with a serious acci-dent this evening while coasting. She was struck by a heavy sled and sustained-serious internal injuries as well as painful sprains

WILL ELECT A REPUBLICAN.

Chairman Carter's View of the Political

Situation in Montana. Salt Lake, U. T., Dec. 21.- Special Telegram to Tire Bee.]-Chairman Carter of the republican national committee was in this city today enroute to his home at Helena. When asked if the democrats would succeed in stealing Montana, he said: "I think not, The republicans of Montana elected every state officer except chief justice. The democrats made a special effort to capture the egislature, with the result of nine democrats to seven republicans in the senate, and twenty-six republicans, twenty-six democrats and three populists in the house.

"A portion of the democratic press criticised the action of the republicans for undertaking by the courts to right a grievous wrong perpetrated on the electors of Box Elder precinct in Choteau county. The returns were formal and regular in every re ect, but were thrown out and disregarded to the canyassing board without warrant of law. By this action the democrats elected their legislative candidate whereas the re-publican candidate was in fact and truth elected, as shown by the returns, including Box Elder precinct. This thrown out by the canvassing board on the pretext that three or four persons alleged that they received small sums of money for their votes. Under the state laws canvassing boards cannot any question of fact relative to the right of any citizen to vote at any election whose re-turns are registered. Whether the court gives Leech, the republican candidate, a direct certificate or not I think he will be seated by the next legislature, as a good portion of the democratic press and fair minded democrats are favorable to his qualifying. In that case the populists will control the vote on the joint ballot. These gentlemen, I am informed, were republicans before joining I think a republican will the populist ranks.

e sent to the United States senate."

Asked as to the candidates for that place, Mr. Carter omitted himself and men tioned Senator Sanders and Lee Mantle of the Butte Inter-Mountain. It is generally understood in Montana that Mr. Carter will e the strongest candidate in case a democrat is elected there is a long list of aspirants in Congressman Dixon, A. Clark, ex-Governor Hauser, T. E. Col overnor Toole, Martin Maginnis and W. M

Appreciated the Situation.

Salt Lake, U. T., Dec. 21.—[Special Tele gram to The Bee. |—On November 8 a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kimball of this city. They named the baby Ruth, in honor of Grover Cleveland's daughter and of his election on that day. They also wrote to the president-elect, congratu lating him on his victory and informing him of the naming of their offspring, signing themselves "Mormon democratic friends," The happy parents were surprised and de-lighted to received today a reply from the president-elect, thanking them for the compliment and expressing this wish: "That the baby will be as great a joy and comfort to your household as our Ruth is to ours, and

that her life may be long and useful. THE FIRE RECORD.

Disastroes Blazes in Many Places and Loss

of Life. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 21.—The big dress goods mills of F. A. Bachman & Company burned this afternoon. Loss, 82:5,000; in sured. Of the loss \$155,000 represents the valuable machinery which fitled the building and a considerable amount of finished goods and raw material. On the south is the large hosiery mill of Sullivan & Browe, which was saved only by the efforts of the firemen. It was damaged \$5,000 worth. On the west side of the mill a row of seventeen small houses was badly damaged, entailing a

Paids, Dec. 21.-The village of Berson has been nearly destroyed by fire and feurteen inhabitants were burned to death in their homes or while trying to rescue women and children in peril. The inhabitants are suffering greatly for want of food and clothing.

Shansever, O., Dec. 21.—A crude oil tank at Lasts & Co.'s exploded this morning, throwing burning oil over the employes.

William Kohler was cooken alive and many

thers are thought to be fatally burned. Losnos, Dec. 21.—The Morgan carriage works, near London, burned this morning. Loss, \$290,000. Among the carriages burned were ten intended for exhibition at the World's fair Hamstins, Dor. 21. - The factory of Reit &

Phillipi, large manufacturers of chemicals,

Loaded with Pest-Infected Rags. New York, Dec. 21.-The steamship Martello, from English ports, via Hull, is due here tomorrow, having on board some 900 bales of Russian, German and Prouch rags. These are registered ascoming from infected

countries and as being subjected to the order of the Treasury department of August 19 last in reference to the importation of foreign rags. It is understood that the cargo will not be allowed to land. Movements of Ocean Steamers. At Lizard Passed-Nessmore, from Bos-

ton; Trave, from New York. At Kingsdale - Passed - Majestic, from New York for Liverpool. At Bromen-Arrived-Drasden, from New

At New York-Arrived-Teutonic, from

CHILIAN REBELS ARRESTED

Quite a Number of Prominent Persons Among the Prisoners.

NO DANGER OF THE TROUBLE SPREADING

American Naval Officers Received with the Greatest Courtesy by the Representa-

lives of the Republic Situation

in Rio Grande do Sul, [Copprighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Valparaiso, (via Galveston, Tex.,) Dec. 21. By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. 1-Arrests of persons supposed to have been concerned in the plots against the government at Santiago continue. One of the most prominent pris-

oners is a nephew of Archbishop Casanova.

There is not the faintest idea that the revo-

lutionary movement will extend further.

The country is quiet and business continues Cordial visits were exchanged between the officers of the Chilian navy and those of Admiral Gherardi's fleet. Admiral Gherardi and his staff were received on their arrival at Santiago by officers of the government who escorted them to their hotel in carriages. The government is giving the Americans every possible attention. Chitian naval officers and citizens of the country generally are disappointed over the short stay of the American squadron. They feel that at least one of the American war ships should be allowed to remain in the incbor in order that they may show their hospitality and make known their desire for an entire renewal of the former cordial relations between the two governments. The

by the Chillians. The Herald's correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that the revolutionary sentiment Rio Grande do Sul is subsiding. It is now known that the federal government intends to interfere. Your correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that troops are ready to embark for Rio Grande do Sul. The Castilhistas are eager for war with Urnguay. It is said that estates belonging to federalists have been abandoned in all parts of Rio Grande do Sul. Robbers are overawing the country and the citizers are afraid they will be murdered. The robbers sack all houses and the police are powerless. The government of Brazil has decreed that a fusion shall take

officers on board the San Francisco and the

Charleston are regarded with special favor

place between the Bank of Brazil and the Bank of the Republic for the unification of current notes. The new bank is to issue 100,-000 cantos secured by 4 per cent bonds to aid national industries. A new ministry has been formed. The Herald's correspondent at Buenos Ayres says that Dr. Assist Brazil denies that he made a proposal to divide Paraguay between Brazil and Argentine. He proposes the compulsory payment of the war debt by Paraguay although

he thinks that division is the best thing that could happen to the country. INDIGNATION IN VENEZUELA.

Crespo and His Friends Inclined to Resent

Senator Morgan's Threats. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] CARACAS, Venezuela, (via Galveston, Tex.), Dec. 21. - [By Mexican Cable to the New York Horald Special to Tur Bee ! Do mente has returned from Maracaibo. He reports that the work of affecting a reconciliation between the warring factions in Julia s progressing favorably, no outbreak is now feared. He has decided to go to Washing-

Senator Morgan's threats against Venezuela in his speech in the senate at Washington in connection with the Mijores incident, caused expressions of surprise and indignation in Venezuela. It is criticised as being illtimed and unbecoming a member of the senate committee on foreign relations. The question is closed so far as the Red D Line steamers Philadelphia and Mijores is concerned, but General Crespo and Minister of Customs Pietre say they have not received from their original position and should a Red D Line steamer bring similar Venezuelan criminals from Curacea into Venezuelan jurisdiction the question will be raised again unless they are surrendered by the captain. In the event of a refusal to surrender the suspected persons the Venezuelan government will refuse to register the vessel. If, after the refusal of registration, the American consul should clear the vessel, the consignors will be subjected to a heavy fine. Efforts are being made to consolidate the Bank of Venezuela with the Bank of Caracas and form a new institution to be known as the National bank. The minister of finance has reported favorably on the propo-

There was a great demonstration at La. Guayra and Caracas on the arrival of Generals Guerra Quintana and Fernades from Los Andes and General Mora from Puerto Cabello. A reception was given them which was attended by all classes of citizens. General Guerra reports the pacification of Los Andes and Zamora. General Crespo has ordered the release of Lauriano Villaneuva, who was a candidate for president against Dr. Rojas Paul and General Crespo himself. Nearly all the political suspects imprisoned in Caracas in the early days of the legalist

triumph have been released. The French government on behalf of the French Cable company is about to file a big claim against Venezuela for lesses in tolls on account of messages having been detained by Villegas Mendoza and Pulido through their cable censors during the war. A big fight is expected between the new government and the La Guayra Breakwater company, a British corporation, over the failure to complete the work. The government is reconstructing the Puerto Cabello

lightnense. FATAL HEAD-END COLLISION.

Carelessness of a Freight Train's Crew. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21.-A most serious head-end collision occurred at Lenexa, Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad at 11:35 this evening between a northbound freight and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas south bound passenger, which runs over the Memphis tracks from Kansas to Paola. Engineer Souerland of the passenger train was justantly killed. The two engines were completely demolished, and Souerland was found cut to pieces Somerland was found cut to pieces beneath the ruins. The express and baggage cars were torn to splinters and an emigrant car attached to the freight train was completely demolished. Twelve passengers and train hands were slightly injured. The freight train was disabled on a curve and the wreck is said to be due to the negligence of the freight crew in not flagging the

asenger train.
The conductor and engineer of the freight train disappeared immediately after the wreck and bave not been seen since. The loss to the railroad company amounts to