THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1893. NUMBER 196.

AWAITING THE WORD

Members of the Twenty-third General Assembly in Line for the Start.

INDEPENDENTS ARE ALL ON THE GROUND

Farmer Members Will Be There When the First Furrow is Turned.

HONEST REPUBLICANS ARE APATHETIC

Railroad Activity Has Disheartened the Better Element of the Party.

POPULISTS AND BOURBONS UNITING

Whippers-in Arranging for Solidifying the Opposition to Republicans—Lobbyists Pushing Their Plans—Sunday Buzzings in the Hotel Corridors.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sunday brought little change in the legislative situation, for the preliminary button-holing still goes on, and no conclusion has been arrived at that would warrant the basing of a prediction as to the outcome. Not more than two-thirds of the members-elect have yet arrived, although all the independents are on hand and have been, with one exception, for the past forty-eight hours. The independents held no caucus today, but will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and attempt to reach a definite conclusion. The party leaders have already employed a number of spies and the watch of every member has commenced. They are followed to and from their meals, and are not left until they seek their rooms for the night. Every movement is noted, and a memorandum is kept of all conversations with parties who are not known to be all right from a populist standpoint. It is a repetition of the plan pursued by the populists in the Kansas legislature at Topeka two years ago.

Down on Sam Elder.

Ex-Speaker Elder seems to be an object of especial suspicion and distrust at the hands of his fellow independents, and they are not at all backward about voicing their feelings in the matter. One of his "keep-in-the-middle-of-the-road" brethren referred to him as a "d—d old wart," and vouchsafed the information that the independents did not propose to give him a chance to be crooked this year. If or not this unkind statement was intended to reflect on Elder's course two years ago, the speaker did not say. Certain it is that Sam Elder of 1891 and Sam Elder of 1893 are two altogether different persons, so far as their standing with the independent party is concerned.

The sweet strains of today's chin music have apparently served to bring the democrats and independents still nearer together and it is conceded that unless something more active is done by the republicans than has characterized their movements up to the present time the populist-bourbon combination will organize the legislature Tuesday noon.

Effect of Corporate Influence.

Many republicans are outspoken in condemnation of the apathy and seeming indifference that have characterized the party leaders regarding the proposed fusion, and inquiry elicits the information from the anti-monopoly branch that the railroads are responsible for the situation. Said one of them this evening: "I have done nothing and will do nothing to prevent the combination, if the old gang is to be allowed to force its men and measures to the front regardless of the best interests of the party and of the state. The way the thing looks now, is that any effort to organize by the republicans will mean just that much assistance to the corporations, and rather than see it go that way, I will remain passive and let it go to the other side. The fact is that the roads must take their hands off. If they don't, the two houses will be organized by the other folks and then we will have nothing to hope for, as the measures would be extreme to a degree. If they will pull out and let the people have something to say through their duly elected representatives, there is a probability that the result would not be to the detriment of either. The only thing for the republicans to do is to effect a combination with the independents, but this cannot be done as long as the republican members are hanging back and allowing the corporation fellows to manage the thing."

Endeavoring to Capture Honest Men.

The railroad lobby is bringing tremendous pressure upon republican members to go into caucus for nomination of a speaker. Their efforts are concentrated on men who have for the first time been elected to the legislature and are credulous enough to believe that these men are actuated by devotion and loyalty to party, when in reality they are railroad spiders, drawing the unsuspecting farmer fly into the caucus drag net. Once in the caucus they have surrendered their individual freedom to the dictates of the majority, and the choice of that majority is sure to be a downright monopoly tool or a monopolist masquerading as a man who wants to deal fairly by corporations.

Almost every one of these pretended leaders and saviors of the republican party who are sounding the caucus tom-tom or pounding the caucus hew-gag have been here at every session for the past ten years, playing the same game, to the disgust of decent and reputable men of all parties. "Caucus" is always their rallying cry when they want to corral the granger element in the railroad pen. Once corraled in the caucus and bound down by ironclad pledges, the stalwart farmer is like Sampson after his hair had been sheared by Delilah. He is helpless and becomes a mere dummy in the hands of the machine politician. At this stage a republican caucus would not only surrender the party entirely to the control of corporations, but it is almost certain to drive the the independents into fusion with the democrats as a matter of self-protection. A republican caucus combine would at once solidify the opposition and that means republican defeat unless a break can be effected by the boodle lobby in the ranks of the independents.

Failed to Hold a Session.

Several of the railroad members of the republican state central committee came in last night and this morning and attempted to hold a meeting, but it was not a glittering success and no action was taken.

The corpulent form of Paul Vandervoort appeared in the rotundas this evening for the first time since the gathering of the clans began, but from this time forward that notorious corporation bellwether will be actively engaged in leading the independent members into the paths that the combine companies so earnestly desire to have them travel.

The Douglas county delegation has not yet put in an appearance, but the independents are telling the position of Senator Babcock. It is asserted that he is opposed to fusion, unless the independents will reciprocate by insuring the defeat of whatever stock yards regulation bill may be introduced.

Senator Mattes is also against fusion, but the other three democratic senators, North, Hale and Thomson, are in favor of it at any cost.

Bound to Have the Fusion.

The fusion scheme is being worked for all it is worth around the independent headquarters, and the Lindell hotel seethes with the busy, bustling, buzzing crowd. All that the proposed plan gives the independents to hope for is a senator and the organization, with no prospects of any assistance in enacting desired legislation. Some of them are disposed to hold off for this reason, but the pressure of the horde of would-be employes of the state, even for the short term of three months, is very great and the democratic herders are using every effort to drive their men into line. Blake, Pirtle and Dech are endeavoring to coerce the independents into accepting the proposed terms, because it would mean a little something for them in the shape of cheap patronage.

Oakly's Boom Dying.

The railroad leaders have seemingly given up the attempt to make Oakly speaker, and when their efforts were directed elsewhere there was a noticeable increase in the amount of Jensen talk that was floating about the hotel rotundas, where political devotees must do congregate. Jensen has been regarded for some time as the railroad's second choice, and the surmise has become a certainty since the decline in Oakly stock. Oakly continues to be perniciously active or something akin to it, and monopolizes as much of the time of the members as could be expected of an expiring candidate whose health is not seriously impaired.

Judge Crawford of West Point came in this evening and was at once closeted with Senator North of Columbus. The judge had a look that indicated that something was weighing on his mind, and it seemed to have to do with the political situation, but he denied that his visit had any especial significance, and wished it understood that curiosity had much to do with it.

John Peters, internal revenue collector, is on the ground negotiating with Senator North relative to the office that one has had nearly enough of and that the other hopes soon to get.

W. A. Paxton of Omaha is here, as is also M. H. Weiss of Hebron, member of Nebraska Columbian commission, occupying the position, as he says, of an "interesting but thoroughly disinterested spectator."

VAN CAMP STILL FLEES.

Bailiff Narden Has Not Yet Captured the Fugitive County Clerk.

NIOBRARA, Neb., Jan. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bailiff Narden has been on the track of absconding County Clerk Van Camp all day, who is thought to be not far from Verdigre, though in an obscure locality. While searching in other parts where it was supposed he might be, he had gone to his father's farm about four miles from here, reaching there during the night. He left this morning for Creighton. A courier was sent there, but no word has been received from Creighton. It is believed Van Camp will go near Plum Valley in the east central portion of the county where he will be harbored until too late for tomorrow's train. Couriers are following him up, and it is anticipated that papers will be served on him in time to bring him to Niobrara in the morning.

DEMOCRATS ON TOP.

They Will, it is Said, Organize the Montana Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 1.—A Helena, Mont., special to the Pioneer Press says: There now seems every reason to believe the democrats will organize both houses of the legislature tomorrow. They control the senate. The Chouteau canvassing board has not yet returned the vote of that county and the republican contestant has no title to the office whatever, so the democrats have twenty-five straight votes—one less than the required number.

At a meeting of the populists held last night Representative Beecher, one of three third party members, declared that he had been elected by 1,000 democratic and 300 populist votes and felt that he was under obligations to the democrats, and intimated that on party questions would act with them. He has also given other assurances to that effect. A. Livingston, the democratic member who has been very ill for some weeks is in improved health and will be taken to the house on a cot.

At a late hour tonight it was rumored that the republicans would apply to the supreme court for a preemptory order compelling the auditor to put the Chouteau republican contestant in the list of members, but that court adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday and at that hour the new chief justice will take his seat. As he is a democrat, the republicans will hardly go to him for relief. It is now almost a foregone conclusion that the democrats will control both houses of the legislature and will have a majority on all joint ballots for the United States senator.

MAY USE FORCE.

Kansas Populists Want to Organize the Legislature Anyway.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—There are fears among republicans of the state that the populists, in their endeavor to organize the house over a republican majority of three, will resort to force. This belief is strengthened by the following quotation from an editorial which appeared in the last edition of the Kansas Populist, a people's party paper published here:

"The republicans only elected forty-three candidates out of 125. In twenty cases the certificates were granted by open fraud, perjury and forgery. Before these words reach our readers, steps will be taken in the courts to prove this assertion. The evidence will prove that the villians who call themselves republicans are forgers, anarchists, traitors and thieves, (referring to the state board of canvassers.) The only right these scoundrels have is to be hanged as traitors. The action of the board is open treason. Those who abet it are traitors. If, by their own action, they turn loose the dogs of war in our beloved state and city, upon their own heads will rest the responsibility. But the people will defend their rights by the force of arms if necessary."

Will Build Car Works.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 1.—A strong company, with John M. Bass of Fort Wayne, Senator Brice and Sam Thomas as the leading stockholders, has been organized, and will erect car works and car wheel foundry at Lenox City, twenty miles west of Knoxville. The car works will have a capacity of fifteen complete cars a day. A quarter of a million dollars will be expended on the plant. Already machinery is being purchased for the factory and foundry, which will be one of the largest industrial establishments in the south.

SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

Approaching Session of That Body Will Be Exceedingly Interesting.

RESUBMISSION WILL BE THE ISSUE

On This Question Hinges the Warmest Work of the Occasion—Likely to Change the Divorce Law—Other Features.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The third legislature of South Dakota will begin its first session at Pierre on Tuesday. At first blush a tame affair might be expected. Everything is republican. There are not enough democrats and independents to make a respectible contrast and an ordinary closet would furnish ample room for their party caucuses. If the committees have, as is usual, a minority representation, the members of the opposition will stagger under the weight of their various offices. There are thirty-three republicans in the senate, six independents and three democrats. In the house the parties stand respectively sixty-one, fourteen and five.

Party politics will therefore cut no figure, and the success of all distinctively republican measures is a foregone conclusion. But all this doesn't imply that the session will be a love feast. On the contrary there are already some pretty well defined clouds in the sky, and they have gone well beyond the size of a man's hand. The first is resubmission. Prohibition has been tried for three years in South Dakota. It was adopted in 1889 by a close vote and over the emphatic opposition of the border counties and the Black Hills. During the first year the law was fairly well enforced. The liquor men stood aside to watch results and thousands of disinterested voters who were angered at the attempted domination of politics by the saloon gave enforcement their sanction.

But just as the enthusiasm of the prohibitionists was at its height came the famous original package decision of the supreme court and all the ex-saloon men came blandly forth from their holes and began selling pint and half-pint and gill flasks. Holes-in-the-wall were flourishing on all sides and the taxpayers were unanimously grumbling over the loss of the licenses. Sioux Falls was the first to take the bull by the horns. Here authorities suggested to the saloon men that they would not then be molested if they brought the saloons onto the main streets and paid $30 a month each. About thirty-five responded.

This stirred the prohibitionists to their foundations and they held numbers of well punctuated meetings and passed scores of denunciatory resolutions and hired spotters to drag the culprits into court. But the obstinate juries refused to convict anybody and the taxpayers howled again over the increased expenses. For a year past all has been serene. The saloons have run unmolested upon the most frequented streets, the brewery wagon may be seen any day delivering kegs and every issue of the daily papers directs the thirsty to the scenes of the most appetizing combinations between free lunch and beer.

The same system prevails in the Black Hills and lately Yankton has adopted it, while in Huron, Aberdeen, Mitchell, Chamberlain, Pierre and other towns the thirsty have no trouble in finding relief.

Fight of Two Years Ago.

Two years ago a very strong fight was made to resubmit the question. A great deal of money was spent and a strong lobby employed. But though the bill passed the house by a large majority it failed in the senate by one vote. This year the liquor men took a different tack. They picked their men in every county and by the well known ways sought to secure the nomination by all parties of resubmissionists. In every county where this could not be done, funds were furnished lavishly to defeat the prohibitionists. In many instances this plan worked. In many it did not. All the Black Hills counties, Minnehaha, Yankton, Bon Homme, Hutchinson, Hanson, and other counties either lying along the borders or possessing a very large German population went against prohibition. But in many where the liquor men were confident of winning, such as Beadle, Brookings, Davidson and Lincoln, the result was disappointing.

In the senate every member but two has declared himself since election. Nineteen are unqualifiedly in favor of resubmission, nineteen as unqualifiedly opposed to it and two are undecided. The two who have not declared, the senators from Brown and Grant, are likely to divide. In that case the senator from Beadle county, A. W. Burt, and the senator from Marshall county, Peter Berkman, will hold the balance of power and will not only be provided with unlimited wines and cigars of the choicest brands but will be beseiged daily by the numberless committees which have been appointed by the Women's Christian Temperance union, the Enforcement league and the churches. Rev. William Fielder, president of the league and the man who has heretofore led the fight for prohibition, has lately been married and settled over a parish in Brookings and presumably will not go to Pierre.

There are eighty-three members of the house. Of these thirty-eight have declared for resubmission and thirty-nine against, while six are yet to be heard from. These six are probably all prohibitionists. If so and if they stick to their present views resubmission would fail by seven votes in the house.

More Railroads Required.

There is another subject likely to attract considerable attention. The immense crops of this year have overwhelmed the railroads. In many sections the stores and vacant buildings and even spare rooms are crowded with grain and the roads have been utterly unable to supply enough cars to meet the demand. The low price has also increased the farmers' discontent. There is a general feeling in many quarters that the railroads and the elevators are combining and are robbing the producers with a high hand.

This feeling has grown to such a point that a cry has gone up from many quarters for a more stringent law, fixing the maximum freight and passenger charges, compelling additional elevator facilities and otherwise bringing the roads to time. Undoubtedly, however, the movement will be greatly checked by the cities. The latter are all rustling for new lines. Their boomers and real estate dealers have several roads now in sight, the building of which would open up new sections and vastly increase the value of the land. The Black Hills, Pierre, Aberdeen, Sioux Falls and Yankton are all depending on these improvements for their prosperity and will unite solidly against any restrictive legislation. Behind them will be the politicians.

To Change the Divorce Law.

Another subject of considerable importance to the cities is the threatened change in the divorce legislation. The state Women's Christian Temperance union and the state congressional assembly have passed resolutions calling on the legislature to repeal the law and exclude the army of misfits who for the past two years has been coming here for relief and new husbands. A committee is to attend the session and buttonhole the solons. The objection to the law is not a charge of laxity. Its provisions are as stringent as those of most of the states other than New York and Massachusetts, which admit only adultery as legitimate cause. It differs from the others only in requiring but ninety days' residence before bringing suit. Thus the divorce applicants from other states which deny them decrees can come to South Dakota, become released, and again return to their homes in six or seven months. They are obliged, of course to profess their intention of permanent residence here, but intentions are liable to change. The sentiment of the protesting societies has been aroused by a few notorious examples, but the majority of the visitors are quiet, discreet and well behaved. Many of the towns, particularly Sioux Falls and Yankton, derive a large revenue from the divorce business, as it is familiarly called. The divorcees are usually wealthy and idleness gives free rein to their expenditures. One thing is certain, that every attorney and every member from a county containing a city or large town, will rigidly oppose any change and when they get together and organize, there is little doubt that the length of residence will remain at three months as it is today.

There are many other laws supported by various interests which will command attention. The members from the Black Hills will ask for certain amendments in the statutes defining mining claims and operations; the militia will demand money enough to keep themselves well supplied with uniforms and armories; the Australian ballot law and the school law will probably be largely modified. But public attention will be chiefly directed toward the four subjects discussed at length, and during their debate Pierre will be a very entertaining place.

GETTING READY TO ORGANIZE.

Members Already Gathering at Pierre for the Coming Session.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sunday has been a lively day in the hotel lobbies, where members of the legislature have met to get acquainted and future candidates for clerkships have been doing lobbying. Minnehaha and a number of other counties have full delegations on hand, but very little interest has as yet been manifested over the organization of the houses, as there are only a little over half of the members in the city. Probably nothing can be definitely learned as to who is in the lead until Monday night, when they will all be here.

Resubmissionists are on hand with a full force of lobbyists. Mose Kaufman, leader of the hosts is in command, and seems to think there is not much question but that the bill will pass both houses early in the session.

Governor-elect Sheldon is being besieged by candidates for appointments. They are in the city in large numbers, and the names of those who will be the sure winners are kept very secret.

Governor Mellette has prepared a message and it is in the hands of the printer. It will contain a resume of the work of the different departments under his administration, and will be quite lengthy.

Governor-elect Sheldon's inaugural address will be short and to the point. It will outline his future policy.

The coming legislature will be composed almost entirely of new men, who have not attained a state reputation. Lobbyists and candidates are about the only familiar faces that are seen, and who will be the leaders only time can tell. Farmers largely predominate in both houses, but they are an intelligent, bright looking lot of men.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Work Cut Out for That Body—Matters to Be Considered.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 1.—Wednesday next, January 4, the thirty-eighth general assembly of Illinois will meet. Members are already beginning to arrive, and it is probable caucuses will be held Tuesday night. Wednesday temporary organization will be effected, and it is probable adjournment will then take place until the following day, when permanent officers will be formally chosen and Governor Fifer notified that the assembly is ready to receive any communication he may desire to submit. After the message has been read a resolution will be adopted naming a day for the official canvass of votes.

After the names of the officers-elect have been officially promulgated, another resolution will be adopted naming a date on which governor and other state officers will be formally inducted into office. It is now considered probable that unanimous consent will fix upon January 10 as inauguration day, and arrangements for a grand democratic celebration on that day in commemoration of the recent democratic victory in the state are now under way.

The incoming legislature is the first since the days of Lincoln and Douglas in which the democraes have a majority in both houses. This condition makes the coming session particularly significant, in view of the fact that a redistricting of state for judicial, congressional and legislative purposes, is one of the tasks of the general assembly. If any trouble whatever is experienced in the task of redistricting on a democratic basis, it will probably be found in the house, where the democratic majority—being only three—there is liable to be serious complications at any time from sickness, absentees or disaffection among certain democratic members, who may feel that their district is not receiving proper consideration in the readjustment.

On January 9 the new democratic state central committee will meet here for organization and will probably decide to maintain permanent headquarters at the state capitol during the session of the general assembly. Action will be taken to the end that the state committee may assist democratic members of the legislature in preparing the redistricting bill in such a way as will inure to the greatest possible advantage to the party.

There Will Be Some Kicking.

Many members of the general assembly, however, do not appear to fully appreciate the voluntary offer of assistance and counsel from the state committee. Its not improbable therefore that there may be considerable friction arising from jealousies and assumptions of prerogatives in the matter of redistricting, and it is hoped some clash of authority will demoralize the democratic majority, and in that the republicans now find their greatest consolation. Upon questions of redistricting, however, the democrats are thoroughly united. That is, the districts shall be readjusted so as to make the majority of them safely democratic and assure the election of a United States senator by the joint assembly of 1895. It is only in the secondary question of how districts shall be carved out, and which section of the state shall receive the greatest apportionment, that serious difficulty is found.

It now appears that there will no serious contest over the organization of the two houses. Hon. Clayton B. Crafts of Cook county is assured of the nomination by the caucus for the speakership. It is also definitely settled that Hon. Caleb C. Johnson of Whiteside county will be selected by the same caucus as the democratic candidate for temporary speaker of the house.

In the senate there is no likelihood that any very active contest for the honor of president pro tem. will be made. The contest seems to rest between A. J. O'Connor of Lasalle and Harry Higbee of Pike county, with indications somewhat in favor of the former.

With the exception of the offices of president pro tem. of the senate and speaker of the house there are no aspirants for republican caucus nominations. For the republican president pro tem. of the senate O. F. Berry of Hancock county is an avowed candidate. Friends of Senator Thomas Hamer of Fulton county and H. H. Evans of Kane county are working in the interests of those gentlemen for the same position. For the republican nomination for speaker of the house, Representatives Callahan of Crawford, Meyer of Cook, Hawley of Kane and Paddock of Kankakee county, are aspirants.

For the secretaryship of the senate, Ed P. Kimball of Macoupin county will probably be elected. For sergeant-at-arms of the senate the veteran newspaper man, Colonel Phocion Howard of Danville, is the leading candidate.

W. B. Morris of Golconda for clerk of the house appears to be in the lead. For door-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

SOME RAILROAD STATISTICS

Extracts from the Report of the Statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

INCOME AND EXPENSES OF THE ROADS

Figures That Are Startling in Their Immensity—Earnings Per Mile and Other Data of a Very Interesting Nature Given.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—The preliminary report on the income and expenditure of railways for the year ended June 30, 1892, compiled by the statistician to the Interstate Commerce commission will be made public soon.

The gross earnings of 128,349.99 miles of railway are shown to have been $959,025,159, from which the gross earnings of the entire railway system are estimated to have been $1,222,711,698. This is an increase of $125,950,303 over the earnings of the previous year, or an increase of $608 per mile of line. The operating expenses for the year were $814,722,082, being an increase of $82,834,189, which leaves an increase in net earnings of $44,116,115, or $2,472 per mile of line. The actual increase in revenue from passenger service was $31,500,038, or $247 per mile of line, as against an increase in the revenue for similar service of $9,145,143, or of $1,049 per mile of line.

Most Profitable Roads.

It is observed that the roads which accrued the largest gross earnings per mile of line are the lines connecting the wheat growing territory with the seaboard, and the lines in the southern states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. It is significent, however, to notice that on these railways there has been an increase in operating expenses nearly equal to the increase in gross receipts.

The receipts show that the aggregate gross earnings of sixty-two roads, each of which enjoys an income in excess of $3,000,000 is $794,478,831, being an average of $12,814,171. The average gross revenue per mile of line for all roads is $8,840, a classification of the sixty-two roads in question shows that eight receive each an income in excess of $20,000 per mile of line; for ten, the income per mile of line is between $13,000 and $20,000; for thirteen, the income per mile of line is between $7,443 and $13,000, while the income for each of the remainder is less than $7,443 per mile of line.

The density of passenger and freight traffic is also given for the roads whose gross earnings exceed $3,000,000, and from that it appears that in some parts of the country there has been a healthy expansion of trade during the last two years, while in other parts the increase in traffic of 1892 does little more than balance the loss of traffic of 1891.

In the Southern States.

In the Southern Gulf states, Tennessee and Kentucky, the tonnage per mile of line was in 1890 394,096, in 1891 409,901, in 1892 502,221, showing a permanent gain; on the other hand, in the territory of the trunk lines east of Buffalo and Pittsburg, the ton rates per mile of line were: in 1890 1,900,295, in 1891 1,763,330, and in 1892 1,935,404. The poor relative showing of 1891 is in part accounted for by new lines built in the state of Pennsylvania, but the figures indicate a decided fluctuation in business.

MR. BLAINE'S CONDITION.

He is Much Better and His Physician is Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Mr. Blaine is much better. Dr. Johnston said this evening: "Mr. Blaine is a little better." When asked if Mr. Blaine sat up yesterday Dr. Johnston replied in the negative.

Fourteen days ago Mr. Blaine suffered a relapse which many of his friends feared would prove fatal. That he has lived the old year out and witnessed the coming in of the new has surprised many who know how ill Mr. Blaine has been, and also know how sick he is today. While there are rumors from time to time that Mr. Blaine is to be removed to some warmer climate, no preparations have thus far been made by the family for such a journey. The fact that Mr. Blaine is not able to sit up seems to be taken as evidence that the period of his removal is very remote at least. His physician will not discuss the question with any but members of Mr Blaine's family. It is understood that personally Mr. Blaine prefers to remain in Washington pending the termination of his illness. He is fully aware that unless his physician accompanied him on his journey and remained with, he would be running a great risk. This fact, and another, that he could not find elsewhere the comforts of his own home, make Mr. Blaine, it is said, very much averse to being removed.

Sick as Mr. Blaine is, he still exhibits much of that wonderful will power and nerve that have characterized him through more than one crisis. In these latter days he exhibits less of the despondency over his physical condition than that which characterized him when he was much stronger than he is today. In the presence of his family he tries to be cheerful and hopeful of the future. His apprehension he keeps as his own secret. There are times when he discusses his plans for the future, especially those of a literary nature. It is understood that of politics he does not speak except in a desultory fashion, as if they had lost, to a certain extent for him, their interest. It is also understood that in case he should not be able to carry out certain of his literary plans, that he has arranged to have papers relating to public matters in his possession edited and published at the proper time.

RELENTING A LITTLE.

Canada Removes the Duty on United States Sugar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—The suspension of the discriminating duties on sugar imported into Canada from the United States, reported at Ottawa Saturday, will hardly be considered by the government of the United States as satisfactory evidence on the part of the Canadian government of entire friendly feeling.

The presumption is that the law has been found to be of no advantage and therefore it has been suspended. The presumption is based on the fact that Canada still imposes a duty of 10 per cent. on all tea and coffee imported via the United States, a duty which has been in existence for a number of years. It has effectually driven all tea and coffee traffic with Canada from transit through the northern part of the United States, and apparently it has proved advantageous to Canadian transportation interests, and therefore is still maintained.

In the language of a prominent official tonight: "If Canada wants to show that she is possessed of a good and friendly feeling for the United States, let her abolish that 10 per cent. duty on tea and coffee."

IN VIOLATION OF LAW.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp Makes an Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—The Interstate Commerce commission, by Commissioner Knapp, has rendered its opinion in the case of the Board of Trade of Chattanooga against the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railway and others.

The complaint alleged that the rates on traffic from New York and other Atlantic seaboard points to Chattanooga are unreasonable in themselves, and relatively, as compared with rates on like property to Memphis and Nashville, and that rates on such traffic are greater for the shorter distance to Chattanooga than for the longer distance over the same line in the same direction, to Memphis and Nashville.

The commissioners held that defendants are justified by the existence of water competition in charging less on such traffic for the longer distance to Memphis, but that no such competition exists for such traffic to Nashville, and a greater charge for the transportation of like kind of property from said seaboard points for the shorter distance to Chattanooga than for the longer distance through Chattanooga to Nashville, is in violation of the fourth section of the act to regulate commerce. Defendants are ordered to cease and desist from making such greater charges to Chattanooga, with leave to file application for relief under the proviso clause of the fourth section within a specified time.

One transportation line cannot be said to meet the competition of another transportation line for the carrying of trade of any particular locality, unless the latter line could and would perform the service alone and the other did not undertake it.

When greater disparity exists between charges which are lower to competitive than to intermediate points much less remote, the inference is irresistible that the lower rate is unremunerative, or that the larger rate gives unwarranted return for the service rendered.

CARTER NOT A CANDIDATE.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee Doesn't Want to Be Senator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Chairman Carter of the republican national committee arrived in Washington late tonight. He will remain here for several days, and will discuss with other members of the committee the question of the time and place of the meeting which will soon be held. Mr. Carter said tonight:

"The meeting of the republican national committee will be considered by members of the executive committee. No action will be taken by me until a majority of the executive committee has signified its desire."

"How about your candidacy for the Montana senatorship?"

"All the gossip with reference to my candidacy for the senate has been unauthorized. While I have reason to believe that through the efforts of my good friends in Montana I might be favored by the republican caucus nomination for the senatorship, I have requested that my name be not presented to the caucus. The legislature of Montana will convene tomorrow, and the people of the state are more deeply interested in the enactment of wise legislation looking to the development of the material resources of the state than they are in designating a United States senator. This sentiment is so strong that it will compel orderly action by the people's party representatives. There are many aspirants for senatorial honors, but their aspirations will undoubtedly be subordinated to the popular demand for a speedy organization of the legislature and the prompt consideration of certain questions relating to the development of the material interests of the state. The legislature, as it will probably organize, will have on joint ballot thirty-three republicans, thirty-five democrats and three populists. One of the democratic members being ill, there will be only thirty-four members of that party in place."

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following recently granted pensions are reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—Charles H. McBride, John E. Meyers, Joseph Harrell, George C. James, John S. Eaton, Reuben T. Rogers, Thomas J. Makin, Ellwood Lambert, Bent Gilbart. Additional—James L. Lindsey.

Iowa: Original—James McCahan, Silas D. Priest, Saul B. Evans, George W. Ferris, Daniel Fidler, Francis H. Roundy, Daniel O. Halloran, John Nichols, George J. Miller, Chandler H. Pierce, Jacob McFerrin, Zachariah Hasbrouck, James M. Haaton, Robert Hall, Jacob Miller. Additional—John Pratt, Lyman Eddy. Increase—David S. Bullock, John Vansant, Benjamin F. Parker, Henry Anderson, Andrew T. Miller. Reissues—George Hardenbrook. Original widows, etc.—Jennie Morrison, Sarah J. Montgomery, minors of James Measures—Christina Arnot, Mary F. Ketcham.

Wyoming: Original—August Rabon.

South Dakota: Original—John B. Flint, Charles Jordan. Original widows, etc—Atlanta M. Allyn.

THINK IT IS THE CHOLERA.

Attempt to Account for the Fatalities Among Arkansas Convicts.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1.—The Picayune's Dallas, Tex., special says: Mr. Pettison of Little Rock, Ark., is in the city. In reference to the reported existence of cholera among the convicts in the penitentiary in that city, he said the disease has the symptoms of cholera, but is more swiftly fatal than Asiatic cholera. It first appeared among a detachment of convicts at work cleaning out a sewer on the Iron Mountain road. The uncovering of the sewer liberated a gas, which, it seems, generated the disease. Eight convicts at work in the sewer died, five of them half an hour after they were stricken down. From this sewer the disease was conveyed to the penitentiary.

Mr. Pettison thinks the suddenness of the deaths disposes of the theory that the disease is due to the bad sanitary condition of the penitentiary. He says the question is whether cholera generated in the United States will spread like that resulting from an imported germ.

The disease has created something like a panic in Little Rock.

SAN JUAN'S PLACER FIELDS.

People Continue to Pour Into the New Camps—Claim Jumpers Active.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 1.—A Republican special from Durango, Colo., says: A miner named Hite arrived this morning from the San Juan gold fields and brings the first authentic information from there. He says that the miners are spending most of their time guarding their claims to prevent them being jumped. No trouble has arisen yet but there will probably be some before long.

According to Hite's story, the best claims so far as known, belong to the Gable company, but by sinking twenty feet, bedrock is encountered and at almost any point it will pan out enough to keep a man interested. But no large nuggets have yet been found. About 7,000 people are scattered through the fields, there being no towns or organized government. The Ute and Navajo Indians look with disfavor on the encroachment of the prospectors on their grounds, but are not numerous enough to cause trouble. It is estimated that 500 persons a day are arriving at the fields.

GOT TOO FAMILIAR.

How a Suggs, Wyo., Bartender Resented a Cowboy's Playfulness.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A cowboy by the name of Ed Payne and a bartender named Burt, indulged in a little pistol practice at Suggs last Wednesday night, Payne receiving a shot in the arm.

It appears that Payne had a slight jag on and threatened to make it smoky for the people in the saloon. During his pistol practice he shot uncomfortably near the bartender, who felt called upon to take a hand in the game, and shot Payne, the ball taking effect in his right hand and arm. Payne was afterwards arrested and brought to Sheridan for trial.

Had Trouble with the Priests.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1.—The Picayune's special from Dallas says: Bishop Fitzgerald of Little Rock has been appointed by Archbishop Jansen of New Orleans administrator of the diocesan, vice Archbishop Brennan, and he took charge today, celebrating high pontifical mass at St. Paul's church. Bishop Brennan has had trouble with the priesthood under him, and has gone to Rome to lay the matter before the pope. His friends say he will be reinstated, and that Bishop Fitzgerald has taken only temporary charge of the diocese.

CHILI AS THE CONSERVATOR

President Montt Announces His Policy Concerning His Neighbor Governments.

WILL PRESERVE PEACE AND QUIET

Acting as the Foremost South American Republic, Chili Will Aim to Advance the Material Interests of All—Argentinian Affairs.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.,) Jan. 1.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Valparaiso Herald prints an authoritative statement of the general internal and foreign policy of the government of President Montt. Congress and the cabinet are engaged, it says, in framing laws which will tranquilize Chili and will re-establish the country on a firm basis and maintain quiet. It is the intention of the government to do everything in its power to prove to the world that Chili is the foremost South American republic, and to justify the fact that her credit is higher than that of any of her sisters in the financial centers of the world. No effort will be spared to improve the condition of the people by such educational and social reforms as will bring the republic to the highest state of efficiency.

Chili, it is announced, will never act in an aggressive manner toward her neighbors, but will always be ready to aid them in preserving their automony and to place themselves in such a position as to be free from the wild outbursts of revolution to which many of them are now liable. The idea of a war between Argentine and Chili is said to be absurd. The latter country will make no bellicose threats. The desire is to enhance the value of the country and not to reduce it to the straits which would inevitably follow a war. In the judgment of President Montt war between any of the South American republics means ruin to all parties concerned.

The Chilian foreign office has received a telegram from Argentina, stating that Minister Guerrero's explanation relating to the pamphlet is satisfactory. This ends the incident.

Affairs in Argentina.

The Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that the people of that city were alarmed last night by rumors of an impending revolutionary attempt to unseat the president. Troops were under arms, but matters quieted down. It is fully believed there that a revolution throughout Argentina is imminent.

There is much comment in Buenos Ayres about the revelations of Senor Vido Papas and over the Chili-Brazil-Paraguay tripartite agreement.

News comes from Montevideo that General Garcia reports that Uruguayan territory was invaded by a band of Castile heistas, who were pursued by federals. They were repulsed by the Uruguayan troops. The war minister has ordered the frontier guard to repel future raids at the point of the bayonet. Additional troops are being hurried forward to the frontier.

Merchants in Buenos Ayres complain that the Chilian officials at the gold camps on Knox island refuse to allow them to land provisions.

Conditions of the Concession.

PANAMA (via Galveston, Tex.), Jan. 1.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The government will impose the following conditions in granting an extension of time to the Panama Canal company: The debt to the government, amounting to 6,500,000 francs, is made 8,000,000 francs, and is to be paid in four equal installments, the first payment to be made in May, 1893. An inventory is to be made of all the property now possessed by the company on the isthmus, and the latter is to bind itself not to transfer or dispose of it without the consent of the government. Any disputes which may arise are to be settled by the supreme court of the republic.

H. M. Bushnell, special commissioner from the United States to inquire into quarantine regulations on the isthmus during the coming season, has been given assurances by the local government that regulations would be adopted which would not close the ports, but at the same time afford ample protection to the people of the isthmus.

NEW THINGS IN MEDICINE.

Phosphate of Soda in Nervous Disorders—Food for the Hair.

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PARIS, Jan. 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald's European edition today publishes in its weekly article, "What the Doctors Say," two facts likely to make a stir in the medical world. The first is an explanation of a new treatment for nervous diseases by injecting beneath the skin a solution of phosphate of soda, which, in this way, is not modified by passing through the digestive tract, but is taken up in its original form and acts directly on the nervous system, a portion of the organism for which it has the greatest affinity. M. Albert Robin uses a solution of five grammes of phosphate of soda in 100 grammes of sterlized distilled water. This entirely new method is remarkable for its simplicity and harmlessness and is worthy of being brought to the attention of the profession. It is still in its inception, and will probably be perfected later on. It has certainly a bright future before it, and marks a stride forward in the path so brilliantly opened up by the researches of Dr. Brown-Sequard, and for which he must some day receive suitable recognition in official circles."

The second fact is the researches of an English physician, Mr. Mapother, on the influence of food on baldness. Since hair contains not less than 5 per cent of sulphur, and when gray 20 per cent of silica and 10 per cent of iron and manganese, he claims that two of the forms of food that nearly every one takes each day, beef and milk, have by their chemical composition the effect of annihilating these primordial elements of hair and withering it at the roots. Mr. Mapother thinks that different albumenoid foods, starchy substances, particularly dark colored oats, which contain 22 per cent of silica, have a powerful effect in making the hair grow. The races of men that have the finest hair are usually those living on starchy substances and vegetables.

Died on His Daughter's Grave.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Jan. 1.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Gustave Neyburg, 70 years of age, was found dead in the City cemetery with his head resting upon the grave of his daughter, who died eighteen months ago. A razor lying upon the ground beside him and a horrible gash in his throat told the story of his death. His mind is supposed to have been unsettled by his daughter's death, which followed soon after the death of his wife.