THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1893. NUMBER 295.

MEN WHO MADE THE RECORD

Individual Accomplishments of Members of the Late General Assembly.

LEADERS AND DEBATERS OF THE BODY

Prominent Figures Among the Parties in Both Houses—Work and Talk that Shaped the Course of the Session.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The legislators have gone, and two immense bundles of manuscript in the hands of Chief Clerk Johnson and Secretary Edwards that will soon be transformed into the printed house and state journals, and the rolls of signed and unsigned bills in the offices of the secretary of state and of the executive, are all that is left to give materiality to the memory of the departed lawmakers.

Many of them came here nonentities and returned home undefiled and unchanged. Some of them never claimed the recognition of the chair during the fourteen weeks of the session, and their voices were never heard except as they were called upon to vote. The greater number of them paid close attention to the discussions engaged in by the talkers of the twin bodies, were faithful attendants on the sessions and in the main voted conscientiously. Their record will only be found in the oft-recurring list of yea and nay votes.

The percentage of those who figured prominently before either house was perhaps as large as is usually the case in legislative bodies, but what might be termed the second class was smaller, while the third class, or those who were not heard from at all, was much larger. At least half the senators were seldom or never heard on any measure, while in the house this percentage was slightly increased.

Orators of the Senate.

In the senate, the leaders of all debate and party action on the republican side were Moore of Lancaster and Tefft of Cass. Lowley of Seward was occasionally heard from, and was always accorded respectful attention. Pope of Saline frequently claimed recognition, and was an entertaining talker, but did not carry his point any oftener than some of the senators who had less to say.

Babcock of Douglas, Mattes of Otoe and North of Platte held the points for the democrats. North was the political historian and orator, whiles Mattes was the parliamentarian or point of order man. Hale of Madison was seldom heard from, while Thomsen of Dodge sat just behind him on the right of the main aisle, and succeeded in keeping himself looking pretty, as became a senator occupying that conspicuous position. Both voted for the railroad bill contrary to their wishes, but out of deference to the demands of their constituents.

Dale, Harris, Stewart and Darner did the greater part of the talking on the independent side of the senate, although Dysart and Mullen did not allow themselves to be left very far behind. The latter was chairman of the railroad committee, and as such was largely occupied on important work in the committee room during a part of the session.

It was something of an event when any senator aside from those named asked the floor. Lobeck made one short speech on the railroad bill, but the passage of the bill in spite of his protest seemed to discourage him, and he was not heard from again.

Senator Clarke was present less than one-fourth of the session, his absence being during the time when nearly all the deliberative work of the body was done, and consequently found but little time or opportunity for oratorical attempts, but he availed himself of the chance that offered when the railroad bill was under consideration and made himself famous by the stand that he then took in favor of railroad regulation.

Leaders of the House.

In the house Davies, Keckley and Howe forced the fighting for the republicans, closely followed by Cornish, Watson and Haller. Ricketts did the work for the Douglas county delegation and was always able to command attention. He knew when to talk and when to keep still, and when he talked he knew what to say. He showed himself to be an excellent judge of human nature, and thus successfully asked favors that could not have been secured by any other member of the delegation. Lockner achieved some prominence toward the close of the session because of his appointment on the impeachment committee.

The democrats in the lower house had but one copious talker and that was Casper of Butler. He was possessed of a charming frankness, and he had an apt way of saying things that impressed one as being particularly applicable just at that time and place. He found a valuable ally in Van Housen of Colfax, who indulged in no oratory but who talked business whenever he talked at all, and who did as much hard work and to whose efforts as much as to any one member are due credit for the achievements of the house.

There were several members of the independent faith who were unable to curb their desire to be heard many a time and oft. Porter was their recognized leader, and was given the important position of chairman of the railroad committee. Barry was also at the front, and during the latter part of the session was kept busy with the work devolving upon the chairman of the impeachment committee. Stevens and Higgins were always ready to participate in a discussion, while Scott, Soderman and Suter were included in the ranks of the pushers.

Others Who Attracted Notice.

Horst was one of the talkers, as was also Rhodes, but they lost prestige among the members of all parties because of the fact that while posing as anti-monopolists they were not disposed to give up enough of the time to allow other members who desired to air their views a chance to be heard. Rhodes was imbued with an intense desire to pose as a constitutional lawyer, but it became so unpopular that toward the last of the session he yielded to the prevailing clamor and contented himself with walking around with the constitution under his arm and saying little about it.

Kessler was one of the republicans who made a strong fight for the stock yards bill, and also posed as a champion of municipal suffrage, while Lingenfelter of the independents courted prominence only as the advocate of a bill for universal suffrage.

Woods made friends of all the members because of the unfailing regularity with which he moved the previous question under all conditions and circumstances. He was the wit of the house, and his dry sayings frequently convulsed that body. Newberry was heard from occasionally, but the greater part of his time and interest were centered in the welfare of the measure that was substituted by the railroad committee for the bill that was given the protection of his name two years ago. Smith of Holt ought not to be forgotten, as his foghorn voice would not permit such a thing if he were still here.

Errors May Creep In.

The attention of the governor is called to the fact that much of the work done during the closing hours of the legislature was more or less tangled up in the final rush and the chaotic state of affairs in the enrolling rooms was such as to suggest the probability of mistakes. The regular force of clerks had been paid off, and believing the session practically at an end at noon had taken their departure. When the agreement was finally reached on the appropriation bills it was of course necessary to have them enrolled, and the clerks in the various offices about the state house were pressed into service to do the work in order that the bills might be properly signed before adjournment. The enrolling rooms were filled with interested parties, among them being Bill Dorgan and a number of others whose presence on such an occasion was not one to inspire confidence. In the hurry of final adjournment some of the bills were not compared with the enrolled copies, and it is stated that in some instances "mistakes" crept in. Inasmuch as the governor has the power to strike out any item, it will be seen that a careful comparison would not only reveal any errors but that they can be corrected.

Reduction in Appropriation.

The general appropriation bill, as it was finally passed, calls in round numbers for $1,500,000, or $390,000 less than was appropriated by the legislature of two years ago. The reduction was $441,000 as the bill originally went from the house, but the senate increase and the result of the conferences increased the bill about $125,000. Of this amount the house agreed to $75,000 as a matter of justice when the bill was first sent back. It subsequently consented to the addition of $30,000 for the state militia, of which amount $18,000 will be paid back by the government. The appropriation for the secretaries of the State Board of Transportation was restored, as the board is a necessity under the new rate bill. The supreme court commission also called for $15,000 more than was included in the original bill, as the commission was only a dream at the time the bill was formulated.

After Joe Garneau.

The republican senators are after the scalp of Commissioner General Garneau. They have all signed a communication to the governor setting forth the fact that they voted for the World's fair bill with the understanding that it did away with the present board of management, and they have also sent in a protest against the continuance or reappointment of any of the present board. The word "any" is written in capitals and is heavily underscored. The senators ask for the reappointment of R. R. Greer, who was superseded by Garneau. The petition and protest is also signed by about forty of the members of the house, including representatives of all parties.

GRATEFUL FOR THE RAIN.

Drenching Showers Save Several Ohio Hamlets from Destruction.

PORTSMOUTH, O., April 9.—The residents of Nauvoo, Union Mills and Friendship, this county, lifted up prayers of thankfulness this morning at 2 a. m. when a heavy April rain began to fall. For the past two weeks a very strong and dangerous forest fire has prevailed west of the Scioto river. The origin of the fire is unknown, unless caused by farmers burning brush. The fire originated in the Washington township lumber region Monday and has been gradually spreading. The path rendered desolate by the fire is sixteen miles long by four miles wide and over $50,000 worth of ties, poles, tanbark, cordwood and sawed timber has been burned. Saturday the hamlets of Union Mills and Friendship were surrounded by fire. By Saturday night rain saved them. At present the fire is smouldering and another rain will quench it. The losses, roughly estimated will exceed $200,000 in timber, etc., that has been burned, not counting the score of farm buildings swept away.

Hills Aflame.

CHILLICOTHE, O., April 9.—The terribly high winds that prevailed the past three days fanned the flames of various disastrous fires throughout the hill lands of Ross, Highland, Pike and Chenango counties. No rains of consequence have fallen for a month, and the dried leaves were like a tinder box. Thursday afternoon the fire started in different places and the strong wind gave it great headway, making it impossible to confine it in any manner. The wind calmed at night, which left the fire to creep slowly along or finish what had been gone over so rapidly. The red lines of fire stretching across the hills for miles with the burning of the dead standing trees lit up the whole country. Friday the wind blew more terrific than before and what had been left or protected in the timber was enveloped in the flames. Since then everything that would burn has been licked up by the flames in their mad course and all efforts at resistance failed. The dense smoke still envelops the whole country. No deaths are reported and the great destruction was confined to the timber lands, but hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of young timber has been lost. The gale had expended itself by Saturday noon and the fitful rain that fell Saturday night, extinguishing the fires and clearing the air.

NEED NOT BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

New Regulations in Regard to the Registration of Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 9.—Instructions which were received from Washington yesterday modifying the Chinese regulations by dispensing with photographs and requiring only one credible witness, came as a surprise to the treasury officials here and all other persons who are directly interested in the Chinese registration act. Collector of Internal Revenue Quinn, in commenting upon the modification of the regulations, said: "This new instruction is a great surprise to me, because heretofore the government has required us to employ every precaution to prevent improper registrations. The very best safeguard against fraud in the future has been the photos of the applicants. Without their use it will be a difficult matter to secure a complete identification. The importance of this will be felt later when the certificates are transferred to Chinese who have been smuggled into this country. The change, however, will relieve us of considerable labor, and we will be enabled to register about four times as many applicants in the same time we do now. Just what has caused the department to make these changes I do not know. Regulations for enforcing the law are issued by the secretary of the treasury, and subject to change by him at any time. Just what effect this will have upon the Chinese I am not prepared to say. They have always objected to furnishing their photos, and many have given that as a reason for not registering. The Chinese are controlled by the Six Companies, and until they consent the number of registered will be small. If they should decide to come in we will do our best."

Gee Gong Tong, the secretary of the Six Companies, when informed of the change made in the regulation, declared that it would not cause the Chinese to register. They would continue to oppose the law, and only cease after a decision by the United States court.

King Owiang, vice consul, when informed of the news from Washington, said: "Consul general and myself have not expressed any opinion or used our influence with our people for or against the Geary act. This change in the regulations is unexpected news, and we do not know what influence has brought it about. It will remove one of the most objectionable features of the registration act, and may cause a larger number to apply for certificates of residence, but of this I am not certain."

To Succeed Phillips Brooks.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—There are now two candidates mentioned for the bishopric made vacant by the death of Rev. Phillips Brooks. They are Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity church, who is called a conservative, and Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's church, who is known as a broad churchman. These gentlemen have been informally selected by adherents to their views, and will probably be voted for in the convention to be held Wednesday, May 3.

Will Accept a New Position.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 9.—Dr. Gillette, who has had charge of the State Institution for Deaf and Dumb for thirty-eight or forty years, will resign as soon as the board of trustees meets this week. He will accept a position as superintendent of the Colorado institution at Colorado Springs, and will go as soon the school year closes here.

SECRETARY MORTON'S VIEWS

He Talks of the Impeachment of Nebraska State Officials.

COMMENDS THE LEGISLATURE FOR IT

Laws that Should Be Amended—The Placing of Officials Under Bonds Condemned—Officers Should Be Elected for Their Known Honesty.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,
513 FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.

Secretary J. Sterling Morton talked freely today to THE BEE correspondent about the impeachment proceedings in the legislature of Nebraska against a number of the state officials.

"I am not at all surprised," said he, "to see the impeachment resolutions pass the legislature without opposition of consequence. It has been plain to me for years that some of the state officers were corrupt. During the last campaign I announced from the rostrum at Fremont that if the connection between the state treasurer and the Capital National bank of Lincoln were broken the bank would fail. President Mosher wrote me a leading letter, imploring me not to mention such a thing. He said it would break his bank. I replied that it would not harm him if he were honest. To my mind he gave away his case and admitted the truthfulness of all of my assertions. The fact is the state treasury was holding up the bank. When the funds were demanded the bank failed and the treasury was found to be looted. I expect a number of impeachments before the Nebraska legislature is finally through. The good work ought to go ahead.

Sorry for the Bondsmen.

"I am exceedingly sorry for the bondsmen of the officers who are impeached," continued Secretary Morton with a sigh, "for it is an awful thing for a man to lose his hard earned money by the corruption or recklessness of friends. Some men will be ruined. It is not often, however, that bondsmen are made to pay. It is not once in ten times. I doubt if once in fifty a bond stands good for a loss by defalcation. They have a way of getting out of it. Generally the bondsmen are given notice of the trouble and get rid of their realty. I wish the system of giving bonds to secure money in the hands of public officers was abolished. I don't believe in requiring treasurers, disbursing officers and agents elected by the people to give bonds for the faithful performance of their trusts. We should select men for positions requiring financial integrity who have established reputations for honesty, and who are known to be honest. Then there should be an accounting to a severe criminal law.

Should Be Dealt With Severely.

"If a man defaults when he is trusted upon his honor he should be dealt with by an iron hand. It seems ridiculous to elect a man by the franchise of the people, to require him to pass the crucial test of a campaign and after election require the same citizens who selected him to give a money bond guaranteeing that he will not steal; it reflects discredit upon the acts of the people. It is inconsistent with our forms of government. It is easy enough for any man elected by popular vote to give a bond. If necessary he has only to inform a banker that his deposits are at the bank's disposal and the bond is forthcoming; but what guaranty is there for the people in a bond as it is nowadays made? If we would trust public officers more upon their honor, select them for their honesty as well as their capability and popularity, and then fix laws for punishment, not guaging defalcation by dollars named in a bond, we would naturally elevate the standard for men who get office. Now it is not a question of integrity as much as a man's ability to get elected. People say his bond secures the state or the government; it doesn't. It fixes a premium upon dishonesty by naming the limit above which an officer can steal. A cabinet officer has no bond to give, and yet he disburses much more money than a state treasurer, and none has ever defaulted. I don't believe in fixing a standard for one officer that cannot be adapted for another. The bond business is a farce."

Thought Their Time Had Come.

An amusing illustration of the trepidation among the clerks in the departments was furnished at the Postoffice department today. Postmaster General Bissell, in his desire to reorganize republican clerks out of office, does not wait for the cumbersome red tape methods hitherto employed, but sends down a list to the appointment clerk, and then sends for victims on his list, and notifies them that their resignations are wanted. Hence a summons to the appointment clerk's office has come to be regarded by the Postoffice department clerks pretty much in the light of the visit of the sheriff on the morning of execution.

Yesterday morning the twelve clerks in the appointment division were horrified, one after the other, to hear the electric bell in each man's room summon him to Appointment Clerk Fenton's office. Those who dallied a moment to arrange the papers on their desks were startled by a second ringing, louder and longer than the first. There was a rush along the corridors and the clerks in the other rooms, hearing the bells and seeing the victims on their way to the guillotine, looked up in sympathy, and then speculated how soon their turn would come. The twelve clerks filed into Mr. Fenton's office, and the latter looked up in surprise at the invasion. They explained that they had been summoned hastily. Mr. Fenton replied that he had not called them, and that the day of their execution had not therefore arrived. Meanwhile the bells were still ringing. Mr. Fenton looked around for an explanation and found it in the person of a portly visitor who, in order to impress his eloquence upon Mr. Fenton the more impressively, had sat down on the keyboard in Mr. Fenton's desk which connected the electric wires with all the bells in the rooms of the different clerks.

The clerks were too grateful for their escape to make any reproachful remarks to the innocent cause of their terror, but Mr. Fenton invited him to get off the table.

Maintaining the Senate's Dignity.

Visitors who while in Washington propose to view the United States senate should be careful to remember always the awful solemnity of the spectacle on which they are permitted to gaze. Visitors to the house of representatives are permitted almost all freedom from restraint, except that they must not bring dogs into the galleries, and must exercise self-restraint when chewing tobacco. But in the senate galleries the utmost decorum must always be preserved. No person is permitted to lay an overcoat or wrap on the railing in front of the seats overlooking the senate chamber, nor are men permitted to hold their hats beyond the railing. There is an awful tradition that once upon a time a man who carelessly leaned his hand over the railing, dropped the hat he held, and that it fell upon the head of a senator, who was sitting upon a sofa just below.

The other day an old lady had been sitting in one of the galleries for half an hour, trying to follow Senator Turpie's great speech on the disputed seats of the appointed senators. After a while she grew tired and picked up a newspaper which some other spectator had left behind him. She read it about two minutes, when some senator, glancing up in the gallery, observed her awful breach of decorum. The chief of the pages was notified of the crime and a moment later a messenger was hurried up into the gallery to notify the old lady of the enormity of her offense. She was so mortified at the public reproof for a moment's thoughtlessness that she left the gallery, but the dignity of the United States senate had been vindicated. P. S. H.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Its Sixty-Eighth Annual Meeting Held Last Night—Its Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The Washington meeting of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the American Tract society was held tonight in the Luther Place Memorial church, Rev. J. G. Butler, D.D., pastor; ex-Justice William Strong, president of the society, presided. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. David James Burrell, D.D., pastor Marble Collegiate church of New York, on the need and value of the home mission work of this great missionary society.

The missionary secretary, Rev. William Rice, D.D., gave a synopsis of the annual report, calling attention to the four special features of the society's work.

To provide a depository of evangelical non-sectarian literature in the various languages of the world. This includes over 12,400 distinct publications in 150 languages. Of these, in sixty-eight years 30,000,000 volumes have been circulated, besides more than 415,000,000 tracts and 220,000,000 copies of periodicals.

A system of gratuitous distribution of its literature to Christian workers to aid in reaching the people with the gospel. These grants are made through pastors, missionaries, Young Men's Christian association, Christian Endeavor societies, King's Daughters, chaplains and volunteer lay workers. There has been expended $2,400,000 in this work during the society's organization. Union missionary colportage, a system by which there have been employed on an average about 175 missionaries annually who have made more than 14,150,000 family visits and circulated about 15,700,000 volumes among the scattered and the most needy spiritually of our population, including immigrants and Indians. Its foreign work in which its grant to the foreign missionaries of evangelical churches, cash and electrotypes for printing and illustrating Christian truth in the languages of the people among whom they labor. The expenditures in this department have exceeded $77,200.

The report for the past year shows receipts from all sources in round numbers of $370,000. There have been employed 185 colporters laboring in thirty-six states and territories, who have made 146,000 family visits, in over 100,000 of which they conducted religious exercises. They circulated 121,452 volumes. They found about 12,000 families without any religious books except the bible and nearly 7,000 Protestant families without the bible. They found over 28,000 professedly Protestant families who never attend church. They addressed 5,419 public religious meetings. The grants for the year amounted to about $25,000.

ALMOST READY TO ADJOURN.

End of the Present Session of the Senate Drawing Near.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The senate has practically completed its work and is now waiting for the president to bring the session to a close. All idea of passing upon the questions involved in the appointment of the three senators from the northwest has been abandoned and that matter will be left for disposition at the next session. The grounds for this course are, first, that many senators are still undecided how to vote upon the propositions involved. Second, many others desire to address a full senate, and third, the final and conclusive reason that there is not a voting quorum in the city at present.

It is said that about Tuesday the senate will appoint a committee to wait upon the president and ask him if he has further business to lay before the body. It is assumed by the senators generally that the only real important matter that remains to be communicated is the nomination to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, for unless this is filled before adjournment there is likely to be a ddeadlock in the business. Although the impression prevails that nearly all the foreign missions have been filled the records disclosed the fact that no nominations have yet been made to twenty of those important places. The list is Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Hayti, Hawaii, Italy, Russia, Corea, Liberia, Paraguay and Uruguay, Persia, Portugal, San Domingo, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Turkey and Venezuela.

Most important of these is, perhaps, Russia, and it is surmised in some quarters that the delay in making a change there arises from a desire to await the possible action of the Russian government raising the grade of its Washington mission to an embassy, which will admit of the nomination of another ambassador by the president in that case. But in the majority of these cases there is good reason why the places cannot be filled by appointment, subject to confirmation when the senate meets again next session, and therefore the impression prevails at the capitol that the present session will adjourn some time next week.

RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

Part that Will Be Taken in It by the Jews at the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, who was appointed on the committee of arrangements for the Jewish religious World's fair congress, has just returned from a meeting of the committee held in Chicago.

"There is," Dr. Silverman says, "some misapprehension about the part which the Jews will take in the religious congress which will be held during the World's fair in Chicago. Some have thought that all these religious congresses were inadvisable on account of the possibiliey of their giving rise to religious discussions of an acrimonious nature.

"Under the arrangements that have been made such contingencies will be obviated. Every denomination will have its own religious congress of national or international character, at which papers will be read and discussions held by the same denominations. No two religious congresses will come into contact.

"Besides these independent religious congresses there will be a parliament of religions lasting several days. In this parliament there will be no open discussion on any topic. Arrangements have been made, however, that persons desiring further information upon the subjects treated by the respective representatives of the denominations may consult them in private rooms set aside for that purpose.

"The Jews' religious congress will begin on August 28 and extend for several days. Eminent divines of Europe and America have been invited to read papers on various subjects. It will give an opportunity for correcting many of the misapprehensions that are current about Judaism and also for refuting many of the false statements of the anti-Semites of Europe. This last is one of the most important benefits that will accrue from the Columbian World's fair, not only to Judaism, but to all mankind.

Lost Their Team and Wagon.

CASPER, Wyo., April 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The party of surveyors out with Colonel A. M. Gibson yesterday near the White Ash coal mines mistook a road used last winter to cross the river on the ice for a ford and drove in. The wagon and team were lost and as yet have not been found. None of the party were injured. The surveyors are at Bessemer waiting for a team to bring them back to town.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, April 9.

At New York—Arrived—Umbria, from Liverpool; Scandia, from Hamburg; La Gascogne, from Havre.

At Bremen—Arrived—Dresden, from Baltimore.

At London—Arrived—Maine, from Philadelphia.

WAS CAUSED BY THE BISHOP

Anti-Masonic Riot in Peru the Outgrowth of a Church Circular.

PRELATE OF AREQUIPA AT THE BOTTOM

His Crusade Against Secret Orders Leads to the International Difficulty—Mob Attacks the Government Building at Santiago—South American News.

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LIMA, Peru, (via Galveston, Tex.) April 9.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The wounding of a consular agent of the United States, which Minister Hicks reported to the Washington government, occurred at Mollendo, Peru, on March 25. Acting under instructions from the Herald I send the particulars of the riot during which the consular agent was injured.

The trouble grew out of the anti-Masonic demonstrations which have lately been made in Peru under the direction of the bishop of Arequipa. Masonic rites were being observed at the lodge room in Mollendo on the evening of March 25. A portion of the musical program was performed by the Estudiantina America company, which was on its way to the Chicago exposition. During the ceremonies a mob attacked the building. Many stones were thrown, and those were participating in the rites were driven from the lodge room. Having driven out the Masons the mob sacked the lodge room and burned the building. The furniture in the room and the instruments belonging to the Estudiantina America company were removed to the street, piled in a heap and then burned.

A few shots were fired during the melee, one of which wounded the American consular agent, Emilio de Cascoria, in the leg. It is said that the riots were caused by the action of the Masons in ignoring an edict against their ceremonies which was issued by the Roman Catholic bishop of Arequipa. The sub-prefect of police, who made no effort to protect the Masons in their riot, has been dismissed by the government, and will be placed on trial. Reports from Mallendo say it is quiet there now.

Threatened Revolt in Ecuador.

PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), April 9.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE]—Excitement has been caused in Guayaquil, Ecuador, by the discovery of eighty cases of arms which had been landed there without the knowledge of the government. The owners of the arms had loaded them upon a vessel bound for Tumbez, Peru, but under cover of night the vessel returned and put the arms on Ecuadorian soil. This incident has aroused the fear of the authorities that a revolution is being planned, and that it was intended to deceive the government by pretending to ship arms out of the country, bring them back and keep them in hiding until needed for use in the proposed revolution.

Secured a Coaling Station.

The American minister to Ecuador has signed a treaty with that government under which the United States has been ceded an island for a coaling station.

A telegram from Cartagena says that President Nunez has received a cable dispatch from M. Monchicourt, liquidator of the Panama Canal company, thanking him for bringing the canal complications to a happy ending by signing the contract for extending the concessions. In extending the concessions Colombia has increased her debt 2,000,000 francs and has assured the liquidators of the validity of the contracts. A half million francs must be paid this year. An inventory is to be taken of the canal property, including the rolling stock. The old bonds are to be retained until new ones are issued, and as a guaranty of the new contract. All disputes which hereafter arise are to be settled through diplomatic channels or by submission of the question to the supreme court of Colombia.

Chili's Political Troubles.

VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston Tex.) April 9.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—A dispatch has just been received from Santiago which says that an attack was made on the government buildings by a mob. The mob was driven away, but in consequence of the disorders martial law is reported to have been declared in the provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso and Aconcagua.

Meanwhile President Montt has requested the members of his cabinet, who resigned on Friday, to meet with him and tranact important business until suitable men have been found to take their places. The task of forming a new cabinet will probably be undertaken by Isidoro Erraguriz.

The prefect of police and commandate of arms have tendered their resignations. El Ferro Carril says the resignations have been followed by the discovery of a quantity of arms which had been concealed.

Brazil's Busy Revolutionists.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio telegraphs that three transports have sailed for Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, carrying 2,000 soldiers to fight the revolutionists. Colonel Salmada has joined the revolutionary forces. The Herald's correspondent in Artigas says that Pina's division is marching toward Uruguayana. General Hippolyte is near the Uruguay border with 2,500 men in his command.

A fund of 2,000 centos has been received at the federal headquarters at Alegrete. The fund is to be used in carrying on the war. Baron Lucena sent 800 centos to the revolutionists.

There is trouble between the states of Catamarca and Santiago in Argentina. The chief of police of Catamarca followed some of the rebels of that state into the state of Santiago. There he was cast into prison and his release has been demanded by the governor of Catamarca.

Baron Branco has been appointed the representative of Brazil in the arbitration of the Missiones questions.

BEATEN BY BRIGANDS.

Rough Treatment of an American Traveling in Mexico.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., April 9.—The mineral mule train which arrived here last night from the Balipotas mining district, in the western part of the state, brought the first news of an attack of the brigands made upon an American named L. F. Tendick, formerly of Colorado. Mr. Tendick and servant set out from Guaymas, in the state of Sonora, about three weeks ago for an overland trip the to Balipotas district, where he contemplated investing in mines. When within about sixty miles of Balipotas they were suddenly attacked by a band of ten brigands. Mr. Tendick and his servant attempted to defend themselves but were overpowered and beaten into insensibility by the outlaws.

Mr. Tendick was robbed of a large amount of money and both burros which the men were riding were taken. After hours of severe suffering upon recovering his senses, Mr. Tendick sought accommodations at the home of a goat herder on the mountains, while his servant made his way to Balipotas and secured the necessary assistance to bring Mr. Tendick to camp. The authorities were notified and are in pursuit of the bandits.

MEXICAN CATHOLICS AROUSED.

Detention by the Authorities of a Young Woman Who Wished to Enter a Convent.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 9.—There is considerable excitement among the Catholics of this city over the alleged action of the government officials in forcibly detaining Miss Josusa Lopez, a young lady and daughter of a prominent merchant, who left here last Tuesday for Lafayette, La., where she was to enter a convent as a nun.

The reform laws of Mexico prohibit convents and no woman is allowed to take the veil. Miss Lopez, however, desired to enter a convent in the United States and her wishes were acceded to by her parents. She left here via the Mexican National road and had gotten as far as Saltillo, over 900 miles north of this city, when the train was boarded by police officers who took the lady off and accompanied her back to the City of Mexico. The authorities here claim that the brothers of the young lady were opposed to her entering a convent and ordered her detention, but Catholics claim that the arrest was upon orders of government authorities because the prisoners were attempting to violate the convent law.

Wrecked by an Earthquake.

BELGRADE, April 9.—A severe earthquake was felt in many parts of Servia yesterday. The village of Veliki Popovitch was tumbled into ruins and several inhabitants were killed. Deaths in wrecked houses are reported from other villages in the kingdom.

Bering Sea Arbitration.

LONDON, April 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Bering sea arbitrators have decided to give their judgment as to the admissibility of the British supplementary report to evidence on next Wednesday.

On the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 9.—Prices on the bourse during the week were firm. Variations in the main were unimportant; 3 per cent rentes declined 25 francs; Rio Tinto, 75 francs; Credit Foncier advanced 2½ francs.

Both Were Republicans.

PARIS, April 9. The senatorial election in the Department of the Drome today resulted in the choice of M. Lauren, running against M. Pavon. Both are republicans.

Seized an Island.

PARIS, April 9.—The governor of French Cochin China telegraphs that the French troops took possession on April 4 of Kahon island. The Siamese withdrew without offering any resistance.

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY.

Costly Work to Free it from Contamination—Whole Villages Destroyed.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The war for the purification of this city's water supply continues. The objective point just now is Brewsters, a village of 400 houses and probably 1,500 inhabitants. A number of these houses have been condemned and will soon be food for the torch. In the main street there are fifty houses without any system of drainage. These will be allowed to remain. About fifty houses on stilts along the east branch of the Croton, which drain directly into the stream, will have to go. Probably nowhere are the residents so concerned over the situation as at Carmel, another village contributing to the pollution of the water supply. Here the houses are of a superior class and many of them have been occupied by the present tenants for decades.

A special plea has been put in for the school house, but it will be of no avail. It is estimated that fifty houses in Carmel alone will be destroyed.

MOONSHINERS FROM ALABAMA.

Quite a Consignment of Them Reach Chicago Enroute to Anamosa, Ia.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A lot of moonshiners, counterfeiters and criminals of other ilk from Alabama stopped over in Chicago yesterday on their way to the United States prison at Anamosa, Ia. This morning Captain Mahoney received a telegram from United States Marshal White of the southern state to have the patrol wagon in readiness at the union depot to receive the prisoners. They arrived at 11:55 over the Alton road and were locked up at the Desplaines street station, where they were held until 11 o'clock tonight. All were typical southerners. Their costumes were made up of large hats, jeans trousers, flannel shirts and large boots. Encircling their waists were cartridge belts with revolver holster on each side. The moonshiners declared that an injustice was done to them in sentencing them to the penitentiary, but they take the matter as a joke.

Exercises by the Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 9.—Large crowds thronged at the gates of the tabernacle today, but they were not opened, an almost unprecedented thing. Everybody expected a large and fervid service, but none at all was held. Instead the regular ceremonies were repeated in the temple this forenoon and this afternoon to two separate squads of 2,150 people, comprising delegations for the first time of "recommended" saints from this city. Heretofore outside states have had the monopoly, but today about three-fourths of all who passed through were from this city.

This morning one of the heaviest and nastiest little blizzards of the seasons fell in this valley with a dashing snow and alkali sweepings of wind, but most of the day was clear and pleasant.

Want to Lynch Him.

SALINA, Kan., April 9.—John Hudson, supposed to be the negro who last Wednesday so brutally treated Mrs. J. M. Frost and crushed in her baby's skull, was arrested tonight and partially identified by Mrs. Frost. A mob of 300 excited citizens surrounded the jail tonight in an endeavor to lynch Hudson, but at 11:30 o'clock dispersed, saying that they would assemble again in the morning and unless Hudson then gave a satisfactory story clearing himself of the charge they would surely string him up. Trouble is feared, as the mob seemed determined and the sheriff is bound to preserve his prisoner for the law.

Both Young Ladies on Time.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 9.—Miss Edith Day returned to Portland this morning over the Southern Pacific, having completed her 10,000 mile railroad journey through the United States and Mexico in seventeen days and fourteen and one-half hours. Miss Doolittle left Chicago at the same time and traveled in an opposite direction. She traveled the entire distance according to schedule.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Miss Bessie Mitchell arrived in Boston from New York at 6:15 yesterday morning, promptly on schedule time. At 8:30 she was speeding towards Chicago, where her journey ends.

Murdered While Enroute to Church.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 9.—A News special from Livingston says: George Snow and Arthur Gainer were going to church with J. W. Peebles and his daughter, Miss Emma, when they were met by Arthur Fields, who killed Snow and shot Gainer four times. Gainer was not seriously hurt. Fields was shot twice and his wounds are fatal. No cause known.

GUARDING AGAINST DISEASE

Results of the Meeting of State Boards of Health at New York.

DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE GOVERNMENT

In Their Plans to Prevent the Coming of Cholera They Have No Place for the National Authorities—A Few Opinions.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The failure of the conference of delegates from the state boards of health, which has just finished its session in this city, to recognize the national government as a factor in enforcing quarantine regulations has left many of the members in an unhappy frame of mind.

The proposition to pay a number of the inspectors in service between state lines under the United States marine hospital service failed of adoption, the disappointed ones say, because there was not time enough to make the fight for it against a comparatively small portion of the conference which opposed it.

"I believe that a large majority of the conference was in favor of sharing the responsibility with the national government," said Dr. H. B. Baker of Michigan, the treasurer of the national organization, to a reporter. "It is something which is in perfect accord with the law recently passed by congress, and unless the state authorities maintain quarantine provisions which are considered ample, the national marine hospital service will assist anyway."

Failure to Recognize the Government.

"Why then did the conference vote not to recognize the national government?" he was asked.

"Because a few of those present made such a hot fight against it," he said. "Some of the delegates were very much afraid that the rights of the states were to be infringed on. We had so many other things to do that there was no time to fight it out."

"Do you think the resolutions passed by the representatives of the states in the Mississippi valley will be carried into effect?"

"I do. Secretary Carlisle will be asked to appoint a commission to visit the European countries from which cholera seems most likely to be imported, to ascertain what is the condition there and what is the apparent danger to this country from it. I do not think Mr. Carlisle can refuse to do this when he considers that all of the great states in the interior are represented in the request."

"Do you consider the results of the conference satisfactory?"

"With the exception of that part which had to do with the question of recognizing the national authorities, I do. It has some value, in that it has brought the health officers of so many states into direct consultation with the surgeon general of the Marine hospital. We want a barricade against infectious diseases drawn from the Canadian line to a point far enough south to include the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. We want an inspection service on every transportation line, and we have it established for a considerable portion of the distance."

Minnesota's System.

Dr. Charles N. Hewett, executive officer of the health board of Minnesota said that among the most important precautions to be taken was a system of notifications from the health officers at the port of New York to the health boards in the interior. Minnesota had such a system. Whenever an immigrant lands from an infected port or an infected ship we are informed whether he intends coming to our state. Dr. Jenkins sends us by wire the time of departure of the immigrants, the number in the party, and the disease with which they may possibly be contaminated. Our state pays the telegraph tolls and is glad to do it."

"Is this not expensive?"

"We have a cipher which enables a great deal of information to be sent in ten words."

"Can you trace these immigrants on their arrival in Minnesota?"

"We can trace a great many."

"Have you prevented the spread of contagious diseases by this system?"

"Of those who came last year there were sixteen cases of sickness on arrival. They had measles and diphtheria. They were at once isolated and placed under the health regulations and no further spread of the disease resulted."

REGISTERED PACKAGES STOLEN.

Bold New York Postoffice Thieves Make a Big Haul.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The postoffice authorities are much exercised ouer a robbery of registered packages, which occurred early last week, between this city and Babylon, L. I. Every effort was made to prevent the details of the affair becoming public, and it is only now that an inkling of the robbery leaks out.

At the postoffice official information was denied. Mr. Jenkins said: "In time everything will come out and it will be a good story when it does come out."

The history of the robbery is that Monday afternoon the train which leaves Long Island City at half-past 4 o'clock, and to which is attached the mail car which carries the registered mail, took out two registered packages, valued at $40,000. These packages, it is alleged, were rifled of their contents at some point between the New York postoffice and Babylon, but just where and by whom is what the authorities would like to know. The loss was not discovered until the packages had reached the point of destination. The packages are brought from the New York postoffice by a special wagon, to which is detailed in addition to the driver a special clerk, whose duty it is to see that the matter is safely turned over to the agent in charge of the railroad mail. The latter must receipt for the packages and keep them until called for by the clerk of the mail car, who must in his turn receipt for them in a book for the purpose.

The registered matter passed through these channels last Monday as usual. The afternoon train mail car was in charge of Clerk Lincoln. When he received the packages they seemed to be all right, he says, and there was no external evidence that they had been tampered with. It is asserted that the authorities have a certain individual under surveillance and that before another day has passed he will be in custody.

NEW YORK'S PATRONAGE.

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan Interesting Himself in Its Distribution.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Lieutenant Governor Sheehan returned from Washington today after visiting President Cleveland in the interest of certain New York appointments.

"I went to see the president in regard to offices vacant or soon to be vacant in Buffalo and the western part of New York," said Mr. Sheehan. "I am not a member of the state committee nor have I any particular interest in New York City offices, but in Buffalo there is a collector of the port, an internal revenue collector, a postmaster and several other offices in which I am interested. I called on the president in company with Senator Murphy. Mr. Cleveland told us that he had arranged to go to Delaware, but would be pleased to see me Monday or some other day. I will return to Washington later in the week, probably Friday."

Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war, was also in the city. "I am in town to see Mrs. Lamont and the children, that is all," he said. "I have no appointments with politicians nor do I know anything definite concerning New York City or state patronage."

Transmississippi Delegates Appointed.

HELENA, Mont., April 9.—Governor Rickards has appointed a full delegation to the transmississippi congress, all of whom are pledged to attend.